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PROSIDING ICOGISS 2019

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GOVERNMENT RESILIENCE POLICY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SUB THEMES :

- Food System Resilience □
- Social Resilience □
- Disaster Resilience □
- Smart City □
- Resilience City □
- Cultural Resilience □
- Public Service dan Sustainability □
- Political Leadership and Sustainability □
- Media In The 4.0 industrial Revolution □
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Kata Pengantar

Bersyukur kepada Allah SWT, Tuhan sekalian alam atas terselenggaranya acara besar Prodi Ilmu Pemerintahan FISIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember bekerjasama dengan Asosiasi Dosen Ilmu Pemerintahan Seluruh Indonesia (ADIPSI) dan Kesatuan Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan Seluruh Indonesia (KAPSIPI). Acara International Conference On Governance Innovations And Social Sciences (ICOGISS) ini bagi kami sangat penting, terutama karena acara ini dapat meningkatkan publikasi para dosen Ilmu Pemerintahan seluruh Indonesia dan dosen-dosen lain dalam lingkup Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial. Thema yang Government Resilience Policy and Sustainable Development Goals. Thema ini dudukung denan sub thema food resilience, social resilience, cultural resilience, disaster resilience, smart city, resilience city, public service and sustainability, political leadership and sustainability, communication and information technology, and community empowerment.

Keberhasilan ini tidak terlepas dari kerjasama dan dukungan panitia pengarah yang berasal dari para bapak dan ibu pengurus ADIPSI, KAPSIPI, FISIP Universitas Muhammaiyah Jember dan LP3 dan KUI Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. Tidak lupa, kami juga mengucap terimakasi atas support yang besar yang telah diberikan oleh Rektor Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. Dukungan dari Kohn Kaen University khususnya Faculty of Social and Political Science, University Sains Malaysia (Scool of Social Science dan Cotabato City State Pholytechnic College Philippines. Kepada semua lembaga itu panitia menghaturkan terimakasih. Tidak lupa secara personal kami juga haturkan ucapan terimakasih kepada Prof. Utang Suwaryo, Dr. Titin Purwaningsih, S.IP, M.Si. Dr. Teguh Yuwono, M.Pol. Admin., Dr. Rita Kala Linggi, M.Si. Dr. Aos Kuswandi, Gregorius Sahdan, S.IP, M.A, Dr. Emy Kholifah R., M.Si. Semoga amal semua amal kebaikan nya dibalas oleh Allah Yang Maha Esa.

Namun demikian, kami selaku panitia menyadari bahwa semua itu memiliki titik-titik kekurangan. Kami mengakui semuanya, memohon maaf dan berharap hal itu menjadi pembelajaran yang baik bagi kami yang akan datang. Demikian sepatah kata pengantar dari kami. Jika ada sumur di ladang, bolehlah kita menumpang mandi, semoga umur kita panjang, kita berharap bisa jumpa lagi dengan bapak ibu peserta ICOGISS pada acara ADIPSI dan KAPSIPI mendatang.

Jember, 15 Oktober 2019
Salam hormat,

Panitia

FOREWORD

Thank God Almighty, Lord of nature for the implementation of the big event of Government Science Study Program FISIP Muhammadiyah University of Jember in collaboration with the Association of Indonesian Government Science Lecturers (ADIPSI) and the Unity of Indonesian Government Science Study Program (KAPSIPI). For us, the International Conference on Governance Innovations and Social Sciences (ICOGISS) was very important, because this event could improve the publications of lecturers of Governmental Sciences throughout Indonesia and other lecturers within the scope of the Social Sciences. Thema that is Government Resilience Policy and Sustainable Development Goals. This theme is supported by sub-theme food resilience, social resilience, cultural resilience, disaster resilience, smart city, resilience city, public service and sustainability, political leadership and sustainability, communication and information technology, and community empowerment.

The success of this event was due to the collaboration of the steering committee support from the father and mother of ADIPSI, KAPSIPI, FISIP, Muhammaiyah University, Jember. Personally, we would like to thank Prof. Debt Suwaryo, Dr. Titin Purwaningsih, S.IP, M.Sc. Dr. Teguh Yuwono, M.Pol. Admin., Dr. Rita Kala Linggi, M.Sc. Dr. Aos Kuswandi, Gregorius Sahdan, S.IP, M.A, Dr. Emy Kholifah R., M.Sc. May the charity of all his good deeds be answered by Allah the Almighty. Not forgetting, we also said thank you for the great support given by the Chancellor, P3DI and the KUI-Humas of Muhammadiyah Jember University. Likewise, support from Kohn Kaen University, especially the Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Science Malaysia (Scool of Social Science and Cotabato City State Pholytechnic College Philippines and all ICOGISS 2019 presenters and participants).

However, we as the committee realized that all of these had deficiencies. We acknowledge everything, and for that we apologize and hope that it will be a good learning for us in the future. Such is a preface from us. If there are wells in the fields, we may take a bath, hopefully our life will be long, we hope to meet again with the ICOGISS participants at the upcoming ADIPSI and KAPSIPI event.

Jember, 15 October 2019
Greetings,

ICOGISS Committee

Sambutan Dekan

Assalamualaikum warohmatullahiwabarokatuh.

Syukur kepada Allah SWT karena kegiatan ICOGISS dan pertemuan tahunan nasional dapat diselenggarakan di Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. Kegiatan ini dapat terselenggara karena peran banyak pihak. Untuk itu kami sangat berterimakasih kepada Rektor Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember (Dr. Ir. Muhammad Hazmi,DESS), Ketua Adipsi (Dr. Titin Purwaningsih, S.IP,M.Si.), Ketua Kapsipi (Prof.Utang Suwaryo, MA) dan para professor, doktor, para Dekan, Kaprodi dan dosen Ilmu Pemerintahan seluruh Indonesia yang mendukung acara ini. Tidak lupa juga diucapkan terimakasih kepada panitia lokal dari Prodi Ilmu Pemerintahan dan Ilmu Komunikasi serta D3 Perhotelan, yang telah bekerja keras mewujudkan acara ini. Secara khusus saya juga mengucapkan terimakasih kepada para tamu dari Thailand, Philipines, dan Malaysia, karena dapat hadir sebagai invite speaker. Silahkan menikmati kota Jember dan kampus kami tercinta, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. Dan tentunya, selamat berolah pikir, mengasah kemampuan, dan menambah wawasan keilmuan, khususnya dalam hal governance innovation and sustainability development. Jayalah selalu Ilmu Pemerintahan dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial. Semoga ilmu ini terus hidup dan bermanfaat untuk ummat manusia.

Akhir kata, pantun kecil ini tepat untuk saya lontarkan sebagai ucapan tulus mohon maaf jika ada kekurangan dalam pelayanan kami kepada para peserta.

tiada gading yang tak retak,
tiada sumur yang tak kering,
selama jantung berdetak
salah kata dan laku terlalulah sering
sehingga,
mohon maaf adalah yang paling penting

wassalamualaikum warohmatullahiwabarokatuh..

Dean Message

Assalamualaikum warohmatullahiwabarokatuh

Thanks be to Allah SWT, because ICOGISS activities and national annual meetings can be held in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. This activity can be carried out because of the role of many parties. For that we are very grateful to the Rector of the University of Muhammadiyah Jember (Dr. Ir. Muhammad Hazmi, DESS), Chairwoman of the ADIPSI (Dr. Titin Purwaningsih, S.IP, M.Sc.), Chairman of the KAPSIPI (Prof.Utang Suwaryo, MA) and professors, doctors, Deans, Head of Study Programs and all of Governmental Science Lecturer throughout Indonesia, who supported this event. Not forgetting, also I would like to thank the local committee, who have worked hard to realize this event. Specifically, to the guests from Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia, I say thank you and greetings of friendship. We are very happy because we can meet you as an invite speaker and as a friend. Please, enjoy the city of Jember and our beloved campus, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. And of course, congratulations on conducting conferences, increasing capabilities, adding scientific insight, and adding networking, especially in terms of governance innovation and sustainability development. Always behold the Governmental Science and the Social Sciences. Hopefully this knowledge will be beneficial for humanity.

Finally, this little rhyme bellow, is right for me to say as a sincere apology if there is a lack in our service to the participants.

tiada gading yang tak retak,
tiada sumur yang tak kering,
selama jantung berdetak
salah kata dan laku mungkin sering
sehingga,
mohon maaf adalah paling penting

wassalamualaikum warohmatullahiwabarokatuh..

Dean,

Dr. Emy Kholifah R.,M.Si.

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Performing Politics In The Age Of Social Media:
Entertainment, Information And Governance

PERFORMING POLITICS IN THE AGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA: ENTERTAINMENT, INFORMATION AND GOVERNANCE

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Abstract

This paper discusses the way politics is performed in the age of social media through popular platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. While these platforms function as a site for networking and information sharing, these sites also contain a wealth of data about the users ready to be mined by any interested parties, be it for political or economic gains. This feature is a characteristic of the present world brought about by the Fourth Industrial Revolution. As the world is increasingly becoming online, traditional way of doing and performing politics, ranging from practicing politics to communicating about politics, has changed. The paper outlines five interrelated ways in which politics are now performed online and the implications to governance and democracy. Following the argument of Neil Postman on public discourse in the age of television, this paper argues that in the age of social media, politics is now performed not only in an entertaining manner, but social media has also encouraged speculations and uncertainties among its citizens. Thus, while the potential for social media is there to increase political participation among citizens, it also carries with it the danger of creating a mis-informed public despite the wealth of political information available.

Keywords: social media, Neil Postman, performing politics

INTRODUCTION

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) is bringing about changes in the way we live, work, interact and experience our environment. At the same time it is also questioning our understanding of the physical (our here and now), digital (our levels of reality) and biological (our human race). The technologies of the 4IR-Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, the Digitalisation of Everything, Robotics, Big Data and cloud computing, to name a few—are advancing at the speed of light and the impacts are far-reaching than ever before. These technology-led changes are disrupting and challenging our ways of thinking and doing. Despite the disruptions and destructive nature of the 4IR, we are also promised of many potentials that these technologies could bring to our lives. Yet, we are also cautioned about the unresolved problems such as inequality, accessibility, marginalization and alienation that will continue to be pressing in the new technology-led landscape we are living in (see for example Fuchs, 2018).

Within the context of 4IR, social media or social networking sites (SNS) is also undergoing its own revolution as shown by popular sites such as Facebook and Twitter. The popularity of these sites among users remains strong. With these changes, the way we use SNS has also altered the way we see ourselves, construct ourselves as well as communicate among ourselves. One such site, Twitter--a microblogging site that allows messages to be sent (tweet) and resent (re-tweet) to a large number of followers across the globe--recently revealed that it has 126 million daily active users and this number is expected to continue growing (Hamza, 2017). This increase also means that the number of tweets and re-tweets daily has also increased. Another popular SNS is Facebook which also reported an increase in the number of users globally, with 2.38 billion monthly active users in the first quarter of 2019 (Clement, 2019). Other recent sites such as Snapchat, Whatsapp and Instagram have also become increasingly popular among global users. In Malaysia, for example, a nationwide survey conducted by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission revealed many interesting findings pertaining to Malaysians' usage of the Internet. Among others, an increased number of Internet users from 2016 to 2018 (from 76.9% to 87.4% respectively), with most using mobile phones to engage in social activities as well as sharing and disseminating content. This scenario echoed the findings of another study that reported Malaysia as the highest mobile social media penetration in Southeast Asia and top 5 in the world (as cited in New Straits Times). Access to information as well as the ability to stay connected online has become a huge part of most Malaysians.

Developments in mobile connectivity has brought about efficiency and speed in the way users connect and communicate in these sites that started out as platforms for networking and staying connected with others. These sites also contain a wealth of data on users consisting not only personal information, but also users' preferences, lifestyles, locations, opinions and network through data in the form of shared and created contents via texts, images and videos. Thus, social media is a site for data mining for any interested parties, either for political or economic gains. Within the political context, this data is prime for use by the government or political parties and politicians to govern,

control and manipulate users accordingly. Social media has changed the landscape of politics in terms of citizen participation and engagement, political communications as well as how politics is performed in today's increasingly online world we inhabit today.

Social Media and Politics

Social media such as Facebook and Twitter are powerful communication tools in at least two ways. One, social media is a user-centric communication tool that enable the users to create their own content in the form of written texts (for example to express their thoughts and opinions on Twitter and Facebook) or visuals (videos of their experiences or videos and pictures created by others that they have interests in, for example in YouTube or Instagram). These contents are then shared across the globe with their fellow online followers and friends. In this sense, users are active participants in the communication process, acting both as producers and receivers of contents. Two, social media enables instantaneous and far-reaching communication, creating a "global village" of "like-minded individuals" who share similar interests to engage and interact. Communications through social media are no longer constrained by schedules as it is in broadcasting or printed media. Thus, social media has changed the way we communicate, allowing for immediate communication that is multi-directional and no longer constrained by time and space. In the age of social media, information flows at a speed faster than before and in a quantity unimaginable before.

Users of the various social media platforms are not only ordinary people. Although many of the platforms started out as social networking sites for individuals to stay connected with friends, family and colleagues through online interaction, social media ability to share content and connect through time and space has turned these platforms into more than just personal communication platforms. Making full use of this, companies and institutions are also using these platforms to reach out to their target groups. Thus, celebrities are using Instagram and Twitter to show (and share parts of) their lives with their fans; media institutions have their own Facebook account to bring news immediately to their readers; companies open up online communication door to enable feedback from customers and potential clients; and Twitter and Facebook are used by political actors to reach out to their followers with constant and immediate online posts. In this way, social media has changed political communications in ways that allow for more engagement with voters, informing and mobilizing them directly, bypassing mainstream media. Political actors are more in control of their campaigns and have direct access to their voters. This is evident as early as during the 2008 US Presidential Election in Barack Obama's political campaign and his subsequent social media presence (see for example, Aaker and Chang 2010).

Social media platforms have created a public space, albeit online, where political issues are raised, discussed and debated by concerned citizens. Its open and collaborative nature allows for optimism towards political mobilization and participation. Benkler (2006), for example, argued that social media gave rise to networked public sphere and demoratizing communications. Papacharissi (2009), on the other hand, discussed how active citizens can voice out their dissent and dissatisfaction with public agenda by

creating online contents and sharing them. Thus, these authors claimed that this development is a return of what Habermas (1991) termed public sphere--a public space open to all citizens to participate and form public opinion, which in turn is used to regulate and control state activities.

Social media has certainly changed today's political landscape. However, despite the optimism laid out by many scholars, we need to ask the following questions: Are users/citizens active participants in political discussions or are passive information receivers? With a lot of political information in circulation via these social media platforms, does this make citizens more informed? What is the nature of interaction between users and political actors in an online environment that does not rely on (and in fact at times, forgo) usual convention? Does social media communication that rely on short and entertaining texts as well as powerful visuals inform the public about public issues and agenda, ultimately creating an informed public? These questions then point to a need for a more critical look of politics as performed on social media--our dominant medium of today.

Conceptualizing Performing Politics

This paper defines "politics" broadly to include the activities revolving around governance, public discourse and public opinion, as well as political actors who engage in those said activities. These political actors are not only politicians or government officials, but also refer to formal institutions of governance and administrations, as well as the media institutions. The media institution, on the hand, has been traditionally regarded as the fourth estate for its role in framing issues and setting political agenda for the public.

Social media such as Facebook and Twitter has provided an online stage for political actors to engage in politics. Unlike offline stages accorded to politics (for example, traditional press and news station, political events, parliament), online stage has given more autonomy for political actors to decide and control the political messages (or any messages for that matter) that they want to send out. Organized as a one-to-many communication platforms, social media give political actors direct communication channel to their potential voters, at the same time making the communication feel personalized and one-to-one. Social media has thus created a sense of intimacy as well as informality between "leaders" and "followers", and between "those who govern" and "those who are governed". Media institutions with its own set of rules are no longer the only institutions that "make news". In fact, media institutions also maintain online presence in order to bring news to the people without the constraint of time. In addition, sources of news now also include social media postings, reported (with a twist) by reporters as news.

By looking at the way politics are being performed online via social media such as Facebook and Twitter by these actors, this paper seeks to argue that a sense of formality in doing politics—either in the form of politics-related news reporting or the online persona of political actors—has been eroded. Matters pertaining to politics as

performed online has become informal, sensational, intimate, and immediate, thus, ultimately, in the words of Neil Postman (1985), entertaining.

Ways Social Media Changed How Politics is Performed

In response to some of the questions posed earlier, this paper outlined eight ways in which politics are performed on social media, taking into account its affordance for immediacy and personalized content. First, these online platforms have shifted the grounds on how political news is reported, received and discussed. Although not yet obsolete, mass media is making way for personalized media available on social media sites. In fact, these traditional media either in the form of television or print have to report news constantly to users via their online portals. News can no longer be delivered according to allocated time of broadcast and printing. While maintaining an online presence via these platforms, social media has also become one of the many sources of news for reporters nowadays, with tweets and posts from political figures on their own social media were taken and given a new slant to be reported on online media outlets. In fact, with the democratization of communication, reporters are competing with ordinary people to report news or the emerging "citizen journalists". A case in point is the way on-site ordinary people were able to post videos and commentaries during the New Zealand mosque attacks early this year. News-making has changed drastically from the time of Tuchman's account in her seminal work *Making News: A Study in the Construction of Reality* (1978), in terms of institutional values and constraints as well as what constitutes newsworthiness.

Second, related to the way social media platforms afford personalized content is the fact that users now are in control of the kind of information they want to consume and share. While traditional media is top-down in nature with audiences seen as passive receivers of news, consumers now can dictate the kinds of news, which media outlets as well as which political actors they want to follow. On the surface, this development is seen as empowering to the users who are now active content makers. However, despite hailing social media platforms as sites that encourage political participation and engagement, choosing political content that suits one's preference will eventually end up with one being informed in a one-dimensional manner. Thus, regardless of the amount of political information available online now, one is still at risk of being mis-informed. Viewed this way, social media platforms do not necessarily breed informed citizens which in turn is an essential ingredient for a democratic society.

Third, political actors now make themselves visible through their various social media platforms. At the same time informing their followers (and potential voters) their thoughts and opinions on public issues, social media is also used to present their more personal sides such as their daily routines, itineraries and hobbies that were obscured from the public prior to the existence of social media. The public is then allowed a glimpse of the lives of these political actors, giving a sense of false intimacy between politicians (public figures) and the public. Although this may be ways the political actors wish to document their lives, this can also be seen as a way to appeal to their followers by

showing them that political actors lead a "normal" life just like everyone else. Fourth, Sunden (2003) argued that in order to have an online existence, one must write oneself into being by having profiles, texts, visuals that in many ways represent one's desired self. In the case of political actors, their less rigid online persona they have created offers room for less restricted interactions and engagement with their followers that may not be available in the real world. As such, online interactions may not always conform to the set of face-to-face interaction rules, allowing for less formalities. This can be seen in the language used in the comment section left by followers with many taking on a rather playful tone, or less bothered with correct grammar or spelling, as well as the use of emoticons to express their feelings. Political actors are also freed from formalities in the way they create their content. Donald Trump, an avid Twitter user, is infamous not only for the number of tweets he sends out but the nature of his tweets too.

Fifth, related to the informal way online interactions are carried out, in this age post literacy, the importance of visuals (images, videos) and short yet playful texts cannot be denied. Adding to the sense of intimacy that social media platforms created, images shared by political actors give a "real" sense of what is going on in their lives. Similarly, in order to engage with the followers, formal languages are sometimes dropped in favor of more informal and casual style of writing that is akin to casual conversations. These five ways in which politics are performed online have created a political communication that is less rigid, less constrained by understood norms and at the same time, allowing political actors to create and control their online persona.

Concluding Notes: Bringing Neil Postman's Ideas to Social Media

What Orwell feared were those who would ban books. What Huxley feared was that there would be no reason to ban a book, for there would be no one who wanted to read one. Orwell feared those who would deprive us of information. Huxley feared those who would give us so much that we would be reduced to passivity and egoism. Orwell feared that the truth would be concealed from us. Huxley feared the truth would be drowned in a sea of irrelevance. Orwell feared we would become a captive culture. Huxley feared we would become a trivial culture, preoccupied with some equivalent of the feelies, the orgy porgy, and the centrifugal bumblepuppy. As Huxley remarked in Brave New World Revisited, the civil libertarians and rationalists who are ever on the alert to oppose tyranny "failed to take into account man's almost infinite appetite for distractions." In 1984, Huxley added, people are controlled by inflicting pain. In Brave New World, they are controlled by inflicting pleasure. In short, Orwell feared that what we hate will ruin us. Huxley feared that what we love will ruin us. (Postman, 2005)

Focussing on the year 1984, Neil Postman compared two scenarios brought about technologies in two novels: George Orwell of the same title, and Adolf Huxley's *A Brave New World*. His arguments in the book pointed towards Huxley's prediction of the future that would prevail in the world dominated by visual medium of his day, which is television. Television, argued Postman, sit within the larger entertainment industry that relied on visual appeal (in terms of presentation as well as the people appearing on screen) as well as a mode of communication that is entertaining. As such, the presentation

of public discourse on television has to adopt and adapt to this characteristic of television--it has to be presented in an entertaining manner, and in the process shriveling public discourse into mere entertainment (with of course, a serious make up!). Because after all, it is not the topic of public discourse that matter more. It is the medium that matters, i.e. to use McLuhan's phrase, the medium is the message.

The dominant medium of today is no longer television but the various social media platforms that are available to us. These platforms are where communications about public life take place, ideas and thoughts of our leaders are made easily accessible, and citizens participated publicly in publis issues. Following Postman's call, we need to ask what these platforms represent and what they took away from us. As more control is given to users (both political actors and followers) to create content related to politics, and as users decide who to listen to (i.e. to follow), politics as performed online may not encourage full participants from citizens.

Arab Spring 2011, Occupy Movement, Black Lives Matter and the "Me Too Movement" are some examples of social movements and activism that have used the various social media platforms in creating global awareness, if not social change, regarding important issues. The success in this regard can be contributed to the role social media platforms played as an important source for information and venue for political debate and discussions. Viewed this way, social media has the capacity to boost political participation among citizens. Yet, insights from Postman as well as the nature of social media may not bring the desired effect in terms of political participation.

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CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

Citizen engagement can build responsive local governance, usually through gaining increased government attention and responsiveness to issues that might have been previously ignored. The potential of citizen assembly will contribute to concrete development gains, through demands for more responsive local government action. It can strengthen local governance accountability and responsiveness to citizen-led initiatives. Citizen assembly led to other forms of institutionalized practices that in turn strengthen the possibilities of further citizen engagement which citizen has the creation of new institutional mechanisms whereby citizen voice can be expressed to government institutions.

Key Words: Citizen engagement, Local Governance, Citizen Engagement, Civic Education, Area Based Administration

INTRODUCTION

'Citizen Assembly' is an area-based management jointly developed by the public. The main purpose is to use as an which all government agencies, including civil society organizations in and out of the area, can be participate in development at the local level. The goal is to create equitable allocation of resources which is a balance between economic, social, and political development while respecting local wisdom, ways, and cultural traditions. It would create consciousness and raise awareness of community rights for the common good (Gaventa and Barrett 2012).

The development of public participation in local government, in this way, means the local people are able to respond to their problems and needs, more effectively. It is a tool used to express the needs of the people to other sectors, in particular, the government. It contains public sector practice guidelines that are based on data that efficiently reflect the causes of the actual problems in the local community (Hokayem and Kairouz 2015). Citizen assembly aims to create social change on a community foundation through the cooperation among people and the related agencies. All the dimensions of the practice are mainly related to the local development master plan which will allow the local communities the opportunity to jointly define their own future and to create both physical and conceptual changes within the local community.

Citizen assembly focuses on a participatory process involving contributions from both within and outside the community. The assembly members progress to drive development and create self- governance with the changes not only employing troubleshooting activities but also mobilizing development towards structural change. These actions will modify the power relationship between the community and the local agencies, and also those at national level. Under fundamental principles, citizen assembly is created through rules, or an agreement of the community, sharing common values and developing a civic political system within the community.

Prior to, there has been little chance of citizens getting involved in the process of local development policy and planning as most local development policies are the legal duty of the government agencies only. With such restrictions, the result is that local development plans have been set up in accordance the government agencies. Because they lack of comprehensive data and information, unfortunately, these agencies are unable to respond to the real problems and needs of the people. The results are the development regarding to the operations of local government mainly often not being as successful as it should have been. As these local policies and plans are often not linked to the real conditions of the area, it is often impossible to achieve the expected results due toinadequacies in problem solving approaches or lack of required development in the area (Bovaird 2016). These problems can be solved by establishing citizen assembly to strengthen the relationship between government agencies and the public through joint consultative activities and by supporting the people to negotiate with and advise government agencies regarding their important demands Morris-Suzuki and Jeong 2015; Cruz and Marques 2017). It is an activity that gives both sides a greater opportunity to make decisions together, both local government and the people

can be involved in strengthening mutual understanding. It will also establish greater trust between government agencies and the people (Zavattaro and Sementelli 2015).Citizen assembly can constructively create an information exchange among all the local stakeholders which can help the public agencies to meet public needs and deliver services to the people who really need them, quickly and effectively. It can encourage people to join government agencies while it is important for public agencies to build links and connect with their citizens. This will lead to the development of quality public services (Virtudes 2016).

Citizen assembly is another way of encouraging people to participate in the assigment and management of their own way of life. (Cegarra-Navarro, Garcia-Perez, and Moreno-Cegarra 2014). It is assumed that public participation will influence upon policy outcomes and that the citizen participation concept is based on pulling all the sectors strongly involved in the public policy process together (Cook, Wright, and Andersson 2017). This is the principle concept of inclusiveness. All sectors will have a chance to co-create acceptable and fair decision making. All of them will have been partners through a process of constructive discussions. This concept can be used to design public policies that produce good results for all. (Goetz et al. 2015).

This concept shows respect for diversity in community engagement because it is a concept that drives the general public in the local government administrations in order to take full responsibility for their own way of life. This one would like to encourages people in the community to consider various public issues collectively and to deal with. (Yin, et al. 2016). Engagement of people via citizen assembly is done through social networks because this allows individuals to express their views on the issues they need to be heard. It extends beyond people to other sectors in the locality that play important roles in local government's management process. It can highlight collaborations between the people and local government by including public knowledge to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public service deliveries. (Wijnhoven, Ehrenhard and Kuhn, 2015).

This study is interested in studying the mechanisms of formulation and the implementation of citizen assembly in Thailand. It aims to study the details and the success of this practice to provide knowledge that can ‘fill the gap’ in the development of citizen engagement in local government. The results can provide guidelines for promoting citizen engagement in the administration of local government and promote the decentralization process in terms of the concept and practices of local governance. This will result in a structural change which will be able to create efficiency and effectiveness of local development. Finally, it will contribute to the achievements of the local community, both economic and social development.

THEORY

A citizens' assembly is a group of citizens who are selected at random from the population. (with stratification) to learn about, deliberate upon, and make recommendations in relation to a particular issue or set of issues. The citizens' assembly model has gained increasing attention in academic literature and has been applied with considerable success in Canada, the Netherlands, and Ireland. Its advocates claim it has a number of notable advantages over other kinds of political processes.

Firstly, by engaging people other than those who choose to put themselves forward for elections or those who choose to attend public meetings, it extends participation in detailed policy discussions beyond very narrow, unrepresentative groups. Secondly, by focusing on people who are not tied to election manifestos or agreed organizational positions, it allows the members to engage freely in discussion and deliberation, in which they can listen to and interrogate the arguments and make up their minds on the basis of what they hear. And thirdly, by providing opportunities for detailed learning and by structuring the discussions to be both deliberative and inclusive, it enhances the likelihood that conclusions are well informed and based on careful consideration of a range of arguments and evidence (Flinders, 2016)

The key objective of citizen assembly is to encourage the community to be involved, from the beginning, in the local administration through a community-based convention so that the needs of the community and local offices can be met. The role of local government, in focusing on being the network coordinator and promoting implementation in the community, defines the pattern of the new relationships (Taylor and Kent 2014). Local governments, community organizations, and stakeholders will have a mutually supportive role. There are various structures of responsibility, from identifying the problem, problem solving design, and evaluation of the impacts of public service provision. This is to achieve efficiency and be most beneficial to the local community (Lindquist, Vincent and Wanna (2013; O'Byrne and Daymon 2015)

Citizen assembly creates new relationships between ordinary people and local government, building relationships through new forms of participation, responsiveness, and responsibility. It may be described as a new form of citizen-to-state engagement and is associated with a new concept that represents the voice of the people in local politics. On the other hand, the meaning of citizen engagement is related to local governance. (Kim, Keane, and Bernard 2015).

This concept is an effort to transform from traditional management of state-centric management. It is an attempt to move the concept of local administration from the perspective of the state, which usually focuses on bureaucratic administration, including the activities of the local government. It is a practical collaboration between local governments, local people, and others. This will lead to sustainable development emphasizing the role of local government in creating incentives for citizens to participate in decision-making and the development of policies and plans for local community development (Cheshire, Everingham, and Lawrence 2014; Hoffken and Streich 2015). The main concept focuses on civic capacity building, practicing negotiation and participation in decision making. It contains basic democratic principles, righteousness,

transparency, and identifies liability. This is a guideline to help local government officials respond to the needs of local people through the provision of public services which meet their needs and the community's interests. (Korthagen, Iris, and Van Meerkerk 2015).

This concept attempts to promote public policy processes that use a policy-based dialogue to connect across multiple networks. It is a collaborative process between those networks, so there are more actors than just the local government. (Chong et al. 2016). Local governance is an attempt to increase the level of interdependence and interconnectedness among players through the creation of an information exchange network among local government, the people, the private sector, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations (D'Ambrosi 2017). Local public groups are organized into a dense network of local community relationships. In order to achieve this, it is important for all parties to coordinate their efforts to develop a consistent local community (Unceta, Castro-spila, and Fronti 2017).

Citizen assembly encourages local governments to focus on working with the people in order to respond to the socio-economic needs of the local community. This will help improve their quality of life and local management will open up the process of planning, policy, and social action by supporting civil society participation in working with local governments systematically (Mayekiso, Taylor and Maphazi, 2013). It offers citizens the opportunity to participate in local decision-making, regarding their own lives, since it will lead to being able to investigate the performance of local government decisions (Men and Tsai 2016).

Citizen assembly may take part in the development of the local development plan either, individually or as a member of a group or organization. The integration of citizens into organizations will strengthen the local community. This community-based organization places great emphasis on encouraging citizens to participate in local development plans at various levels, from the national level down to the local community (Meijer et al. 2017). Organizations are a good tool for empowering citizens to participate in local development plans, and when citizens and communities are well integrated, the so-called citizen assembly will be used as a central area where citizens are given opportunities and community organizations join with the local government to carry out the local development plan to solve the problems facing the local community and society (Roberts 2014). It is like moving citizens from the local level up to the national level, helping to generate social capital that will contribute to strengthening the "Citizen Network" that will be responsible for the public agency's actions in the public interest (Burton 2015).

Citizen assembly respects the human rights of all citizens by recognizing that citizens are dignitaries and have co-ownership of public resources. Together with other citizens in local communities and societies, they have the right to share ideas and to work with the local government to develop public policies that will be used to create public benefits for their local communities. Social benefits are fairly, equally and responsibly distributed to all citizens in a society on the path of democracy. The concept emphasizes on the importance of citizen engagement in every dimension, by proposing that all citizens must be able to link to the operations in the various stages of the process. Citizens co-operate with the state to define the meaning and scope of public interest.

METHODOLOGY

The paper proposes that citizen assembly be created with regard to individual involvement in social activities. The underlying theoretical hypothesis is that a combination of sources generates a set of co-productions. We will argue that co-production is best understood as a formation of citizen assembly, embedded in the social relations of the network.

Qualitative methodology will reinforce the results. The purposive province which is the area of study is a province in the Northeast of Thailand. The reason for this choice is due to this province is one of the most successful areas for the implementation of citizen engagement in local development plan in Thailand. Three groups, from each local administration organization, purposively chosen to be key informants, firstly, executive officers, both politicians and bureaucrats, secondly, leaders of council community organizations, thirdly, local leaders such as religious leader, women's leader, leader of civil society community organization and youth organization, etc. Three data collection types were semi-structure interview and focus groups. There are 3 main purposes. Firstly, to identify how citizen assembly can be constructed. Secondly, to explain how citizen assembly is operated. And thirdly, to describe how citizen assembly can make impact. Data analysis was done by applying content and descriptive analysis.

FINDINGS

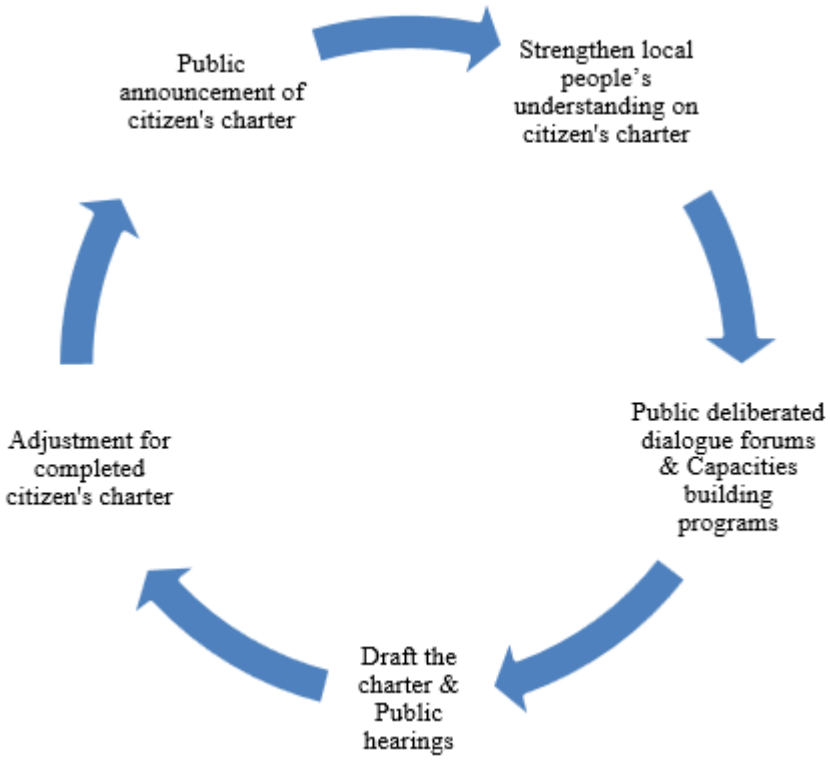
1. Making citizen assembly, according to the area of study it was found that the citizen assembly was initiated by the creation of a public forum at community/village level. The members of the sub-district council of the community organizations have been strengthened in their knowledge of the concepts, objectives, goals, and processes and all of these issues, including implementation guidelines, are understandable to all villagers under the concept of self-management provinces.

As the people have enough knowledge and understanding, a forum is open to brainstorm about the issues that will make their villages/communities good to live in. The working group requires the villagers to certify the proposals of each village that will then be presented to the public proclamation process. The resolution to endorse proposals must be approved by at least 60% of the households. Each proposal will be compiled as a proposal of the village and will be brought to the working group at sub-district level. Considerations will be made for making the proposal at that level.

However, in order to operate in accordance with the plan, a team of trainers would be assigned to support the implementation of the process at village and sub-district level. This function would confirm all stages are followed in the determined process.When the council of community organizations has prepared a forum for hearing from all the villagers, two villagers from each village, together with experts, the mayor, members of the local government council, formal local leaders, and people representing local wisdom become board members. The board would make comments and put forward a final proposal. The proposal would be forwarded to the provincial executive team to compile, analyze, categorize, and prepare a "draft of the citizen charter". This draft would be sent to all sub-districts for a public hearing, with 200 participants invited, including representatives of all government agencies. They join the forum to offer feedback and

suggestions before bringing the conclusions of the public hearing to improve and complete the citizen's charter.After the draft of the citizen charter was finished, the community organization organized a public announcement in front of the town hall. People in the province jointly announced their intention to implement the charter. After the announcement, it was used in the development of the province by various government agencies, relevant to the regional and local government organizations. It is now used as a framework for the development of policies, programs, projects and budgetary regulations of these agencies in order to guarantee that the citizen's charter be implemented to achieve the desired goals.

Figure 1 Steps of making citizen assembly



2. The operations of citizen assembly: after the announcement of the citizen's charter, in order to guarantee that it would be fully implemented according to the goals, citizen assembly had set the process of implementation. This consists of 10 steps of practice displayed by table 1

Table 1 The implementation of citizen's charter

Steps	A
1. Create the vision of development plan.	Brainstorming to set the vision for the development
2. Organizing a forum to listen to people's opinions at the village level.	Allowing people to propose their problems and needs of their local communities
3. Data collection for drafting the district development plan.	Collecting data from the villages
4. Sub-district development planning	The proposal of all villages will be presented to the meeting for consideration, analysis, classification and making to be the sub-district development plan.
5. The referendum for certification of the district development plan	The proposals of all villages will be presented to the meeting for consideration, analysis, classification, and development to be the sub-district development plan.
6. The development of community organizations network	The network will be operated in order to support participation in multiple issues
7. Drafting of the people's provincial development plan	Draft the provincial development plan used for the community forum to hearing the people's opinions
8. The referendum on the provincial development plan	Holding a referendum at the sub-district level
9. Submission of the plan to government agencies in the province	To integrate the people's provincial development plan into government agencies' plans or 'One Province One
10. Submission of the plan to the local administration	All local provinces have to make the plans in accord with the concept of the provincial development plan or 'One Local One Plan' (OLOP)

3. Impacts of citizen assembly, according to studies, in general, that can be used to increase their autonomy in two ways. First, it can make people more "Confident" in their participation in this process. Second, it can help local people feel they have more "Ownership" of the local community. These two things can bring about a structural

change in power relations between the people, community organizations, and local government, including government agencies. The implementation of the citizen's charter can open new, effective channels of co working between the people and local organizations. The study concluded that the citizen's charter can empower local people in four aspects as follows.

Firstly, it can empower people's participation in the provincial and local development planning of local government and government agencies by changing the implementation method of the development plan. The result of this change will make people more confident in joining the local
government administrations, after the announcement of the charter. Community Organizations and the people have more opportunities to work with local governments and government agencies. This can
be used to enhance the learning process of the self-administration of local people. It is one of the factors that make the citizen's charter an important part of enhancing the self-governance of the people. The citizen's charter has been constructed in a way that encourages community organizations to participate in the local development plan, together with the government agencies. There are not just plans from the various agencies, or those set up by the policy of central agencies, as in the past. Now the plans and projects must be developed by listening to the needs of the people in the area and they must be approved by the representatives of the people and community organization.

Secondly, it can empower the potential for self-government by the people. According to studies, it has been found that expectations of the use of the citizen's charter is reinforcing people to not just wait for the government agencies in all processes. It is used for promoting people's participation in most of local administrations. It can encourage people to be able to handle their problems and their needs by themselves, as much as possible. Generally, these operations were defined as having only government agencies taking responsibility, to the exclusion of the general public who were unable to contribute. It is limited in terms of resources, administration and law. Therefore, the main goal of citizen assembly is to bring public opinion into practice. It can promote the right of people to work with the local government in co-decision making.

Thirdly, the citizen assembly is a process of civic education. It can raise awareness of their rights to participate in the development of the province and their own communities. It has been implemented, as a framework for development plans, at all levels from provincial level to the sub- district level. It is an effective operation to educate people in the best practice of self-government, because it is a process that can encourage people to participate in social learning to manage the development of the planning process. They are trying to bring their self-management approaches into various dimensions.

Fourthly, the results of the implementation of the citizen's charter, according to the above ideas, can contribute to the empowerment of the people through a continuous process of community learning. It can empower people in the community to have knowledge of efficient resource management and it will lead to the realization of their

own community development experiences. Furthermore, it will lead to the continuous enhancement of the work experience of government agencies and local government organizations and help strengthen the people and community organizations to deal with the problems and issues of the development of their local community. These results can increase the so-called 'self-administration' to be more concrete.

Table 2 Impacts of the citizen assembly

Impacts	Indicato	Deta
Empowering people's participation in provincial and local development planning	Making people more confident in joining the local government administrations	Helping people to offer their own development plan Enhancing the learning process on self-administration of local people
Empowering the potential of people in self-government	Encouraging people to be able to handle their problems and their needs by themselves	Bringing the public opinion to practice People have the right to work with the local government in co- decision making
Developing continuous civic education	Awareness of people in their own community's development	People participate in co-managing the development planning process
Empowering people through the continuous process of community learning	Realization of their own community development experiences	The enhancement of the working experience with government agencies and local government organization, continuously

In conclusion, the citizen assembly of this case study has made more changes, in 5 aspects
1. Awakening to join the government in the preparation and management of the developmentplan. After the implementation of the citizen assembly, it has been shown that the number of people, active, and who are interested in participating in the development planning process is increasing. There is also more diversity in groups, no longer clusters of only a few individuals as in the past.
2. Local co-ownership, after the start of using the citizen assembly, there has been a further enhancement of people getting the opportunity to receive various missions due to increased self- management in local government. As a result of local government's

acceptance of the citizen's charter for use in local development, it has made people feel that they are responsible for the results of their own local community development. This also gives people a sense of belonging to their local community.

3. Confidence in working with government agencies, after the use of the citizen assembly in the preparation and management of the sub-district and provincial development plan, the people have more faith in joining with the government. This is because the people are able to easily propose a development plan by themselves, in cooperation with the sub-district community organization council at the provincial level and the local government level.

4. The channels for working with government agencies, after the use of the citizen assembly to increase the channels to work with the local government and government agencies, it is now possible to create channels for people to work with the local government and government agencies in the province, more than ever before. These practices reject the often one-way channel of participation at the community stage due to increase in channels for people to submit their plan to be integrated with the local government plan and the provincial development plan of the government agencies.

5. The acceptance by the people of local government and government agencies, after the use of citizen assembly, this study found that the charter can create more acceptance of these agencies. People can anticipatorily submit their proposal to the organizations at all levels. This shows that the citizen's charter can be used as a tool for facilitating acceptance by local government and other government agencies, of the roles of people in local administration.

Figure 2 The results of the citizen assembly



DISCUSSION

1. Partnership building, according to studies, it has been found that the citizen assembly is a tool to encourage people to participate in public administration in the manner of 'Partnership'. That means people would be fully integrated in to all the processes of local public policy and planning. Through the empowerment of the people, they have the opportunity to participate in the decision- making process of local development planning, together with the local government organization and other corporate groups in the area (Mandarano and Meenar. 2016; Avidar 2017). This has altered the attitudes, thinking, and practice of the local people radically. It aims to undo the attitude of people who have been convinced in the belief that they have no authority to make decisions regarding
2. problem solving of local government. However, this charter encourages people to be able to decide on a local solution in the same way as local government officials do. Citizens are an important part of the work in all areas of local administration, their needs are always recognized by the authorized officers. The focus on empowering people is the most important mission of the citizen's charter. It intends to change people or citizens from "those who need to be developed" as in the past, to be "those who can be the developer of their own community".As applied to the public, the citizen assembly is a tool that can give the people wider opportunities to join with government agencies in designing the province and local development in ways they find desirable. This is a process that bestows people with a sense of civic consciousness to join the government in determining their own future. This is a form of self-management to determine their provincial and local government in the future. The public will have the chance to play a role in shaping the goals of provincial and local government development in partnership. By this concept of citizen assembly, citizen engagement has genuinely been happened.
3. Ownership building, operating in this manner can increase the responsibilities of the people in developing their own local communities, especially in identifying the cause of a problem and its solution. This will develop learning of self-governance for the people also (Oyedemi 2015). It will strengthen the sense of ownership of the people. It was found that the importance of the participation of organizations, communities, and people with the local government focuses on creating a shared sense of ownership. It aims to push the process of creating real participation by encouraging people to share their thoughts and ideas (Skoric et al. 2015; Shark 2016). Co-ownership means that the people are involved in thinking about alternatives and discussions in making the 'right' decision. After having consulted and decided on the course of action, then it is a co-operative (Denhardt et al. 2015). If there are problems or obstacles in the operation, both public, private and people sectors need to work together to find solutions. The people have the right and the opportunities to work continuously with other sectors. These will establish co-ownership which develops a 'cherished' feeling to keep the local development process together (Druschke and Seltze 2015). The practices of promoting self-governance by the people will not be success unless ownership has not been

happened. Ownership creates a common understanding of community-based management. It can convince all sectors to agree and work together in achieving local development goals (Cornwall and Shankland 2015); .

4. Local self-governance, the citizen assembly tries to provide community organizations and individuals a way to work together with provincial government agencies. It aims to reconstruct the relationship between the two groups. It has designed a process to promote the role of the people and the original community organization, which have never previously been important in local administration (Acheampong and Dinye 2015; Galvez, Haro, and Caba 2017). Under the principle of the charter, collaborative dimensions are created. The aim is to change the relationship between people and the government agencies in a way that allows people to engage with government agencies to manage their own areas, known as "Co-Governance", as much as possible (Leao and Izadpahani 2016). For this important task, the citizen's charter is used for restructuring the relationship among government agencies and other sectors, including the people. This means that the public is a "common agreement" of these parties in the area.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study above have all concluded that the citizen assembly is an important tool to strengthen the local people because it has the potential for increasing co-governance. It will be seen that people in the area strengthened their capabilities as it is used for promoting people's self- learning process in working with the local government through the process of developing local development plans and policies. This practice is a comprehensive learning process. The people who have joined this process can enhance their confidence, knowing that it is possible to work with local government organizations (Davies, Selin, Gano, and Pereira. 2015; Kirlin and Kirlin 2014).

This is a significant change for the people involved, one that has never been seen before. People generally do not have belief but the use of the citizen assembly can empower them to work with local government. They are almost totally changed from believing that local administration is the responsibility of the state agency only and that people should not interfere or be involved. It should also be possible to limit their rights only if they are invited by the local government to participate in certain activities, such as being a contributor to comment and vote in the community forum held by the local government (Sharif 2015; T. L. Cooper et al. 2018)

The successful implementation of the citizen assembly is the outcome of co-governance of local people. It helps increase the local people’s feelings of "ownership" of the local community. This is a consequence of the learning process of the people as presented above. The ability of the people to work with the local government can build confidence. It has the effect of making people feel responsible for their own actions.

This is due to the fact that the people become responsible for implementing the development projects, so they have to take responsibility for their own community also (da Cruz, et al. 2016). When the people have more responsibility, this gives them a sense of community ownership as well (Teng et al. 2017; Warren, Sulaiman and Jaafar 2014). This is a major result of the citizen’s charter in local governance. The sense of belonging to the local community is an important indicator that reflects the fact that people are ready to join the local government in a governance partnership.

Finally, from the results of citizen assembly, it can be concluded that it can bring the people and the community organizations working s with local organizations, closer. It can create new channels which are local development guidelines. These new channels are defined within the workflows and practices which can be important tools for empowering people to have greater self- governance (Iazzolino and Stremlau 2017; Hepburn 2015). So, after the adoption of the citizen assembly, it can be used to promote the co-governance of people in the area in two approaches. First, to be able to strengthen and change from being people to being citizens who are partners and co-owners of local development with local government and other agencies. And second, it can open new channels for people to promote local and provincial self-governance. All of these are clearly discovered impacts of the citizen assembly

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Food System Resilience

FOOD POLICY AND ITS IMPACT ON LOCAL FOOD

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Abstract

This study analyzes food policy in relation to the existence of local food. This policy, among others, regulates availability, affordability, food institutions and community participation. Solving food availability is done by creating food reserves (central government level, regional government and community). Food reserves can be obtained from domestic production and food imports. Domestic food availability is carried out intensively through diversification of food proclaimed by the government through diversification of food based on local resources. This effort is expected to have a significant impact on the existence of local food, but its implementation up to seven years ago, the existence of local food still cannot occupy the expected position. The deterioration experienced due to past policies that led to the emergence of rice as the main food supremacy of the community, has not yet been restored. And, moreover, the position of imported food, which is increasingly not easily dammed. This study strengthens the analysis above by discussing the existence of local food for example corn, sago or sweet potatoes.

Keywords: food policy, local food, food imports

I. INTRODUCTION

Policy analysis is one of the disciplines in applied Social Sciences to produce relevant information about policy, so that it can be utilized in order to solve policy problems. Policy analysis is expected to be able to produce information and arguments about: Values which are benchmarks for problems to be overcome, facts that can be considered as limiting or increasing value, actions that can produce value. For that purpose there are three approaches in policy analysis: an empirical / analytical approach is an approach that explains the causal relationship of a policy; evaluative approach that is assessing the value of a policy, and a normative approach is an approach that provides recommendations for future policy formulation. (William N. Dunn, 2003)

Meanwhile there are two types of public policy analysis, namely prospective policy analysis and restropective policy analysis. Prospective policy analysis is a policy analysis carried out before policy action is initiated and implemented. Prospective policy analysis is a tool for preparing information to be used in formulating alternative and policy preferences that are expressed comparatively, predicted in quantitative and qualitative languages as a basis or guide in policy decision making. Whereas, Retrospective Policy Analysis is a policy analysis carried out after the policy is taken. This analysis is application-oriented analysis. This policy analysis studies the implementation of policies and the extent of policy outcomes and benefits. In this policy analysis, it is also concerned with achieving goals and objectives of policy makers and stakeholders. The results of policy analysis will contain information on policy goals and objectives that provide a basis for monitoring and evaluating specific policy outcomes, which can be used by practitioners to formulate policy issues, develop alternative alternatives to new policies, and recommend direction of actions to solve the problem. Integrated Policy Analysis is an analysis that combines attention to the creation and transformation of information before and after policy actions are taken.

This study seeks to analyze food policy in Indonesia, using a retrospective approach. Reptrospective in Law number 18 of 2012 which attempts to analyze how this policy impacts on the existence of local food. Other laws that have been issued before the law are number 7/1996 and Presidential Regulation 22/2009 will also be part of this policy analysis in order to complete the information needed. This policy, because it has been promulgated since 2012, the data that will be displayed to show the impact of the policy is the data resulting from the application of policies, especially those relating to the objectives, objectives and benefits of the policy.

This research is descriptive qualitative research (LexyMoleong, 2007, Milles, Mattew B., Huberman, A. Michael, 2007). The focus of research on national food security policies is related to the existence of local food commodities, namely corn, sago food and cassava / cassava food. The data sources used in this study are secondary data sources (documents) both hard copy and soft copy data through online searching. Online data can be in the form of newspaper publications, statements on blogs or from online books / e-books.

II. RESULT

The issue that is currently developing about local food is that food production and people's interest in consuming local food are very low. If this continues, then the deterioration of local food cannot be avoided. Local food, which was once prosperous, can be found, between lan, on corn, sago food and sweet potato food. The Indonesian nation, which consists of many tribes, has a variety of staple foods, in fact, hundreds of types of food. Each becomes a unique part of this nation's oneness. Biodiversity-based food diversity is geographically owned by the Indonesian people. Food diversity is a local wisdom that is greatly admired by other nations. consciously or unconsciously, in the 1970s, the government actually began to echo the policy of rice food as staple food. This food is stated to be better and has more nutritional value than other staple foods. The legality of rice being the main food is obtained through the policy of Agrarian Reform, this agricultural policy directly or indirectly, encouraging food consumption of local people turning to rice.

Since then, local food margins (sago, sweet potatoes, corn) have begun through the use of the term traditional food. Meanwhile, rice food, increasingly famous for the term 'sego putih' (white rice) is inversely proportional to its image with 'sego-corn', 'dried cassava', 'gatot', sago, or 'empok-maize' (corn mill residue powder which is usually for duck animal feed). Image that inequality continues to this day, as the generation changes, as if it has become commonplace. Food for rice is the consumption of staple foods that cannot be de-verified with other food, more food that is considered traditional. Supremacy of 'sego putih' food up to now and local food has shifted into hawker food (additional food).

That is ironic when the food law number 12/2012 explicitly mandates the development of food security based on local food availability. And even, Presidential Regulation number 22/2009 actually specializes in being a law in local food development because the regulation immediately diverts to accelerating the diversification of local resource-based food consumption. Why this can happen, whether this law has not been able to achieve the policy target, because the government adheres to a food policy that is very accommodating to international trade policies, such as the Asean Free Trade Area, so that food imports are open and even guaranteed by law . Or, the current food policy has not been able to reach the policy target because the government does not implement the policy well, or also, the local community itself is unable to arouse the spirit of producing local food commodities, even though it has been explicitly facilitated, in some food laws (Presidential Regulation number 22 of 2009 and Law number 18/2012).

Basically, the 2012 policy explicitly made improvements from upstream to downstream in seeking food independence, food security and food availability. Food independence which is the ability of the state and nation to produce diverse foods from within the country that can guarantee the fulfillment of sufficient food needs at the individual level by utilizing the potential of natural, human, social, economic and local wisdom in a dignified manner. Food independence is closely related to how much food security is. Food security is a condition of fulfilling food for the state up to individuals, which is reflected in the availability of adequate food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable and affordable and does not conflict with the religion, beliefs

and culture of the community, to can live a healthy, active and productive life in a sustainable manner. Two important diction in food policy in 2012, shows the importance of food production and food availability. Food availability in the food law is a condition of the availability of food from domestic production and national food reserves and imports if the two main sources cannot meet the needs. (Article 1 of the Food Law number 18/2012).

a. Food Security Policy in Supporting the Existence of Local Food

Law No. 7/1996 provides an understanding of food security as a condition for fulfilling food for households as reflected in: (1) adequate availability of food, both in quantity and quality; (2) safe; (3) evenly distributed; and (4) affordable, not much different from the definition of food security formulated in Law number 18/2012 which emphasizes that food security is the fulfillment of food for the country to individuals. While the policies and programs that will be taken to realize food security are divided into three programs which are grouped into three program stages. Long, medium and short term programs. Short term programs (up to 5 years), namely Programs aimed at increasing national food production capacity by using existing resources and proven technology. The main components of this program are: extensification or expansion of agricultural land (140,000 hectares / year). Extensification of agricultural land is intended to expand agricultural production land, so that national food production can now be increased. Extensification was carried out mainly for soybeans, sugar and salt because of the ratio of imports to large production (30-70%). The expanded land is for poor farmers and farmers (<0.1 hectares), but has farming expertise / experience. Potential dry land of 31 million hectares can be used as farming land.

In addition to the extensification program, an intensification program for agriculture was also carried out. This program is a program aimed at increasing production through increasing agricultural productivity. Intensification is aimed at fertile and productive agricultural lands which are already food storage areas such as Kerawang, Subang and other northern coastal areas, in West Java, East Java, Central Java, and other provinces. Complementing the agricultural extension and intensification program, a diversification program for agricultural production was also carried out. This program is aimed at increasing alternative staple food production besides rice, decreasing rice consumption and increasing balanced and nutritious alternative staple food consumption and based on local food. Diversification is done by accelerating the implementation of post-harvest technology and processing of local food that has been researched into the industry.Another program is the Revitalization of the Post-Harvest Industry, and Food Processing. This program is the revitalization / restructuring of the post-harvest and food processing industries which leads to, emphasizing the quality and processing of crop yields from raw materials to semi-finished materials or finished materials that have added value. The next program is, Revitalization and Restructuring of Food Institutions. The existence, role and function of food institutions such as farmer groups, SMEs, cooperatives need to be revitalized and restructured to support the development of food independence.

Meanwhile, the medium-term program is aimed at strengthening the development of more efficient and effective food security and high competitiveness, through

improving agricultural land laws including the regulation of farmland area owned by farmers, ownership of agricultural land by non-farmers. The bawon system or the profit sharing of owners and cultivators, etc. The modernization of agriculture is carried out with the aim of getting closer to increasing the efficiency and productivity of agricultural land as well as a medium-term program. Also included is the development of road infrastructure and facilities for agricultural areas, so that agricultural activities are more dynamic.Food policy number 7 of 1996 was strengthened by an accelerated effort towards the goal of diversifying local resource-based food consumption (Presidential Regulation number 22 of 2009). This shows that the government has more attention to the success of local food development which is expected to support national food security. This policy encourages increased participation of Local Governments for the development and implementation of local resource-based diversification of food consumption programs. This policy uses strategies through internalizing diversification of food consumption (carried out through advocacy, campaigns, and promotions), and conducting education (both formal and non-formal). On the other hand this acceleration strategy is carried out through the development of local food businesses and industries. This policy was designed in two stages, the internalization stage and the second phase of business development and the local food industry which was completed until 2015.

Strengthening food security seems to be enough to grab the government's attention. Thus, the government feels the need to reformulate the rules in 2012. Especially in an effort to reaffirm the role of local governments to realize food security (where this is emphasized in Presidential Regulation 22/2009). In accordance with the principle of decentralized government, local governments have obligations and also the right to carry out development in their respective regions. Local governments have an obligation to improve and develop food security through their own food security.

Food security, which is one of the principles of food management in Law number 18 of 2012, aims to several things, including increasing the ability to produce food independently; provide diverse food and fulfill the requirements of security, quality and nutrition for public consumption; realize the level of food sufficiency, especially staple food at reasonable and affordable prices in accordance with community needs. In addition, the aim is to facilitate or increase access to food for the community, especially for people who are prone to food and nutrition; increasing the added value and competitiveness of Food commodities in the domestic and foreign markets; increase public knowledge and awareness about safe, quality and nutritious food for public consumption; improve welfare for farmers, fishermen, fish farmers, and food business actors; and protect and develop a wealth of national food resources.

Food security can be achieved through the implementation of holistic arrangements starting from food planning, regulation of food availability; food affordability; food and nutrition consumption; food security; Food labels and advertisements; supervision; Food information system; Food research and development; Food institutions; community participation; and investigation. In terms of food planning, it is stipulated in long-term development plans, medium-term development plans, and annual work plans at the national, provincial and district / city levels in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. Planning that has been made by the government, and

local governments (both provinces and districts / cities) must involve the role of the community. Likewise with regulating the availability of food, the government and regional governments determine the types of local food that can be favored by involving the role of local communities. This means that the government must develop as much as possible local food to achieve sufficient availability of wish (article 12 of the Food Law number 18/2012).Furthermore, arrangements for realizing food availability through domestic (local) food production are carried out by: developing food production that relies on local resources, institutions and culture; developing the efficiency of the Food business system; developing facilities, infrastructure, and technology for the production, postharvest handling, processing and storage of food; build, rehabilitate and develop infrastructure for food production; maintain and develop productive land; building a food production center; the government establishes local food production centers according to the proposals of regional governments.

For food availability based on local resources, the government still provides the possibility to fulfill food availability by regulating the existence of food reserves originating from domestic production, and from abroad (food imports) according to needs (Article 14 of the Food Law number 18 / 2012). However, the government cannot ignore the onslaught of external food items in which the government has participated in ratifying international free trade policies (AFTA and others). Article 36 of this Law states that food imports are only carried out if national food reserves are insufficient. The national food security policy, one of which is aimed at increasing domestic food production facilitated in Law Number 12/2012, is mainly related to the improvement of human resources, natural resources, funding sources, science and technology, food infrastructure and food institutions. All the policy support (article 18) is intended so that the government and regional governments can develop the domestic food potential.

b. Food Diversification Policy Does Not Restore Local Food Supremacy

Food diversification is a program that encourages people to vary the staple food consumed, so as not to focus on just one type of staple food. Kasryno, et al (1993) views food diversification as an effort that is very closely related to improving the quality of human resources, agricultural development in the food sector and improving community nutrition. This food diversification includes aspects of production, consumption, marketing and distribution.

Based on the aspect of production, diversification means the broadening of the spectrum of food commodities both in terms of expanding resource use, commodity exploitation and the development of food commodity production. This indicates that diversification includes the notion of horizontal and vertical diversification. Food consumption, food diversification includes behavioral aspects based both on economic considerations such as commodity income and prices, as well as non-economics such as habits, tastes and knowledge. The meeting between the production and consumption sectors is inseparable from the role of marketing and distribution of these food commodities. Meanwhile, Soetrisno (1998) defines food diversification more narrowly (in the context of food consumption), namely as an effort to diversify the types of food consumed, including food sources of energy and nutrients. This is intended to be able to

meet the needs for food and nutrition in accordance with adequacy both in terms of quantity and quality.

According to Suhardjo and Martianto (1992), the more diverse the consumption of food, the better the quality of food consumed. Therefore the dimensions of food diversification are not only limited to the diversification of consumption of staple foods, but also complementary foods. In Indonesia, food diversification is intended to vary the consumption of the Indonesian people so as not to focus on rice. Indonesia has a variety of agricultural products which can actually be used as staple foods such as breadfruit, sweet potatoes, taro, corn, potatoes and so on which can be the main supporting factors for food diversification.Food diversification in the Indonesian government is one way to achieve rice self-sufficiency by minimizing rice consumption so that total consumption does not exceed production. Basically food diversification includes three spheres of interrelated understanding, namely diversification of food consumption, diversification of food availability, and diversification of food production. Presidential Decree No. 68 concerning Food Security article 9 states that food diversification is held to improve food security by taking into account local resources, institutions and culture (Hanafie 2010). Whereas in Law number 18 of 2012, Food Diversification is an effort to increase the availability of diverse foods and based on the potential of local resources in order to: meet food consumption patterns that are diverse, nutritious, balanced and safe; developing food businesses; and / or, improve community welfare. Diversifying local food is basically an effort to optimize local food; technology development and incentive systems for local food processing businesses; introduction of new types of food, including untapped local food; development of diversification of farming and fisheries. On the other hand the aim is to increase the availability and access of seeds, seeds of plants, livestock and fish; optimizing land use, including yard area; strengthening of micro, small and medium enterprises in the food sector; and the development of a food industry based on local food.This is especially related to efforts to reduce rice consumption compensated by the addition of non-rice food consumption accompanied by supplementary food supplementation. Diversification of food consumption can also be defined as the number of types of food consumed, so that the more types of food consumed will be more diverse. The dimensions of diversification in food consumption are not only limited to basic food but also other types of food, because the diversification context is to improve the quality of people's nutrition in quality and quantity, as an effort to improve the quality of human resources.

The dependence on food consumption on rice is not beneficial for food security, especially those related to aspects of food sufficiency stability. The positive impact of the policy of diversifying food consumption includes strengthening food security. This is related to the issue of food security which is an important issue, therefore efforts to reduce the role of rice, and replace it with other types of food are important to do in order to maintain food security in the long term. This effort can be done by developing and introducing alternative food substitutes for rice that are cheap and have nutritional content that is not much different from rice.

Another impact of food diversification is increasing farmers' income and food agroindustry. Farmers will produce commodities that are needed by consumers and that

have high prices. They will no longer depend on rice commodities as a source of income for their farming business, but can try other crops that have higher economic value. On the other hand, food diversification can also save the country's foreign exchange, the success of consumption diversification not only strengthens people's food security but also benefits the country's foreign exchange savings which means alleviating the country's financial burden especially when this economic crisis occurs. Unfortunately, food diversification policies are not intended to replace rice, but change the consumption patterns of people so that people will consume more types of food.

Rice is the most basic food commodity for most Indonesian people. In fact, rice is a food habit so people assume that it has not been said to eat if they have not eaten rice. Based on statistical data, the national consumption of rice reaches 139.5 kg / capita / year. This shows that Indonesian society is so dependent on rice. To meet the needs of rice, Indonesia still imports. Long-term rice imports can threaten national security. Alternative food was then made in an effort to reduce the dependence on Indonesian rice consumption. However, so far, the food diversification program has not been able to succeed fully because of the very strong community attachment to rice consumption.

c. Food Import Policy and Local Food Availability

Indonesia is one of the agricultural countries, where most of its inhabitants work in agriculture. Many people actually choose to become farmers rather than working as laborers, factories or in other industries. Most Indonesian farmers produce various kinds of export commodity crops, such as rice, fruits, vegetables, and so on. Although Indonesia is an agrarian country, it does not make the Indonesian state apart from imports. Especially rice, recorded since 1980 which in that year, Indonesia experienced food self-sufficiency and the government decided to import rice from outside. The government made a policy related to importation, especially in importing rice, because rice is the food that contributes to the largest food security in Indonesia. The development of the volume and value of rice export imports in Indonesia, during 1983-2016 the pattern of the development of rice import exports in Indonesia was quite high. And, the import volume is higher than its exports. Imports of rice in Indonesia reached 912.81 tons, an increase of 492.31% per year.

Indonesia, in 2015 imported 861.63 thousand tons of rice, mainly from Vietnam at 509.37 thousand tons (59.12%). Then, from Pakistan 180.1 thousand tons (20.90%) with a trade value of 62.95 million U $$. Indonesia also imports rice from Thailand, India and Myanmar (Suwandi, Nuryati, Waryanto, & A, 2016). This high import condition, it can be said, Indonesia's food security experienced a decline, because the government took more or imported rice from other countries. With the massive imports of food prices declined. And, it causes losses and the economic growth of the community is hampered. In fact, the government should pay more attention to the farmers' harvests, so that they do not turn off the enthusiasm of the community to continue farming and take advantage of the condition of the land they own. Moreover, local food, initiated through the diversification of local resource-based food, cannot replace community dependence on rice. Efforts to boost the level of consumption of corn, sweet potatoes and sago, for example, to replace rice food, when rice is in an expensive and rare position, have not been successfully carried out. This can be seen from the productivity

of corn, cassava, and sago which remain unchanged both in productivity and market demand.Meanwhile, regulations that become the government's reference in importing food include, law number 10/1994 concerning customs, law number 8/1999 concerning consumer protection, Law number 17/2006 concerning food, law number 36 in 2009 concerning health, Presidential Decree No. 260 of 1997 concerning the affirmation of the duties and responsibilities of the minister of trade in the field of foreign trade. (Sihabudin, 2015), Law No. 18/2012 concerning food. Through these policies, importing food from the outside becomes very easy, so that Indonesia is increasingly dependent on imported food. The government also stipulates international trade policies, through the import policy the government can influence the structure, composition, and smooth running of businesses to protect and encourage the domestic economy and save foreign exchange. However, even though not always imported food from outside is approved by the community, especially the people who own agricultural land. People feel disadvantaged because imports of food, especially rice, make their income, from farming, decline.

The high number of rice imports, has made food security in Indonesia decline. Even though, Indonesia has great potential in agriculture such as mustard palm, rubber, cocoa, which is beginning to dominate the world market, but in food production of staple rice, more imports, especially from Vietnam, Pakistan, Thailand and India. This condition is caused by several things, including because of the large population, so that domestic food production is insufficient, so the government must import food. Another reason is that the dependence on rice is the main staple food of the community, so that the need for rice for each household is increasing. This need cannot be replaced by other staple foods such as corn, cassava / cassava and sago.

III. CONCLUSION: FOOD POLICY, LOCAL FOOD DOWNTURN

Food security policies carried out with the effort to achieve diversification (diversification) of food in fact experience an inability to eliminate people's dependence on food for rice. And, it is not able to erase the views of the people, who have already, put palawija as second class community food. And, on the other hand, there is an inability to revive the potential of food owned by each region, causing traditional food (from the regions) to be unpopular for consumption as staple food. This means that local food that has been painstakingly raised again (after long being eroded by food policy on agrarian reform that favored rice food), through efforts to diversify food policies, was unable to re-position itself as a staple food for the community. Traditional food / local food is only able to make itself as food anan snacks ’or second food (not staple food). This shift can be said as the deterioration of local food. On the other hand, food diversification policy does not explicitly make local food a substitute for rice surpemation, but 'only' as a diversification of food types (supplementary food for community nutrition).

Likewise, local cassava food, which is a tropical and subtropical annual plant, is widely known as one of the staple carbohydrate-producing foods which is a staple food typical of Indonesian society. Cassava generally grows and adapts widely in Indonesia. This plant grows and can be produced in lowland and highland areas. In the present, cassava is no longer a staple food, but is used as an industrial raw material, tapioca flour,

cassava flour, as well as ethanol, gasohol, and others. Same with corn. Corn is grown to meet basic food needs. Later, corn is processed into starch, corn flour, snacks, pop corns, corn jelly, corn syrup and so on. After being unpopular as the main staple food, corn developed into non-food ingredients, for example it is used as animal feed ingredients, compost, paper and fuel wood. In Indonesia, some of the main corn producing centers are East Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, East Java (Madura Island), Central Java, West Java, D.I. Yogyakarta, and so on. The spread of corn plants can grow and produce evenly anywhere, due to the characteristics of corn plants which are plants that can grow in sub-tropical and tropical regions.

Another local food that is known for its existence in the past as the main food ingredient is sago. This food is one of the popular food sources for some people of Indonesia, especially in eastern Indonesia and parts of Sumatra. The potential of sago as a national food alternative product is very likely and promising. This is due to the fact that the world sago producing area is currently held by Indonesia. not less than 60% of the total world sago area. In addition to potentially being one of the promising carbohydrate sources, sago plants can also be used as an ingredient in making adhesives, syrups and ethanol raw materials. Sago can also be used to make sago flour, which has a high nutrient content that is not inferior to tapioca flour and arrowroot aci.

Sago is a feature of food in several regions in Indonesia, especially in Papua. Papua is unique, not only in terms of culture, but also in people's consumption patterns. Besides sago, sweet potato is also a food that supports the food sufficiency of the people of Papua. Sweet potato is a staple food for most of the population in the interior, especially in the BaliemJayawijaya valley region. In addition to sweet potatoes, there are very few ecologically good crops that can be produced there, even using simple secular technology (Dimyati et al: 1991 in Rauf, 2009). As with sweet potatoes, sago is also a local plant that is a food source for Papuan people, especially in coastal areas. Sago trees in Papua grow naturally without acts of cultivation from the local population (Rauf, 2009). Sago is very suitable in swamp areas, where most of Papua's land is swamps. So, sago is an abundant source of food for the community.

Along with the food policy adopted by the government, about the green revolution, which drives mass rice production, this causes the price of rice to be cheap. This condition makes the position of sago and sweet potato as the staple food of the community, especially in Papua, starting to be displaced by rice (Budi: 2003 in Rauf, 2009). This can be seen from the amount of production and the planting of sweet potato and sago which continues to decline. Although, rice production and land area continue to increase, Papua is one of the regions experiencing food insecurity. This is because the ratio between the level of production and consumption is not balanced. Rice from the beginning was not a local food of Papua. Apart from its geographical area which is indeed not suitable, rice is also not a crop produced by local wisdom. Thus, efforts to force rice into staple foods and leave sago and sweet potatoes from the community have resulted in a situation of food insecurity.

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GOVERNMENT RESILIENCE POLICY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Food System Resilience (A Comparative Study BetweenIndonesia And The Gambia).

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Abstract

The purpose of applying socio-ecological resilience is that there are significant changes in climate and scientist established that the planet is getting wormer on yearly basis and sea levels are rising. The climate pattern is also changing rapidly and rainfall shortage become a challenge. Human actions are responsible for changing climate through emission of greenhouse gas in atmosphere which keep depleting the ocean layers by make the planet earth wormer. Disaster is a natural phenomenon that happen with or without the expectation of human. Food system resilience is important in this discourse as disasters are an unforeseen circumstance. The concept of resilience was introduced in development to help resort the communities affected by the natural calamity. Governments formulate resilience policy as a strategy for disaster preparedness. This article used qualitative analysis in discussion. Food system resilience was used in the context of socio-ecological system which entail environmental issues and societal values in ensuring food security. Food system resilience was discussed in connection to SDGs goal number two (Zero Hunger). The weight of the discussion is centred around socio-ecological system in boasting food security.It is evident that the two countries have something in common but defer in many aspects of their development priorities and pace. They both need more improved crops or variety of cereals to ensure food security and public awareness creation on resilience policy and actions is a necessity.

Key Words: Resilience, policy, disaster, climate, change, sustainable, development, food system, socio-ecological

INTRODUCTION

According to the former President of US Barrack Obama at UN Climate Change Summit in New York, US, 2014; "who states that the climate is changing faster than our efforts to address it. The alarm bells keep ringing. No nation is immune. Worldwide, this summer was the hottest ever recorded, with global carbon emissions still on the rise. We are the first generation to feel the impact of climate change and the last generation that can do something about it". It is quite clear that the prediction of scientists is gradually coming to light which necessitate the need to have resilience plans and policy to mitigate the impact of natural disasters as well as taking more sustainable measures to development. Several undertakings were made to address the climate change and international agreements reached to commit the world nations to reduce the adverse effects of human actions on the environment. Since 1992, climate change discourse is always on atcentre stage of international development affairs and United Nations is very much committed to this cost of reducing the negative impact of climate change on the environment. "Since global climate change was put on the international political agenda in1992, developments in both climate science and climate policies have been swift,taking into account the complexity of the issues at stake. On the political side, theUnited Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was agreedupon in 1992, and the subsequent Kyoto Protocol with legally binding commitments was signed in 1997" (Munasinghe& Start, 2005, p1). However, other developments are staged after Rio de Janeiro, UNCED 1992 and Kyoto 1997 which includes Hague climate change negotiations in 2000 and subsequent agreement on the detailed cookbook which describes the implementation modalities in 2001 at Bonn in Germany. Actually, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change came into forced in 1994.

Government resilience policy geared towards disaster response strategies and mitigation measures to address shock or provides coping mechanisms to disasters and its related events. The policy also serves a guiding principle to disaster response coordination efforts and rehabilitation process to reduce the negative impactsof disaster on lives people and mitigation measures. Policy refers to what government have desired to do or not to do. It could also refer to as government activities or programs which are responsive to the welfare of her people. This paper will give conceptual account of resilience in international development affairs and brief evolution of the concept of resilience will be discussed. These accounts will be supported by theories and appropriate approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction strategies and UN agreements on disaster risk reduction.

Sustainable development seeks to address the needs of the present generation without jeopardizing the needs of the future generation to come. It advocates for wise uses of resources so that the future generation can meet their own need. The concept of

sustainable development was first used in 1980's by International Union for the Conservation of Nature in their publication called World Conservative Strategy wherein sustainable development was used as a global priority for conservation biodiversity and ecosystem. "The 'Brundtland' report, as it became known, authored by Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland (Director General of the World Health Organisation), explicitly introduced the term 'sustainable development' as a conceptual bridge to bring together environmentalists and industrialists" (Singh, 1998; Strong, W. Alan, 2006).Bruntland report also mentioned the concept of sustainable development in 1987 and it defined sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the presents without compromising the ability for future generation to meet their own needs. Since then, the concept of sustainable development has been entrenched in the development sphere which has developed beyond the initial intergenerational framework to focus on the goal of social inclusion and environmentally sustainable economic growth.In addition, world nations met in Rio De Janeiro in 1992 to further discussed on the environmental issues such as climate change and its consequences. Representatives from 178 countries converged at this conference and 27 principles of guiding action on environment and development which was named as The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (UNCED, 1992). Thereafter, Agenda 21 came into being in 1996 which was later extended to 2000 and "this process of LA21 has come to mean two things, firstly a consultative process leading to wider involvement and empowerment, and secondly, implementing Agenda 21 at a local level in such a way as to involve the community and other interested parties" (Chambers, R., Conway, 1991; DFID, 1999; Strong, W. Alan, 2006). The agenda 21 does not have any legal binding on countries and its impact could be unnoticed.

Consequently, we currently in sustainable development era; in which seventh Sustainable Development Goals were set as a development priority for all the world's nations to use as an indicator or guide in their development endeavours. It came into existence in 2015 as a development agenda for the world. This paper will use qualitative method to discuss SDG goal 1 (Zero Hunger) in the context of food system resilience through the lenses of socio-ecological framework. It will provide narrative about resilience policy as well as compare and contrast the resilience policy in Indonesia with Gambia.

The socio-ecological framework on resilience is used in this article to discuss issues pertaining to factors that help achieve the food security and proper functioning of the food system. This will also unveil and give account of how to maintain the functioning of the system in its original form. The normative nature of food system makes the resilience of food system different from the broader concept of resilience in socio-ecological system. The stability of the system is the main priority of food system management and policy. It is evident that the society needs food for sustainability of

lives to provide for everyone in more equitable manner to enhance livelihoods and prevent environmental degradation. The society should be able to response to shock and uncertainty that the world has to offer.

This article explained resilience as it has been conceptualized in communities of scholars and practitioners given particular attention on social-ecological system change. It is significant to recognize the pivotal role of socio-ecological resilience in increasing the sustainability of food systems. Some term emerge is required to address the pattern of normative judgments related to food systems. Critical analysis was applied to the concept of food system resilience through identifying the attributes of resilience that are most important in the food system context for increasing sustainability. Then, the impact of climate change has on food production, processing, distribution and consumption. It was also established that the rainfall pattern has change drastically in both countries which has affected the agricultural sector and food system due to adverse effects of climate change. This article concluded by looking at the primary constraints and opportunities in policy aspect of resilience approach to food systems and food production processes.

CONCEPT OF RESILIENCE IN GOVERNMENT POLICY

In 20th century, the resilience concept was used as a potential fruitful concept for the analysis on socio-ecological systems. It has recently been used in food security analysis to adequately inform the policy makers. However, the concept of resilience was first introduced in field of ecology and then into development activities and programs. It is evident that resilience is an integral part of development and environmental protection measure since most of the development projects or programs success level are measured according to how resilient the program is. “In a broader perspective, resilience is a measure of the capacity of the system to withstand stresses and shocks as well as its ability to persist in an uncertain world” (Wu & Wu, 2013). Resilience focused on the coping mechanisms and adaptive measure of the households to recover from shocks or stresses. Sometime, resilience varies from one person to another or one society to another because our resilience level differs. “The resilience approach views humans aspart of the biosphere, and assumes that the resulting intertwinedsocial–ecological systems behave as complex adaptive systems i.e. they have the capacity to self-organize and adapt based on pastexperience, and are characterized by emergent and non-linear behaviourand inherent uncertainty” (Biggs, Schlüter, & Schoon, 2015). It is obvious the humans play crucial role in changing the biosphere and therefore, human actions need to checked to ensure resilience of socio-economic development. Resilience is viewed as a complex system because humans and their environment have a symbiotic relation which is intertwined to the extend of inseparable. The quality of humans’ lives depends on the quality of their environment and food systems.“Resilience enhance adaptive capacity (see above) Sustain legacies that provide seeds for renewal Foster a balance between stabilizing feedbacks and creative renewal as well

as adapt governance to changing conditions" (F. Stuart Chapin, III, Gary P. Kofinas, 2009).Resilience is a dynamic concept that does not only deal with the systems' ability to withstands shocks or stressors but possibility to re-organized and adapt to new conditions. It also enhances self-organisation and innovation to advance on the threshold of the households' livelihoods.The resilience framework looks at the root causes of household vulnerability instead of trying to predict the likelihood of falling short of a given food intake threshold. The resilience framework is more interested in understanding what the strategies adopted by a household to gain its own livelihood are and how those livelihood strategies will withstand (or possibly adapt to cope with) future crises or disasters.

Resilience to food insecurity is defined as the system ability to maintain a certain level of well-being (food security) in the face of risks. The resilience approach to food security analysis provides a framework for understanding the most effective combination of short and long-term strategies to prevent households from falling into poverty and/or hunger.Since 50s, the unprecedented growth of human population has post threat to food security and it also increase opportunities for innovation through mechanise farming systems. Like mentioned earlier, human actions are responsible for the changing climate and environmental depletion such as erosion, flood, drought, deforestation, etc. These issues make the environment vulnerable to hazards and disasters. "Vulnerability theory is rooted in socioeconomic studies of impacts of events (e.g., floods or wars) or stresses (e.g., chronic food insecurity) on social systems but has been broadened to address responses of entire social–ecological systems" (F. Stuart Chapin, III, Gary P. Kofinas, 2009)."Vulnerability to a given stress can be reduced by (1) reducing exposure to the stress (mitigation); (2) reducing sensitivity of the system to stress by sustaining natural capital and the components of wellbeing, especially for the disadvantaged; and/or (3) increasing adaptive capacity and resilience to cope with stress" (F. Stuart Chapin, III, Gary P. Kofinas, 2009). The vulnerability level differs from one place to another and the adaptive capacity to absorb shocks or stressors. It is vital important to note that the capability to restored from disasters shows the level resistance to change. Change is inevitable and every social change comes with consequences but it must be properly managed to mitigate the reverse effects of those changes."The concept of resilience is clearly related to other configurations of environment society relationships such as vulnerability and criticality, some of which have an explicit spatial dimension to these social processes"(Adger Neil, 2000). This narrative account for institutional resilience and environmental vulnerability which is critical to the livelihood of the people.

Furthermore, government resilience policy is to ensure continuity of livelihoods of the people while sustainability advocate for wise uses for resources for the betterment of all and Sundry. The socio-ecological systems are aimed at providing ecosystem services without interruption or there is, at a very minimal level. "Resiliencebased ecosystem stewardship builds on ecosystem management by emphasizing (1) the key role of resilience in fostering adaptation

and renewal in a rapidly changing world; (2) the dynamics of social change in altering human interactions with ecosystems; and (3) the social–ecological role of resource managers as stewards who respond to and shape social–ecological change" (F. Stuart Chapin, III, Gary P. Kofinas, 2009). The interdepend nature of human lives and ecosystems crucial to resilience policy. Government resilience policy should be informed of resilience policy framework approach to enhance livelihoods of the households.

In addition, the government resilience policy is inconsequential if they don't translate to the advancement of the livelihoods of the households. Its focus should be centred around the welfares of the households and be aware of how to mitigate the hazards in their environment. Government resilience policy should be transformable to enhance diversity, adaptation, and resilience to identify potential future options and pathways to get there. "The good governance agenda of SDGs generally prioritized commitments of world governments to improving transparency, broadening participation and ensuring social inclusion in deliberative processes, eliminating corruption and promoting institutional reform" (FAO, 2017). This is catalyst to inclusive growth and sustainable development in ensuring food security and improved well-beings.

SUSTAINABILITY AND FOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE

Sustainability bridge gap between development and environment. Research has shown that sustainability can achieve in short run but not in long run. Therefore, the concept of sustainability is simultaneously with development. Sustainable development is defined as the development that meets the needs of presence generation without compromising the needs of future generation to meet theirs. This definition was given by Gro Brundtland in 1987 (Brundtland's report) and it is the most accepted definition because it increases long term wealth and well-being of people. It advocates for the wise uses of both material resource and non-material resources. Food system is the path that food travels from field to fork which includes growing, harvesting, processing, packaging, etc, and disposing of food. This system is input needed and outputs generated. Food system does not operate in vacuum but operates in and influence by actors such as; social, economic, and environment."From the model above, we see that the key system activities, of producing, processing and packaging, distributing and retailing, and consuming food, involve the on the ground actors as part of food system processes" (Toth, Rendall, & Reitsma, 2015). The food system begins with the producer to the end user which is regarded as consumer.

"A characteristic of OECD country food systems is the growing importance of regulatory interventions aimed at ensuring food safety, consumer protection, environmental protection and intellectual property protection. The requirement to meet specific regulatory standards before a product can be sold on the domestic market is not usually aimed specifically at

imported products, but even where this is not the case, standards have an indirect influence on agricultural output and trade. Policy coherence initiatives must take account of the growing importance of these non-tariff measures in OECD countries and this the third domain of analysis"(OECD, 2005). This has highlighted some points that salient to sustainability of food system and resilience became an alternative measure to recover from shock or system failure. This point also confirmed that standards has little or no effect on the output of food system. In most cases, the regulatory inventions and standards impact more on the export of food products to international market which has shown some changes in food system and agricultural practices to diversify and engage in value addition. "For many small-scale operators, issues of financing, market accessibility and transport, as well as the range of standards related to quality, traceability and certification make participation in integrated value chains difficult" (FAO, 2017). In addition, the supply chain of food products also changes with an increase in establishment of supermarkets wherein distribution of food products is highly concentrated in urban and re-urban areas. One may argue that urbanisation is one of reason of changing trend in agriculture and food production. "Agriculture and food production are increasingly supplying urban and peri-urban supermarkets. Value chains are progressively characterized by the vertical coordination, and in some instances the integration, of primary production, processing and distribution; the automation of large-scale processing; and higher capital and knowledge intensities" (FAO, 2017). It is essential to note that agriculture and food production is capital and knowledge intensities through innovation with introduction of improved and drought resistant crops.

Moreover, it is important to states that certain regulations and standards prose some challenges to indigenous food production process through increasing the expenditure. This also threatened the food security as some food products may be lose because of standards and regulations. "Food safety and quality standards imposed by supermarkets and regulators may lead to the discarding of food that is still safe for human consumption, representing an enormous waste of natural resources. Therefore, the evolution of food systems needs to be assessed not only in terms of economic efficiency and capacity to improve food security, but also in terms of their environmental impacts along the entire food chain" (FAO, 2017). There comes the sustainability of the food system to ensure continuity of stable food production and improve on food security to eradicate for insecurity. "Indigenous food systems have characteristics that make them particularly attractive, including the use of both cultivated crops and gathered wild plants, synergies with the natural environment and biodiversity, close adaptation to local conditions, a high level of diversification, a light carbon footprint, fewer 'negative externalities' and reduced use of external inputs. They are closely tied to culture and social and religious activities" (FAO, 2017). This is a clear testimony that food system resilience will enhance environmental quality to support food production strategies and mitigate negative externalities. In this case, the conditions of adaptation will also promote diversification of indigenous food system."In terms of the environment, the food

industry contributes significantly to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and threatens biodiversity; climate change may contribute to increasing the instability of production and hence that of markets and prices. The increasing scarcity of fossil fuels and increased competition between food and energy uses for agricultural products may also contribute to market tensions" (Catherine Esnouf, Marie Russel, 2013). This necessitate the discussion of socio-ecological system as it is all inclusive approach to explain and address environment and development in which food system is component of.

SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

Complex environmental problems such as climate change, soil loss, biodiversity loss and ground water scarcity has been constantly increasing in relevance in both scientific, policy, and public domains. These problems have impacted serious on food system.Holling (2002) introduced the adaptive cycle to describe the general characteristics of dynamic change in ecosystems as comprising four phases such as exploitation, conservation, release and reorganization. The experience of various scholars has led the insight that these complex problems cannot be unleased with disciplinary approach alone. They have to be dealt with in an integrative interdisciplinary which was considers the interactions between social and ecological systems. Within the last decade significant progress has been made with respect to interdisciplinary investigation and modelling of couple socio-ecological systems. Various research approach has been developed and applied to different studies in which the interaction between social system and the ecological system has been explicitly considered. These approaches include, (1) combining material or energy flows and economic flows; (2) modelling human behaviours and factors that impacts in some form on the ecosystem; (3) identifying, modelling and trying to quantify ecosystem services within an economic context; (4) studying the resilience and adaptive capacity of social ecological system.

All these different approaches take system theory as the theoretical underpinning using it to look at and place emphasis on various aspects of socio-ecological model of interaction. Systems in that they are composed of a set of parts that are interdependent in effecting some joint outcome.

"Biodiversity conservation requires an understanding of social systems and their interactions with ecological systems. People have been maintaining and protecting some areas as untouched on different conservation structures and management strategy. For instance, indigenous communities have been conserving sacred forest areas under the strong religious, cultural and spiritual belief"(Mohamed Behnassi, 2014; Wilkinson, 2012). this is evident in most indigenous communities. One such example in Surabaya City is BAMBU forest and similar of it is found in the Gambia called Kachikally at Bakau.

A socio-ecological system is a type of complex adaptive system composed of two primary subsystems a human society and economy on the one hand and a biological ecology on the

other. They are composed of a set of parts that are interdependent in affecting some join outcome. They are complex in that they typically consist of many parts interacting in a nonlinear network fashion. They are adaptive; in that the components in the system change their state in response to that of others and in this capacity of socio-ecological systems exhibit strong co-evolution as they develop overtime like all complex systems socio-ecological systems are multi-dimensional. They exist on many qualitatively different levels within the ecological domain we have basic geological processes taking place in the hydrological cycle. Mineral cycles atmosphere and various biological processes within the social domain; we have technology and industrial infrastructure, economic, social, and cultural institutions all of these levels are interacting and co-evolving added to these socio-ecological systems exist. "An all scales from the individual to an agricultural farm to a metropolitan area to a nation-state to the whole global economy and the supporting biosphere. The theory and science of socio-ecological systems is then focused on these two subsystems and how they interact" (Mohamed Behnassi, 2014). These will first provide some generic description of these two major subsystems before going on to talk about their interaction.Like all complex systems both ecologies and economies are regulated on the macro scale by a set of feedback loops but the internal dynamics of each system is governed by different set of feedback loops.As mentioned previously natural ecologies are governed by the law of thermodynamics. The input of energy from the sun and earth core drives the whole system and this energy is processed through networks of connections within abiotic and biotic processes. This is a complex system that is evolved over millions of years ago. Through, this evolution negative feedback loops have developed the work to stabilize the system on various levels as previously discussed about ecosystems in all phases will attempt to move away from thermodynamic equilibrium.

Selecting the components and the organization that yields the maximum flux of useful energy throughout the system and the most energy stored in the highest level of what is called ascendancy. The social component is what we might call an economy consisting of both social institutions and technology infrastructure or we can call a socio-technical system an economy is an engineered. Social construct produced by human beings for human beings. This industrial ecology has also evolved over a long period of time. According to the logic of providing humans with things that they need and once in an economic version and also in congruence with the set of cultural and social institutions of those societies today on the micro level."Social, ethical and spiritual relationships thus have an ecological foundation; and the practical manifestation of cultural values can have consequences for the ecological system (ibid.). Failure to recognize this interaction means ignoring the role that cultural practices play in the shaping of landscapes and the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services" (Mohamed Behnassi, 2014; Wilkinson, 2012). This is done primarily through the vast supply chain network of our global economy and regulated by public policy and increasingly by market mechanisms. These market mechanisms recognize value in terms

of utility which can be correlated to the desire or want of some economic agents. Here, the feedback loops are structured around the industrial supply and demand which has put much pressure on the environment and urban expansion of the 20th century has significant effect on the food productions system.

The interaction between these two systems then involves the exchange of energy matter and information is crucial to discuss. Human society and economy are deeply dependent upon the natural environment and this flow of natural resources of all kind from the ecosystem to the economy is called ecosystem services. These include broad categories of services like provisioning such as the production of food and water, regulation such as the control of climates and diseases, supporting nutrient cycles and crop pollination as well as cultural aspect of social life such as spiritual and recreational benefits. Inversely, we can look at the exchange from the economy to the biosphere which includes both energy materials and information on economies as dissipative systems take in large amount of energy and materials and export waste material back to the ecosystem but as mentioned previously that humans can now be understood as the regulators of the earth's systems and destroyers of the same earth's systems. Human society plays a fundamental role in designing ecosystems around the planet, we have essentially replaced many natural regulatory processes with those that has been engineered. It is evident that human actions have adverse effect on the environment and the altering of hydrological cycles through irrigation, nitrogen cycle through agriculture carbon cycles and combustion or just the steer movement of biomass. We engineer all the earth's systems on almost all scale. Complex systems such as socio-ecological systems are regulated by distributed feedback loops for a system to be under regulation or under control which means that it has negative feedback counter balancing the different forces. These feedback loops can be seen everywhere in economies and ecologies.

FEEDBACK LOOPS

A system becomes out of control when these negative feedback loops become broken and we see this often with socio-ecological systems. For instance, in a situation where humans can gain economic value from the natural environment with the economic expenditure to balance them is often retarded by human actions. Thus, the system stays developing off in that direction but equally; it happens the other way around. The economic activity breaks some natural feedback loops and some elements within the ecosystem is released from the natural feedback loop that stabilizes them such as invasive species where we put a creature into an environment without any natural predator leading to a destabilization of the ecosystem. "The structure and functioning of an ecosystem is sustained by synergistic feedbacks between organisms and their environment" (Samways, 2005). This is important to further development of other species and growth of environmental viability. The environment will have capacity to revitalise and reorganize itself for more advance biodiversity. The significance of biodiversity depends surely on the preserving ecosystem resilience which is

crucial to the ability for the system to response to ecological services in order to put further mitigation measures and adaptive strategies for stress and shock.

Moreover, discussing the Anthropocene human society and economy has evolved with the natural environment over thousands of years starting with all other creates subjects to the same natural feedback loops and regulation within the ecosphere but through successive technological and economic transformations. Human developed engineered environments with their own set of internal economic feedback loops. Its own value system that has become largely coupled from natural environment in order for the feedback loops to work. There has to be some uniform value in order to enable feedback to regulate the two systems in an integrative fashion. It needs to define some common metric of value. Big part of the challenge presented today trying to correlate value between the two systems and quantify it.Economic values are some what extent but defining what exactly the value of an ecosystem services would appear to be much more complex of what we are trying to do, though; it is by valuing ecosystem services be able to manage them through economic feedback loops by incorporating the value of these things into economic accounting try to make people financially accountable for their effect on the natural environment. “The lack of response to feedback on fish stocks, and overcapitalisation in highly fluctuating fisheries may lock the system into a rigid pattern. This prevents flexible adaptation to ecosystem dynamics, as management efforts focus on the short-term problems at hand, trying to maintain the fishing fleet rather than the fish” (Samways, 2005). This is currently affecting the Gambia since the government issues license to Chinese vessels or fishing boats to permit them to fish in Gambian Ocean, thee is massivefish shortage in the market which is not good for economy. In contrast, Indonesia is becoming highly industrial and yet poverty is still persisting as well as disaster from country.

ECOLOGICAL VALUES

Ecosystem servicesdefined their ecosystem value in relation to human utility but ecosystems require the functioning of many internal subsystems in order to enable the functioning of the whole system. Plants might mean nitrogen fixing microbes that will themselves be of no economic value but are still required to maintain that ecosystem in a functional stage. This intrinsic value required to maintain that ecosystem in a functional stage so that they can render services which cannot be easily given immediate economic value. It is in this sense that public goods require an associated socio-cultural framework for supporting it. The derivative value of the ecosystem may be given immediate economic value but the primary value that supports the maintenance of the ecosystem is of a different kind and may require social and cultural coordination. This is described by the circled tragedy of the commons. The tragedy of the commons or social dilemma is a dynamic where it is in the best interests of each individual to over use a resource unless everyone else does likewise. The dilemma arises when members of a group share a common good such as ecosystem. When this

common good is rivalries and non-excludable meaning that anyone can use the resource but there is a finite amount of resources available and is therefore prone to over exploitation. The tragedy of commons has proven to be a core dynamic within the management of many socio-ecological systems around the world from the management of forestry to pasture and in particular fisheries. Many of which have collapsed due to over exploitation and lack of solutions to the social dilemma. In the relationship between society and its ecosystem. There is embarrass in the form of ecosystems functions that are required to deliver the ecosystem services such as clean water so that people can go fishing or gets clean air to breathe in. These are most effectively managed through social and cultural frameworks of coordination. "The dynamics of most terrestrial ecosystems may be described in terms of the sequential interaction between four system functions; exploitation (represented by those ecosystem processes that are responsible for rapid colonisation of disturbed ecosystems); conservation (as resource accumulation that builds and stores energy and material); creative destruction (where an abrupt change caused by external disturbance releases energy and material that have accumulated during the conservation phase)" (Samways, 2005).

Traditional societies through their close interaction with their local ecosystem and cultural integration were able to live sustainably for prolonged periods using traditional social institutions to manage the commons with the industrial revolution. "Despite the ill-recognition of these traditional management practices by the state organs, traditional communities have for centuries maintained these practices to ensure the survival of the forests on grounds of spiritual and ecological values"(Mohamed Behnassi, 2014; Samways, 2005). Many of these traditional socio-cultural institutions were disintegrated and modern nation states become the new form of social contract that has in manyways taken over this function providing the social institutions for managing the commons but over the past few decades as economies have developed beyond national borders into an increasingly integrated global economy with an associated effect on the global biosphere.

There are many questions as to whether the nation based social contract still fit the services within this new global context. The tragedy of the commons is essentially a failure of trust coordination and social institutions when everyone can trust everyone to cooperate; then, often an optimal global outcome can be achieved but it typically requires some form of social contract to achieve that and those social contracts are enable by strong social institutions of some kind. The government resilience policy should help in this aspect to empower and establish strong social institution or creating social cohesions among people.

Socio-ecological systems are highly complex that they involve not only technology; economic frameworks and strong social institutions to support strong cultural dimension of the society. The ecosystem within which they inhabit forms an integral part of their way of life and interpretation of reality. This interpretation forms the basis for how they interact with the natural environment. Some societies revere their natural environment while others would

appear to care little about their environment. This cultural aspect plays a big role in the whole dynamic within socio-ecological systems. All individuals and societies have a schema with which they interpret their environment somewhat coherent belief system about how the world is and place within it. On a cultural level people live their lives based upon a narrative that is emotionally and conceptually appealing and endorsing it doesn't have to be logically consistent. For example, discussing about the theory of biological evolution for over a century not but its reported that 40% of Americans don't adhere to it not because of its logical inconsistencies because of its lack of consistency with their pre-existing schema people group.The whole societies go on functioning by creating narratives that offer them a coherent picture of how the world works at a level of complexity that they can deal with. Indonesia is a very cultural society and any attempt to alter or introduce new culture may be futile. "The dynamics of most terrestrial ecosystems may be described in terms of the sequential interaction between four system functions; exploitation (represented by those ecosystem processes that are responsible for rapid colonisation of disturbed ecosystems); conservation (as resource accumulation that builds and stores energy and material); creative destruction (where an abrupt change caused by external disturbance releases energy and material that have accumulated during the conservation phase)" (Lance H. Gunderson, Craig R. Allen, 2010; Samways, 2005). On that note, environmental protection and conservation is a necessity and world leaders should convert their commitment to sustainable development goals into actions with the political will to full utilize the potentials of this development priority in improving the standard of living of the people.

DISCUSSION: RAINFALL PATTERN AND DISADTER – INDONESIA AND GAMBIA

Indonesia has 17, 000 Islands and most of them are mountainous with several volcanos. The rainfall pattern in Indonesia is seasonal but it varies from one region to another while Gambia is small country with the same rainfall pattern and similar weather condition. However, agriculture sector remains the biggest employer in both country 70 – 80%. The stable food of these countries is rice and several farms engage in rice production either in large scale or small to earn a living. Though, Indonesia has advance drastically towards mechanization of agriculture sector while the Gambia still uses the traditional methods of farming.Th Gambia usually experience three-month rainfall on yearly basis and during this period (July – September) several flood disasters occur due to heavy rainfall and poor city or town planning. The same applied to Indonesia. It always flooded in highly populated areas and during last rainfall in Surabaya, places get flooded in east Surabaya.

The government had formulated a disaster management policy and promulgated a disaster management Bill aimed at building safe and resilient communities by enhancing the use of and access to knowledge and information in disaster prevention and management at all levels of society. This clearly testifies the national concern on this hindrance to sustainable

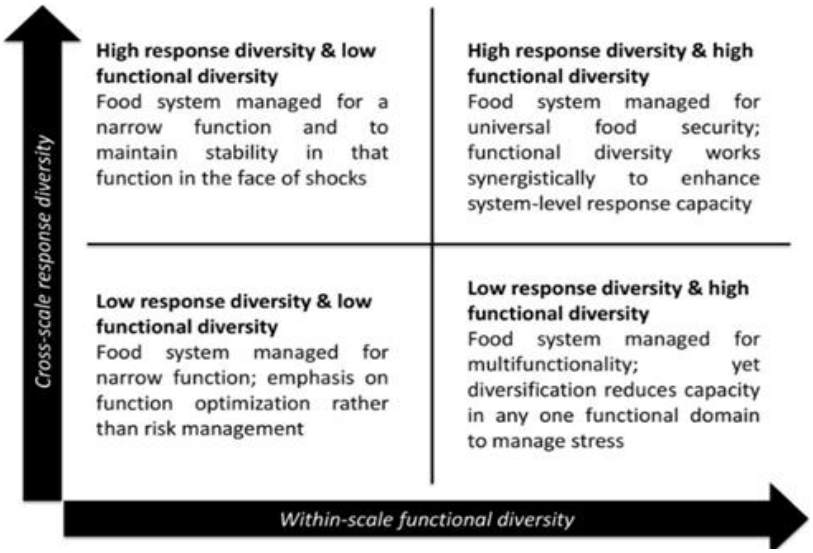
development. The policy and bill clearly pave the way for ensuring that we work together for a safer world and country and in order for the country to attain its Vision 2020, poverty reduction and millennium development goals, disaster management is crucial and forms an integral part of the process.In terms of international cooperation, significant progress has been made in terms of the implementation of international obligations. For example, The Gambia has adopted international policies and strategies such as the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), the Africa Regional Strategy and Plan of Action and ECOWAS Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy among many others.

Overall, it is observed that the level of regulation in disaster management is inadequate. The Disaster Management Act 2008 cannot and does not outline all the various processes and procedures relating to disaster Management and response as well as disaster response coordination. In this regard, it will be important to develop subsidiary legislation to incorporate the various issues and developments that are not captured in the Act and those that need clarification. “There will always be the potential for conflicts of interest between rural people's ability to earn a living and the conservation of areas of high ecological value. Conservation and sustainable development projects can aim to mitigate such conflicts of interest by promoting alternative income sources and education programmes” (DRR policy of Gambia).

“A great deal of work on the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami has shown the power of social networks in the process of recovery. On the 26 December 2004 a “megathrust” earthquake of at least a 9.0 magnitude struck off the west coast of Sumatra, Indonesia and set off tsunami as tall as 100 ft in some areas. The tsunami devastated coastlines in India, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia, killing close to 200,000 people across these areas, with 35,000 killed in Sri Lanka” (Aldrich, 2015). This shows the occurrence of disaster in Asia and Indonesia in particular. On 5 August, a 7.0 magnitude earthquake struck the island of Lombok in Indonesia, with its epicentre located inland in North Lombok. The area had already been impacted by a 6.4 magnitude earthquake on 29 July, with its epicentre in East Lombok. On 9 August, the island was again hit by a 6.2 magnitude earthquake, creating panic among the population and further hindering the rescue efforts. The three earthquakes were followed by a number of strong aftershocks causing widespread structural damage to shelter and public infrastructure, injuring some 2,000 people and killing at least 279 people. Data regarding displacement is ongoing but preliminary reports indicate that over 270,168 displaced people are in need of food, water, shelter, and health assistance. At least 64,534 houses have been damaged. It was reported the rescue efforts were hindered because of accessibility problem. The roads were bad damaged and electrical wires are expose to danger. According acaps report “foods needs have been reported in all affected locations as families have lost access to their livelihoods and food stocks have been lost or damaged. The earthquake took place at the peak of the tourist season. Though Lombok is not as visited as neighbouring Bali, tourism is an

increasingly important part of the local economy. It is not yet clear how the consecutives earthquake will affect the industry"(Report, 2018). Disaster response efforts are well coordination in Indonesia unlike the Gambia where in NGOs and government agency are always overlapping in such situation. The Act that establish this agency does not full empower the agency to coordinate and strategize disaster response activities. This is not the case in Indonesia where as all organisation should contact the Disaster Management Agency for any response activity and report be submitted to them upon completion. Indonesia is more vulnerable to disaster than the Gambia which is flat land with 88% percent of arable land.

Fig. 1 A framework for assessing the response and functional diversity of food systems



Source: (Hodbod & Eakin, 2015)

This figure shows the response level to food system in terms of crisis or disasters. However, continuity in the provision of emergency services will likely be lost resulting in ineffective overall emergency management by separating search and rescue from the national disaster management system (NDMS) and subjugating all operations and operators of the NDMS (including those of the Council and the Agency, as stipulated in Section 4 of The Gambia) to the National Search and Rescue Commission (NSRC). The limitation of the agency is clearly manifested and the act need to be amended to accord the full responsibility of the agency vest in her.

"Applying a resilience perspective should highlight the importance of diversity within the food system and lead for change over stability, or loss over conservation. Rather, a resilient food system recognizes that all of these attributes are essential for maintaining system

function, learning, and adaptation. The challenge is to achieve the appropriate balance among these attributes at all scales and for all functions so not to compromise the fundamental moral obligation to ensure food security for all"(Hodbod & Eakin, 2015; Norberg-Hodge, 2006). Governments should be more responsive to the needs of their people and resilience policy is hardly known to the people. Sometimes, culture play a significant role in resilience of food system since food security is not only an economic issue but a moral incantation.

CONCLUSION

Resilience of the food system in the socio-ecological perspective is a catalyst to enhancing food security and eradicate food insecurity. This require proper management with foresight to prepare for the eventualities such as natural disasters, flood, rain shortage, earthquakes, etc. So that the people could not severely feel the impact of these uncertainty and capacity to cope with situation will be put in place accordingly.

It is relevant to maintain or establish the functional and response diversity crucial to food security and socio-ecological system will advance the viability of the food system. Resilience in food systems is governed by multiple factors that need to be put into consideration for better advancement of food system to support human society. Socio-ecological resilience has the capacity promote sustainability in food system. Food is a need and for better functioning of human society; food system most have multiplier and amplifiers to enhancing food security.

The challenges of the system should overcome through formulation of responsive policies that support continuity and progress of human society. Food safety should be encouraged to reduce malnutrition and malfunctions of the food system. The overall objectives of the system are to supply people with the required food nutrients and energy to support the well-being of the people. With all the challenges, it is to mentioned with conviction that there is a benefit to viewing food systems through a resilience lens. The disturbance inevitably in the system since it gives you the opportunity to create more diversity system that can aid the adaptive capacity to withstand stress or shock. The effects of multiple scales require understanding of the food system which has multiple values. Adaptive resilience to the unique attributes of human food systems is considered the critical importance to diversity, the moral foundations for management, and the temporal trade- offs that are so critical for sustainability.

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GALENDO TASTE ACCULTURATION AS A NEW ICON VILLAGE SPECIAL FOOD

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out the existence of a regional specialty in maintaining economic stability in rural areas and improving the welfare of the people in Ciamis Regency. The method used is a qualitative descriptive research method and through a data triangulation approach. The results of the study show that galendo as typical food from Ciamis Regency still shows its existence and is still sustainable today. But to boost the popularity of these foods, craftsmen innovate their taste so that the various flavors of the galendo product emerge. The galendo flavor variant has an impact on increasing sales. Despite the many variants of the galendo, it still retains the flavor of the galendo itself. And this certainly contributes to increasing the selling value of raw materials for making galendo in the community of Ciamis Regency.

***Keywords*: Acculturation, New Icon, Traditional Food, Galendo.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The potential of natural resources found in rural areas will have economic value if rural communities are able to process existing raw materials from that potential. The abundance of natural resources in rural areas, in fact, does not make rural communities all of Sumatra. The equal distribution of development expected by the community has not been realized in several villages in Indonesia. This has led to perceptions of villagers who are marginalized and rarely touched by development. Local wisdom that grows as a social and cultural condition in rural communities is also one of the factors that support community-based cultural preservation. The values of local wisdom that are still sustainable will also have an impact on natural sustainability and prevent natural damage caused by the exploration of natural resources carried out by rural communities. The potential of existing natural resources should have an impact on people's welfare. But a solution is still needed to process these natural resources into the economic potential for the community.

The same goes for the natural resource potential in Ciamis Regency and is dominated by coconut plantations. Ciamis Regency ranks seventh with an area of 32,647,000 Ha and the total production of 19,998,000 tons in 2016 (jabar.bps.go.id, 2016). With this potential, it opens opportunities for the community to use natural wealth in the form of coconut so that it can change the family economy for the better. If you see the amount of production which reached 19,998,000 tons in the past few years means that farmers still depend on their income through coconut products.

Coconut as a raw material for making coconut oil is indeed found in Ciamis Regency and is relatively abundant, but this is inversely proportional to the number of coconut oil craftsmen who tend to be less. The coconut oil craftsmen that still survive today rely on galendo sales. Galendo is a by-product of coconut oil making and has a high economic value. The existence of galendo has become a typical food from Ciamis Regency and has been known to several regions in Indonesia, and is usually used as a souvenir by tourists visiting Ciamis Regency. This typical food has helped coconut oil craftsmen to survive amid the fluctuating level of galendo sales. The current conditions for the number of coconut oil craftsmen in Ciamis Regency are relatively few. Some of them are spread in several regions, such as in the Cigembor Subdistrict, there are 3 (three) craftsmen and in Ciamis Village there is 1 (one) craftsman.

The small number of coconut oil craftsmen has resulted in a decrease in the amount of production from galendo. Some coconut oil producers in Ciamis Regency are dominated by disadvantaged people, especially workers. In addition, the number of coconut plantations from year to year has declined due to the conversion of plantations which are used as residential land. This causes the complexity of the dynamics of galendo oil producers who have an impact on the number of various processed products from galendo.

Various preparations from Galendo have placed galendo as a typical food from Ciamis Regency. Galendo which has a distinctive taste and is classified as a snack that comes from the pulp of coconut oil making, now the number of sales has decreased. This is caused by the form and presentation of galendo which is still conventional. Therefore there needs to be innovation in the processing of various flavors of galendo using raw materials that are easily found in the Ciamis Regency area. With a lot of flavor in galendo processed, it will be able to increase the economic selling value for the community and will also give consumers a taste variant and will be more familiar with Ciamis Regency as a regional center that produces good quality galendo and has diverse tastes. And this will be an attraction for tourists in addition to enjoying natural wealth and specifically looking for galendo special food that can be brought home as a souvenir.

Specialty in food is one proof of interaction in a culture that comes from the authenticity of local wisdom. Specialty in a product, both in terms of taste, shape, size, and name embedded into a character that can not be separated from communication between people who know the existence of these products. In the current modern era, the attention and existence of traditional foods are decreasing due to new trends related to the presence of new foods originating from abroad. The existence of traditional foods will be increasingly threatened, if not preserved.

The industrial era 4.0 has also been one of the factors driving the arrival of food products originating from abroad. Food enthusiasts from abroad appear to be increasing and this is evidenced by the increasing number of food outlets selling typical foods from abroad. This is also unusual because traditional food enthusiasts are now turning to more modern foods. The sophistication of technology, as well as the rapid development of the internet, have made the era of free markets increasingly developing. If you don't do educative and preventive steps towards these conditions, it will cause the loss of traditional local food in the community.

II. FOOD INNOVATION

In general, the meaning of innovation is related to ideas, ideas, and products that do not yet exist and can be implemented in daily life. This means that innovation must provide a positive benefit and impact for the general public. Innovation is a broader concept that addresses the application of new ideas, products, or processes. New ideas will bring out something innovative if the ideas and ideas are oriented to the quality of the products produced.

In line with this, innovation can be said to be a social and economic success thanks to the introduction or discovery of old ways of transforming input into output in such a way that it successfully creates major changes or drastic changes in the relationship between use value or benefit value. Innovation is also a tool to replace the old with something new. Innovation is the ability to create something new and different from the previous situation, and certainly in accordance with ideas, facts and information that already exists. Innovation products generally show new, quality, and beneficial qualities. So that innovation is essentially new and qualitative.

Similarly, the existence of galendo at this time has undergone a transformation in terms of shape, size, and taste. The transformation that occurs in a food product is caused by a marketing orientation that focuses on consumers of food lovers themselves. The essence of a change that occurs is caused by the creation of images and marketing techniques so that these foods can reach consumers, and are in demand by the public. This is in line with the opinion of Kohli and Jaworski (in Mohamad Y.A, 2010) stating the core marketing focus on consumers and coordinated marketing. This means that the orientation in terms of marketing a product must be able to satisfy the desires of consumers.

Marketing activities are not always directly proportional to positive growth in terms of business, because marketing activities sometimes do not match what has been planned. According to Philip Kotler (in Kurnia. E, 2013: 27) states, Marketing is a human activity that is directed to meet needs and desires through an exchange process, where there are 3 (three) formulas, namely products, places, and promotions. There are two interesting things in marketing, especially as part of food innovation, namely products and promotions. The product as an object of the subject's assessment, that is, the consumer, of course, must have the characteristics and novelty to follow the tastes of the consumer. In essence, consumers always learn and sometimes compare products with one another, both in terms of quality and price.

In addition, for promotional activities as an attraction for consumers, they must be targeted and on target. Promotions that can be done in the era of internet development are usually done digitally. The promotion technique is known as internet marketing. The development of the internet and even the existence of social media in terms of promotion of a product greatly facilitates its users. Today's social media is not just a medium for interacting online but can be used as a media campaign. Even with the existence of social media the internet community is slowly being formed or often referred to as netizens. Netizens are active on several existing social media platforms, and often comment on a product and even summarize and recommend some foods. So that social media can also be used as a reference about the tastes desired by the community for certain foods.

With the concept of food that is always adaptive to the times, then these foods can remain sustainable. Likewise with galendo as a typical food derived from the technique of making traditional coconut oil, of course, must be able to be adaptive and in accordance with the times. Packaging and promotion of galendo must be done in a modern or contemporary manner that allows reaching the tastes of the community. Attractive packaging without reducing a product's quality will make the product preferred by the community. In addition, a promotion that is right on target will make it easier for products to be known by the public. The point is innovation from food, not only a matter of form, taste, aroma but also related to the packaging of food products and of course, must be adaptive to development. This allows the existence of regional specialties to be maintained and sustainable.

III. TRADITIONAL FOOD IN CIAMIS REGENCY

Food is an important need for all humanity. Food is needed as building energy for the body and as a substance that can make metabolism better. Like other regions in Indonesia that have traditional food, Ciamis as one of the districts in the eastern Priangan region also has diverse traditional foods. Like a combo made from cassava base, banana-based banana sale, a pancake is made from the basic ingredients of cassava and grated coconut and galendo made from coconut-based ingredients. Traditional food is a characteristic that is owned by an area that is made and is a food that is passed down from generation to generation which is usually eaten by members of the local community. Traditional food as a characteristic of an area is an asset that can lift and introduce the region and raise the economic value of the family.

Traditional food or local cuisine is a food product that is often consumed by a community group or served at certain times and celebrations, inherited from generation to generation, made according to recipes from generation to generation, made without or with a little engineering, and having certain characteristics that distinguish it from other regional cuisines. Traditional galendo food is an easy food to get in the Ciamis Regency area, with coconut-based ingredients that can be enjoyed with warm rice eaten for breakfast or during the daytime. Galendo by some modern societies is now used as a snack or snack. But there needs to be innovation from galendo various flavors so that consumers can feel the different flavors of the original galendo.

This makes Ciamis Regency has a variety of foods made from galendo. One of them, namely dage as a traditional food made from galendo. Dage is food served with rice and is a favorite for people in rural areas. According to Masduki, Aam (2012) there are several traditional foods typical of Ciamis Regency, including: apem, angleng, galendo, abon, cuhcur, mustopa, sale of banana, cassava chips, colok gemrung, opaque sticky rice, saroja, bugis sticky rice, ulen, ranginang, banana chips, cimpring / kicimpring, nagasari, satay, kalua oranges, kolontong, and sticky rice cake. Of these traditional foods, galendo is a traditional food that is an icon of Ciamis Regency.

Galendo even though it is included in traditional food, but has now been transformed into a more modern food. According to Masduki, Aam (2012), how to process and manufacture galendo, as follows:

a. Coconut meat is cleaned, then grated with grated or machine;
b. The grated coconut is taken from the water (coconut milk);
c. The coconut is peeled and the meat is gouged and cleaned;
d. Coconut milk is cooked until it boils until the water runs out, then clumps, and becomes galendo which mixes with oil;
e. Galendo powder is removed and stored in the mold and then wrapped in woven bamboo;
f. Galendo powder is compressed by pressing it, in addition to compacting it to separate galendo from the oil; and
g. After that, the solid galendo is cut into pieces and packed. Likewise, the oil from galendo is also packaged.

Galendo as typical food and certainly has certain characteristics that are very close to processing foods made from coconut. By way of processing that is still done traditionally, making galendo has many disadvantages. One of them, namely the expiration period which is fairly fast. Then in terms of form, it is still less attractive, so innovation is needed to maintain the existence of these special foods.

IV. METHODOLOGY

In the research conducted on food innovation, especially those related to the existence of galendo which has various kinds of flavors using qualitative descriptive research. The object of this research is the Galendo craftsmen in the Ciamis Regency area. According to Erickson (in Albito. A and Johan. S, 2018:7), states, that qualitative research seeks to find and describe narratively the activities carried out and the impact of actions taken on their lives. So that this study uses data collection techniques by means of literature studies, observation or observation and documentation.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A form of local wisdom does have certain characteristics and of course, each region has that. Similarly, the existence of traditional foods is unique in terms of shape, taste and of course serving as a dish. Cultural developments are quite rapid and coupled with the influence of foreign cultures make traditional food less interested. Likewise, food originating from Ciamis Regency which was once a prima donna is currently experiencing a decline in demand. Galendo as a typical food of Ciamis Regency that requires special attention so that it is still sustainable. Innovation is needed to maintain work, especially food as an icon of an area. This is in line with the opinions of Everett M Rogers and Floyd G. Shoemaker (in Kharisma A.F and Yuliyanto B.S, 2016) stating the diffusion theory of innovation in the process there are 4 (four) stages, namely:

a. Knowledge: individual awareness of innovation and a certain understanding of how the innovation functions.
b. Persuasion: individuals form an attitude of agreeing or disagreeing with innovation.
c. Decision: the individual engages in activities that lead to the choice to accept or reject innovation.
d. Confirmation: the individual seeks reinforcement (support) for the decision he has made, but he may turn around the decision if he obtains the contents of a statement that is contradictory.

With the diffusion of innovations taking place in the community, Galendo remains sustainable. This is evidenced by the existence of galendo in several forms of products made from galendo. In fact, it has used several modern packaging techniques and Galendo packaging which is quite interesting. Durability will also last longer, which can last up to 3-5 months. Modern innovations can certainly help the existence of traditional foods remain and are in demand by the community. External factors turned out to be the dominant factor in the possibility of innovation in society. It can also have an impact on improving the business world as part of the economy of the community. A good business environment will cause a good result and vice versa.

According to Pearce and Robinson (in Sri, Budi C.Y, 2006) states that there are 3 (three) types of business environment, namely remote environments such as economics, social, political, technological and ecological; industrial environments such as entry barriers, supplier strength, buyer strength, substitution goods, and competition; and operating environment such as competitors, creditors, consumers, labor, and suppliers. A touch of technology is needed so that a product has a novelty value. Similarly, for galendo products, there has been a significant change.

These changes can be seen in a variety of food products made from galendo and packed with a quite attractive packaging. The sense of acculturation that is currently occurring on the galendo product has an impact on increasing sales. In addition, the existence of galendo products has made galendo products with a variety of flavors, such as galendo flavored chocolate cookies that are popular with the public. One of the most interesting innovations from Galendo, namely the emergence of galendo products originating from a blend of western culture with the culture of local wisdom of an area. The product is named Galecok (Galendo Cokelat). The product is real chocolate which is given galendo filling in it.

With the presence of new products, it is expected to improve the economy, especially for traditional galendo craftsmen. In addition, the new product is expected to make it survive in the era of globalization and competitiveness between countries that have now been felt. The motivation of craftsmen to become more creative and advanced is one of the basic capital that must be owned. Because for the food industry in Indonesia, there are enough opportunities. This is in line with Dwi's opinion, Gemina. Et al. (2016) states, that there are supporting factors in the food industry, namely (1) a large number of people who are the market for food industry products, (2) increasing income levels that drive demand for processed food products, (3) most raw materials production is sufficiently available domestically, (4) sufficient availability of workers with relatively low wages, and (5) production capacity of some food industry businesses that can still be improved.

This is an opportunity for marketing a food product, as well as foods made from galendo that persist and experience changes in terms of taste. Where market opportunities in Indonesia are still open and with a note that the quality and quantity of production can be increased. The existence of raw materials in making galendo can also be said to be abundant. Because almost all regions in West Java produce coconuts. So to increase production in making galendo it is very possible. However, in terms of marketing, galendo still has problems. Because of Galendo's orientation as a souvenir, galendo marketing is limited to some souvenir shops. This is what blocks the marketing of galendo products.

In addition, the fluctuating price of raw materials also affected the selling price of the galendo itself. Then to demand galendo products are also almost the same, meaning the number of requests each month is different. So that it is necessary to preserve traditional foods so that they still exist and are not extinct by the times. There are several

solutions for preserving traditional foods. According to Novia, Rochmawati. Et al. (2013) stated that food preservation efforts were carried out by: (1) research; (2) publications; (3) festivals; and (4) entrepreneurship. Research on these food products can help to identify food products and of course as material for academic studies in the effort to preserve traditional foods. A publication is also needed to introduce traditional food to the public and with a note that the food can be known as an icon of an area. Then many traditional foods have been introduced through several festival activities. This is not enough to help in preserving traditional foods. Extra effort is needed in the preservation of traditional food so that its existence is still there. Community empowerment through entrepreneurship can be said as a concrete step in the effort to preserve these traditional foods.

Based on this, good management is needed in terms of production to marketing to consumers. The factor of human resources is the main problem that must be handled. Because human resources will determine the power of innovation and the level of production in an industry, especially in the food industry. Food industry owners and employees can collaborate to improve the quality and quantity of food product production. This is in line with Layla. K and Lindawati. K (2014) states, that owners or managers form discussion forums regularly to express opinions, ideas, criticisms, and comments from employees. Discussion forum activities focused on improving performance. Discussion of the discussion can be about marketing methods (internet marketing, personal branding training, marketing strategies through a promotion) and production methods (product quality improvement and work safety). In marketing, the method requires that all employees (divisions) work together with the company as a team to serve customers, so as to increase sales with agreed marketing concepts.

Thus the potential to develop in food production is very open. The existence of food in the community depends on the advantages and presentation which is an added value for the food. This is what Galendo craftsmen are trying to offer galendo in various flavors that are modern and acceptable to all people. Innovation and creativity have never been separated, and this has become the main capital to improve traditional food marketing.

VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the research that has been carried out it can be concluded, that:

a. The existence of Galendo has made the food an icon of traditional Ciamis Regency traditional food.
b. Acculturation in traditional food occurs due to cultural exchanges between nations and produces a more dynamic new culture.
c. Innovation and creativity are the main capital in making a new breakthrough in the traditional food industry.
d. The taste innovation for galendo has an effect on increasing sales and also has an impact on increasing demand for raw materials for making galendo.
e. Galendo as a food characteristic of Ciamis Regency can play a role in empowering rural communities.

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THE LOCAL FOOD SECURITY SYSTEM IN REGENCY OF TIMOR TENGAH SELATAN (TTS)

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Abstract

Timor Tengah Selatan regency (TTS), Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) Province is one of the areas in NTT that often have food security problems such as availability, access and utilization of food; problem of availability is often caused by low food production due to little rainfall; access to difficult food due to poor infrastructure conditions; and food use is caused by the ability to process food traditionally.The problem statement in this study is whether there is a system of local food security on community at the regency of Timor Tengah Selatan. The research purpose achieved through this research was to find out the Local Food Security System of the people in the Timor Tengah Selatan regency. whereas the research method uses qualitative research methods. The technique of determining informants was done purposively. So that the informant consists of; farmers, traditional leaders, village and sub-district government officials, and officials from the Food Security and Counseling Agency in Timor Tengah Selatan regency. The data collection techniques include; in-depth interviews, participant observation, and relevant documentation techniques, regulatory documents and meeting resumes in the efforts of local food security in the South Timor Tengah regency.The results of the study show that there is a system of food security in the community, namely the system of availability, access and utilization of local food. In the system, their availability has food barns which contain corn and peanuts. Whereas in access to food they are familiar with a system of symbolic interactions if people have difficulty getting food. In terms of food utilization they have various ways of processing local ingredients into foods that have high nutritional value.The recommendations suggested in this study are for regional governments to pay attention to community values that support the local food security system.

Keywords: Food Security, Local Community, and Values

I. Introduction

The food is one of the most basic human basic needs. accessibility, and the quality of food consumed by the public is an important measure to see how much food public. The World Food Conference in 1996, defines food security as food availability. Food security exists when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. At the level of individuals and households food availability is sufficient and there are choices for them to determine the food they want in order to support an active and healthy life (Bingxin at al, 2010). The definition of food security is further expanded to access to food, availability, utilization and stability of food at the individual and household level (Clay 2002), in this paper the food security system is a system consisting of supply, distribution and consumption subsystems.

Food shortages will cause a variety of impacts on the public, which can lead to food shortages which have implications for people's malnutrition. as well as the condition of food security in Timor Tengah Selatan regency which is one of the regency in East Nusa Tenggara province which often experiences food security problems such as food shortages caused crop failures, food distribution problems by limited infrastructure, and food use problems.

The problem of public food security in Timor Tengah Selatan regency can be seen from the data that the average food consumption of the population of the Timor Tengah Selatan Regency is still below the expected energy sufficiency rate 2.065 kcal/person/day ((76,71 nutrition adequacy rate) in the period 2015-2017 or during the period 2015-2017 there is a decrease in food consumption as much as 10.46 % (Agency of Food Security, Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, 2018)

The decline in food consumption can also be seen from the decline in local food crop production as in table 1.

Table 5.6: Local Food Production in Timor Tengah Selatan Timor Regency 2013-2015 (Ton)

No	Food Type	Year		
		2015	2016	2017
1	Maize	61.580,37	54.434,23	58.123,28
2	Cassava	28.281, 95	25.391,40	25.391
3	Sweet potato	145	138	138

Source: Agency of Food Security, Timor Tenga Selatan Regency, 2018

Actually, the harvested area of local food crops being explored in Timor Tengah Selatan Regency is 45 % of the potential for harvesting local food crops 51,000 ha (Agency of Food Security, Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, 2018)

Another problem faced is food distribution due to the location of a very remote area making it difficult for food distribution from the province to the regency, from the regency to districts and sub-districts in the South Timor Tengah regency. People living in

rural areas experience food insecurity because of irregular food delivery problems, nutritional choices of food delivered are limited and the quality is low, the price is high, and the supply capacity is insufficient with the food needs of the public.

Therefore, the problems faced in dealing with food security in Timor Tengah Selatan district are; (a) production and production capacity are increasingly limited; (b) limited basic rural infrastructure; (c) inadequate food distribution facilities and infrastructure to connect the location of producers to consumers; (d) limited family economic capacity so that it influences their purchasing power on food.

II. Perspectives of Food Security

Food security is a perception of the situation of relations between humans and the need for food. Food is a commodity that is commonly eaten by humans to fulfill their daily needs. Until now, the concept has undergone many changes, namely happening at the global, national, household and individual levels, from the perspective of food as a basic need to a livelihood perspective and from objective indicators to subjective perceptions (Lassa, 2009: 10).

According to Timmer (2003) the perception of food security will probably be clearer if we approach it from the opposite side by imagining the situation of food insecurity. The food situation in an area is vulnerable if there is people in the region having difficulty in obtaining basic food needs for the survival of their lives. Food in the concept of food security be interpreted as the staple food of a society discussed, not all alternative food. The main food different from one community to another according to the differences in their respective cultures. In addition the perception of staple foods will also vary according to the level of income in the same community.

In the context of the relationship between humans and food, the relationship that needs to be considered in the analysis of food security is actually the relationship between humans and humans to food. Food consumed by X today is food that cannot be consumed by other people, and vice versa. Therefore food security is a product of the relationship between people and people, and not people with food. Food security is always social context, this is based on the condition that food security needs to be achieved for reasons of (1) the food security situation is itself a safe situation; (2) food security is needed especially in facing the uncertainty of food production in the future.

Maltusans argue that food insecurity and hunger are merely a matter of production and availability, but this was disputed by some food experts among Dreze and Sen (1989) who stated that food insecurity and hunger occurred due to the lack of access to food. In an economic structure where the transaction process is a medium for flowing food flows from one party to another, food security is conditioned by factors that determine mutual relations between people and people through the transaction process. These factors include; (a) ownership of something including labor or an item (money) that can be exchanged for food; (b) natural disasters that can destroy agricultural production such as droughts, floods or pest attacks; (c) political instability, and; (d) other changes outside the food system;

Since 1980, the discourse on food security has been dominated by food entitlements, risks and vulnerabilities. According to Maxwell (1996: 155) and Lassa

(2009: 11) there are at least four elements of sustainable food security, namely: (a) food sufficiency defined as the number of calories needed for active and healthy life; (b) access to food, which is defined as the right of entitlements to produce, buy or exchange food or receive as gifts; (c) resilience which is defined as a balance between vulnerability, risk and social security guarantees; (d) the function of time when food security can be chronic, transitional and cyclical.

different from Timmer (2005: 2) food security exists when all people at all times have physical and economic access to meet sufficient food needs in life for production and health. According to Timmer (2005: 2) that food security has three dimensions, namely: (a) food availability is sufficient in terms of food quality and supplied through domestic and imported production; (b) access by households and individuals to obtain food properly; (c) food use through adequate food, clean water, sanitation and health care.

III. Study about Food Security

1. Research on Food Institutions

Research conducted by the Food Research Team of the Society and Culture Research Center and the Center for Economic Research found that the need to establish food institutions in the form of rice and non-rice food banks in order to realize community food security. The non-rice food institution is a forum consisting of institutional elements that are in the supra community, namely the Food Sovereignty Council whose members come from peasant leaders. The Food Sovereignty Council always coordinates with government elements, including village heads, agriculture instructor and government officials in agriculture. The position of the Food Sovereignty Council is in the sub-district area, and has the duty to direct the non-rice food bank organization in formulating programs and activities for non-rice food banks, covering aspects of availability, distribution, and consumption, and diversification of food to realize the independence and food sovereignty of the community (PMB-LIPI, 2001)

The Food Sovereignty Council must be fully supported by community leaders, because food institutions have important visions and missions, namely want to restore the local food system that has disappeared since the enactment of the rice self-sufficiency policy.

Research results indicate that there are obstacles faced in the development of food institutions, namely: (a) availability of arable land, the rental price of arable land in the market, which is equivalent to 4.5 tons of GKG (price in 1998) is too expensive if converted in rupiah; (b) ndependence of groups that are difficult to develop. Many factors influence it, including the low education of members of food banks and the unavailability of social capital (social networking; mutual cooperation; low social trust), ack of access to the government to own cultivated land, both in the form of information and bargaining power; poverty factor; It's hard to get people who are able to become leaders among them;(c) farmer's mentality, the work of farm workers who are accustomed to working with a daily wage system becomes a barrier factor to foster new awareness, that they must be patient to wait for results in each harvest season.

2. Research on Local Food Security

The research conducted by Sukiono et al (2009) with the title: Study of Local Concepts of Food Security and Probability of Household Food Insecurity (Study on Fisherman Households and Rice Farmers in Mukomuko Regency, Bengkulu Province).

Research on food security has been more focused on measuring household food security, the link between household attributes and food security as well as determinants of factors. he relation between household attributes and food security as well as determinants of the factors. Measures of household food security that are often used are more commonly used generic indicators, such as calorie intake (adequate calories), poverty, food availability and so on. The household food security also concerns the social and cultural dimensions of local communities, including their economic dimensions.

On the other hand, the use of generic indicators often cannot describe the actual situation of household food security, apart from being caused by neglecting the social and cultural dimensions, as well as existing generic indicators or those implemented are generalizations. Therefore, identifying and formulating local concepts of food security becomes significant so that it can not only enrich indicators of household food security but also the repertoire of knowledge and research on household food security that has social and cultural insight.

Furthermore, this research is expected to be able to find a link between the attributes possessed by households and the tendency for household food insecurity. It is important not only to be able to formulate a more location specific food security policy but also can be used as a reference for researchers in the field of food security and subsequent food policies (Sukiyono et al, 2009).

The results showed that, found that the community of fishermen and rice farmers defined food security as a work concept. Understanding this work concept is defined as an effort to produce and or obtain consumer goods in this case is food. The implication is that the level of food security or food insecurity is determined by the demands of their work. The community of fishermen and rice farmers also categorizes the variety of foods based on their importance in context when they do work. Furthermore, they categorize food into three types, namely food that must be available every day, food that should be available every day and food that does not have to be there every day.

Departing from this concept, household food security is operationalized in the form of food availability for the type of food that must be available every day, namely rice and fish for fishing households and rice and vegetables for rice farming households. For fishermen households, the rice that must be available is 1.75 kg per capita per week and fish is 0.25 kg per capita per day. Meanwhile, for rice farming households, they will feel comfortable if the rice in their household is at least 6 kg per capita per year and vegetables are Rp. With this indicator, the number of vulnerable fisherman households is 56 percent while the number of rice farmer households is 48 percent. These results indicate that fishing households have a high probability of experiencing food insecurity compared to rice households.

3. Research on Strengthening Regional Food Security

The study conducted by Safrizal (2009) with the title: Strengthening regional food security: Study of the revitalization of food security institution of Gampong community in Aceh Besar Regency. Based on this study, information is obtained that there has been a change in the management of food for the community towards a more economical and pragmatic manner so that the institutional function as an instrument to strengthen food security of the community becomes marginalized. Therefore it is necessary to revitalize institutions to restore food security to the real conditions, namely sustainable food security and household-based. Institutional revitalization includes not only values and norms but also institutional structures.

The results of Safrizal (2009) show that the performance of the household food security system has deteriorated, where food reserves have not been a household priority so that availability is not maintained continuously, public consumption patterns are still focused on rice, not reflecting food diversification and causing dependence on rice very high. Food distribution between households in the form of rice borrow is constrained by distrust, returns often do not meet the quality and quantity of food borrowed. The decline in food security is caused by changes in the consumptive behavior of farmers in managing production, the perception of making rice as the main food, the low motivation to farm, especially young people, as well as the influence of middlemen in farming systems.

Optimizing the role of each change actor can be done through more intensive social interactions, the legitimacy of the relevant unwritten rules to **Qanun** Gampong is urgently needed so that the determination of social sanctions can be enforced, social potential such as mutual cooperation, high social awareness is capital.

Finally this research offers an institutional model as an instrument to strengthen the food security of the Gampong community, namely **Meunasah** Barn. To carry out this model is not solely the task of farmers as the focus of change, but the involvement of all elements of the Gampong community. We all have a moral obligation to make it happen, because actually the revitalization of food security institutions is essentially a revitalization of humanity, because food issues are a matter of human rights.

4. Research on the Implementation of Food Security Action Programs

Research conducted by Sutoyo (2013) with the title: Implementation of the Food Resilience Action Program in Bengkulu province to describe and analyze a model of synergy between the Central Government and the Provincial Government of Bengkulu that is effective in producing food security, implementing an action program on food security in Bengkulu Province.

The results of the study show that complex food security with the interrelationship between many actors and regions with the dynamics of change over time, good coordination and synergy is the key to the success of development.

To carry out the coordination and synergy the government established a Food Security Council through Keppres Nomor 132 Tahun 2001 which regulates coordination, evaluation and control of efforts to realize national food security. To date, 32 Provincial

Food Security Councils have been formed and 339 regencies / municipal Food Security Councils have been formed.

IV. Research methods

1. Research Design

This study apply a qualitative approach, the qualitative term refers to processes and meanings that are not rigorously tested or measured, both in terms of quantity, intensity, and frequency. Emphasis is placed on the nature of social construction and reality and seeks answers to how social experiences are shaped and given meaning (Denzim and Lincoln, 1994: 47). The main emphasis on the qualitative approach in this study is based on consideration, that the focus of this study reveals the food security of local communities. research that focuses on the disclosure of relevant processes is a qualitative approach.

In addition to describing the process of the model used in relation to public food security. this research also reveals seeing the context, in this case the context of local people's food security as a setting for the process. For local community food security, interpretation of the meaning and interpretation of actions is needed. Disclosure of processes and interpretation of the meaning of qualitative approaches is more relevant (Creswell: 1994).

2. The Process of Determining Informants

Determination of research information was done purposively, deliberately determined by considering that those selected knew exactly about the local community food security system, namely; family heads, village government officials, and officials of the Agency Food security of Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, experts in food security.

V. Results and Discussion

1. Research Result.

a. Performance of the Food Security Agency

The performance of the Food Security Agency of Timor Tengah Selatan Regency can be seen from the achievement of the targets set. The performance indicators used in measuring the performance of the Food Security Agency can be seen in the achievement of targets and financial accountability, as shown in table 2

Table 2: Results of Food Security Performance Measuremen in 2017

No	Target	achievements (%)
1	Development of Food Independent Villages	99,50
2	Development of Village Food Storage	95,60
3	Increased Food Reserves	22,20
	Average	72,43

Source: Agency of Food Security, Timor Tenga Selatan Regency, 2018

Based on Table 2 shows that the average achievement score obtained is 72.43%, which is measured by the target of developing autonomous food villages, developing village food barns, and targets for increasing food reserves. The achievement of financial Development of Food Independent Villages financial accountability can be seen as table 3.

Table 3: Achieving Performance of Food Security Based on Absorption 2015 Budget

No	Performance Indicator	Allocation	Realization	%
1	Food Utilization	68.570.000	67.862.500	98,97
2	Development of Food Outonomous Villages	126.407.000	125.882.500	99,59
3	Development of Village Food Storage	443.863.500	424.400.000	95,61
	Total	638.840.500	618.145.000	96,76

Source: Agency of Food Security, Timor Tenga Selatan Regency, 2018

Based on table 3 shows that the ability of the apparatus in implementing the budget in the framework of food security in Timor Tengah Selatan Regency is quite high. Absorption of the budget reached 96.76% with the realization of 618,145,000 million rupiah originating from the district budget of Timor Tengah Selatan regency.

The program implemented to carry out the budget included among others; (a) yard utilization program; (b) autonomous food village development program and; (c) village food barn development program. Whereas programs that use co-administration funds are programs;(a) program of availability and handling of Food Insecurity; (b)program of management and technical support. for more details about the accountability of co-administration financial performance in table 4.

Table 4: Achievement of Food Security Performance Based on 2017 Budget Assistance Program

No	Program	allocation	realization	%
1	Food Vulnerable Availability and Handling Development Program	278.667.000	268.615	96,00
2	Management and technical support program	30.600.000	30.600.000	100
	Total	309.267.500	299.215.000	97,00

Source: Agency of Food Security, Timor Tenga Selatan Regency, 2018

Table 4 shows that the budget realization reached 97% or as much as 299,215,000 million rupiah.

b. Description of local Food Security in South Timor Tengah Regency

The food security is produced by a food security system covering 3 dimensions, namely: (a) available food in sufficient quantities and types for the entire population; (b) equitable and affordable food distribution and; (c) food consumption or food utilization by each individual who meets the nutritional adequacy and quality standards.

The food security program implemented in TTS Regency aims to empower the community to be able to maximize local community food. The description of the implementation of community food security in TTS Regency can be seen in aspects:

VI. Dimensions of food availability

Food security is the ability to ensure that all people obtain sufficient, quality, safe, and halal food, which is based on optimizing the use and diversity of local resources. Regarding local food availability in the Timor Tengah Selatan regency can be seen in table 5.

Table 5 : Ketersediaan pangan Lokal Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan
Tahun 2013-2015 (Ton)

No	Food Type	Year		
		2015	2016	2017
1	Maize	82.750,39	74.534,23	70.323,27
2	Cassava	45.783, 95	42.261,40	41.591
3	Sweet potato	243	237	218

Source: Agency of Food Security, Timor Tenga Selatan Regency, 2018

Based on table 4.6 about local food production shows the availability of local food in the Timor Tengah Selatan regency. Production data shows a downward trend from 2015 to 2017. This condition certainly threatens the sustainability of food supplies and needs by the local community.

The challenges faced regarding the problem of pagan supplies in the Timor Tengah Selatan regency are: (a) food production capacity is increasingly limited due to conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use; declining quality and fertility of the land; increasingly limited and uncertain water availability; (b) the amount of food demand is increasing, along with the increase in population, fulfillment of industrial raw material needs, and the development of food use along with the development of tourism; (c) there is competition for the use of food for bio-energy and animal feed; (d) Making and empowerment of food independence in food insecure villages and food insecure community groups due to facilities and infrastructure constraints as well as the ability of HR assistants and field extension workers.

Based on the strategic plan of the Food and Food Security Agency of South Timor Tengah regency, the strategic steps taken to deal with various problems of the food supply are; (a) utilize available analytical tools to develop the potential of local food and

the culture of a diverse society; (b) develop community motivation and participation in diversifying local food through empowering home industries, food processing technology;(c) the development of cooperation with higher education institutions, NGOs and professional organizations to support the accelerated diversification of food and nutrition (DPG) programs;(d) utilization of the food security system to increase knowledge, awareness of the community to consume diverse, nutritious and balanced food.

1. Dimensions of Distribution and Access to Food

Stability indicators Food supply and prices are indicators included in the dimensions of distribution and access to food. The problems associated with this dimension are inadequate distribution facilities and infrastructure to connect the location of producers with consumers throughout the region which causes a lack of guaranteed smooth flow of food distribution. This can obstruct people's access to food so that it can reduce the quality of food consumption.

Food problems are indeed very complicated things, because they are basic human needs that must be met. The government is obliged to ensure that the distribution and access to food can be done by the community. The food security policy is intended as an effort to provide sufficient and distributed food at affordable prices so that it is easily accessible to the public.

The description of food distribution and access can be seen from the condition of the infrastructure and business actors in the local food sector as listed in table 6

Table 6: Local Food Business Data in Timor Tengah SelatanRegency

No	Businessmen	Amount
1	Farmer	132.334
2	Merchant	208
3	Farmers Group	1.838
4	Farmers Association	163
5	processing business	3
6	Praditional Market	42
7	Stall	158

Source: Agency of Food Security, Timor Tenga Selatan Regency, 2018

Based on the table above shows that the number of farmers who cultivate local food as many as 132,334 people who are members of 1838 farmer groups spread in 32 districts in the regency of Timor Tengah Selatan. In addition to their own crops, their harvests are also partially marketed in traditional markets with 208 traders and 158 shops.

Various problems in Timor Tengah Selatan regency relating to distribution and access to food include those related to food distribution institutions such as farmer groups, joint farmer groups (Gapoktan), cooperatives, community food stores, entrepreneurs. On the other hand there are also weaknesses in the distribution of food, where the existing marketing institutions have not carried out their functions properly,

causing inequality in marketing. So that a strategic step is needed, namely by activating the role of distribution and marketing institutions.

2. Dimensions of Food Consumption and Utilization

The dimensions of food consumption and utilization in the Timor Tengah Selatan regency are still low, this is because various problems include: (a) limited family economic potency; (b) limited knowledge and awareness about food and nutrition; (c) trend to decrease the proportion of local food-based food consumption decreases; (d) influence of cultural values of eating habits that are not in harmony with the principles of diverse food consumption, balanced nutrition, and safe

The description of the pattern of local food consumption in Timor Tengah Selatan regency can be seen from the pattern of hopeful food (PPH) as in table 7

Table 7: Pattern of Hope Food (PPH) Local Food Consumption in Timor Tengah SelatanRegency

Food Group	Calory	%	% AKG	Actual Score	Maximum score	Score PPH
Grains	1.015	46,14	46,1	23,1	25,0	23,0
Tubers	94,4	4,29	4,3	2,1	2,5	2,5
Nuts	81,5	3,70	3,7	7,4	10,0	10,0
Vegetables & Fruits	92,2	4,19	4,2	21,0	24,1	24,1
Amount	1.283,1	58,32	58,3	53,6	61,6	61,6

Source: Agency of Food Security, Timor Tenga Selatan Regency, 2018

Based on the above data the achievement of local food consumption in TTS regency reached 1,283.1 kcal / per capita / day. When viewed from the percentage of performance of each group's contribution, the achievement of the grain group has exceeded the PPH standard. while the tubers food group has not yet achieved the PPH score which is only 2.1, the maximum score to be achieved is 2.5. Thus the tubers food group has not yet reached the level of nutrient adequacy at the consumption level.

On the other hand, in the framework of supporting the development of aspects of consumption and utilization of food, there are several problems including: (a) limited facilities and infrastructure and human resources to conduct studies on consumption and utilization of local food, quality and food security, availability of data; (b) the lack of action review on the results of motivational activities and community participation

VII. Discussion

1. Food availability

Provision of food in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the entire population and in accordance with the requirements for nutritional quality is one of the important problems, as well as the availability of food data that can describe food availability.

The results of the analysis of food availability in the Timor Tengah Selatan regency over the past three years indicate that it has not met the availability standard, which is 2,200 / kcal / per capita / day. The results of the analysis of food availability in the TTS district over the past three years indicate that it has not met the availability standard, which is 2,200 / kcal / per capita / day.

This data shows that the ideal score in accordance with the expected food pattern standards has not been fulfilled. One aspect that is quite influencing food availability is food productivity in Timor Tengah Selatan regency, data shows that productivity has not been maximized due to the maximum planting area and harvest area. Based on the data obtained about planting area, harvest area, and local food productivity shows that food productivity is not optimal because there is still a difference between harvest area and planting area.

Based on the results of interviews with informants at the Timor Tengah Selatan regency Food Security Agency, the occurrence of this difference was due to drought that occurred in several districts. In Timor Tengah Selatan regency, rainfall only lasts 4 months, namely December to March. The rest is the dry season, which is from April to November. The consequences of this musin, in 2015 are as in table 8.

Table 8: Food Deficiency Data in Timor Tenga Selatan Regency in 2018

No	Situation	Amount and Percentage
1	Number of Districts Affected	16 (50 %)
2	Number of Village Affected	105 (36,32%)
3	Number of family heads	54.292
4	Number of Head of Families who are victims	17.711
5	Area of Damage	15.882 (Ha)
6	Heavy Transients	57 Desa (19,79)
7	Light Transient	48 Desa (16,61)

Source: Agency of Food Security, Timor Tenga Selatan Regency, 2018

On the table above it is proof that community food security needs to be improved. Dry musin hit the Timor Tengah Selatan regency with a broad impact affecting food supply, access and utilization. The Timor Tengah Selatan Regency has a total of 32 districts, 50% or 16 districts in 2015 were hit by a drought in which 54,292 households were affected. Whereas the most severely affected districts are as shown in table 9

Table 9: Districts that have the most Food shortages

No	District	Number of villages (%)
1	Amanatun Selatan	13 (100 %)
2	Kie	8 (100 %)
3	Toianas	9 (100 %)
4	Noebana	4 (67 %)
5	Nunkolo	5 (44 %)
6	Amanuban Selatan	4 (40%)

Source: Agency of Food Security, Timor Tenga Selatan Regency, 2018

The data in table 9 shows that among 32 districts there are four (4) districts that have the most drought, so crop failures and food shortages occur in the district, namely in the Amanatun Selatan district, in 13 villages, Kie district occurs in 8 villages and the Toinas district occurred in 9 villages.

Although the condition of food shortages is experienced by people in the Timor Tengah Selatan regency, however, in this area there has never been a hungry, where people experience very severe food conditions which cause the community to die due to lack of food.

The research findings show that the community has its own mechanism to maintain food reserves through the Food Barn. Food barns are institutions belonging to village communities engaged in the deviation, distribution, processing and trade of food that is formed and managed by the community. The institutional conditions of food barns in Timor Tengah Selatan regency have not been too developed and are still traditional, the number of food storage groups is 15 groups.

2. Food Distribution

Effective food distribution is strongly supported and determined by strong economic business institutions, adequate supporting facilities and infrastructure that can affect the price of food so that it can be accessed by the community. Existing institutions should play an active role in providing food so that the food reaches consumers in sufficient, timely, quality, and affordable levels of public purchasing power.

Food distribution as part of the food security system is understood as the activity of regulating, predicting and facilitating so that food can be distributed from production sites to consumption locations. Steps taken in the context of food distribution, institutional development, food distribution and control of food prices.

The existence of a food distribution institution is very important in order to guarantee the pattern of food distribution. In TTS district food distribution institutions consist of; (1) farmer groups; (2) farmer groups; (3) farmer cooperatives; (4) village unit cooperatives; (5) community food storage; (6) rice milling businessmen. The existence of this group is very beneficial because this institution is the main actor partner who performs the function of distributing food from food producers to food consumers.

3. Food Consumption

The food consumption is one aspect that affects the condition of the food security system. Sufficient food consumption for households or individuals illustrates the food security of these households.The instrument used to analyze the level of food consumption of the community is to use the Hope Food Pattern analysis, through this analysis it is known about the level of food availability and consumption.

The results showed that the pattern of food consumption in the Timor Tengah Selatan regency had reached 1,637 kcal / capita / day. When viewed from the percentage of diversity, the contribution of each food group is still below the AKG standard (Nutrition Adequacy rate), meaning that food consumed by the community is still below the AKG standard.

On the other hand there are several problems related to food consumption in the Timor Tengah Selatan regency, namely; (a) limited facilities and infrastructure and human resources to conduct studies on consumption, quality, and food security; (b) limited availability of data / information about the development of food consumption;(c) action studies have not been carried out on the results of motivational activities and community participation.

VIII. Conclusion

A system is a network of interacting components that together form a complex whole. The food system is a system encompassing all the activities and resources tha go into producing, distributing, and consuming food. Food systems are shaped by a multitude of factors, such as geography, demography, urbanization, and globalization; socioeconomic status and income, marketing, and consumer attitude; and religion and culture. These factors impact also food security at national, local, and household level. (Kearney, 2010).

The food system consists of sub-systems that can be elaborated into compartmentalized areas of production, consumption, and nutrition and defined the key determinants of each area: food production (agriculture, food storage and processing, distribution, wholesaling and retailing, and food marketing); food consumption (food quantity, food availability, food quality, food affordability, dietary diversity, dietary habits, cultural and social influences, taste and enjoyment, and physical environment); and nutrition (balanced diets, malnutrition, and wellness). In doing so, they stressed the importance of connecting production and consumption while considering the far-reaching implications of food systems in terms of nutrition and health (El Bilali at al, 2018).

The condition of local food security in Timor Tengah Selatan regency is vulnerable so that this situation has the potential to have implications for local communities. However, the resilience system in Timor Tengah Selatan regency has not caused very bad implications, for example, deaths due to food shortages. The various ways they do to maintain the situation, so that they do not experience hunger, namely; (a) the local community has a food storage system in the face of the drought; (b) the community has a traditional communication system to distribute food when the condition of the food distribution infrastructure is inadequate through a symbolic interaction culture model. Messages about the problem of food shortages and distribution are delivered through inter-clan deliberations with the momentum of "family gathering"; (c) Local people in Timor Tengah Selatan district have traditional ways of processing local food ingredients into a menu of dishes that have high nutritional value. Either example of local cuisine from local food is "Jagung Bose".

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STREET FOOD MARKET PASAR KAMPOENG KOPAT BOYOLANGU VILLAGE GIRI DISTRICT BANYUWANGI REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to find out how the process of community empowerment through the use of symbols of values and traditions of the people in Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency. The symbol used by the community is the Kampoeng Kopat Street Food Market. This research was conducted using qualitative descriptive methods. The results showed that the Boyolangu Village Community had a variety of potentials including potential socio-cultural values such as the tradition of Puter Kayun and Barong Ider Bumi Torch so that this potential was used to create a new tradition, Street Food Market every Saturday night. Besides the program support from the village in the form of business capital assistance development for women members of the Boyolangu women's cooperative, it can be used to support women for the business capital used when selling various dishes, especially ketupat at the Kampoeng Kopat Boyolangu event.

Keywords: *Street Food Market, Empowerment*

I. Introduction

This research is titled Street Food Market, Kampoeng Kopat Market, Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency. This study aims to find out how the process of Community Empowerment Through Utilization of the Symbols of Values and Traditions of the Community in Street Food Market, Kampoeng Kopat Market, Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency. The importance of solutions to the problem of exploiting local culture is needed in order to support local food security and Islamic food. Departing from the local potential owned by a community leader in Boyolangu Village, how the community manages its potential by identifying the potential and values that already exist in the community. The process of accepting the transition from values that become a symbol of society to be used as social capital for community empowerment is not an easy matter. It is possible that the community will immediately accept and approve the process or even reject the process and the change is caused by worrying about changing the values and symbols that already exist in the community. But in Boyolangu Village, it was seen in an activity called Kampoeng Kopat Street Food Market, the community was very enthusiastic in participating and supporting the process of change in utilizing the values and symbols that already existed in the community, in order to increase community potential in Giri Sub-District Boyolangu Village Banyuwangi Regency. Based on this background, researchers were interested in knowing the process of how the people of Boyolangu Village Village used the values and traditions of Kampoeng Kopat Street Food Market to empower the people of Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency.

II. Formulation of the problem

In this study the formulation of the problem given is how the process of utilizing symbols of the values and traditions of the people in the Street Food Market in Kampoeng Kopat Street Food Market, Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi, Limits in this study are as follows: a. Identify what potentials the community has b. What values and symbols are used for community empowerment. c. The mechanism and method used by the community in integrating the concept of Street Food Market in Kampoeng Kopat Boyolangu Giri.

III. Research Objectives and Outcomes

The purpose of the study was to find out how the process of Community Empowerment through the use of symbols of community values and traditions at the Street Food Market in Kampoeng Kopat Market, Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency. The output target of this study is as follows. 1. Report on research activities on community empowerment processes through the use of symbols of community values and traditions in the street food market in Kampoeng Kopat Market, Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency. 2. Scientific articles published in accredited or international national journals.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1 Community Empowerment Through the Use of Symbols of Community Values and Traditions

4.1.1 Definition of community empowerment

Robinson (1994) explains that empowerment is a personal and social process; a liberation of personal ability, competence, creativity and freedom of action. Whereas Ife (1995) suggests that empowerment refers to the word "empowerment," which means giving power, giving "power" (power), power, to those who are powerless. Payne (1997) explains that empowerment essentially aims to help clients gain the power, strength and ability to make decisions and actions to be taken and related to the client, including reducing personal and social constraints in taking action. People who have achieved collective goals are empowered through their independence, even as a "necessity" to be more empowered through their own efforts and accumulation of knowledge, skills and other resources in order to achieve goals without depending on help from external relations. Slamet (2003) explains in more detail that what is meant by empowered society is people who know, understand, understand motivated, have the opportunity, take advantage of opportunities, energize, are able to work together, know alternatives, be able to make decisions, take risks, are able to find and capture information and able to act in accordance with the situation. The empowerment process that gives birth to communities that have the expected characteristics must be carried out continuously by optimizing community participation responsibly.

According to Suharto (2005: 60), community empowerment is also interpreted as a process and purpose, as a process, empowerment is a series of activities to strengthen weak groups in society, including individuals who experience problems of poverty. As an objective, empowerment refers to the conditions to be achieved by a social change, namely a community that is empowered, has the power or knowledge and ability to fulfill their needs both physically, economically and socially such as self-confidence, express aspirations, have a livelihood, participate in social activities, and independent in carrying out life's tasks. According to Fahrudin (2012: 96-97), community empowerment is an effort to enable and empower the community carried out with the following efforts: enabling, empowering, protecting, According to Mardikanto (2014: 202), there are six goals of community empowerment, namely: institutional improvement (better institution), better business improvement, income improvement (better income), better environment (better environment), better living , better community.

The Principles of Community Empowerment are often used for the success of empowerment programs, namely the principle of equality, participation, self-reliance or independence, and sustainability (Najiati et al., 2005: 54). The explanation of the principles of community empowerment are: the principle of equality, participation, self-reliance or independence, and sustainability. Based on a number of references, the conclusion is that community empowerment is an effort to empower (empower) or strengthen the community. Community empowerment is also defined as the ability of individuals in the community to build the empowerment of the community concerned so that later it aims to find solutions in community development. The community

empowerment in this research will be how the community process can understand, and utilize opportunities that are owned, integrated and cooperate, make decisions and apply in the form of a product of activities carried out in order to solve problems and find solutions to opportunities and opportunities.

4.1.2 Use of Symbols of Community Values and Traditions

Utilization of Symbols of Community Values and Traditions is carried out through symbols that already exist in the community. The symbol can be in the form of traditional values in the community. Furthermore, the symbol is used as a medium in community empowerment activities. The symbol is used as a strategy for community empowerment. The traditional strategy suggests that people know and choose the best interests freely in various circumstances. In other words, all parties are free to determine their own interests and there is no other party that interferes with the freedom of each party. Traditional strategies depart from the basic potential that exists and is already owned by the community. So that when it goes to be developed further, the community feels that it is in line with the values and symbols that are owned by the community. Based on this, automatically, awareness will appear naturally without coercion in accordance with what is the basic value of society. Natural awareness of the community will foster community independence. Such independence will lead to innovation and creative ideas, especially in the socio-economic field so that they will be able to become more financially independent so that they can fulfill the basic needs of people's lives. These efforts will be able to increase the dignity and the standard of living of the people.
As for this research, we will study how to empower the community through the activities of Street Food Market, Kampoeng Kopat Market, Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency. The stages of activities include: the preparation stage, the stage of assessment (assessment), the alternative planning stage of the program or activity, the stage of focusing on the action plan, the implementation stage (implementation) of the program or activity, the evaluation phase, the termination stage.

4.2 Street Food Market Kampat Kopat Market, Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency

The Banyuwangi Pesona Indonesia (GenPI) Generation Community presents a new digital destination, Kampoeng Kopat. This digital destination was first released on October 19-20 2018, starting at 19:00 WIB. The location is in Boyolangu, Giri, Banyuwangi. Kampoeng Kopat stands for dari Kumpul Teko Punjer Papat '. The birth of this market is also unique. Starting from the anxiety of the Banyuwangi GenPI after the Banyuwangi Ethno Carnival (BEC) event. BEC took the theme of the Kayun Puter which became the local wealth and wisdom of the Boyolangu community where BEC raised the Kayun Puter. After the BEC activities were finished, there was practically no activity. Then the Kampoeng Kopat market plan was socialized to the community. The result was a very enthusiastic response from the community. This market was developed independently by the Boyolangu community. The hope of this destination can be the best economic driver for the community. The Kampoeng Kopat market is also directed as a

millennial generation expression media in Boyolangu from the Boyolangu community that has high creativity and productivity. Kampoeng Kopat operates every Saturday night, the market is opened after sunset until 21.00 WIB. There are a variety of facilities prepared, Instagramable photo spots, as well as various other accessories and entertainment.

V. RESEARCH METHODS

5.1 Stages of Research

In this study the stages of research carried out are based on research boundaries, including the following: a. Identify what potentials the community has b. Identify what values and symbols are owned and utilized for community empowerment. c. Identification of process mechanisms and methods used by the community in integrating the concept of Street Food Market in Kampoeng Kopat. d. Analyzing data and data identification results. e. Formulation of data conclusions.

5.2 Research Methods

Types of research This type of research is quantitative descriptive research. According to Sugiyono (2009), the quantitative data obtained were processed descriptively and interpreted and analyzed. The activity of describing data is describing existing data in order to obtain a real form from the respondent, so that it is more easily understood by researchers or other people who are interested in the results of the research conducted. The activity of describing the data is done by descriptive statistical measurements. In this study, the data obtained will be processed quantitatively and then described according to the additional information obtained at the time of research, and when needed the researcher prepares questions with interviews which later can explain the contents or answers to questions or statements that are in the questionnaire or questionnaire has been answered by respondents, while still at the research location. The method of data collection was carried out using the direct communication interview method with respondents related to Kampoeng Kopat street food market activities in Boyolangu Banyuwangi Village.

5.3 Research sites

The research location taken by the researchers was the Kampoeng Kopat neighborhood of Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency, where there were street food market activities in the village. 4.2.3. Research time The research time to carry out research is 3 months, namely mid-January-March 2019 which includes 1. The process of initial observation, 2. The process of determining respondents, 3. The process of conducting research, 4. Process of data classification and reduction, 5. Data processing, 6. Process of data analysis, 7. Process of formulating research results and conclusions. 4.2.4. Population / Study Samples Determination of population research was purposive to respondents / informants, namely traditional leaders in Boyolangu Kampoeng Kopat, as well as some sellers and buyers related to street food market activities in Boyolangu Kampoeng Kopat, so that the total number of respondents taken in this study was

approximately 20 people. 4.2.5. Sources and Data Collection Techniques The source and technique of data collection is to use it simply that is by using interviews assisted by interview guidelines. Data that has been obtained, then grouped, processed and analyzed to draw a conclusion. 4.2.6 Data Analysis Data analysis was performed using the Miles and Huberman models. Includes data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing, and data verification. The validity of the data uses the triangulation method.

VI. RESULTS

6.1 Community Potential of Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency

The community of Boyolangu Sub-District, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency has a lot of potential. The potential is a legacy that has been inherited from generation to generation which has been preserved and preserved by the Boyolangu community. The potentials include the following:

1. Culinary Potential The Boyolangu community has culinary potential, among others, a variety of typical Boyolangu ketupat such as Ketupat Kare, Ketupat Opor, Ketupat Pecel Pitik, Ketupat Ndok Cit, Ketupat tempong sauce, traditional snacks, traditional drinks, etc. This potential is used by the Boyolangu community to support Kampong Kopat's Street Food Market activities in Boyolangu Village.
2. Potential of Customs Boyolangu community has various kinds of customs that are orchestrated by the people from generation to generation. The current transfer is carried out, among others, the Pute Kayun Tradition, Ider Bumi Barong, Syawalan Kupat Sewu, and Nyekar / Jakso Tombs' pilgrimage.
3. Tourism Potential Tourism potential in Boyolangu is not too prominent, but there is namely the existence of the great-grandson of Jakso. Jakso's great-grandfather is usually visited by tourists or tourists along with a visit to the “Buyut Cili” Chilean great-grandfather at Kemiren. In addition, tourism activities in Boyolangu are during the Kayun and Kupat Sewu Festival Festival held in Shawwal which is attended by many local and foreign tourists.
4. Potential "Kanggo Riko" Program Policy from the Government Banyuwangi Regency has a Smart Village Policy Program that applies throughout the Banyuwangi region. In the Smart Village Program there is an Activity Program, Kanggo Riko. Kanggo Riko is a women's empowerment program in the form of lending and venture capital assistance to women for micro-businesses. By the Boyolangu women's community, especially in the village of Kupat, the aid funds were used as business capital.
5. Potential for Women's Cooperatives Boyolangu Village has a cooperative whose management and members are women. The women's cooperative was used by the community of kupat village to apply for loans and provide venture capital assistance to make food for sale at Street Food Market. Not only in the form of food products, mothers can also sell souvenirs in the form of bags, wallets, handricrafts handmade handmade by the community of creative Paud mothers in Boyolangu.

6.2 Values and symbols that are owned and utilized for community empowerment in Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency

Boyolangu Village, Giri Subdistrict, Banyuwangi Regency has values and symbols that are used for Community Empowerment in Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency. The values and symbols include the following:

1. Kayun Puter Symbol

   Puter Kayun is a tradition carried out by the residents of Boyolangu, entering the tenth day of Shawwal. Puter kayun is a ritual to keep the promises of the citizens of Boyolangu to the ancestors who have contributed to paving the way in the northern region of Banyuwangi. They do a trail by riding an ornamental (delman) from Boyolangu to the coast of Watudodol. This tradition of ornamental delman ride was held in front of the Boyolangu village, Giri District. In the morning residents from various villages in Boyolangu gather in front of the village while riding ornamental buggies like a tourist carriage. While dressed in typical Using, which is wearing traditional clothes all black and white. Not forgetting to wear black glasses, they sat in a gig and were ready to do the puter kayun ritual towards Watudodol. The nature of the values contained in the Kayun Puter tradition are: religious values, values of responsibility, values of obedience and devotion, values of mutual cooperation, values of patriotism, values of affection, family values, tolerance, and values of gratitude and gratitude. The culture of the Kayun Puter tradition has been good enough as evidenced by the presence of the Culture and Tourism Office, Giri Sub-District Head and Boyolangu Village Head even the Banyuwangi District Head participated in the Kayun Puter tradition. And the enthusiasm of the Boyolangu community in following the Kayun Puter tradition.
2. Symbols of Torch and Barong Ider Bumi

   Torch and Barong Ider Bumi is an event ritual carried out to reject balak which is usually carried out every 2nd of Shawwal. Ider Bumi means going around the Village in order to clear the Village of bad things and calamities. Barong is the figure of a tiger-headed animal with a dragon that is believed by the community as a symbol of virtue. When barong went around the village, flowers and yellow rice were scattered as well as loose change to be taken away by the community. If it is stored, it is believed that the community will bring blessings. During the Barong Ider Bumi activity, residents traveled around carrying torches around the village at night, and the lights were turned off by PLN for several hours.
3. Shawwal Kupat Sewu symbol

   Ketupat is a symbol of Muslim society that is carried out every holiday. Ketupat is interpreted from the Arabic word which means disbelief, which is forgiveness. So that is interpreted by making ketupat to forgive each other. The tradition of making ketupat at the time of the Kupat sewu event was distributed during the Kayun Puter program. There are 1000 diamonds made and distributed to the Boyolangu community.
4. Jakso's great-looking symbol

   Jakso's great-grandfather symbol is the origin of the emergence of the Puter Kayun tradition in relation to Watu Dodol, which is the breakdown of a large rock that blocks

Banyuwangi's access to Surabaya. The solution was led by adopted son Nur Iman Ki Buyut Jakso with the demites. On orders from Ki Buyut Jakso. The purpose of carrying out the Kayun Puter tradition is to remember the services of Ki Buyut Jakso for opening the way for the cabbage coach and the Banyuwangi community, as a form of gratitude for the health, sustenance and security given by Allah SWT, and keeping the agreement made by Ki Buyut Jakso with Raja Demit, the procession of the Puter Kayun tradition, which first blends in the grave of Ki Buyut Jakso, which is continued by tahlilan and bersi desa, the two processions or parades around the village by displaying the artistic potential of Boyolangu Village, and the three traditions of Puter Kayun around the city using a dock to Watu dodol continued with selametan and sea water bath.

6.3 Mechanism of processes and methods used by the community in integrating the concept of Street Food Market in Kampoeng Kopat Market, Boyolangu Village, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency

The mechanism of the process and methods used by the community in integrating the concept of Street Food Market in Kampoeng Kopat Market, Boyolangu Village, Giri Subdistrict, Banyuwangi Regency is carried out by the Banyuwangi Generation Indonesian Community (GenPI) along with the local Government namely Boyolangu Village and community leaders who have various potentials to present new digital destination, Kampoeng Kopat. Deliberation to innovate Kampong Kopat was conducted in mid-2018. After the Banyuwangi Ethno Carnival (BEC) event where Boyolangu presented the Kayun Puter Festival which became the local wealth and wisdom of the Boyolangu community After the BEC activities were finished there were practically no activities. Then after it was decided the results of the deliberations were socialized by the Kampoeng Kopat market plan to the community. The result was a very enthusiastic response from the community. This market was developed independently by the Boyolangu community by utilizing women's cooperatives that provide business capital assistance to be used as capital to sell diamonds and traditional snacks as well as handicraft souvenirs etc. Hopefully this destination can be the best economic driver for the community and the millennial generation of expression media of the Boyolangu community have high creativity and productivity and innovation. In addition, the existence of symbols and values that the community has had from the beginning, has been attached to the heart of the community, so that awareness to participate and support the Street Food Market program automatically exists and grows in the Boyolangu community and supports the integration process. the product of Kampong Kopat Street Food Market in Boyolangu, Giri District, Banyuwangi Regency.

VII. CONCLUSION

The community of Boyolangu Sub-District, Giri Subdistrict, Banyuwangi Regency has a lot of potential, namely culinary potential, potential customs, tourism potential, potential policy programs, potential female cooperatives. The various potentials utilized by the Boyolangu Village in Giri District, Banyuwangi District are integrated through the process of integrating together by the government and the community through values and symbols that are used to empower the Boyolangu community to produce Kampoeng Kopat Street Food Market innovation in Boyolangu Village, Giri District Banyuwangi.

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SUPERVISION OF HALAL FOOD AS IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARIA-BASED HOTELS IN JEMBER CITY (CASE STUDY OF THE SEVEN DREAM SYARIAH HOTEL)

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Abstract

Food is a basic need for every human being. As a basic need, food must always be available at all times, safe, quality, nutritious and expensive prices by the community. Food needs can be directly taken from nature and food obtained through a process called processed products. Both of the foodstuffs obtained must be safe and not harmful to the soul. This food can be called a healthy food in the sense that it is a hygienic food product and is also free of biological contaminants, chemicals and other objects that can be life-threatening.The Islamic view of suitable food is halal in the sense of halal, then the process, process and achievement. Halal food is defined as food that does not contain anything that is haram with an understanding of how to obtain it, how to process it and process it in accordance with Islamic law.This study aims to analyze restaurant supervision as a hotel implementation based on sharia based on accurate data and information in this case represented by the Seven Dream Hotel, which is the only Shari'ah hotel in Jember.This type of research uses the type of qualitative research. Data collection using interview techniques, library research and documentation studies.The next stage is the preparation of the final report based on the results of data analysis within the framework of making scientific articles and scientific publications. The results of taking the two outputs or outcomes are then sent to the parties taken.

Keywords: Supervision of Halal Food, Syari'ah Hotel Restaurant

INTRODUCTION

Food is a basic need for every human being. as a basic need, food must always be available at all times, safe, quality, nutritious and especially affordable prices by the community. The need for food can be directly taken from nature and food obtained through a process called processed food products, both of the foodstuffs obtained must be safe and not harmful to the soul. Food can be referred to as healthy food in the sense of being a hygienic food product or free from biological, chemical and other contaminants that can be life-threatening.. Biological, chemical and other harmful substances are things that must be examined, biological contamination of food products contaminated with harmful microorganisms (pathogens), chemical contamination of food products is food that has been contaminated by chemicals such as pesticides and toxic materials. Food products are said to be healthy if they contain nutrients needed by the body to be healthy, nutrients include carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals. The amount of nutrition needed must be in accordance with the body's needs so as not to cause malnutrition.

The Islamic view in particular about suitable food is halal in the sense of halal in substance then in processing, processing and obtaining it. Halal food is defined as food that does not contain anything that is haram with an understanding of how to obtain it, how to process it and process it in accordance with Islamic law.Countries with the largest Muslim majority are Indonesia, in this case the government is responsible for providing productsappropriate and halal food, in this case halal food products are already obligatory, there are also in the holy quran as a guide for Muslims about halal food products.Some evidence that Muslims are obliged to consume halal and good food in the holy book Al-Qur'an Al Maidah verse 88: And eat halal food that is better than what Allah has sustained you, and fear Allah whom you have faith in Him. Surah Al-Baqarah verse 173.Verily Allah only forbids you carcasses, blood, pork, and animals that (when slaughtered) are called (names) besides Allah. But whoever is in a state of compulsion (eat it) while he does not want it and does not exceed the limits, there is no sin for him. Truly Allah is Forgiving, Most Merciful.Surat Al An'am Paragraph 121And do not eat animals that are not called the name of Allah when slaughtering them. Indeed such actions are a.wickedness. Verily the devil whispers to his friends that they will refute you; and if you obey them, surely you will be polytheists.The study of halal and haram foods in the Holy Koran contains approximately 18 verses.A hotel is a type of accommodation that uses part or all of an existing building by providing lodging, food and beverage and other supporting services, functions as a temporary place and is made available to the public, managed commercially by taking into account the profit and loss, and aims to obtain benefits in the form of money as a benchmark.

The term Sharia to indicate the use of the Islamic system in carrying out economic activities, seems to be starting to spread widely in various business sectors. Starting in the Sharia Banking Industry, which began in 1992, then followed by other sectors, such as Sharia Insurance, Sharia Pawn Shops, and since 2013, there has now begun to appear trends in Sharia Hotels and Sharia Tourism.The development of sharia hotels is starting to

follow the demands of today's society. Developing a Sharia-based hotel is not like developing a conventional hotel. Basically there are several requirements that must be met, such as the principle of Sharia itself which is inseparable from Islamic principles. The development of Sharia-based hotels has increased from year to year. This is due to the development of people's mindset about Sharia principles, with one of the strengths being to provide a sense of security and comfort. The scope of the Sharia hotel business is not limited to the Muslim community, but is intended for other general public. In terms of management not much different from the hotel operating system in general. The restaurant is a section of the food and beverage department. According to Agusnawar it is stated that the restaurant is "part of a hotel whose scope of activities is to provide food and drink for guests staying overnight in the hotel and for the general public".According to Suarthana and friends (2006) Restaurant is "a commercial place of business whose scope of activities is providing dishes and drinks at its place of business".From various information that has been obtained, restaurants in Sharia-based hotels are still a question among ordinary people is there any guidelines for halal supervision. From this, the researchers are interested in making restaurants in Sharia-based hotels a topic of discussion in this study.

Problem Formulation

The problems in this study lead to the supervision of the halalism of the Islamic-based hotel Restorandi with the following problem formulation:

1. Supervision of halal restaurant as the implementation of Islamic hotels (Seven Dream Syariah hotel case study)?
2. How is the supervision of halal restaurant as a sharia hotel implementation?

Specific Research Objectives and Research Urgency

The purpose of this study is to find out:

a. Want to review the halal surveillance system Restaurant as the implementation of Islamic hotels.
b. Want to know how the Supervision of the halal restaurant as an implementation of sharia hotels (Seven Dream Syariah hotel case study)?

The urgency (virtue) of this research is that this study will obtain management designs, procedures, policies and services in Sharia-based RestoranHotels.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Understanding of hotels according to the Minister of Finance Decree. Travel, Post and Telecommunications No. KM / 37 / PW-340 / MPPT-86 are as follows:

"Hotels are a type of accommodation that uses part or all of a building to provide accommodation, food and beverage services and other services to the public, which are managed commercially."

Based on this understanding it can be concluded that the hotel must:

a. A type of accommodation.
b. Use part or all of the existing building.

c. Providing lodging, eating, drinking and other services.
d. Provided to the public.
e. Commercially managed. Whereas the understanding of Inn is:

"A commercial business that uses all or part of a building specifically provided for each person to obtain lodging services."

From this understanding it can be concluded that inns must:

a. Commercially managed.
b. Use part or all of the parts.
c. Provided for everyone.
d. Providing accommodation services.
e. Does not provide food, drink and other services.

To get to know the types of hotels can be seen from the various criteria used to classify them. The types of hotels according to the criteria are as follows:

a. According to the element or component of the room price (plan)

1). European Plan: Room rates consist only of room rentals. While the food is calculated separately according to guest tastes.

2). American Plan: Room rates are included with the price of food served to guests, regardless of whether the guest will eat or not.

There are two types of American Plans:

• Full American Plan (FAP), which is the price of a room including three meals a day (breakfast, lunch, and dinner).
• Modified American Plan (MAP), which is the room price includes two meals where one of them must have breakfast (breakfast), such as:
- room + breakfast + lunch.
- room + breakfast + dinner.

3). Continental Plan: Room rates where the price includes a continental breakfast

4). Bermuda Plan: Room rates where the price includes American breakfast.

b. According to the size or number of rooms Based on the number of rooms owned by a hotel, it can be grouped into sizes:

1) Small Hotels: Hotels that have a number of rooms up to 25 rooms.
2) Medium Hotels: Hotels that have a number of rooms between 26 and 100 rooms.
3) Medium Hotels: Hotels that have a number of rooms between 10 to 300 rooms.
4) Large Hotels: Hotels that have a number of rooms above 300 rooms.

c. By Type or Guest Type

1) Family Hotels: Hotels where guests are more devoted to those who are visiting with family.
2) Tourist Hotels: Hotels where the guests mostly consist of tourists
3) Transit Hotels: Hotels where the guests who stay mainly are those who will continue their journey.
4) Cure Hotel: The hotel where the guests who stay are mostly those who will take care of themselves for the purpose of treatment. (mineral hot water and others.)

d. According to the intended use during the stay.

Based on the destination factors during the stay, it is divided into two parts, namely:

1) Business Hotel.

A hotel that is widely used by business people. This hotel has complete facilities for businessmen.

2) Recreational Hotel.

Hotels that are widely used by people who will relax or relax.

e. According to the location factor.

Based on the location factor, it is divided into five parts, namely:

1) City Hotel is a hotel located in the city, where most of the guests staying are doing business activities.

2) Resort Hotel

3) Resort hotel is a hotel located in a tourist area and most of the guests who stay do not do business. Types of hotel resorts by location include:

a) Mountain Hotel
b) Beach Hotel
c) Lake Hotel
d) Hill Hotel
e) Forest Hotel

4) Suburb Hotel.

Suburb Hotel is a Hotel Hotel that is located on the outskirts of the city, which is a satellite city, which is a meeting city between two municipalities.

5) Urban Hotel.

Urban hotel is a hotel located in the countryside and far from big cities.

6) Airport Hotels.

Airport Hotel is a hotel located in the airport area and most of its guests are from airplane passengers who were delayed on flights and flight crew.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The research variables are as follows:

Research Variables

The research variables observed in this study are:

a. Objection Control
b. Implementation of Sharia-based hotels

Types and Sources of Data

Data type:

a. Qualitative data is data that is not in the form of numbers, including characteristic conditions, such as age, gender, education, origin, occupation of the respondents which are subject to research. This qualitative data is needed to find out the respondent's background, both regarding social, economic, educational conditions and so on.

b. Quantitative data is data in the form of numbers covering the number of hotel industry in Jember, number of room occupancy, number of employees, operating costs,

prices or rates, actors involved in hotel business business activities, number of facilities and infrastructure as well as hotel and hotel facilities etc. This data is secondary data that will complete the primary data that has been obtained through questionnaires. This secondary data is important to know the extent of the development of the sharia-based hotel industry in Jember district.

Data Sources:

a. Primary Data is data obtained directly from the first party that can be obtained through direct interviews with hotel management or by giving questionnaires to consumers or respondents who use the hotel accommodation services. This primary data is then used to determine the perceptions of tourists about the management of sharia-based hotels: Services and hotel work procedures.

b. Secondary data is data obtained from certain parties in the form of formal records and is not the first source, for example data obtained from related institutions such as the Jember branch of PHRI, the Jember Tourism Office and so on are adjusted to the research needs. This data is complementary to the primary data as well as comparative data to answer the research problem, which is to determine the perceptions of tourists towards the management of sharia-based hotels: Services and hotel work procedures.

Research Stage

a. Preparation phase

At the preparation stage is a stage where researchers need to prepare themselves for everything related to the basic material of the research itself. The techniques used in this preparation stage are:

1). Literature review

Researchers conduct literature studies in order to gain deeper and more comprehensive knowledge and insights by gathering various theories and concepts related to human behavior in organizations, perceptions and characteristics of tourists, motivation of tourists staying in hotels and so on in accordance with research needs. Literature study is intended to increase the author's reference to the research problem.

2). Determination of Research Locations

This research was conducted in hotels in Jember, especially hotels that pledged to be based on sharia, namely a case study at the Seven Dream hotel.

3). Preliminary Observation

Preliminary observations are intended to determine the subject and object of research. The subjects are consumers of hotel accommodation service users with sharia-based management. The object of this research is a case study in a seven dream hotel.

4). Population and sample collection

Scientific research is always confronted with the problem of data sources called populations and samples. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects / subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics determined by researchers to study and then draw conclusions, so the population is not only people, but also other natural objects. Population is also not just the amount that exists on the object / subject studied, but includes all the characteristics / properties possessed by the object or subject

(Sugiyono, 2001). The sampling technique is done by using random sampling techniques is a way of taking elements from the population such that each element gets the same opportunity to be selected as a sample member. (Marzuki, 2002). So based on this understanding, this study uses 60 respondents because there is no clear limit on how many samples should be taken in a study. The technique is taken accidentally to the consumers of hotel accommodation service users. Where the authors provide a list of questions and accompany while interviewing so that hotel accommodation service users are free to answer the list of questions that researchers provide. This researchers do until the next consumer until fulfilled in accordance with the required sample.

b. Data Collection Stage

Data collection phase aims to obtain the data needed in research, data collection in this study uses several techniques, including:

1) Direct Interview

Interviews were conducted to obtain in-depth and accurate research data. Interviews were conducted with competent parties in the hotel world, namely: general manager of the Seven Dream Hotel, PHRI, Jember Regency Tourism Office as well as other parties other competent to study and collect their perceptions of research problems.

2) Questionnaire

Data collection by means of a questionnaire was carried out by providing a number of questionnaires to respondents in order to obtain data on the Supervision of Restaurants' As a Sharia Based Hotel Implementation in Jember City Data from these respondents will then be analyzed to answer the research problem. The questionnaire model distributed was closed and open because in addition to the answers already determined in advance, but respondents were also given the opportunity to give answers openly. (Singarimbun, 1987)

c. Data Analysis Stages

Data analysis techniques used to study this is by collecting data derived from interviews / interviews, observations, literature studies. Then the data is classified and identified based on patterns, themes and sub-themes. Furthermore, the data is grouped and categorized, so that the relationship between the things that causes it and the end result in these things can be interpreted then it is interpreted with relevant theories so that it can be analyzed so that it becomes the desired result to answer the problems. the problem.

In Islamic teachings, all types of food and drinks are basically halal, except for only a few that are forbidden. That is forbidden becomes lawful when in an emergency. Conversely, halal can be haram if consumed beyond the limit.

Understanding halal and haram is actually not only related to the problem of food and drinks, but also concerning the action. So there are actions that are permitted, there are also actions that are forbidden.

The definition of halal food and drink includes:

a. Substance is Halal

b. Halal how to process it

c. Halal how to get it, and

d. Non-halal drinks

The steps undertaken by the authors in this study as stated by Miles and Huberman suggest that the three steps undertaken by the study are data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing / verification.

1. Data reduction

is summarizing, selecting the main data and focusing the main data based on the theme with the aim to provide a detailed description of an event so that it makes it easier for research to find and collect and group data in the data analysis process

2. Data display (data presentation)

In this stage the data will be presented in tabular form, a brief description, a chart. Miles and Huberman present the data in this study in the form of narrative text

3. Conclusion drawing / verification (conclusion and verification)

According to Miles and Huberman, this stage is the concluding and verification of temporary data, and will change if no new evidence is found that is strong and supportive in the next stage of data collection. But if the conclusions raised at an early stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions. In this stage the conclusion can be in the form of a description or description and is supported by other theories or researchers

In classifying answers from respondents in order to smoothly reduce, present data and classify data, the researcher uses the following steps as performed by Veithzal Rivai and Ahmad Fawzi Mohd. Basri (2005: 467)

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is used to answer the problem of how the Supervision of halal restaurants as the implementation of sharia hotels: Supervision of halal restaurants and halal supervision procedures as implementation of sharia-based hotels.

e. Conclusion Withdrawal Phase

At the final stage of the study it is necessary to draw conclusions from the results studied, namely drawing conclusions based on data and formulations that have been analyzed to solve the problems raised.

DISCUSSION

General description of restaurant halal control as implementation of Sharia-based hotels

Seven Dream Syariah Hotel is a hotel in the category of Hotels with an address on Jl. Riau No. 2, Jember - Indonesia. The room rates offered are quite varied according to the room size and quality of a 2-star hotel, Seven Dream Syariah Hotel consists of thirty rooms with Jasmine type (twin beds), Jasmine (double beds), Orchid (twin beds).

General description of the Seven Dream Syariah Hotel restaurant is a business providing food and beverage services equipped with equipment and supplies for the process of making, storing and serving in a fixed place that is not moved with the aim of gaining profit and / or profit.

Hotels Based on Sharia Concepts

Hotels that are in accordance with sharia principles are hotels that provide lodging, dining and drinking services and other services to the public, are managed commercially, and meet the conditions set by the government and are not in conflict with Islamic principles. All components of the hotel operational technical requirements criteria, from small things such as what information must be available at the concierge, istinja equipment that must be available in public toilets, food and beverage serving to reception policies and procedures at the fornt office must ensure all Sharia provisions. In summary, it can be concluded that the business guidelines in sharia, viz

Not producing, trading, providing, renting out a product or service that all or part of the service or product is prohibited or not recommended in sharia. Such as foods containing elements of pork, alcoholic drinks or intoxicants, gambling, adultery, pornography, porno-action and others - others

Transactions must be based on a real service or product, it really exists. There is no tyranny, kemudharatan, mungkar, damage, disobedience, error and involvement, both directly and indirectly in an action or thing that is prohibited or not recommended by sharia. There is no element of fraud, lies, obscurity (gharar), excessive risk, corruption, manipulation and ribawi or get an outcome without willing to participate in business or bear the risk.

Overall commitment to the agreement made.

From the business guidelines in sharia mentioned above, the hotel operations will be aligned. After knowing the side of the hotel operations then made the standards or criteria for Islamic hotels, as follows:

a. Amenities

All facilities both basic facilities that must be owned by the hotel or additional facilities are facilities that will provide positive benefits for guests. As for facilities that can have an impact on damage, munkar, division, arouse lust, exploitation of women and others of the same type are eliminated. The entertainment facilities for procurement refer to the Sharia method. Adjustment of hotel products and facilities in accordance with sharia by removing and closing products and facilities that are not sharia compliant (such as night).

clubs, discos, bars with alcoholic drinks) and replaced with similar forms in accordance with sharia. Neutral facilities (such as swimming pools, fitness centers, massages) are only regulated so that their use does not violate sharia. The use of the facilities provided is also adjusted to the purpose of holding them so that there is no misuse of the facilities. deviations in the use of facilities.

b. Guest Check-in

Guests who check-in, especially for couples of the opposite sex, do a guest selection (reception policy). spouse is husband and wife or not to prevent the hotel used for adultery.

c. Marketing

Open to anyone, personal or group, formal or informal with various ethnic, religious, racial and group groups. As for the group or group its activities are not prohibited by the state and do not constitute advocates of damage, munkar and hostility as well as other similar acts.

d. Food and Drink

Food and beverages provided are food and beverages that are not prohibited by sharia (halal). In making food and drinks both the ingredients and the production process must be guaranteed halal (not mixed with ingredients that are prohibited by sharia). The restaurant is open at any time as well as in the month of Ramadan for people who travel long distances (safar), women who are unable to fast and people who have old Shari'i by not reducing respect for those who fast.

e. Decoration and Ornamentation.

Decoration and ornaments are adjusted to the values of beauty in Islam and do not conflict with sharia. Sculpture ornamentation is eliminated as well as paintings of living things avoided. The hotel decoration also does not have to be in Arabic writing.

f. Operational, operational areas include:

1. Policy

Company policies in the form of management policies and regulations must be in accordance with sharia values. Likewise, the exit policy either in the form of cooperation or investment and business development is carried out with partners whose business activities are not prohibited from sharia and for businesses that are not prohibited from sharia.

2. Service

The services provided are services provided in accordance with Islamic methods that meet aspects of hospitality, friendliness, honesty, trustworthy, like to help and say the word sorry and thank you. Services must also be carried out within the limits permitted by the sharia, ie not lead to khalwat (mixing between men and women who are not in accordance with sharia principles).

g. HR Management

Acceptance and recruitment do not differentiate between ethnicity, religion, as long as they meet predetermined qualification standards, are moral and are able to comply with applicable company rules. Companies must be honest with employees in giving up their rights and employees must be honest and trustworthy in carrying out

their obligations. The company is needed by employees according to the dress code in Islam. As for non-Muslim employees, it is recommended to dress according to Islamic rules but not be forced and if they refuse they still have to fulfill eastern norms in dressing. Human resource management also refers to improving quality which includes three things, namely ethics, knowledge and skills (skills).

h. Finance

Financial management is adjusted to the Islamic sharia financial management system (Sharia Accounting). Partnerships with financial institutions (banks) and insurance are carried out with banks and Islamic insurance. Then if the company has sufficient profits to calculate the zakat, the company is obliged to issue zakat and not justify the practice of mark-up.

i. Structure

The existence of an institution that oversees the operation of sharia hotels and which will provide direction and answer problems that arise in day-to-day hotel management relating to the implementation of sharia hotel operations. This institution is the Sharia Supervisory Board. People who sit in it are people with sharia education background who have knowledge of the legal principles in Islamic sharia. The appointment of the Sharia Supervisory Board is carried out with the approval of the National Sharia Council-Indonesian Ulema Council.

j. Worship facilities

The hotel must be equipped with a mosque or mosque that is comfortable and representative. Prayers must be echoed at every time Fardhu prayers, mounted speakers to continue the call to prayer on every corner or floor of the hotel. Each hotel room is facilitated with worship equipment such as mukena and sarong, prayer rugs, Al-Qur'an, clearly determined direction of Qibla, and Islamic nuances.

k. There needs to be a special section in the hotel that deals with the spiritual intelligence problems of its employees. Then it is necessary to hold routine study of employees, and also Islamic training to increase the appreciation of the beauty of sharia.

Islamic views about Halal

The words "halal" and "haram" are Qur'anic terms and they are used in various places with different concepts, and some are related to food and drink. Both of these words are also used in the Hadith of the Prophet. Halal in language, according to some opinions, comes from the root word لا ل which means (بلا قحد (meaning something that is permitted), according to Shari'a. Al-Jurjani writes, the word "halal" comes from the word لا ل which means "open" (فلا تد حـ. the term means any thing that is not subject to sanctions for its use or something which the Shari'ah is free to do. ”2 According to Abû Ja'far al-Tabârî (224-310 H), lafaz halâl (لا لج (means to be free or free (ا) طلْ (3. Abû Muhammad al-Husayn ibn Mas'ûd al-Baghawî (436-510H) of the Syaf'i school, believes the word "hal" means something that is permissible by the Shari'a because it is good.4 Muhammad ibn 'Ali al-Syawkânî (1759-1834 H) argues, is declared as halal because of the breaking of the knot or the prohibiting ties.5 In line with the opinion of al-Syawkânî (1759-1834 H), among contemporary scholars, such as Yusuf al-Qaradhawî, defines halal as something with which a dangerous knot is broken down, and Allah allows it to be done.6 While 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Nāshir ibn alSa'dî' when defining the word "halal" sheds light on how to obtain it, not by way of ghashab, stealing, and not as the results of muamalah are unclean or in the form of haram.7 From some of the explanations above, it can be drawn halal conclusion is something that is permitted by the Shari'ah to (i) be done, (ii) used, or (iii) sought, because it has broken down the rope or bond prevent it or the elements that endanger it with attention to how to obtain it, not with muamalah results that are prohibited.

Islamic view of food

Islamic teachings cover all aspects of life, including the problem of eating. Therefore, for Muslims, food aside is related to meeting physical needs, it is also related

to spirituality, faith and worship as well as self-identity, even with behavior.Allah tells people to eat anything in this world that He created, along the limits of lawful and good (tayibah). In addition to the verses above, there are many more verses in the Qur'an that contain instructions or instructions that humans be careful in choosing food, can separate what is halal (allowed) and what is haram (not permitted), how to obtain food and food is both in terms of physical and spiritual health, as in the verses: QS Al Baqarah (2): 172, QS An Nahl (16): 114, QS Al Mu´minun.(23): 51, Surah Al Araaf (7): 31, Surah Al Anam (6): 145, Surah Al Maidah (5): 3, Surah Al Anam (6): 121 Surah Al Baqarah (2): 173, QS An Nahl (16): 115.And ordered by humans to always pay attention to food, like the word of God "Then humans should pay attention to food" (Surah Abasa (80): 24). "Caliph Fil Ardhi". Rasulullah SAW once said in a hadith: "A servant of Allah will not move two feet even on the Day of Resurrection, until he is able to answer four things: how old is spent, knowledge how to practice, treasure how to be donated and how the body is used or wasted" (HR.Tirmidzi).

Islamic view of halal and haram food

In Islamic teachings, all types of food and drinks are basically halal, except for only a few that are forbidden. That is forbidden becomes lawful when in an emergency. Conversely, halal can be haram if consumed beyond the limit. Understanding halal and haram is actually not only related to the problem of food and drinks, but also concerning the action. So there are actions that are permitted, there are also actions that are forbidden.

The definition of halal food and drink includes:

a. Substance is Halal
b. Halal how to process it
c. Halal how to get it, and
d. Drinks are not my thing

Foods that are halal in substance

Allah is most gracious, most gracious. Too much, even almost all types of food are halal and can be consumed. Conversely too few types of prohibited foods that should not be consumed. The wisdom of the ban is clearly Allah who knows. The goodness of the existence of the prohibition is clearly for the benefit and goodness of humanity itself. Among other things, as a testament to spiritual obedience through food and drink and so people know / want to be grateful.

Carriages, blood and pigs are strictly forbidden by Allah, according to the above verse. Furthermore, all animals that die do not go through the process of slaughtering haraam, equated with the carcass. Including animals that die in transportation even if only briefly, may not be slaughtered and consumed by humans.

Halal food according to the process

Halal food but if it is processed in a non-halal way, it becomes unclean. Process it unlawfully when it's done:

Animal slaughter that is not done by a Muslim, by not mentioning in the name of Allah and using a sharp knife. Slaughter of animals that are clearly designated or offered to idols (offerings). Because the blood is forbidden, then in slaughter, the blood of the slaughtered animal must come out completely, and the blood vessels and blood vessels must be broken and must be done politely, using a sharp knife. Halal animal flesh is contaminated by illicit substances or is not halal. The definition of tainted here can be through mixing with non-halal materials, in the form of raw materials, herbs or other supporting materials. It could also be because there is no separate place and the tools used to process the material are not
lawful. The fish both living in fresh water and those that live in sea water are all halal, even without slaughtering, including all types of animals that live in water. In addition to the above, there are several types of animals that are forbidden by the opinions of scholars, but basically still invite differences of opinion.

Halal how to get it

A devout Muslim is very concerned about the food he consumes. Islam provides guidance so that Muslims only eat and drink halal and thoyyib, meaning that food is spiritually healthy and hygienic.

Non-halal drinks

All types of intoxicating drinks are haram. This includes drinks that are contaminated with intoxicants or non-halal ingredients.The habit of getting drunk by drinking liquor apparently has been around for a long time and is a habit by almost all nations of the world. During the time of the prophet Muhammad SAW, the Arab community also had this custom. The Prophet gradually eradicated this bad habit. First, forbid people from praying while still drunk (QS 4:34). Next states that the khamar or liquor is a sin or an ugliness greater than the benefits or goodness (QS 2: 219). Finally, the new prohibition explicitly states that liquor is a heinous act, as an act of the devil, because it is really shunned (QS 5:90

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2

Social Resilience

BUILDING FAMILY RESILIENCE: A CASE STUDY IN A MUSLIM FAMILY WITH AUTISM CHILD

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Abstract

Crisis and challenge are inherent in the human condition. Families of children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) experience significant stress event. Families are broadly viewed as a deficient, high risk in which families are susceptible to multiple problems. The mechanism of strength and vulnerability in these families are poorly understood. This study explores how the family of the child with ASD build resilience that was provided from the Muslim family point of view of a child with ASD in using Islamic values. Using the case study method, one family of a child with ASD discuss meaningful insights into how Islamic values support their way to be resilient. The findings of this study can help Muslim families better understand the resilience which contributes to positive parenting for their special need children. Four themes emerged: a) wonderful purpose behind adversity and stress; b) gratitude to small successes; c) having a support system for powerful energy; d) focusing on the hereafter The implication of these findings also can enhance the ability to manage effectively in parenting stress that was faced family of children with ASD.

Keyword: family resilience, Muslim family, the family with autism child, case study

I. INTRODUCTION

Family with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) often report high levels of stress and mental health problems. Parents of children with ASD report greater emotional problems compared to parents of typically developing children (Hayes & Watson, 2013)Because of the severity of the disorder, many families struggle to come to terms with their child's diagnosis and to adjust to having a child with special needs in their home.Parents usually have the major obligation of caring for their child which includes management of problematic behaviors and balancing associated stress. Family was concerned the ability to rise from crisis and to adapt in living daily life. The concept of family resilience is the ability of a family to respond positively to an adverse event and emerge strengthened, more resourceful and more confident(Walsh, 2012b). Despite the challenges faced by the families of autistic children, some families are able to cope remarkably well, while others have considerable difficulty in dealing with these challenges(Yumpi-R, 2016). How does the resilience emerge in a family with autism child. Little research exists specifically on the context of resilience the family with ASD.

Walsh (2012a)suggested the spiritual dimension contribute to family resilience. Study about Islamic value reported the importance of these values.For example, study on Bensaid, Machouche, & Grine (2014)concludes that spiritual intelligence developed in accordance with a Qur'anic framework that incorporates spiritual consciousness into a system of belief, worship, morality and social responsibility. Zanariah & Shah (2015) showed that Islamic spiritual intelligence can lead us to appreciate more the greatness of Allah and help us to fulfill our role as the khalifah (vicegerent of Allah).There are lack of explanation of the dynamic how Islamic value support the family resilience. This study explore how Islamic value contribute to resilience of family with autism child.

II. THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY RESILIENCE

The concept of family resilience extends our understanding of family functioning to situations of adversity. Family resilience is the concept that lie in the original study of individual resilience. Beyond seeing individual family members as potential resources for individual resilience, the concept of family resilience focuses on risk and resilience in the family as a functional unit. This theory builds on a competence-based and strength-oriented family paradigm that allows a greater understanding of how families display resilience when challenged by adversity(Walsh, 2012a). According to Walsh, to gain understanding of how families display resilience when faced with adversity was built from competence-based and strength-oriented family paradigm (Sixbey, 2005)

Research literature on family resilience shows the family level in operating family function that focused on adapting of family members under adversity – including strong emotional bonds,effective patterns of communication, the use of coping strategies and familybelief systems, especially those based on spiritual or religious values.The ability recover from adversity stronger and more resourceful is the concept family resilience. Risk factors and protective factors are the concepts that relates to family resilience concept. Risk factors bring consequence to the probability of negative outcomes. Protective factorsinteract with risk to change the predictive relationship between risk factors and negative outcomes, reducing the probability of negative outcomes.

Vulnerability also the concept used by researchers, has been subject to family resilience concept.Vulnerabilityfactors increase the probability of negative outcomes in the presence of risk.According to (Walsh, 2012a) "the family resilience framework serves as a conceptual map to identify and target key family processes that can reduce stress and vulnerability in high-risk situations, foster healing and growth out of crisis, and empower families to overcome prolonged adversity".

III. FAMILY WITH AUTISM CHILD

The American Psychiatric *Association's (APA, 2000) Diagnostic and StatisticalManual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision* (DSM-IV-TR), defines ASD as a group of disorders that include autistic disorder, pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS), and Asperger's Disorder. The core deficits associated with an ASD are impairment in social interaction and communication, as well as the presence of unusual behaviors and/or interests (Al-Oran & Al-Sagarat, 2016). The symptoms and characteristics can manifest themselves in a wide variety of combinations from mild to severe. Parents of children with autism should have great effort to seek knowledge and increase their understanding of autism in order to make informed choices for treatment which is costly.

Autism is profound developmental disorder with potentially risk effects on the entire family. Greeff & Walt (2010)noted the presence of an autistic child in the family may have adverse effects on various domains of family life, including the marital relationship, sibling relationships and adjustment, family socialization practices, as well as normal family routines.

Individual with autism was high-risk for experiencing emotional dysregulation because it is directly related to the neurological basis of autism(Green, 2013).Sensory processing in autism play a major role in adaptation. Children with autism are often hypersensitive and/or hyposensitive to environmental stimulation. These caused child failureto regulate their emotion. Because of the severity of the disorder, many families seem consistently distressed and anxious about aspects of everyday life. Family member may be embarrassed if the child conduct inappropriate behavior typically associated with autism in public.

Family of an autistic child has a wrenching diagnosis story to tell because they face the horrible time when they learned unpredictable period that their autistic child might never speak, might never make friends, might never learn to be independent, might never learn to regulate their emotion. Caring for an autistic child demand much attention so parents do not have much personal time. Parents also blame themselves caused by their unfair treating to share attention and to spend the time withsibling while caregiver function focus on handling their child associated with autism behavior.

However, other families with a child with autism have managed to overcome the constant challenges and trials of autism. Families struggle to come to terms with their child's diagnosis and to adjust having a child with special needs in their home. Yumpi-R (2016) noted that parents provided vehicle for children to regulate emotion, such as appropriate voice to make instruction, massaged the body, food diet of CFGFSF (Casein Free, Gluten Free and Sugar Free), extinction, identified of stimulus which triggered of disregulation emotion and gave information of confining behavior.

.The findings of this research could help better understand in describing emotional disregulation which is related to the neurological basis of autism, while others relate to characteristics of environments and social demands.

IV. SPIRITUALITY AND HUMAN NATURE IN ISLAMIC VIEW

Religions, in general, aim to provide to the believers feasible ways to achieve happiness and have a comfortable life. Religion can provide answers to the wisdom behind the difficultsituations and past tragedy events, which can alleviatestress symptoms(Lamoshi, 2015). People with spiritual beliefs can benefit from their faiths and prayers in different ways; such as having a strong sense of peace, exercising their inner strengths and capabilities to cope with challenges, and improving their psychological status and quality of life. Furthermore, through prayer and rituals, people are able to feel connected to God and other believers from which they can derive the consolation and determination they need to handle the physical and psychological illness. Religion can encourage their followers to look at the world in an optimistic way, forget the past painful moments and enjoy their life.

According to Islam, worship is an act which everything a human being does with the pure intention of pleasing God. The mission of Prophet Muhammad encompassed not only spiritual and religious teachings, but also included guidance for such things as social reform, economics, politics, warfare and family life (Marzband, Hosseini & Hamzehgardeshi, 2016).

In recent years, research has shown that religious commitment and spirituality are associated with many positive outcomes to improved ability to cope with parenting stress, reduced incidence of depression and anxiety. Spirituality and human nature become important issue to understand when working with Muslim. Islam is a religion that provides guidance about how to live, gives guidance to societal and serves as the vehicle how to increase self responsibility and relationships with family. The Qur'an and Sunnah's are the sources of the guidelines for Muslims. Islam, through the Qur'an provides the code of his or her behavior and answers the question of humankind's existence(Marzband et al., 2016). Islam's view of both the nature of the human being and the purpose of life are extremely positive. Worship is highly encouraged by Islamic principles because people can have an uncontaminated mind from past painful moments and no worries about the future. Cleaning the thoughts and souls, people would be able to see the beauty of life.

V. BENEFICIAL RESILIENCES FROM THE ISLAMIC FAITH

Pargament & Raiya, (2007) stated that people draw on religious solutions to problems is triggered by particular situations, especially thosesituations that push the individual beyond his or her everyday understandingsand limited personal and social resources. Religion is considered as a protective factor for life stressors and is also protective against negative health outcomes(Salgado, 2014; Kulis, Hodge, Ayers, Brown, & Marsiglia, 2012). There are several significant protective factor from the Islamic faith that can be incorporated into the resilience process. Followingthe concept family resilience, the use of coping strategies and family belief systems would be identified. The process would involve an evaluation and modification of perspective, followed bymodification of core beliefs and assumptions. A family with a child with autism may have burden that become negative thoughts such as "Why is this happening tome?" When understanding that their own child with autism as the purpose of trials and

tribulations from Allah,family should accept sincerely. This family become resilience when family alter unproductive core-belief to assumptions which is taken from Allah said, such as: Do the people think that they will be left to say. We believe and they will not be tried". (Qur'an, 29: 1).

Salah (prayer) is a very important pillar of the Islamic faith. According to Islamic traditions, prayers help the believers remember God and protect them, as illustrated by the following verse from Qur'an: ''Recite that which has been revealed to you of the Book and keep up prayer; surely prayer keeps one away from indecency and evil, and certainly the remembrance of Allah is the greatest, and Allah knows what you do.'' (Qur'an, 29:45). Islamic prayers also include ritual and supplication prayers.Henry(2013) stated Islamic prayers can produce spiritual energy that has the potential to heal and transform the person who prays. Many theorists argued that prayers in general could generate such energy. For example,James noted that prayers might fill people with spiritual energy that could influence them both psychologically and physiologically. Greef & Joubert stated spiritual beliefs, practices, and support of a faith community can facilitate coping, adaptation, and resilience (Walsh, 2012a). Abundant research documents the powerful influence of spiritual beliefs andpractices for well-being, recovery, and resilience(Walsh, 2012b). This finding suggested that persistent prayers might yield a magnificent energy that could be very beneficial toresilience. Al-Owasi emphasizes that Holy Quran encourages Muslims to feel security, safety, peace, relaxation, tranquility, comfort, connection, sympathy, contentment, and reliance on Allah (SWT) and plants in the individual optimism and confidence in the Creator as also in the self, and the sense to avoid everything that is not beneficial to the self(Al-Thani, 2012).This will encourage the family to feed themselves with good inputs through the words and actions that would help others, and can in turn lead to healthy feelings, which can evolve a insight state of mind and fruitful thoughts.

Most important, exploring how families of child with ASD were building resilience thatwere derived from their perspective. What meaningful Islamic-valuescomposed family resilience are essential to identify in order to gain more complete understanding about experience of familywith autism child. In this article, I report the findings of a research study of family with autism child that contributes to the understanding about family resilience.

VI. METHOD

The study aim was to understand how family with autism child experience could be resilient. How Islamic value constructs belief system that promote family resilience in family with autism child so family would be expected to better manage stress, have positive beliefs about their child with autism, be able to solve unpredictable problems that were caused by unusual behavior of their autism child.

The descriptive approach to case study was selected. Data was collected from many sources, such as in depth interview, observation and documentation. This study used purposive sample of family through criterion-based and convenience sampling strategy. Before the study commenced, the researcher obtain approval from early childhood education, Cahaya Nurani Islamic School which provided class for special need children. The participants who have been available by Cahaya Nurani Islamic School were families with autism child. Once a potential participant was identified, further information was sent about the study. A consent form was

signed, and the family was requested to consider how they would like to participate. The researcher compiled parental interviews. The interviews took place in the family's home. The purpose for this was to gather data as close to the natural phenomena as possible. In this study, the opportunity to observe the child was important because the observation result could support the data. Parents were present when the researcher observed their autis child. After the interviews and observation, prior to formal analysis, the parents were given the opportunity to review the transcript of their own interviews as well as their children observation to add, alter, or delete information from the transcripts.

Data was analyzed using thematic methods to discover the nature and implications of the experiences of the participants. The researcher assessed the data which required reading the transcripts several times to discover an emphasis on commonality and emerging themes.

VII. INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

A family with autism child were involved in this study. The participants were assured of their anonymity. The participants were enthusiastic about sharing their lived experiences for the purpose of this case study. They told the stories of their experiences with candor and honesty. Ismed is an six-year-old with autism. Ismed attended the Sentra Anak Kebutuhan Khusus, the class for children with various special needs designations, Cahaya Nurani Islamic School where the researcher is the consultant for the special education and parenting program for early childhood development. Ismed was officially diagnosed with autism at the age of three and was therefore eligible to participate in the program as one of the designated children. Ismed has a high functioning form of autism. He has expressive and receptive speech and functions well in an inclusive classroom with the assistance of a shadow teacher. Sani is four years old and attends the same school as Ismed. Sani attends in regular class. Deby is the mother of Ismed and Sani.

As a consultant, the researcher has an opportunity to observe Deby several years. The researcher has made several observations of the outstanding parenting characteristics that she exhibits. The researcher believes Deby is an exemplary model for parenting a child with autism. The researcher deems her to be the pillar in this family. Her perseverance and dedication has inspired the researcher to conduct this case study and try to discover which attributes contribute to their families success. The interviews with Deby were very extensive and offered valued information and insight into the lives of the participants.Salim is the father of Ismed and Sani. The researcher has come to know her well than Salim because Deby is the parent who has transported the children to and from school and has attended parenting program and personal program planning meetings. Nevertheless, the dynamics of their family life would not be completely represented without the father's perception and input

VIII. FINDING

1.1 Wonderful Purpose Behind Adversity and Stress

In this theme parents describe how a family with autism child dealt experience serious psychological distress. When they first heard the formal diagnosis from a team of professionals at the Cahaya Nurani that their child autism was suspected, their reaction's were grieve, disappointment, disbelief and also resentment. Deby and Salim recalls their feeling:

"When Ismed was 2 years, I was concerned….., he was different with other kids with the same age. He could not speak. He performed typical behavior differently with other child. We consulted the doctor about the strange his behavior. According to the doctor, my child was indicated from his behavior as autism. I was distrusful about my child's behavior cause I have browsed autism characteristics…… and I recognized that his typical behavior was appropriate with these characteristic. You know, I worry about the development and my child's future. I felt confusion, denial, and shock. I cried, and cried, and cried" (Deby)

Salim, Ismed's father also stressed facing the child diagnosed which confirm autism spectrum. He refused the diagnosis and he considered the delayed development of his child. He convinced himself that Ismed would take time longer in development than normal child. He made effort to overcome what happened in his child by using traditional approach which was recognized as myth for child with delay speech. Salim told his validated experience:

"I tried to heal my child in traditional way such as hitting Ismed's mouth by using betel leaf, massage Ismed's tongue with gold ring every Friday noon. Ismed refused and cried……. My wife was not sure about this because she thinks it was myth so she asked me to stop…but I ignore her. I became conscious of my son's autism since my colleague at work told me that Ismed's behavior was similar to his child behavior that was diagnosed autism. Ismed did't make eye's contact when he tried to make interaction with me. He acted, as if there were no body around him. My friend suggested to Cahaya Nurani, the Islamic inclusion school for early childhood education. The assessment from professional team at Cahaya Nurani reported that Ismed was suspected" (Salim)

Salim and Deby clarified that although the diagnosis seemed tragic and overwhelming, they had the fortitude to do what was needed to improve the life of their son. Their first step in recovering from their grief was acceptance and understanding. Then, they used Islamic value to find meaningful life behind the autism diagnose of their child. Salim told how his belief system worked for promoting his family become acceptance and understanding:

"I realized that my lovely son was autistic. ….but…You know that I could not accept the diagnose. Then, I know what I did could make me stress. My wife cried, and cried, and cried….oh…I was confused. I then remembered that I was just a human. This was not something I could have avoided. I knew this was the plan that Allah had prepared for my family. I told Deby that Allah knew we were strong enough to handle this trial. I asked her to stop crying and to find the best solution for Ismed. "(Salim)

"Autism, this word shot through my ears. I felt confusion, denial, shoc, pain, heartbreak, and sadness. I cried, and cried, and cried. I then surrendered my sadness to Allah, … Oh….I knew this was not easy. It was then that I felt the need to

pray and pray until I find strength in my self. Alhamdulilah, we had high motivation for autism intervention in order to develop Ismed better" (Deby)

Although this is a study of strength and resilience, one cannot be perceived as resilient until first faced with adversity. It was important for Salim and Deby to identify the elements that enabled them to cope effectively and emerge from crisis or distress through strength and fortitude. Deby and Salim were able to withstand adversity of these stressors and rebound successfully because of their belief in coping strategy. Greater insight may be gained from their limited resource to bring their autism child like another child with normal development. The beliefs which emerged as family strength for coping strategy were: a) the family was confident that Allah gives this test because they had the capacity to handle this trial; b) they surrendered to Allah about their burden which related with autism child; c) they knew that this was the plan that Allah had the best purpose for them. These belief have brought family become acceptable to cope adversity.

1.2 Gratitude to small successes

Autism was complex disability that affects developmental child. Most parents initially teeter between hope and despair to anticipate the unpredictable development. Assisting children with autism requires flexibility. This can be a formidable task but Salim and Deby have been instrumental facilitators. Despite Ismed could reach little step in development, Salim and Deby demonstrated appreciation. This theme describe how established patterns of family functioning which refers to the internal strengths and durability of the family unit. Gratituted to small successes could promote significantly to family functioning. Below Deby and Salim share their grateful experience.

"Ismed has not talked yet until he was 4 years old. He jabbered,…. shouted…. Subahanallah, I was happy when he called me "mommy"…. Unbelievable….mommy was the first word from Ismed. I grabed him….I was touched. I praised Allah. Really… I have been waiting for this moment. (Deby)

Alhamdulilah, I was thankful when Ismed could ride a bike. Some kids do learn easily, progress academically, and become independent. I worked very hard with careful planning to increase Ismed's ability. when he accomplishes some minor task, I appreciate him. Salim

The researcher could display data which was provided from observation. In the following example:

Ismed rode his bcycle in the yard in front of his house. Salim, his father, began to hold him and bicycle to keep them balance. Ismed pedaled excitedly. His father then let him go to ride by himself. Salim say: "You can ride, Ismed. Come on,….keep pedaling….". Salim grabbed the bicycle from behind when Ismed was imbalanced. Ismed looked hesitate to pedal again. "Ready Ismed? Okay say, 'Bismillah . . . come on, 'Bismillah" (observation, augst,16)

Through observation and interview it would appear that Deby and Salim demonstrated gratitude which encouraged them to attain strength and a sense of hope or optimism for helping Ismed accomplishment his task.

1.3 Focusing on hereafter

.Parents try to build their children the foundations of a successful future. Parents make great efforts for their children to grow up, to be well-rounded and well-adjusted adults who are capable of contributing to the society and starting a family of their own. Salim and Deby understand that Ismed needs individualized support and encouragement to succeed. His impairments in communication and social skills increases the difficulties how he has been adjusting to life. Salim and Deby realized that they have limited resources about the practical aspects of raising their autism child. This theme emerges as an illustration how the family could maintain a positive outlook, hope, commitment and patience to adapt to having an autistic child. Deby and Salim recognized the importance of preparing children for the Hereafter, and the obligation of protecting them from the hellfire. Focusing on hereafter was considered as a positive outlook so parents could display optimistic in their parental role. This theme describe Hereafter becomes the main concern and provides valuable hope, comfort and encouragement.

> *"I am his mom, I know well my child, my top priority as parents should be to nurture and strengthen spirituality. I teach him sholat and read Qur'an. I believe the Paradise that Allah will give to all His servants. Now, Allah give us to care Ismed…. May Allah grant us to His Paradise"*

> *"I told to my wife not to worry about his future. You are his mother, you are* ***madrasah*** *for him so don't worry if he can't go to school that caused by his impairment. The importance is teaching him for sincere obedience to Allah. And, the importance is teaching him how respect to parents. No matter what he is, Allah look after him"* Salim

1.4 Having a support system for powerful energy

Did this family receive support from their surroundings? Who supported this family? Supports from family member could emerge as a powerful optimistic energy to strengthen continue on their life with daily challenges and adversity. The role of supports to the family significantly contributes to the parent's reduction in stress because the process of coming to terms with autism diagnosis could make them painful, encompassing feelings such as shame, guilt and self-pity. This theme describes how family members can be encouraged to balance with assistance from community, extended family, and friends. There were numerous examples in the interviews of support.

> *My father (Ismed's grandfather) reminded me not to waste time for regretting because Allah permitted this trial in our life. My father suggested to accept the diagnosis. My extended family supported me to do what professional team recommended for Ismed. (Salim)*
>
> *"I was not sure that I could overcome this burdenwithout my family and friends. My husband gave me a shoulder to cry on and constantly reminded me to regard that*

our son as gifts from Allah. We should be patience and patience because we want blessings from Allah"(Deby)

Deby received support from Ismed's teacher for successfully meet Ismed's needs
"*The teachers make efforts to ensure that Ismed participate in individual program. Two weeks ago Ismed's math ability decreased. I discussed how to solve the problem with his teacher"*

This family also joined support group and parenting skill program which have been held by school where Ismed attended. They listened and learned about other parent's experience in facing autism child.

"I learned from other parents in support group about autism diet and handling emotional problem. I learned a lot from them. And I was strong enough. In this group I learned the power of prayer beside the skill for autism intervention child. I could discuss my fears in this group. Then, I realized that hope and love that I have make me stronger. (Deby).

This family have social support from surrounding, such as teacher, other parents, extended families and communities. The existence of support group and parenting skills program can be great sources of information about what services are available for parents. One of the strong pillars in resilience is having positive relationships or feeling connected to others.

The overall stories revealed from this study tell us about a shift from deficits towards strengths. The process would then involve core beliefs and assumptions from Islamic value. Hence, the process contributed to healthy family functioning, and therefore increased resilience.

IX. DISCUSSION

This study aim to explores how families of children with ASD were build resiliences that were provided from families of children with ASD point of view in using Islamic values. To meet this aim, a case study of family with autism child was conducted. After the analysis was performed, four themes come in to view.

The overall results demonstrated the process of a shift from deficits towards strengths. This study identified Islamic values which built family resilience. Autism is a severely debilitating developmental disorder with potentially harmful effects on the entire family. Family members reported their perspective of Islamic values that promoted them to be resilience eventhough they faced the challenges of their autistic child.

The first theme is *"Wonderful Purpose Behind Adversity and Stress"*. It reflects how a family overcome stress that was caused by a formal diagnosis that their child had autism. Parents reported that they believe Allah had a reason behind the burden which is related to the autism child. This belief become resources of family that enable them to accept and understand. The reflection of acceptance and understanding could be derived from the *Qur'an* (64:11). The family said that what made their work so valuable was that they themselves had suffered from afflictions and experienced the positive effect of prayers. The family have the hope of earning reward from Allah for submitting to Him and the events that He has planned. The Qur'analso

affirms it by saying: "God is with those who patiently persevere" (Qur'an, 2:153) and "Be not sad, surely God is with us" (Qur'an, 9:40). In the family resilience context, supplications will give courage to withstand in a desperate situation when treatment of their autism child will not help to accomplish normal development. According to Walsh (2012a), the family resilience involves the potential for personal and relational transformation and growth that can be forged out of adversity. This family reveals confidence in overcoming problems dealing with their autism child. Bandura noted that confidence was considered as self efficacy which was defined the belief of an individual in performing an action. Parents' self-efficacy is important in coping with stress andbalancing emotions and in intellectual adaptation to the situations encountered in parenting (Bhagat & Haque, 2015). Perceived self efficacy is an attribute that has assisted this family in developing a healthy adaptation when faced with the adversity of parenting a child with autism (Mierau, 2008). The capacity of the participants to believe in trial from Allah has been an immense advantage for them. Perceive self-efficacy emerged due to their belief that Allah knew that they have capacity to overcome the test. The following verse from the Qur'an shows how faith transforms and strengthens those who believe in test: "And We will surely test you with something of fear and hunger and a loss of wealth and lives and fruits, but give good tidings to the patient, who, when disaster strikes them, say: Indeed we belong to Allah, and indeed to Him we will return.?" (Qur'an 2: 155-156).

The theme "*gratitude to small successes"* is reflectingthe ability of family to gratitude which encouraged them to attain strength and a sense of hope or optimism. Gratitude is a positive feeling, whereby experience of gratitude as a pleasant emotion and will usually be followed by other positive emotion (Watkins, 2014). The family in this study expressed happiness in small accomplished task of their autism child by saying "Alhamdulilah" it means praise and thanks are to God. The family also showed appreciation, thankfulness, and a sense of wonder. The gratitude become crucial variable contributing to resilience and effective family functioning.Kumar & Dixit (2014) show the study that significant positive correlation was found among gratitude and resilience. To be able to cope problem of autism child, family must have the competence of being able to strengthen the protective factors, minimize risks, and give a positive influence in the psychological development of children in the family context. One of the efforts to form a strong and positive person as a member of family is by strengthening the experience of gratitude. The gratitude is associated with ability of someone who grabs and understands the positive of everything and gives it to others.

Lau & Cheng (2015) report the study that gratitude was related to the greater use of emotion-focused coping (positive reframing, acceptance, humour, emotional social support seeking, religious coping and psychological resources (caregiving competence and social support). Psychological resources and emotion-focused coping in turn explained the association between gratitude and lower levels of psychological distress (caregiving burden and depressive symptoms)

Gratitude is the fundamental aspects of Islam, it is classified in to two; one is gratitude to Allah and other is gratituted to creation of Allah. Muslim expressing in any happiness moment by saying .The type of gratitude is the recitation of Qur'an. The family with autism child in this study have gratitude as faith that recite in Qur'an:"*And (remember) when your Lord proclaimed, 'If you are grateful, I will surely increase you (in favor); but if you deny, indeed, My punishment is severe."* (Qur'an 14: 7). Samuels (2012) state that inner strengths or resources

can serve as a foundation for building parent's resilience. These may include faith, flexibility, humor, communication skills, problem-solving skills, mutually supportive caring relationships, or the ability to identify and access outside resources and services when needed. This study support that gratitude is faith which have powerful effect on family resilience. Previous study conclude that gratitude was correlated with traits associated with positive emotional functioning, lower dysfunction, and positive social relationships(Amaro & Miller, 2016; Listiyandini, 2018). Grateful people were less angry and hostile, depressed, and emotionally vulnerable, experienced positive emotions more frequently.

Focusing on hereafter is the theme to describe how the family could maintain a positive outlook, hope, commitment and patience to adapt to having an autistic child. When family concerns and worries of their autism child, they faced unseen future. If the Hereafter becomes the main concern, the family is likely to become content and determined. This entails the understanding that the Hereafter is for eternity and thus, something that must be given due attention(Hamdan, 2008). In focusing on the Hereafter, one prepares to meet Allah in the best state. In the end, the supreme goal for both parents and children is paradise. The family in this study have changed their dysfunctional core beliefs and assumptions about their autism child with more meaningful beliefs in order to positively affect emotion and behavior.

The theme *"Having a support system for powerful energy"* represents the importance network system that helped family with autism child to facedaily challenges and adversity. From the stories of the family, we could see that they received social support from their surroundings when they needed information about the best treatment and when they want to express their worry. The family have meaningful insight when the information content Islamic values, such as relying on Allah, trusting to prayer. One of the foundations of Islamic belief is the understanding that Allah is able to do all things and He runs all affairs. This is an aspect of *tawheed* (belief in the oneness of Allah) that specifies oneness in Allah's Lordship (Bensaid et al., 2014). From the case study, we learn about resilience of family with autism child. This can be accounted for by the fact that families with a developmentally disabled child generally possess a degree of resilience and adaptability. The interview and observation demonstrated the family's ability to bounce forward from a crisis situation by using faith deriveded from Islamic value. In the word of (Walsh, 2012a)ability in operating family function to adapt under challenging and adversity, including strong emotional bonds, effective patterns of communication, the use of coping strategies and family belief systems, especially those based on spiritual or religious value.

X. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

This study supports a large body of research documents about faith and spiritual resources which have been found to be wellsprings for family resilience. More studies are highly needed to reveal the resilience of family with autism child. This study involves only one family affected by high function autism and is limited in that respect. It is important to note that a preconceived autism.category based on severity level. The diversity autism level might conceal different dynamic on how family build resilience by using Islamic values. The more aspects that are revealed, the more knowledge and understanding will be gained about family resilience.

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THE ROLE OF PEER SUPPORT GROUP TO RESTORE THE ABILITY OF RESILIENCE OF PEOPLE WITH HIV / AIDS (PLWHA)

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Abstract

HIV/ AIDS that infects a person will not only reduce body immune system, but also reduce one's resilience ability. As a result, PLWHA become powerless in dealing with the disease and their social lives. The presence of peer support groups is very helpful to restore the resilience of PLHIV in dealing with diseases and their effects.This study aims to describe; 1) The role of peer support groups to restore the resilience of PLWHA.2) The Impact of Social Support on Restore Resilience Of PLHAs. This research used qualitative approach and data collection technique conducted by interview and observation and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Meanwhile, the subjects of this study are PLWHA, and member of Peer Support Groups.This study found that: (1) The role of peer support groups to restore the resilience of PLWHA are; 1) Provider temporary shelter; b) Companion and counselor; c) Educator and trainer; d) Advocate. (2) The roles of peer support group to improve the resilience of PLWHA consists of; a) PLWHA can adapt to HIV / AIDS which infects it, optimistic, hopefull, without experiencing stress; b) improvement in the quality of PLWHA's health; c) Increasing social role of PLWHA; d) PLWHA becomes more pro-social and religious

Keywords. Support, Resilience, PLWHA, HIV/AIDS

I. INTRODUCTION

The growth rate of HIV/ AIDS in Indonesia continues to grow rapidly and is listed as the fastest in Asia. Based on data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia [1] the cumulative number from 1 January 1987 to 31 December 2016 was 319,048 consisting of 232,323 people infected with HIV and 86,725 people who were infected AIDS. The province with the most rapid development of HIV and AIDS is East Java Province. For AIDS figures in 2016 East Java ranks first and surpasses DKI Jakarta, Papua and West Java, namely; East Java (14,499), Papua (13,335), DKI Jakarta (8,105), Bali (5,934), Central Java (5,049), West Java (4,919), Likewise in East Java HIV cases ranked second after Jakarta namely Jakarta (40,500), East Java (26,052), Papua (21,474), West Java (18,727) and Central Java (13,547). Whereas in the previous three years East Java was third in HIV and fourth in AIDS.

Becoming a PLWHAs is a process of alternation, namely the process by which it experiences life changes. Their lives can get worse and even die faster. Evidence of the deterioration of PLWHAs can be seen from the results of Yu and colleagues' research [2] that focus on resilience among people living with HIV. Yu and colleagues found that among HIV positive adults in China, resilience was negatively associated with depression, anxiety, and stress. whereas Lyons and colleagues [3] found that having been diagnosed with anxiety or mood disorder was associated with decreased resilience among gay men living with HIV in Australia.

De Santis [4]suggests that empowerment is important. Kartono's [5] research found evidence that someone infected with HIV/ AIDS will experience four aspects of powerlessness. First, physical powerlessness is characterized by reduced body strength, wasting AIDS or weight loss such as fat loss (lean body mass) and muscle mass, and paralysis. Second, psychological powerlessness such as fear, stress, depression, memory loss or dementia to suicidal desires. Third, economic powerlessness is a continuation of physical, psychological, social and political powerlessness. Economic injustice starts from the loss of livelihoods and income, to a high cost of living for treatment. Usually economic powerlessness exacerbates the condition of people with HIV/ AIDS. Fourth, social and political powerlessness such as getting stigmatized, discriminatory treatment, exclusion and violence.

Another fact shows the opposite that PLWHA can successfully carry out resilience such as being able to survive and adjust to living with HIV/ AIDS and their environment if they get social support from people who have caring. Social support is an important aspect to increase resilience of people with HIV. Acoording Chada, at all, [6] there is a strong need for social support for those living with HIV / AIDS, not only from family members, but other services provided by relevant stakeholders and communities. Sustainable social support that can increase the resilience of individuals and families to face current illnesses. Become more resilient that can reduce vulnerable PLWHA to continue to be trapped in various forms of problems that might adversely affect their livelihoods.

People living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA) are people who need social support in the process of treatment, care and restore resilience to be able to live naturally despite being infected with HIV / AIDS. If PLWHA don't get social support, they can experience health problems, lack of care, for loss of hope, and powerlessness. The results of quantitative studies conducted by Alaiya Choiril Mufidah, [7] prove that there is a positive relationship between social support and resilience. Fang and colleagues [8] found social support (interpersonal) to become important elements of resilience among older adults living with HIV.

Emlet, Tozay, and Raveis [9], are identified as relational living (formal and informal support) and generativity as important elements of resilience. Meanwhile, qualitative research conducted by Kartono [10] on social support based on peer support groups in overcoming the powerlessness of PLWHA concluded that PSG was a group that grew from and by PLWHA who provided social support by providing PLWHA shelter to create a sense of security and comfort, providing information on education, motivation, can improve the empowerment of PLWHA. In Cluver et al. [11] study with 703 children and adolescents (425 AIDS-orphaned and 278 non-orphaned) in South Africa, suggesting that support from peers, carers, family mentors, and other people from the community may reduce the deleterious effects of a range of traumatic experiences.

Based on the background above,This study aims to describe; 1) The role of peer support groups to restore the resilience of PLWHA. 2) the impact of social support on restore resilience of PLHAs.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques using in-depth interviews, observation and focus group discussions. The study subjects were members of PSG and PLWHA.Data analysis is done by applying analytical methods that are commonly used in field research. The collected data was analyzed using an analysis strategy that is an interactive model by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana [12] This model looks at analysis as three concurrent activities: (1) condensation of data, (2) display data, and (3) conclusion drawing/verification. In this way, explore each of these components more deeply when the researcher reads the data.

III. LITERATUR RIVIEW

1. Resilience

The concept of resilience emerged since 1980, in an effort to understand individuals in response to stress and adversity. The basic conceptualisation of resilience as adaptation despite adversity is broadly evident, however resilience is contextual in many ways. Therefore, resilience is best understood as multidimensional and variable across time and circumstance. Acording Rutter [13] Resilience is understood, therefore, not only as a characteristic of the individual, but also as part of the existing dynamic interaction between individual characteristics and their social context. Smith and Hayslip [14] suggest that intrapersonal, interpersonal, and

environmental (including community) resources can contribute to resilience. While, Werner [15] noted three general usages of resiliences : good developmental outcomes despite high risk status; sustained competence under stress; and recovery from trauma.

Hardy SE, at all [16]conceptualizes resilience as patterns of adaptation in the context of situations of risk or adversity: exposure to significant risk, and evidence of positive adaptation to threats to development. Positive adaptation refers to successful development despite the risks: ability to deal with stress, including the capacity to minimise the effects of the stressful event; capacity for a rapid recovery from a trauma; and, in the long term, ability to contain negative responses and capacity to promote positive consequences and behaviours that enable the individual to overcome adversity. According to VanBreda [17], resilience means the skills, abilities, knowledge, and insight that accumulate over time as people struggle to surmount adversity and meet challenges. While, Smith & Hayslip, [14] defines resilience as a pattern of positive adaptation in the context of past or present adversity or risk.

According Masten et al. [18] resilience is 'the process of, capacity for, or outcome of successful adaptation despite challenging or threatening circumstances'. Tusaie and Dyer [19]recognizes that resilience as a dynamic process a personal negotiation through life that fluctuates across time, life stage. The process of resilience is complex and it involves interaction between adversity and an individual's internal and external protective factors as well developed competencies that allow one to overcome adversity [20]

Resilience is a comprehensive process that involves understanding personality traits, external factor such as family, friends, support group as well as outcomes such as increased self-esteem or social competence. Resilience is a process that is affected by protective and vulnerability factors [21]. The resilience process is also related to the dimensions of a personal psychology with a supportive mindset and a way of living that supports the individual's values and the social environment, family, physical environment [22; 23].

An individual's level of resilience is seen as being based on protective factors (internal and external) which can alter a person's response to given environmental circumstances [24]. Smith and Hayslip [25] suggest that individual resilience at one point in time may be much less (or more) resilient at a different time as adversity can accumulate. A sense of bouncing back from an adverse event, such as an HIV diagnosis, could be hampered by intrapersonal, interpersonal, and environmental contexts, including experiences of discrimination, victimization, internalized stigma, and depression.

A person's resilience ability is influenced by intrinsic factors and extrinsic factors. A number of intrinsic factors such as temperament and sense of humour are known to be associated with levels of vulnerability or resilience, three key features that have been identified are: secure base, self esteem and self effi cacy. While, the protective factors are ; at least one secure attachment relationship , access to wider supports such as extended family and friends and positive nursery, school and or community experiences.[26]

Positive results related to resilience are alleviating the negative effects of stress, increasing adaptation, and developing effective coping skills to deal with change and difficulties. Resilience is therefore defined as the ability of individuals to choose to recover from sad and challenging life events, by increasing knowledge to be adaptive and addressing adverse situations in the future [27]. Murphey [28] discribes the characteristics of humans who have high resilience are tend to be easygoing and easy to socialize, have good thinking skills (traditionally called intelligence, which also includes social skills and the ability to judge something), have people around who support, have one or more talent or excess, confident in themselves and believe in their ability to make decisions and have spirituality or religiosity.

Herrman, at all [29] say that sources of resilience include the following: first, personality factors, including personality characteristics, self-efficacy, self-esteem, internal locus of control, optimism, intellectual capacity, positive self-concept, demographic factors (age, gender, ethnicity), hope, resilience, emotional regulation, and so on. Second, biological factors. The initial environment will affect the development and structure of brain function and the neurobiological system. Third, environmental factors such as family and peer social support, family stability, safe and secure relationships with parents. Furthermore, a broader environment, namely a community system such as a school environment, social service, opportunities to carry out sports and arts activities, spirituality and religion as well as little experience related to violence.

Rutter, M. [30] identified three characteristics of a person who showed resilience; 1) A sense of self-esteem and self-confidence, 2) A sense of self-efficacy (belief in their capacity to make a difference) and 3) A repertoire of social problem-solving approaches. Similarly, Lerner, R., Fisher, C. and Weinberg, R. [31] summarized by the "5 C's" or five clusters of individual resilience attributes:

a. Competence (intellectual ability, social and behavioral skills)
b. Connection (positive bonds with people and institutions)
c. Character (integrity and moral centeredness)
d. Confidence (positive self-regard, sense of self-efficacy, courage)
e. Caring/Compassion (human values, empathy, a sense of social justice)

The five core characteristics of one"s resilience core, considered to be the most important part of one's inner being [32]. First, purpose is considered the foundation of one's resilience core and is associated with a meaningful life. Without purpose in one's life, there is lack of ambition in which progress can be derailed. Second, perseverance, as the ability to push forward regardless of current situations or circumstances. Third, equanimity, as balance and harmony regardless of good or bad circumstances. Equanimity is a trait that describes individuals who are optimistic and open to possibilities of whatever life brings regardless of their current situations. Fourth self-reliance. Self-reliant individuals learn from their experiences of adversity and challenges and in the process develop problem learning skills from these experiences. The more the individual encounter challenges, their skills of self-reliance are refined, and strengthen and self-confidence strengthened Finally, existential aloneness. This characteristic trait addresses the fact that resilient individuals leam to live with themselves and thus become

comfortable with whom they are and what they have become. Therefore, one who possesses existential aloneness is satisfied and content with his or her life regardless of past failures and disappointments.

2. Resilience in PLWHA Contex

Resilience AIDS is seen as a "long wave event" taking years for the epidemic to spread through the society and generations for the full impact to be felt. Vulnerability in the context of AIDS has three phases: Upstream (relating to risk of an individual becoming exposed to, and infected with HIV), Midstream (individual risk of developing opportunistic infections after HIV Resilient persons living with HIV/AIDS have number of ways, including level of knowledge of their illness, self-responsibility, persistence [33], an increased quality of life, low levels of psychological distress, positive beliefs, and the ability to relinquish control over the uncertainty of life with HIV infection [34]. In addition, some evidence suggests that resilient persons with HIV infection have the ability to spiritually transcend their illness [35]

In the context of person living with HIV / AIDS, the notion of resilience is more appropriate with the statement Ferreira and Ebersöhn [36] that resilient people are inclined to be more resourceful in their problem solving and exhibit greater personal insights into their own strengths than less resilient individuals. Adegoke [37] defines resilience as adolescent girls' process of bouncing back from hardships such as the trauma and stresses associated with HIV infection and it prevails among these circumstances by reverting to the original productive functioning or a higher level of performance than before. According Olsson CA, at all, [38], resilience to mean the ability of patients on anti retroviral treatment (ART) to solve risk posed by psychological, social and economic barriers to sustain adherence to HIV treatment.

3. Social Support And Resilience Of PLWHA

Social support is related to the well-being of someone who is HIV and acts as a buffer against stress and and depression [39;40]. According Khan, Hena, [41] that social support may play a small but potentially important role in helping HIV-positive people to become more resilient and adhere to the complicated schedules for taking their drug and for making better immunity to fight from infections and control the virus that causes AIDS. Social support and resilience are deeply interconnected to each other and they also have great impact on either one. It is possible that due to the greater social support the resilience power increases. On the other hand if someone has better resilience power than before his social support may also increase. The results of data analysis through analysis concluded that there was a significant correlation between social support and resilience. [42; 7]

As Herrman, at all [28] said above, one of the factors that can increase resilience is peer social support. According to Carter, [43] support groups help bring together the needs of people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA), with those who love one another and caregivers. The caregivers include a variety of loving people, from PLHIV themselves,

friends, health care professionals, and facilitators from support groups. These support groups can function:

a. Providing a relaxed and informal place for PLWHA, to share experiences and build new friendships.
b. Provide opportunities for couples (at least one of whom is HIV-positive) to discuss relationships, law, health, and other issues related to them.
c. Provide special groups of specific people - a peer support group to discuss their HIV / AIDS experiences in their lives.

Support groups are especially important for people who are HIV positive. So many emotional problems faced by people who have been diagnosed with HIV positive. They face changes in social support and financial situations, they can become afraid, confused, and worried. When other people reject them and treat them inappropriately, they can become depressed, angry, and isolated.

Furthermore, according to Carter, [43] in the support group, PLWHA met other people who had the same experience, they learned that they were not alone and could build a new life. PLWHA can also benefit from special support groups to deal with their problems, which involve feelings of fear of infectious diseases and infections, sadness, changes in social conditions, health, and obsessive thoughts. Support groups in PLWHA are often the main source of love and acceptance. Usually people get acceptance, support, support, and intimacy from their birth families, friendship groups, and or religious groups.

There are four common types of social support [41];

a. Emotional support: It is the offering of empathy, concern, affection, love, trust, acceptance, intimacy, encouragement, or caring. It is the way to tell a particular person that someone is standing by him in his need. Through this support an individual feels that he is also a part and parcel of society and not ignored. It is also sometimes called esteem support or appraisal support.
b. Tangible support: In this materialistic world economical support matters most for the person who is suffering from mental stress, health problem as well as economical problem. No matter how crucial your problem is. Nobody is going to listening you if you are in want of money. The provision of financial assistance, material goods, or services is known as tangible support or instrumental support. This form of social support encompasses the concrete, direct ways people assist others.
c. Informational support: It is the provision of advice, guidance, suggestions, or useful information to someone. This type of information has the potential to help others problem-solve.
d. Companionship support: It is the type of support that gives someone a sense of social belonging. This can be seen as the presence of companions to engage in shared social activities.

IV. RESULT

1. The role of peer support group (PSG) to improve the resilience of PLWHAs.

The role of PSG is pivotal to increase PLWHA's resilience in dealing with problems and life's responsibilities. This is because most people who are infected with HIV / AIDS will experience a resilience degradation, so they are easy to get frustrated and stressed in dealing with their illness, susceptible to disease, powerlessness, and self-exclusion. The results of the study found four roles of PSG that could be applied to improve PLWH resilience consequently PLWHA could undergotheir normal life, namely;

a. Provider Temporary Shelter

Almost of all PSGs provide the temporary shelter for PLWHA who has been diagnosed a positive HIV/AIDS by doctor. They usually get shock and stress because they are afraid of being ignored by their family, so the temporary shelter is needed. The purpose of the temporary shelter is to provide the comfortable and literacy place for PLWHAs to deal with problems. As it is stated by PSG BC:

> "Shelter is really important to everyone who has infected by HIV / AIDS. It is because they experience the change of their life, so they get shocked and stressed. Also, they do not want to go home and they are rejected by their family.Consequently, this shelter may be a comfortable place for them, because they can meet with other PLWHAs, support each other, and share their knowledge. In the shelter, PLWHAs are taught how to live and to deal with problems so that they will not get more shock and stress".

b. Companion and Counselor

PLWHAs usually need an assistance (a companion) and counseling from PSG for a certain time. An assistance (a companion) and counseling are needed for someone who will do a voluntary counseling test (VCT) until the doctor declares that he/she has a positive HIV / AIDS. This prepares PLWHAs psychology to avoid stress, to make them to not feel alone, and to prevent suicidal desires. Furthermore, if he/she is diagnosed by a positive HIV / AIDS, an assistance and counseling will be needed for anti-retroviral therapy (ART), accordingly they will know the benefits of ART for their health and they will not stop their therapy. Other assistance/companion and counseling are when they get the stigma and discrimination from family, friends, neighbors and from school. This is stated by Mr. BB:

> "Thecompanion and counseling are needed by PLWHAs to avoid stress, to make them not feel alone, and to keep them away from the suicidal desires when they are diagnosed a positive HIV / AIDS by doctors, so they can deal with it. We provide them a companion and counseling when they are doing ART. Consequently, they know the benefits of it for their health and they will continue their therapy. Also, if they are stigmatized and discriminatedby their family or others,we will accompany them,sir.We will absolutely be their side until they are able and have the resilience to face problems".

c. Educator and Trainer

The role of PSG is also often seen as an educator and trainer. As an educator, PSG teaches various knowledge needed by PLWHAs. This is because

many people who are infected with HIV / AIDS do not have knowledge about HIV / AIDS, they do not know how to treat it, how to access health services, and how to live properly as PLWHAs. Moreover, PSG also conducted entrepreneurships trainings so that the PLWHAs could be independent and empowered persons. As it is stated by Mrs. TI:

> "The PLWHAs biggest problem is they lack of literacy, especially about HIV / AIDS, the treatment and many more. Our presence in PSG is needed to educate them about the basic knowledge of HIV / AIDS, its treatment, and how to access the health services. Also, they need entrepreneurship training so they can be independent persons. In fact, many of them do not work because they are fired or they resign from his job. Thus, they are to be healthy and be able to run their life independently.

d. Advocate

PSG can be an advocate when PLWHA is stigmatized and discriminated to get access to social services. It is done to make PLWHA gets their rights as citizens such as health, education, and to be treated humanely. There are various cases that struck PLWHAs which are successfully advocated, as it is stated by Mrs. TI:

> "The cases of stigma and discrimination are often experienced by PLWHA, sir. I once advocated for an HIV positive child who was refused from the school. Then, I was facing the school principal and the head of the local government education affairs. I explained that refusing children living with HIV is against the law. I also explained that HIV cannot transmit simply because of being friend with PLWHA and touching their body. Finally, they accepted the child and allowed him/her to go back to school."

Advocating PLWHAs that get stigma and discrimination is also carried out by PSG members named Mr. MX in the case of PLWHA which does not have access to health.Mr MX said:

"At that time there were PLWHAs who reported to me if he was rejected by village head for a relief letter (SKTM). The relief letter is important to get health service assistance for free. Then, I went to the village head, and I explained that the relief letter (SKTM) was the right for the poor to get free services. If the letter was not given to the poor, it meant that the village head violated the law. After I explained them all briefly, the village head finally gave a relief letter (SKTM) to the PLWHA."

2. The Impact of Social Support on Restoring the Resilience of PLWHAs

a. PLWHA can adapt to HIV / AIDS which infects it

Being infected by HIV / AIDS, is a traumatic event that can reduce one's physical, mental and social relationships. Most of PLWHA, experienced stress, fear, and they did not accept their status as PLWHA. Also,they were unable to adapt to the impact

of HIV / AIDS which was so complex. So, they are frustrated and they attempt toend their life. Yet, the suicidal desire gradually disappeared after a peer support group (PSG) member accompanied and support them. Additionally, PSG members usually explain that living with HIV / AIDS is not the end of life. The important one is how PLWHA changed their mindset about HIV / AIDS and changed their way of life. The actions which are done by PSG gradually made PLWHAs rise and they are more optimistic to stay healthy and be able to adapt to the disease. It is like Mrs. Yn said:

> "I had a chance to end my life after being told by a doctor that I had HIV / AIDS. It has been a year after a friend from PSG came to my home and gave me an explanation that being infected by HIV / AIDS was not the end of life.Afterwards, I did not want to kill myself anymore. The PSG friend said that he was also PLWHA and he looked healthy, even though he said that he had HIV / AIDS for a long time. As the time went by, I was able to accept this disease and I wanted to stay alive. I consider that I am okay with this disease, I am healthy and comfortable even as PLWHA until now ... ha ... ha ... ha ... "

The role of PSG can also increase the confidence of someone who is infected by HIV / AIDS. This is because if a PLWHA is inferior to his status, he will isolate himself and does not go to work because he is afraid that his status will be known by others. Mr. HS is one of the successful PLWHA after being trained and counseled by PSG. He became a confident person, he slowly began to accept his illness and dared to leave the house, worked in a restaurant and dared toshow himself in public with open status as a speaker. This is as Mr, Hs stated:

> “Now, I feel comfortable sir. I used to be at home and I was afraid of going out. I did not want to let others know that I am PLWHA. If they know, I will be kicked out from here. Also, I resigned from my work because I was afraid if they knew my status and fired me. Fortunately, when I went to the doctor, I was given the training by PSG Spiritia from Jakarta. After being trained, I just found out that many people who had the same fate with me still did their activities outside the home such as working. They could enjoy their life even though they had HIV / AIDS. So, I decided to work again. Finally, I also established PSG UNX and I was braver to accept an invitation to open status as a speaker at several HIV / AIDS forums. I do not want other people experienced the same thing like I had before.”

People who are infected with HIV / AIDS will also not feel comfortable, and they have full of fear, so that they experience stress and depression. This was the target of PSG's intervention to help reduce the stress and depression. This is as stated by Mr. BB:

> "We are from PSG, know that people infected with HIV / AIDS always experience stress and depression. If we do not help them to reduce their stress and depression, it will disrupt their health and their life will become abnormal. So, we do counseling, hold meetings with PLWHAs and sometimes we invite them to have a vacation to somewhere in order to refresh their mind. We also accompany them until their lives feel comfortable."

What were done by PSG members, the researcher confirmed one of the PLWHA who was his client, named WA. WA told about his stress and depression that he experienced until he recovered after seeing a BB at the hospital. He was then invited to the shelter to meet others PLWHA members. As stated by WA:

> "…I used to be stressed, sir. I got depression, and I even banging my head against the wall. Hahaha. It was terrible. Then, after meeting Mr. BB at the hospital, I was invited to the shelter to and met with other PLWHA members. I was very happy meeting them, since that time, I often went to the shelter. I was counseled and motivated, there. I once invited to go to the beach for holiday. After that, I have never been stressed or even depressed. I accept HIV / AIDS wholeheartedly, I am comfortable and I can live with this disease ... without fear, without stress"

Another PLWHA member named Mrs. AV was also experiencing about the process of changing mindset and adaptation to the disease. Before getting information from KDS, she always stigmatizes herself bad, weak and useless. These self-stigmas make her powerlessness. However, after gaining an education from KDS PH, she was confident and empowered in her own life. Based on Mrs. AV statement, as follow:

> "I was not like this, sir. I used to consider myself ugly, weak, useless, would die quickly and if I die, my body is ugly, black and thin. I gave up ... But after being educated and motivated by KDS friends, I tried to get up and be able to see myself positively. Oh, it turns out that PLWHA's appearance can be the same as someone else's. Now, I love my body and life as they are. I do not want to give up just because of HIV / AIDS. I have to stay beautiful, healthy, long life, can work and do well for others. How can other people see me, if I see myself negatively."

b. Improvement in the quality of PLWHA's health

Living healthy and feeling healthy is one of the keys to increase the resilience of PLWHA. In fact, many people do not recognize that they are infected with HIV / AIDS even their lives are at high risk and do not know how to figure it out. The existence of PSG often goes to high-risk groups to provide awareness and knowledge of the importance of conducting voluntary tests or so-called voluntary counseling tests (VCT). Mr.Hq is PLWHA who caused by injection drug use (IDU) alternately with his friends. He was lucky to know HIV from an early age, so he was not infected by AIDS, with CD 4 in the number 800. This was because of the advice and explanation given by Mr. YD from PSG. Until now, he is healthy because he still maintains health as suggested by Mr. YD. As stated in the following statement;

> "I have never been sick, even though I am HIV-positive. I knew that I was infected with HIV from an early age. So, I did not get infected by an IO (infection opportunity). That was because I met Mr. YD when I was IDU, then I was advised to take a VCT and transfer to the hospital. It turned out that my VCT results were HIV-positive. My CD 4 is 800. So I have not got OI and I take ARV. I often consult Mr. YD, to maintain health, for example, I have to be diligent in

exercising, having enough rest, not to be stressed. I always follow his advice, because he was also PLWHA just like me. "

Another different story comes from Mrs. AF who had been hospitalized because she was infected by AIDS. When she was in the hospital, she met Mr.YD, member of PSG. Since that time until he was as healthy as now, Mr. YD and his friends from PSG often home visits and invited to the shelter to be educated about healthy living despite being infected with HIV/AIDS. Mrs. AF said:

"After recovering, I received a lot of knowledge from PSG friends, such as, knowledge about HIV / AIDS, drugs and side effects, how to access health services, understand about HIV / AIDS and self-care. Sometimes, Mr. YD did home visits or I went to the shelter to be educated. God bless because I still healthy until now, my CD 4 is 900, and I can go to work again."

c. Restore Social Roles.

People who are infected with HIV / AIDS will change their social life, such as being self-disclosed and even isolating themselves from their social environment. However, because of PSG's efforts, the condition can be restored as before, daring to open its status even in a limited social environment, and daring to face the risk of being stigmatized and discriminated. This is as stated by Mrs. YN;

"…after being infected, I became a closed person. In fact, I always shut myself up at home. After being counseled and accompanied by Mr. BB, a PSG member, I began to realize the importance of being open especially to my family, and not afraid to be discriminated. It was because I obtained information from PSG, I can explain to my family that I was infected with HIV / AIDS. I even dared to leave the house to work. Once someone knew about my status, but I was not afraid that they would stigmatize and discriminate. I am ready to explain my illness. "

PSG's role also makes PLWHA become confident to get married and can even plan to have children without transmitting the disease. Mr. Pr is one of the PLWHA who has an HIV-negative child. This is because of the guidance and counseling from PSG, and then joined the prevention program of mother to child transmission (PMTCT), with ARV prophylaxis, and giving the right baby food. Mr. Pr, said;

"When I was about to get married, I talked to my girlfriend about the agreement not to have children for fear of contracting HIV. But after marriage, we met with KDS friends, and they say that it was okay to have children. They said that, even though their parents were infected with HIV / AIDS, it was not necessarily transmitted to their babies as long as they joined the PMVCT program. I was explained about PMVCT, and made me eager to have children. Then I was taken to the doctor for a consultation program to have children. Yes, I now have a HIV-negative child. I have a happy life, sir..."

d. PLWHA becomes more pro-social and religious

The main role of PSG is providing counseling to change the behavior of PLWHAs to be pro-social and more religious. They have concern for others,

especially to PLWHAs who are newly infected. Besides that, thanks to PSG's guidance, their lives are more religiously by going to the mosque or to the church. As stated by Mr. G:

> "I used to be selfish, sir. I do not care about other people. I am Muslim but I have never been to a mosque. Anyway, I have a bad life; I like to drink, IDU, free sex. Then, after being infected with HIV / AIDS and always being guided by PSG friends, I changed my life. I also see how good the PLWHAs at PSG are, they help others, and they are diligent in worshiping. I became embarrassed and finally imitated them. Now I often go to the mosque and also accompany the newly infected PLWHA."

V. DISCUSSION

The first purpose of this study was to discribes the role of peer support groups to restore the resilience of PLWHA. The results of this study found the data that the role of peer support groups to restore the resilience of PLWHA are; provider temporary shelter, companion and counselor , educator and trainer, advocad.

The reason PSG provided temporary shelter, because PLWHA did not want to go home, felt alone and they were rejected by their family, and often experienced shock and stress after positive HIV / AIDS. Therefore by providing shelter can be a comfortable place, feel not alone, they can meet with other PLWHAs, support each other, love each other and share their knowledge. In the shelter, PLWHAs are taught how to live and to deal with problems so that they will not get more shock and stress.

This finding confirms Carter's [43] statement that support support groups help bring together the needs of people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA), with those who love one another and caregivers. The caregivers include a variety of loving people, from PLHIV themselves, friends, health care professionals, and facilitators from support groups. Peranan PSG yang ditemukan dalam studi ini juga bisa dianggap sebagai dukungan emosional. According Khan, Hena [41] emosional support is the offering of empathy, concern, affection, love, trust, acceptance, intimacy, encouragement, or caring. It is the way to tell a particular person that someone is standing by him in his need. Through this support an individual feels that he is also a part of society and not ignored. It is also sometimes called esteem support or appraisal support.

As explained above, PLWHA often experiences stress, wants to commit suicide, is afraid of facing illness, death, stigma and discrimination. Therefore the role of the PSG as a companion and counselor is needed to help reduce stress, reduce feelings of fear and direct PLWHA to think and behave positively. According Khan, Hena [41]Companionship support is the type of support that gives someone a sense of social belonging. This can be seen as the presence of companions to engage in shared social activities. This also proves that social support is related to the well-being of someone who is HIV and acts as a buffer against stress and and depression [39;40]

As an educator, PSG teaches various knowledge needed by PLWHAs. This is because many people who are infected with HIV / AIDS do not have knowledge about HIV / AIDS, they do not know how to treat it, how to access health services, and how to live properly as PLWHAs. Moreover, PSG also conducted entrepreneurships trainings so that the PLWHAs could be independent and empowered persons

PSG can be an advocate when PLWHA is stigmatized and discriminated to get access to social services. It is done to make PLWHA gets their rights as citizens such as health, education, and to be treated humanely. Through advocacy carried out by PSG, PLWHA can access social services so that they can improve their knowledge and health and obtain humane treatment. Finally PLWHA can be empowered.

The second purpose of this study was to discribe the impact of social support on restoring the resilience of PLHAs. From the studies that have been conducted, several implications of social support for the resilience of PLHAs have been found. One impact is the change in mindset about HIV / AIDS which was previously considered a frightening and stressful disease, isolating themselves and wanting to commit suicide, but now HIV / AIDS is considered an ordinary disease. They can accept and adapt to HIV / AIDS and more confidence. They are not easy to experience stress, on the contrary able to manage stress positively and be more hardiness. This implies that PLWHA resilient has number of ways, including level of knowledge of their illness, self-responsibility, persistence [33], an increased quality of life, low levels of psychological distress, positive beliefs, and the ability to relinquish control over the uncertainty of life with HIV infection [34]. Besides that it also proves that PLWHA has resilience capabilities, because it has been able to adapt positively. Positive adaptation refers to successful development despite the risks: ability to deal with stress, including the capacity to minimise the effects of the stressful event; capacity for a rapid recovery from a trauma; and, in the long term, ability to contain negative responses and capacity to promote positive consequences and behaviours that enable the individual to overcome adversity [16]. Positive results related to resilience are alleviating the negative effects of stress, increasing adaptation, and developing effective coping skills to deal with change and difficulties. Resilience is therefore defined as the ability of individuals to choose to recover from sad and challenging life events, by increasing knowledge to be adaptive and addressing adverse situations in the future [27]

Although not a doctor, the role of PSG's social support is very important to help doctors improve the quality of PLWHA's health through education. This is because not all PLWHA get information from doctors or from health services. The PSG experience is a useful source of health information for PLWHA. Many PLWHA acknowledge that with the education provided by PSG to know how to live healthy despite being infected with HIV / AIDS, know about the treatment, and know how to access the health services. Increasing the quality of PLWHA's health can be proven by increasing CD4, weakening and decreasing HIV virus, loss of infection opportunities, they can work and they don't infect their babies. This means that

PLWHA has had resilience as formulated by Van Brenda [17] as skills, abilities, knowledge, and insight that accumulate over time as people struggle to surmount adversity and meet challenges.

Another impact of PSG's social support for improving PLWHA's resilience capabilities is that they can return to carrying out their social roles again. If previously their lives were more closed and isolated, experienced dependency, and could not carry out their life's tasks to be restored. Even some PLWHA dare to open status as speakers about HIV / AIDS in public. They can return to live with family and society, go back to work, get married and have children.

They also participate socially as taught by PSG, so that their lives are more meaningful. Wagnild, [32] calls life meaningful as the foundation of one's resilience core. A more meaningful life is expressed with the participation of HIV / AIDS prevention campaigns and caring for fellow PLWHA. They become brave in voicing their rights when accessing social services and fighting stigma and discrimination by actively educating families, schools and communities. This also shows the characteristic that PLWHA has resilience. This refers to the opinion of Rutter, M. [30] which states that there are three characteristics of a person who showed resilience; 1) A sense of self-esteem and self-confidence, 2) A sense of self-efficacy (belief in their capacity to make a difference) and 3) A repertoire of social problem-solving approaches. Then Lerner, R., Fisher, C. and Weinberg, R. [31] identify individual resilience attributes including: 1) Competence (intellectual ability, social and behavioral skills); 2) Connection (positive bonds with people and institutions); 3) Character (integrity and moral centeredness); 4) Confidence (positive self-regard, sense of self-efficacy, courage); 5) Caring / Compassion (human values, empathy, a sense of social justice).

Finally the life of PLWHA is more religious. They actively came to the mosque, came to the church to pray. They ask God to be forgiven of his sins, avoid sins and prepare himself if God takes away his life. This is an indicator that the resilient persons with HIV infection have the ability to spiritually transcend their illness [35]

VI. CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that; 1) Therole of peer support groups to restore the resilience of PLWHA are; a) Provider temporary shelter; 2) Companiopn and counselor ; c) Educator and trainer, d) Advocad. (2) The roles of peer support group to improve the resilience of PLWHA consists of; a) PLWHA can adapt to HIV / AIDS which infects it, optimistic, hopefull, without experiencing stress; b) improvement in the quality of PLWHA's health; c) increasing social role of plwha; d) PLWHA becomes more pro-social and religious

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GUEST PERCEPTION OF SHARIA HOTEL MANAGEMENT IN JEMBER CITY (a Case Study on 'Seven Dream'Sharia Hotel)

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Abstract

This study discusseson "Guest Perception of Sharia Hotel Management in Jember City(a Case Study on 'Seven Dream'Sharia Hotel)". It aims to analyze the perceptions of guests to the Shari'ahhotel management based on the accurate data and information represented by the Shari'ahHotel of 'Seven Dream'Jember, the only one hotel in Jember. Respondents in this study are guestsof the Sharia hotel of Seven Dream in Jember by a number of 75 respondents. Data collection techniques in this study use the method of observation, structured interviews, literature study and questionnaire. Data analysis technique uses qualitative descriptive analysis by interpretive approach. Testing the validity of data uses test internal validity by triangulation. Based on the results of data analysis known that consumers in Jember hospitality service users generally perceive good on Shariah-based hotel management. Morefocusing on the domestic touristsequipment, Islamicfacility appearance, Islamic staff appearance, and fast and responsive meeting consumer really needon the Shari'ah-based hotelmanagement.While, focusing on the foreign travelers sympathetic attitude, willingness to help, and readiness in order to provide services inShari'ah-based hotel management in Jember.There is a significant relationship between Shari'ah-based hotel management with the customer satisfaction.

Keywords: Perception, Hotel Shariah, Service

I. INTRODUCTION

Shariah hotel development began to follow the demands of today's society, and develop Sharia-based hotel unlike develop a conventional hotel. Basically, there are several requirements that must be met, such as the principles of Sharia itself can not be separated from the principles of Islam. Sharia-based hotel development from year to year has increased. This is because the development of the public mindset about Shariah principles, with one of its advantages is to provide security and comfort. Hotel business coverage Sharia is not confined to the Muslim community alone, but is intended for the general public. Terms not much different from management of hotel operations system in general.

One of the Sharia-based hotel in the town of Jember is the Hotel Seven Dream Syariah namely hotels adopt Shari'a into their hotel operations. But until now, the standardization of Syariah standard hotel yet, and yet also be made by the Islamic institutions that are in this country, such as MUI, Ministry of Religious Affairs, as well as by Islamic organizations. But it is not a difficult problem to make some provisions in the hospitality business corresponding to the rules of Sharia.

Based on the background described above, the problem to be examined in this study is "a perception of the sharia hotel management and hotel service systems Seven Dream Sharia as the management of sharia-based hotel"

The purpose of this study to find out: "The perception of the management of the hotel guests sharia and hotel service systems Seven Dream Sharia as the management of Islamic-based hotel".

Outcomes in pThis enelitian form of design management, procedures, policies and services in Islamic-based hotel.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses descriptive technical analysis used to answer the question of how the perception of tourists to the hotel pengeloaan based on Shari'ah: The service and hotel work procedures, whether there are differences in perception of the votes based hotel management of Shari'ah: The service and hotel work procedures, among tourists foreign domestic tourists, and whether there are differences in perception on to the management of Shari'ah-based hotel: Excellent service and hotel work procedures, which are segmented based on demographic characteristics of travelers. For it must first know the average ideal value Medium (M) and standard deviation or standard deviation (SD) based on the maximum and minimum scores obtained from public perception. From these two values can be arranged category of consumer perception into five categories. According Singgarimbun (1989) that the ideal values (M) that can be arranged into five categories, namely the tendency of consumer perception:

a. M + 1 ½ SD to the top = Strongly agree
b. M + ½ SD up to M + 1 ½ SD = Agree
c. M - ½ SD up to M + ½ SD = Undecided
d. M - 1 ½ SD up to M + ½ SD = Disagree

e. Down to M-1 ½ SD = Strongly disagree

As a guideline must first know the ideal lowest score and the highest score of the ideal, then the standard deviation (SD) and average ideally (M) can be calculated as follows:

The average value of the ideal (M) is the maximum score + ½ minimum score and standard deviation (SD) is ideally a minimum-score 1/6 score maximum

The scale used in this study were of Rensis Likert Likert scale. This method uses a series of questions to gauge consumer attitudes based on the average response but has a different answer clear enough. Each respondent was asked to provide a statement indicating the level:

a. Strongly agree
b. Agree
c. Doubtful
d. Disagree
e. Strongly disagree

Each answer each given a certain score is 1 to 5. For the questions are formulated in a positive sentence statement then answer the most support were given the highest score while for the question in the negative sentence statement then answer the questions most do not support given the lowest score. So the lowest value is 1x16 = 16, while the highest value is 5x16 = 80, if the people do not believe (hesitation) then its value is 3x16 = 48, the value of 48 is considered neutral or average looking (M). From each group of the value is the value that is greater than 48 is considered a positive value (support or agree) while the value of smaller than 48 is considered negative means that do not support or agree. With these norms,

Category traveler perception of the perception of tourists to the hotel pengeloaan based on the Shari'a.

No.	attitude scale	Category attitude	Score Answer Attitude
1	5	Strongly agree	65-80
2	4	Agree	54-64
3	3	Doubtful	43-53
4	2	Disagree	33-42
5	1	Strongly agree	16-32

Statistic analysis

To know whether there is a relationship between factors identified from management of Shari'ah-based hotel: Services and working procedures with a general statement regarding the attitude of people to give satisfaction to the consumer, in penelitian uses quantitative analysis is also often referred to statistical analysis. In analyzing the data herein calculating tool used statistics to calculate the hypothesis that has been set. As for the test or calculate the correlation coefficient between independent variables and the dependent variable statistical Spearman rank test was used. Use of the Spearman rank test based on the type of research that is used. The data obtained in this study are ordinal data, where the data is usually expressed in a kind of relationship which is expressed in classes, eg higher, preferably and so on. According Sugiyono (2003: 4) "ordinal data is data in the form of

ranking or rating". Siegel (1997: 250) argues that: "Spearman Rank is a measure of association according to the two variables are measured at least in ordinal scale so that objects or individuals being studied can be ranked in two consecutive series". Steps in pengguanaan Spearman rank correlation coefficient according to Siegel (1997: 263) as follows:

a. Give ranking observations on variable X from 1 to N large. Also observations on variable Y from 1 to N.
b. Register N of the subject. Give each subject's ranking in the variables X and its rank in the variable Y.
c. Determine the price for each subject by subtracting rank on rank X. Y Multiply the price to determine di2 each subject. Add up the prices di2 to Nth case in order to get the amount.
d. If the same proportion of the numbers in the observations of X or Y then used the Spearman rank correlation formula to rank twins.
e. If the subjects were a random sample from a certain population, we can test whether the price rs observations provide indication of an association between variables X and Y in the population. The method for doing so depends on the size of N. For N from 4 to 30, price rs critical to the significance level of 0.05 and 0.01 (tests or side) are presented in the table. For N 10, the significance of a price by price rs observation can be determined by calculating t correspond to the price and then determine the significance of that price.

Spearman rank correlation formula as follows:

formula I

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6\sum_{i=1}^{N} d_i^2}{N^3 - N}$$

(Siegel, 1997: 253)

Information:

rs Spearman rank correlation coefficient =
di2 = Squared difference at each rank
N = number of respondents

The above formula can be used if the rank twins are not more than one, so consequently rs can be ignored, but the number of large twin rank value then can use the following formula:

formula II

$$rs = \frac{\sum x^2 + \sum y^2 - \sum d_i^2}{2\sqrt{\sum x^2 \sum y^2}}$$

(Siegel, 1997: 256)

Information:

rs Spearman rank correlation coefficient =
□*x2* = The amount of variation in the X
□*y2* = The amount of variation in the Y
□*di2* = Sum of the squared differences of each pair of rank

To find the price of x2 and y2 use the following formula:

formula III

$$\square x2 = \frac{N^3 - N}{12} - \sum T_x$$

$$\square y2 = \frac{N^3 - N}{12} - \sum T_y$$

(Siegel, 1997: 257)

Information:

$\square x2$ = The amount of variation in the X
$\square y2$ = The amount of variation in the Y
$\square Tx$ = Number of variable frequency twin X
$\square Ty$ = Number of twin frequencies of variable Y
N = number of respondents

While provisions for seeking price T for the variables X and Y use the following formula:

formula IV

$$T_x = \frac{t^3 - t}{12}$$

$$Ty = \frac{t^3 - t}{12}$$

(Siegel, 1997: 256)

Information:

t = the number of twins in a single rank ranking
Tx = Frequency of twin variable X
Ty = Frequency of twin variable Y

If rs □ rs table, the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected and the hypothesis (Ha) is accepted.
If, rs □ rs table, the null hypothesis (Ho) is received and the hypothesis (ha) was rejected.

Furthermore, to test the significance of the use of twin rank formula for the sampl (N) is more than 10 (N> 10), it can be tested using the t-test formula as follows:

formula V

$$t = rs \sqrt{\frac{N \quad 2}{1 \quad r_s^2}}$$

(Siegel, 1997: 263)

Information:

t = magnitude t test
rs Spearman rank coefficient =
N = Number of respondents
RS2 = Squared Spearman rank correlation coefficient

In this research hypothesis testing, the level of significance of □= 0.05, which means that the tests used for testing this hypothesis have the possibility of error of 5% in rejecting or accepting Ha with a confidence level of 95%. To capture the conclusion of the calculation t consulted with critical values with the following criteria:

1) If t arithmetic ≥ t table, the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted, so there is a significant relationship between factors

identified from questionable job-related behavior with a general statement regarding the attitude of people to give satisfaction to the consumer.

2) If t ≤ t table, the null hypothesis (Ho) is received and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected, so there is no significant relationship between factors identified from questionable job-related behavior with a general statement regarding the attitude of people to give satisfaction to the consumer.

The conclusion reached by mengguanakan correlation coefficient to determine the level of relationship between variables according Sugiyono (2003: 149), namely:

0.000 to 0.199: very low correlation
0.200 to 0.399: Low relationship
0.400 to 0.599: a connection was
0.600 to 0.799: strong relationship
0.800 to 1.000: very strong relationship

withdrawal ConclusionIn the final stage of research it is necessary to draw conclusions from the results of the investigation, that conclusion is based on data and formulations that have been analyzed to solve the problem raised. In conclusion use deductive method, which means drawing conclusions from things that are generally based on all the things that are special. Once the required data collected then analyzed to answer the research problem, namely how the perception of tourists to the hotel pengeloaan based on Shari'ah: The service and hotel work procedures

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hotel Seven Dream is one of the hotels in Jember are beginning to apply Shari'ah-based hotel management. This study examines consumer perceptions of Shari'ah-based hotel management and hubungannnya to customer satisfaction. The results showed that pelitian relating to consumer perceptions of shari'a-based hotel management obtained a description that in general consumers assess Shari'ah-based hotel management is good. The good management of Shariah-based hotel in Jember can be seen fromHotel Seven Dream Sharia has the latest equipment / date, physical facilities Hotel Seven Dream Sharia has the appeal of Islamic, employees of Hotel Seven Dream Syariah groomed and un-Islamic, the appearance of the facility Hotel Seven Dream Sharia according to the type of services that are Islamic, Hotel Seven Dream Syariah provide services timely, Hotel Seven Dream Sharia to be sympathetic to the problems of customers, Hotel Seven Dream Syariah make every note and service with accurate, the Hotel Seven Dream Sharia is always ready to provide services, the Hotel Seven Dream Syariah always willing to help the customers, and the Hotel Seven Dream Sharia respond to any customer requests quickly.

In general, it can be stated that the domestic tourists more focused on aspects of physical evidence and the reliability of the hotel, while foreign tourists focus on the aspect of empathy and responsiveness of the hotel. Such conditions will certainly require serious attention from the hotel management. thus,Seven Dream Hotel Syariah really able to provide Shari'ah-based hotel management concept that is more optimal.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion, it can take several conclusions, as follows:

1. Consumers in Jember hospitality service users generally perceive good on shari'a-based hotel management through the study at the Hotel Seven Dream Sharia in Jember. Focusing more on the domestic touristsequipment, facilities Islamic appearance, and speed in meeting consumer demand in the management Shari'ah-based hotel, while focusing on the foreign travelers sympathetic attitude, willingness to help, and readiness to provide services in management Shari'ah-based hotel.
2. There is a significant relationship between Shari'ah-based hotel management with customer satisfaction.

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By: Bramantyo Tri Asmoro; Mimin Anwartinna; Sri Handayani
Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) Institutional Capacity Development In Managing CobanPandawa Tourist Attraction

TOURISM AWARENESS GROUPS (POKDARWIS) INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN MANAGING COBAN PANDAWA TOURIST ATTRACTION

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Abstract

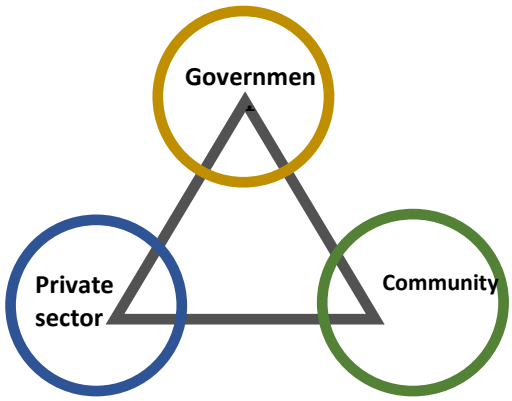
Based on Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages have more autonomy in carrying out local potential-based development, one of which is the development of tourism villages. Meanwhile, the development of tourism villages cannot be separated from the presence of Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis), which based on regulation, communities are allowed to participate as perpetrators of tourism village development other than the village government. Pokdarwis is an independent organization, so it is not unsual if Pokdarwis are finally vacuumed in developing tourism destinations, one example of which is PokdarwisSukodono Village, Dampit District, Malang Regency, which vacuumed after it has been running in an effort to manage CobanPandawa tourist attractions in Sukodono Village. This phenomenon is interesting to study because Pokdarwis should be able to be present as a medium to increase tourism-based village development, but on its journey it is vacuum operating. Structural theory Anthony Giddens is considered appropriate as an effort to analyze the above phenomenon, where Pokdarwis is seen as an agency in tourism village management practices, the structure is interpreted as a rule that intersects Pokdarwis which will then be seen in the dialectic process between the two elements. The research aimed to identify the problems that caused the Pokdarwis vacuum and how to increase the role of Pokdarwis in managing CobanPandawa tourist attractions by revitalizing the organization. The study was conducted with a qualitative descriptive method. Data search is done through interviews and field observations. The results of the study are the lack of understanding of the community in carrying out the duties, principles and functions of the Pokdarwis organization and the need to increase institutional and HR capacity in running the Pokdarwis organization.

Keywords : Tourism Awareness Group, Structural Theory, Institutional Capacity

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian Government created Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Village, which aimed to strengthen the village as a legal community unit recognized in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. As a result, villages, through the representation of village government, have more autonomy in developing its regions in accordance with their local potency. The government considers that the village not only be developed but must be empowered, so that villages can becomes an independent and strong organization in carrying out development in accordance with the needs of their respective village areas. One of the strategies undertaken by the village government in building its territory is to develop tourism by carrying out the theme of tourism villages.

Tourism is an activity of visiting certain places for recreational purposes, personal development or studying local uniqueness offered by tourist attractions. Tourism development is an integral part of national development for the welfare of rural communities. The development of village tourism in modern era cannot just be dominated by the government, especially the Indonesian territory are very broad and has diverse local potency and wisdom. Collaboration and synergy between related parties, namely the government, the community and the private sector are needed in conducting tourism development activities as shown in Figure 1.



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Figure 1. Tourism Development Actors

Based on Figure 1, there are three actors who must work together in tourism development in the region. The first party is government that functions as a regulator, or the party that makes regulation as the basis of the legal umbrella in the development of tourism. The second party, namely the private sector, is a business actor or tourism industry that has networks, capital and resources in supporting tourism development activities. The third party is the community, which has an important position and role in the success of tourism development in the region. Based on Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) Number 33 of 2009 in Article 9, states that ecotourism development actors are individuals and / or legal entities, in addition to the regional government. Based on these regulations, the community is given more space to become a tourism development actor, because the community is not only play a role as a tourist, but

also as a host of tourist attraction for visiting tourists. The community is considered to have resources, namely customs, traditions and culture that are able to support tourism development in the region.

Individuals or community who have concern and play an active role in managing tourism objects in their area are called Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis). Pokdarwis is a form of institution that exists in society, consisting of tourism actors who have care and responsibility, and play a role as a driving force in supporting the creation of a conducive atmosphere for tourism development (Pokdarwis Manual, 2012). The common purpose of forming Pokdarwis is to manage tourism objects in the area, but there are other purposes behind it. It is hoped that Pokdarwis will be able to become a motivator, mobilizer, communicator and even coordinator in increasing awareness, concern and readiness of the community around tourism objects to become good hosts for visiting tourist. The end goal is to increase the community awareness of the opportunities and value of the benefits gained in developing tourism objects to improve the economic well-being of the community. Pokdarwis is a self-help and independent organization group so the membership of Pokdarwis is voluntary, it requires a very strong commitment to run the organization.

Pokdarwis must follow general policies made by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, which is SaptaPesona, in devoping tourism in the region. SaptaPesona is seven charms that must be fulfilled in order to create a conducive and ideal tourist environment, in hopes of increasing tourist visits. SaptaPesona charms elements are Safe, Order, Clean, Cool, Beautiful, Hospitable, Remembrance. The Government of Malang Regency translates the concept of SaptaPesona with the slogan “The Heart of East Java”, in developing tourism attraction in Malang Regency. The Heart of East Java jargon promoted by the Malang Regency Government spurred a variety of mainstay tourism destinations. Made Arya Wedhantara, Head of Tourism and Culture Agency Malang Regency, said that Pokdarwis was a priority program of the Malang Regency Government under the leadership of Regent RendraKresna. "The hope is that Pokdarwis will be established in 379 villages. This is the work priority and instruction of Regent RendraKresna in developing community-based tourism in Malang Regency” (news.detik.com, 2018). The development of the tourism villages through Pokdarwis as a driving force at Malang Regency continues to increase. Based on the records of the Tourism and Culture Agency Malang Regency, the number of Pokdarwis has increased, from only five pokdarwis in 2013, up to eighty-five pokdarwis in 2018.

The increasing numbers of pokdarwis organization raise a question, whether all Pokdarwis who have been established can contribute significantly in the development of tourism in the region. Moreover Malang Regency has a very wide area, making it difficult for Malang Regency Government, in this case Tourism and Culture Agency (Disbudpar), in conducting Pokdarwis supervision, socialization and guidance. The fundamental problem in forming and running the Pokdarwis organization is the awareness and great will of the community in developing the potency that exists in their region. This problem occurred in PokdarwisSukodono Village, Dampit District, Malang Regency. PokdarwisSukodono Village was formed from the initiative of the community, especially

the people of Wonorejo Hamlet, to manage the CobanPandawa tourist attraction in Sukodono Village. The Pokdarwis was formed by the community in 2018 and was able to carry out activities in the development of CobanPandawa, but Pokdarwis then vacuumed since January 2019. This research identified problems that caused pokdarwis vacuum and factors that can increasing institutional capacity to enhance the role of Pokdarwis in developing CobanPandawa.

II. METHODS

This research uses descriptive qualitative research with case studies as supporting analysis. This study focuses on looking at the dynamics of the activities of Pokdarwis in Sukodono Village in terms of CobanPandawa tourism management. The research location was in Wonorejo Hamlet, Sukodono Village, Dampit District, Malang Regency. Research techniques use interview methods, literature studies and observations. The informants chosen were members of the PokdarwisSukodono Village and Sukodono Village Officials.

III. FRAMEWORKS

3.1. Structural Theory

Anthony Giddens Structural Theory is considered appropriate for analyzing this research because this study seeks to examine how Pokdarwis activities are related to CobanPandawa tourism management. Basically, the structural theory of Anthony Giddens is to reconcile the two points of view namely, structuralist and behavioralist. The structuralist view sees that the structure determines the behavior of the actor. While behavioralist see the behavior of actors in explaining social reality without a decisive structure. Giddens tries to see the structure and behavior of the actor (agency) as duality, something that is complementary rather than conflicting dualism. In essence, structuration theory lies in three main concepts, about "structure", "system", and "structure duality", more specifically in the relationship between agents (actors) and structures (Nashir, 2012: 1).Giddens is aware that the structure is dominant. According to Giddens, "structure refers not only to the rules implied in the production and reproduction of social systems but also on resources" (Giddens, 2001: 30). Structures have important aspects (rules and resources) that are recursively involved in institutions, which are always produced and reproduced, have a duality relationship with the agency and give birth to various social practices as well as social actions (Nashir, 2012: 2). Giddens continued, "the structural concept offered to find the relationship of transformation and mediation as the 'button circuit', which underlies the concepts of observed system reproduction" (Giddens, 2001: 31). In addition, the structure is not only understood as limited to the state, but the structure can also be understood as values that are as rigid. Structures in the Giddens concept are rules and resources. Structures are not constraints, but are constraining and on the other hand enabling agents. Giddens divides the structure into three structural groups, significance, dominance, and legitimacy. Significant structure refers to meaning or symbolic, naming, and discourse. The domination structure refers to ownership of both

people and goods. The legitimacy structure refers to normative rules that appear in the rule of law (Haryanto, 2009: 136).

Giddens in Haryanto (2009), calls the actor or agency to have three dimensions of agency internal awareness. First, unconscious motivation (unconcious motives) is the desire or need that has the potential to direct action. Second, practical consciousness refers to a group of praxis knowledge that cannot always be decomposed. Finally, discursive consciousness manifests itself in the capacity to reflect and give explicit explanations or actions. Giddens associates structure and social action in agency relations, which gives birth to social practices in people's lives that occur in a structured or structured pattern and not as a coincidence (Nashir, 2012: 6).

IV. RESULT

4.1. Management Practices of CobanPandawa Tourist Atrraction

CobanPandawa is located in Wonorejo Hamlet, Sukodono Village, Dampit District, Malang Regency, about 50 km from Malang City, 18 km from the center of Dampit District. CobanPandawa, as the name suggests has five waterfalls in one location. The five waterfalls have different views. Starting from the lowest to the highest waterfall. The five waterfalls have an average height of 15 meters and have a fairly heavy flow, but are safe and comfortable to enjoy. The management pattern of tourism management activities still upholds mutual cooperation and friendliness. Community habits are used as the basis for the management of CobanPandawa tourist attraction.

At first, the natural potency at Sukodono Village were not yet considered as potential that could be explored and had a positive impact. Over time, the needs of recreational facilities for the community was increasing and discussions began to explore the potential of CobanPandawa. The understanding of the community about the potential of nature that can be utilized and have an impact on increasing community welfare began to arise. Thoughts about obstacles, challenges and solutions arises during deliberations in the community. This process was initially initiated by several individuals who made a social approach to the community about the potential possessed by Sukodono Village. The community together with the village officials then held a meeting to study tourism potential in Sukodono Village. Deliberations conducted resulted in the decision to name the waterfall as CobanPandawa and the management of CobanPandawa as a tourist attraction.

During the meeting, there was also an agreement to establish the structure of the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) of Sukodono Village, with the aim of maximizing the management of CobanPandawa. The work program that was first carried out by Pokdarwis was voluntary work and mutual assistance every week by all residents around tourist sites. The program which initially only ran once a week, increased up to twice a week, but in its journey the program of voluntary work and mutual cooperation stopped. Not only the program that stopped, but since January 2019, the Pokdarwis organization is also vacuuming in developing CobanPandawa activities.

Based on interviews conducted with several Pokdarwis members, the vacuum of the Pokdarwis organization was caused by several factors, namely the lack of understanding of the roles and tasks, main and functions of the organization, constraints on organizational legality, limited supporting facilities and main activities of Pokdarwis members. These factors illustrate the lack of communication and interaction among internal members of Pokdarwis and between Pokdarwis and Village Government are the cause of the organization's vacuum.

4.2. Management Constraints of CobanPandawa Tourist Atrraction

The results of observations and interviews show that in general, the constraints of organization's vacuum can be identified from human resources and organizational aspects. Both are inseparable because they are interrelated, so increasing organizational capacity also requires increasing the capacity of organizational members. Giddens' structuration theory places power in the actor (Nashir, 2012: 6), so even though there is a restraining structure, the actor has the capacity to influence the structure (through power).

- **Human Resources Capacity**

Professional management of tourist attraction requires a strong commitment and managerial ability, so it is expected that increased tourist visits at tourist attraction have a positive impact on the welfare of the community. In terms of quantity, there are quite a lot of people (50 members) who are members of Pokdarwis. Cultural potency such as hospitality and mutual cooperation in the community also supports the development of CobanPandawa as a tourist attraction. But from the large number of Pokdarwis members, if viewed in terms of quality, only a few members have an awareness and commitment in running the organization. Pokdarwis is a community group organization that is independent, in which there is a organizational structure that has duties, principles and functions in support of SaptaPesona.

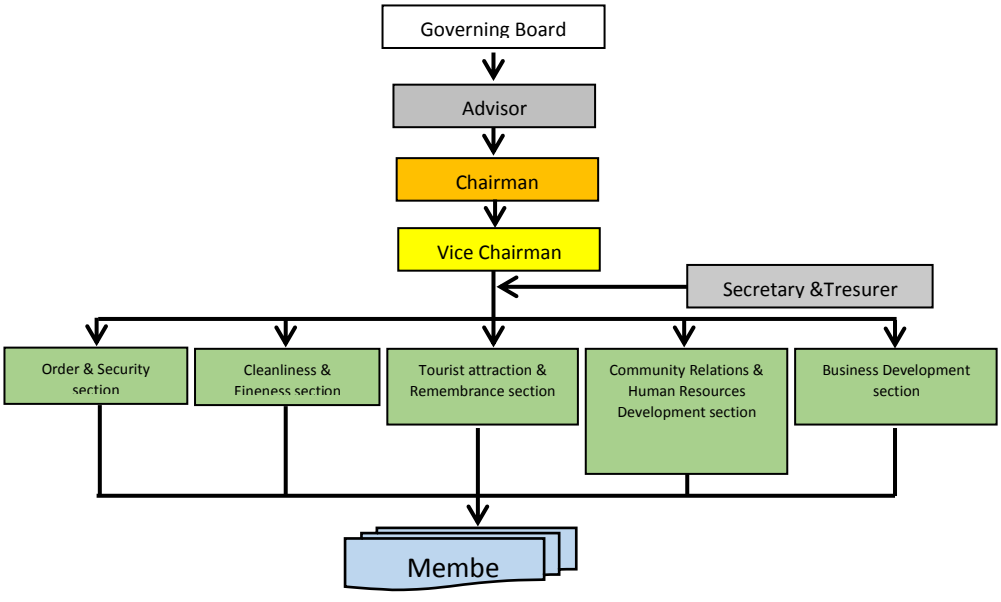


Figure 2. Pokdariws Organizational Structure

The organizational structure in PokdarwisSukodono Village are similar to Figure 2, but not all members of Pokdarwis work in accordance with the structure that has been formed, due to lack of understanding of the importance of the organization (Pokdarwis) in managing tourism objects and lack of skills in terms of organizational management. In addition to being a driving force, Pokdarwis is expected to play a role as a motivator and communicator in providing understanding to the community to be a good host for tourists. The limited financial operations in developing CobanPandawa are also a challenge, in the end, Pokdarwis only passively waits for funding from the village government in developing tourism objects.

- **Organizational capacity**

Pokdarwis is an independent community group organization, but to legalize Pokdarwis, a Decree (SuratKeputusan) is issued by the village government. The decree from the village then used as the basis for the Tourism and Culture Agency in the area to issue an official decree on Pokdarwis legality. The legality of PokdarwisSukodono Village had become a prolonged tug-of-war so that it became one of the causes of Pokdarwis's vacuum. This is because the village government had issued a Pokdarwis decree which was a polemic with Pokdarwis because it was different from the agreement that had been produced in the meeting.

The lack of organizational management skills of Pokdarwis members also ultimately adversely affected organizational performance, organizational income was not optimal because there were no regulations on regulating entry ticket prices, operational hours of ticket counters is not optimal and unclear revenue sharing for parking spaces using residents' houses. Even the organizational income that are obtained is not recorded through financial statements that should be made periodically. Tourist visits which reach 100-200 tourist each week do not contribute maximum income to Pokdarwis. The lack of organizational income caused the improvements, additions to infrastructure and supporting facilities as carrying capacity to attract tourists is not optimal due to limited operational funding.

The diminishing interaction between Pokdarwis and the village government also caused miscommunication in the technical management of CobanPandawa. The village government hopes that Pokdarwis can become an independent and professional organization before entering into a business unit within the BUMDes so that they can get financial support, while Pokdarwis hopes to get assistance and finance from the village government in developing CobanPandawa tourism objects.

4.3. Structure Theory in the Management of CobanPandawa Tourism Attraction

The Giddens structure theory is used to analyze this research because Giddens views that the meeting point between agents and structures produces a social practice. In simple terms, the interaction between structure, agent and agency can be interpreted as a dialectical process to reach consensus. The management of CobanPandawa tourism objects is carried out by people around tourism objects which are then incorporated into Pokdarwis (agents), where Pokdarwis then runs based on existing rules (structure) but the problem is that the legality of the rules binding Pokdarwis remains unclear. Agents are actors who are in contact with structures (passive), but agencies are actors who interact

actively with structures. Structures are standard values that are interpreted not only as regulations or rules, but tradition or culture can also be categorized as structures because they store values that same as hard. Then it can be said that dialectics is the process of interaction (active) between structure and agency.

The structural logic in Giddens's view is described as below:

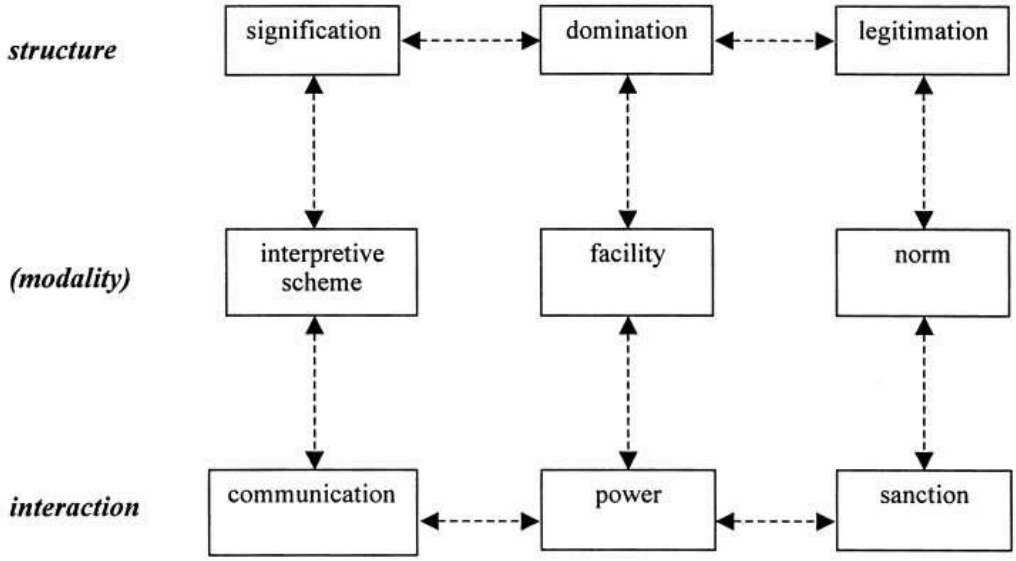


Figure 3. Structure Giddens Logic

Scheme Figure 3 explains that something can be called a structure if it has an element of significance, dominance and legitimacy. This means that the structure has the power to be able to provide a framework for action. A means is to function as a liaison before the structure can become an interaction or patterns of action. The liaison referred to is in it there are values that are capable of binding action. Therefore, the facilities have elements of interpretation, facilities, and norms, where the three elements are things that are capable of supporting the structure. Furthermore, interaction is the stage where the structure can be run. Therefore, in interactions, the patterns used are related to communication, power, and sanctions. Further explanation, communication is one of the interaction processes for carrying out the structure. Besides that the structure can also be used in the interaction of power, where action always involves power. Sanctions are interactions that are used by structures in the event of structural deviations.

Structure Theory		
Signification	**Domination**	**Legitimation**
1. Community awareness and commitment in managing CobanPandawa through pokdarwis. 2. Matching the vision between the village government and Pokdarwis in the management of CobanPandawa. 3. Independent and Professional Pokdarwis	1. Village Government acts as a facilitator. 2. Fix pricing of ticket counters and parking. 3. Distribution of income benefits between citizens and organizations.	1. Pokdarwis charter. 2. Pokdarwis legality. 3. Village regulations about Pokdarwis. 4. Village regulations about village-owned business entity (BUMDes).

Figure 4. Structure in CobanPandawa Management

Based on Figure 4, Significance describes the meaning of the basic essence of Pokdarwis as an organization that function to develop CobanPandawa. The community already has an awareness that if CobanPandawa is well managed, it can improve people's welfare. However, the awareness and commitment that was built together between the community and the village government with the creation of Pokdarwis, slowly encountered several obstacles, including limited management skills of Pokdarwis member organizations, lack of interaction between Pokdarwis members and the relation between pokdarwis and village governments, resulting in different perspectives in achieving a shared vision. The village government hopes that Pokdarwis can be independent without funds from the village government, but to become an independent Pokdarwis, the village government still has an obligation to provide regular assistance in empowering its citizens.

Domination describes ownership, the village government is the authorized authority in Sukodono Village, so it has an obligation as a facilitator in empowering its citizens. Periodic assistance in increasing pokdarwismembers capacity and organizational capacity needs to be carried out continuously by village government. It is hoped that Pokdarwis can become an independent organization, especially from the financial side, so that Pokdarwis can carry out the task of being a motor and communicator in tourism management. Continuous assistance by the village government can also reduce the potential conflict when Pokdarwis becomes a tourism unit within BUMDes.

Legitimacy describes norms or rules, because a strong legal basis is needed in a structure. The pokdarwis charter is needed as a guideline in running an organization, because it regulates rules and sanctions that binding pokdarwis members. The legality of Pokdarwis which is a polemic also needs to be discussed to find a joint solution, because with the legality from the Malang Regency Tourism and Culture Agency (Dinparbud), pokdarwis can access the grant program from the relevant agencies and get information

updates from the Regency Tourism and Culture Agency. Village regulations regarding Pokdarwis are also needed to regulate pokdarwis authority and technical matters such as ticket prices and parking lot in CobanPandawa. Communication and interaction with Pokdarwis also needs to be carried out periodically by the village government, regarding plans for managing village potential under BUMDes, including the possibility of pokdarwis which will become a tourism unit within the BUMDes. The agreement that was established also needs to be poured into village regulations so that there is no conflict in managing CobanPandawa.

V. CONCLUSION

Pokdarwis can be seen as two actors namely agents and agencies, because in its membership participation, only a portion of members have an awareness of organization (agency) and some still lack understanding of Pokuparwis duties. The not yet optimal agency working in Pokdarwis has finally affected the sustainability of the Pokdarwis organization and has implications for the stagnant management of the potential of the CobanPandawa village. The structure is defined by regulatory uncertainty that binds Pokdarwis. This ambiguity has implications for the loosening of Pokdarwis operations both in terms of human and organizational resources. In this case the village government should be able to become a mediator in the formation and assistance of regulations on Pokdarwis so that the overall operation of Pokdarwis can run optimally.

The dialectical process that occurred at the beginning of the pokdarwis creation was an understanding in the management of village potency (duality), it was clearly seen when pokdarwis and the village government jointly started cleaning the tourist sites of CobanPandawa. But there had been dualism amid the fluctuations in management of Pokdarwis and village potency (CobanPandawa). This was apparent when Pokdarwis hoped for assistance and financial assistance from the village government, while the village had the logic that Pokdarwis had to stand independently before it could be included as a business unit in BUMDes, which could then be budgeted for management funding. The decrease in the intensity of interaction and communication between Pokdarwis and the village government could be one of the reasons for the pokdarwis vacuum.

Village government must increase its role as regulator and facilitator to pokdarwis through regular assistance. The role of the regulator that must be carried out by the village government among others are to legalize the Pokdarwis organization through village decree with a mutual agreement, to obtain legality from the Malang Regency Tourism and Culture Agency. Village regulations must also be made to regulate the existence of Pokdarwis and the transformation of Pokdarwis into a business unit within BUMDes. The role of the facilitator that the village government must do among others are to provide assistance and training to members of Pokdarwis regarding organizational management so that it is hoped that Pokdarwis can become an independent and professional organization in the management of CobanPandawa.

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By: R. Rindu Garveraa; Regi Refian Garisb; Irfan Nursetiawanc; Kiki Endahd
The Role of " Jaga Lembur" in Optimization Tourism Services Based on Local Wisdom

THE ROLE OF " JAGA LEMBUR" IN OPTIMIZATION TOURISM SERVICES BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM

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Abstract

The tourism industry has developed into a lead sector in improving people's welfare at the grass root level. But new problems arise over tourism activities, including the existence of social problems such as the number of homeless, buskers, beggars, even crazy people who roam around Pangandaran Beach and of course disturbing order, and security of tourist areas. The Regional Government also made various efforts in disciplining it, one of which was realized by the establishment of a Task Force "Jaga Lembur". Although there are similarities with the role of Pecalang in Bali, the role of Overtime Guard still has its own characteristics. The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of the Task Force on Keep Overtime which focuses on orderliness and security of attractions. This research method is a qualitative descriptive study. The results of this study indicate that the role carried out by Overtime Guard in optimizing services in the tourism sector with local wisdom-based in Pangandaran Regency has been done optimally. Evidenced by the orderly tourism area with no wild homelessness, increased tourist visits and the satisfaction of tourists with Overtime Guard performance by assuming Overtime as a medium for tourism information in Pangandaran Regency, the clothes used by Overtime are environmentally friendly based on local wisdom. This research contributes to local governments as policyholders to innovate in providing public services in the tourism sector by collaborating with the principles of local wisdom.

Keywords: Overtime, Service, Tourism, Pangandaran.

I. INTRODUCTION

In its development, Pangandaran Beach became the main tourist area of Pangandaran Regency, even West Java, which was able to be used as a source of Regional Revenue. The distance of this area from the capital of Pangandaran Regency is 92 Km. Geographically located in the coordinates of 108° 30-109° BT and 7° 30-8° LS located in the south of West Java, directly facing the Indian Ocean.

Likewise with Pangandaran Regency, a leading destination that has a lot of tourism potential that can be developed. Pangandaran Regency with its tourism icon, Pangandaran Beach has become a National Strategic Area, National Tourism Strategic Area and a priority area for National tourism development. One of the tourism development goals in Pangandaran Regency is to create tourism in Pangandaran Regency as a superior destination at the national and international levels by developing the attraction of natural and cultural tourism and artificial/special interests in an integrated and sustainable way as Indonesia's leading tourism, developing potential and characteristic tourist-based attractions Regions and local communities, Improve supervision and control of the management and maintenance of tourism assets and potential in Pangandaran Regency, realize the tourism industry that is able to drive the regional economy through increased investment in tourism, cooperation between tourism businesses, expanding employment, and carrying out efforts efforts to support environmental preservation and community empowerment; develop tourism institutions and governance systems that are able to synergize the development of the tourism industry, tourism area, and tourism marketing in a professional, effective and efficient manner. Increasing the role and capability of the community in tourism development in Pangandaran Regency, especially by increasing the quality of tourism human resources in the face of higher competition in the world of national and international tourism. Optimizing the benefits received by the Pangandaran Regency community from its regional tourism development by opening the widest opportunity for the community to be involved directly or indirectly at each stage of tourism development.

But apart from all the above objectives, Pangandaran Beach has several social problems that must be resolved, including the number of homeless people, street singers, beggars, even crazy people who roam around Pangandaran Beach and many people who want to contribute by selling, selling services surfing rentals as well as the provision of other services, this may cause chaos around the Pangandaran coast which ultimately disrupts the beauty, order, and comfort of visitors both domestic tourists and foreign tourists. It is clearly the responsibility of the regional government to organize it even better. Based on the General Provisions of Article 1 in Regulations of Regent Pangandaran Number 63 of 2016 concerning Main Tasks, Functions, Job Descriptions and Work Procedures of the Civil Service Police Unit including: a) Civil Service Police Unit is a Regional Government apparatus for maintaining and carrying out peace and public order and enforcing Regional Regulations and other legal products. b) Civil Service Police is a Regional Government apparatus that carries out the duties of the Regional Head in maintaining and carrying out peace and public order, enforcing Regional Regulations and other legal products. c) Peace and public order is a dynamic

situation that enables the Government, Regional Government and the community to carry out their activities in a peaceful, orderly and orderly manner.

In connection with the provisions above the civil service police unit is responsible for the establishment of a security unit in the tourist attraction area. that in order to increase the participation of the community in maintaining security and order, in particular, to provide comfort for visitors in tourist attractions, an Overtime Guard Task Force has been formed and confirmed by Regent Decree Pangandaran Number 304 / Kpts.387-Huk/ 2018. Based on the background above, the author feels interested in researching further to conduct research on the Role of Overtime Guard in Optimizing Local Wisdom-Based Tourism Services in Pangandaran beach attractions.

II. METHODOLOGY

The research method used is a descriptive method, which is describing or describing phenomena that are either natural or engineering. This is in line with the opinion of Nana S. Sukmadinata (2010:330), that descriptive research is a form of research that is the most basic and aimed at describing existing phenomena. The data collection techniques by means of library research, field studies through observation and interviews.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Service Quality

In Dwimawanti, Ida Hayu (2004) The application of a quality-focused customer system can be successful if we understand the obstacles faced earlier. One of the obstacles that have been found so far is the indifference and powerlessness of the apparatus in implementing a customer-focused quality system. The results of studies of various quality management books conducted by Masters (1996) which were then cited by Gaspersz (1997:265) state that the barriers to developing a quality management system are as follows:

a) Absence of commitment from the management;
b) Absence of knowledge or lack of understanding of quality management;
c) Inability to change culture;
d) The inaccuracy of reward and reward system for employees;
e) Inaccuracy in adopting quality management principles into the organization;
f) Ineffectiveness of measurement techniques and lack of access to data and results;
g) Short-term focus and want the right results;
h) Inaccuracy in giving attention to internal and external customers;
i) Mismatch of conditions for the implementation of quality management;
j) Inaccuracy in using empowerment and cooperation.

Furthermore, Gaspersz (1997: 265) states that the success of developing the quality management of an organization depends on two main things, namely: 1. The great desire of top management to apply the principles of quality in the organization, and 2. The principle of quality is accommodated in the quality management system.

3.2 Tourism

Tourism can be used as a form of travel carried out by someone in order to meet their secondary needs, in the form of activities for recreation or refreshment after feeling tired in carrying out the routine of daily life (Sunaryo, 2013:3). Therefore, people who travel are referred to as tourists.

3.3 Local Wisdom

According to Rahyono in Ulfah Fajarini (2014), local wisdom is human intelligence possessed by certain ethnic groups obtained through community experience, meaning that local wisdom is the result of certain communities through their experience and not necessarily experienced by other communities. These values will be very strongly attached to certain communities and that value has gone through a long time journey, throughout the existence of the community.

IV. RESULTS

The results of this study indicate that the role carried out by Overtime Guard in optimizing services in the tourism sector with local wisdom-based in Pangandaran Regency has been done optimally. Evidenced by the orderly area of tourism with the absence of wild bums, street vendors who peddle their wares in improper places for example on the beach, on sidewalks for pedestrians and parking areas.

This shows that the phenomenon is causing chaotic conditions and clearly requires handling and anticipation from the local government. This has been implemented through the issuance of the Regent's Decree concerning the establishment and confirmation of Overtime Guard Task Force by Decree of Regent Pangandaran Number 304 / Kpts.387-Huk / 2018.

The results of the issuance of the policy can be seen from several indicators including 1) increasing tourist visits and the satisfaction of tourists with Overtime Guard performance, 2) visitors feel facilitated by Overtime Guard as a media for tourism information in Pangandaran Regency, 3) the distinctiveness of clothing used Overtime environmentally friendly is the main attraction and the characteristic that is based on local wisdom by using "pages" as Sundanese traditional clothing, 4) tourists and people around the attraction feel gated because Keep Overtime has the task of curbing and securing in the tourist area for 24 hours. This research contributes to local governments as policyholders to innovate in providing public services in the tourism sector by collaborating with the principles of local wisdom.

V. CONCLUSION

From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the policies issued by Pangandaran Regency regarding the establishment of Overtime Guard Task Force have been effectively implemented and this has become a new innovation for the development of new autonomous regions such as Pangandaran Regency by combining modernization and local wisdom.

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THE EMPOWERMENT IN ACCELERATION AND DEFENCE OF POVERTY IN DISTRICT OF INDRAMAYU, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA
(Study of Sustainability About Small and Medium Industry of Ex Women Labor in Subdistrict of Balongan)

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Abstract

Poverty is the urgent problem of state that need immediate treatment.Vulnerable to poverty rates can affect national tolerance. In 2009, total population of Indramayu, West Java are 1.7 million with the number of poverty up to 319.630 people (17,99%). Data from SUSENAS shows that in the number of poverty in Indramayu decrease every yearbut still the second highest poverty in West Java. The number of employment doesnt match with the amount of the citizen, so the poor community in Indramayu District need look for jobs abroad as a TKI (Migrant Worker). In 2014, Indramayu is a district with the most citizen becoming migrant worker in West Java.The data from BNP2TKI shows that the amount of TKI in Indramayu. Decreasing the amount of TKI in Indramayu cause the major part of former TKI choose to join groups of Small and Medium Industry instead become TKI. Not many former migrant workers join The Small and Medium Industry-*Industri Kecil Menengah* (IKM) because the income generated is not as much as being a migrant worker.The objective of this research is to explain the commitment of the Government of Indramayu District to the Existence of IKM for former Women Labor in Balongan Subdistrict. The method used in this research is descriptive method with qualitative approach. The data gathered with observation method, interview and documentation. The result of this research shows the empowerment in an Acceleration and Defence against Poverty in District of Indramayu involving Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah (SKPD).

Keywords *:* poverty, an acceleration about defence of poverty, sustainability about small and medium industry

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a serious problem to overcome. Vulnerability caused by poverty does not only have an impact on the environment, but can extend to affect the endurance of the nation and state. Failure to overcome it can threaten the integrity and independence of the state as an independent nation and can make Indonesia a nation that is always dependent on the mercy of other nations.Empowerment must be carried out continuously, comprehensively and simultaneously to the threshold of achieving a dynamic balance between the government and all government segments (Ndraha 2003)

There are many potential that Indramayu District have. Namely as one of the central agricultural regions and food stock buffer, especially in West Java Province. Also other potentials besides agriculture as in the oil and gas sector, fisheries and the high remittance funds of citizens working abroad reached 2.577 trillion in 2014. Data from BNP2 TKI in collaboration with OJK per April 2015, the number of remittances reached USD 3.11M (http://buruhmigran.or.id). However, the poverty level of Indramayu District ranks the second highest in West Java. (http://www.news.fajarnews.com).

The causes of poverty in Indramayu Regency :

1. The number of sharecroppers reaches 38.32% of the 571,180 farmer families while the owners are only less than 0.5 out of 120,000 hectares.
2. Lack of employment makes people have to look for work abroad as migrant workers. Indramayu is a district with the most citizens becoming TKIs in West Java as stated by the Head of Public Relations P2TKI in Jakarta on Sunday 16 November 2014 at Metronews.com that "The number of TKIs from West Java was 79,862 from Indramayu 16,246 people, Cirebon 11,246 people, Cianjur 8,406 people, Sukabumi 6,767 people, Subang 6,427 people, Karawang 6,408 people and Majalengka 4,173 people. ". The TKI base in Indramayu Regency is Griyamendala Village, located in Balongan District. This village is the base of Indonesian migrant workers viewed from the 2014 Disnakertrans data which shows the number of migrant workers is 19,428.
3. The culture of the community who always holds large-scale celebrations, wasteful and consumptive celebration when the harvest arrives. they spend a lot of money on consumer goods until there is no money to save and when famine arrives, with the result that they experience shortages. The high remittance funds owned by former TKI / TKW are used up to buy and repair homes and furniture that are not included in the category of productive activities.

As the people's trusteeship, the regional government must always actively create opportunities for the fulfillment of the basic rights of the poor. such as the right to education, health, food and the right to work in order to achieve a decent life by using resources and financial sources more effectively and efficiently. One of them is through community empowerment.

Based on this background it can be concluded as follows:

1. The poverty rate in Indramayu Regency is still high
2. The need to change people's views about the culture of the local community

3. Lack of employment.
4. The need for accelerating poverty reduction

Recognizing the extent and complexity of the problems that exist, the authors limit the problem to the empowerment of former migrant workers in Balongan Subdistrict, Indramayu Regency. The formulation of the problem is how to accelerate poverty reduction through empowering former migrant workers in the District of Balongan, West Java Province?

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to describe the acceleration of poverty reduction through the empowerment of former migrant workers in Balongan Subdistrict, Indramayu Regency.
The results of this study are expected to provide benefits, adding to the treasury of science, especially the science of Development. In practical terms this study are expected to be useful as an input and assessment for Indramayu District Government in response to the acceleration of poverty.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Based on the result of the World Bank Research in Jusman (1999:25) the criteria of a poor household in general are:

- Have many family member
- The head of the family is also a household worker
- The head and members of the household are have low academic level
- Often change the job
- Some of the worker still receive more offered jobs
- Most of the main source of income comes from farming. In a household farming village which the members work in agriculture area is those who control the marginal land. (cannot be relied on to meet household needs)
- The living conditions are still apprehensive, particularly in terms of water supply and electricity

According to Marbun (1996 : 49) define Industry as following:

a. activities to process and repair goods with large quantities of facilities and equipment.
b. certain sectors or fields of business such as oil, industry and the problem

According to UU No 5 1984 about industry that industry defined as economic activity that processing raw materials, basic materials, half-made up goods and/or made up goods into higher value for their use, including industrial design and engineering.

What is meant by poverty reduction in Article 1 of Presidential Regulation No. 166 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction is regional government policies and programs that are carried out systematically, planned and synergized with the business world and the community to reduce the number of poor people in order to improve the welfare of the people.

Poverty reduction is one of the development priorities in The United Indonesia Cabinet-*Kabinet Indonesia Bersatu*(KIB) volume I, which was continued again in the second edition of the KIB by issuing Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 concerning the Speed of Poverty Reduction with 3 main poverty reduction instruments consisting of 3 clusters. the first cluster of integrated family-based social assistance, the second cluster of poverty reduction based on community empowerment and the third cluster of poverty reduction based on the empowerment of micro and small economic companies.

1. Cluster I: Integrated family-based social assistance

The family-based integrated social assistance program aims to reduce the burden on poor households through increasing access to health, education, clean water and sanitation services; Poverty Reduction Programs Cluster I :

a. Hope Family Program-*Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH)
PKHis a social protection program that provides cash assistance to Very Poor Households-*Rumah Tangga Sangat Miskin* (RTSM) and to family members.

b. School Operational Assistance-*Bantuan Operasional Sekolah* (BOS)
BOS is a government program to provide non-personal funding for primary and junior secondary education units as a manifestation of the implementation of the 9-year compulsory education program.

c. Poor Student Assistance Program-*Bantuan Siswa Miskin* (BSM)
BSM is assistance provided to students from underprivileged families to be able to carry out learning activities at school. This assistance provides an opportunity for students to attend higher level education. In addition, it aims to reduce the number of students dropping out of school due to problems with education costs. While for poor students at the senior secondary level the government prepares special assistance at the high school and vocational level. At the tertiary level, a government scholarship program for underprivileged children was also called the name 'poor student learning assistance with 2.5 GPA, and bidikmisi scholarship'. Bidikmisi aims to improve access and learning opportunities in higher education for students who are academically potential but economically disadvantaged.

d. Community Health Insurance Program-*Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat* (JAMKESMAS)
JAMKESMASis a social assistance program for health services for the poor and near poor. The aim of JAMKESMAS is to increase access for the poor and near poor so they can obtain health services.

e. Rice Program for the Poor-*Beras Miskin* (RASKIN)
RASKIN is a food subsidy intended for poor families as an effort from the government to improve food security and provide protection to poor families. The distribution of rice is expected to be able to reach poor families where each family will receive at least 10 Kg / Family of rice per month and a maximum of 20 Kg / Family per month with a net price of Rp 1,000 / kg at distribution points. The success of the RASKIN program is measured based on the achievement level of the 6T indicator:

- Right on target
- Right amount
- Right price
- On time
- Right quality
- Appropriate administration.

This program aims to reduce the expenditure burden of Target Households-*Rumah Tangga Sasaran* (RTS) through fulfilling some basic food needs in the form of rice and preventing a decrease in energy and protein consumption. In addition, Raskin aims to increase / open family food access through the sale of rice to the families of beneficiaries with a predetermined amount.

In 2014 the government issued Presidential Regulation Number 166 about The Acceleration of Poverty Reduction as an effort to sharpen social protection programs which include:

a. Prosperous Family Savings Program
b. Smart Indonesia Program
c. Healthy Indonesia Program.

In implementing the social protection program the government issues identity cards for recipients of social protection programs as stipulated in article 4 of Presidential Regulation No. 166 of 2014 called:

a. Family Welfare Card-*Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera* for recipients of a family welfare program
b. Smart Indonesian Card-*Kartu Indonesia Pintar* for recipients of smart and Indonesian programs
c. Healthy Indonesia Card- *Kartu Indonesia Sehat*for recipients of healthy Indonesian programs.

2. Cluster II: Poverty Reduction Based on Community Empowerment

Community Empowerment Based Poverty Reduction aims to develop potential and strengthen the capacity of poor groups to be involved in development based on the principles of community empowerment.

Community empowerment based poverty reduction programs can be categorized into two:

a. National Community Empowerment Program-*Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* (PNPM-Inti) consists of a region-based community empowerment program / project, which includes *PNPM Mandiri* in Rural Areas, Urban *PNPM Mandiri*, Regional Socio-Economic Infrastructure Development Program-*Pengembangan Infrastruktur Sosial Ekonomi Wilayah* (PISEW), and Accelerated Development of Disadvantaged and Special Areas-*Percepatan Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Khusus* (P2DTK).
b. *PNPM-Penguatan*: consists of sector-based community empowerment programs to support poverty reduction which are implemented in relation to achieving certain sector targets.

3. Cluster III: Poverty Reduction Based on Empowerment of Micro and Small Economic Company.

Empowerment based poverty alleviation of micro and small economic enterprises aims to provide economic access and strengthening for micro and small scale business actors. In addition to the three main instruments of poverty reduction above, the government issued Presidential Decree Number 10 of 2011 concerning the Coordination Team for the Promotion and Expansion of the Pro-People Program. Efforts to increase and expand the pro-people program (Cluster IV) are carried out through:

- Very Cheap House Program.
- Cheap Public Transport Program.
- Clean Water Program for the People.
- Cheap and Economical Electricity Program.
- Fishermen's Life Improvement Program.
- Improving the Life of the Urban Poor program

According to Abdul Koid Zailani (2011)in overcoming poverty, BABPENAS uses the following approach:

1. Basic needs approach.
   This approach sees poverty as a lack of capability of a person, family and community to meet minimum needs such as: food, clothing, shelter, health services, water supply, education and sanitation.
2. Income approach.
   Poverty is caused by the low control of assets and productive tools such as land, agricultural/plantation land, thus directly affecting one's income in the community. this approach directly determines rigidly a person's income standards in society to determine their social class.
3. human capability approach
   This approach assesses poverty as a limitation of basic abilities such as the ability to read and write to carry out minimal functions in society. This limitation causes the possibility of the closed involvement of the poor in decision making.

Furthermore, there was an objective and subjective approach in tackling poverty. Objective approaches are often also referred to as welfare approaches that emphasize normative assessment and conditions that must be fulfilled in order to get out of poverty. A subjective approach assesses poverty based on the opinions or views of the poor themselves (abdulkoid blogspot.co.id)

The acceleration of poverty reduction is carried out by a team formed by the President named the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction-*Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan*(TNP2K) at the provincial level called the Poverty Reduction Coordination Team-*Tim Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan* (TKPK) and at the District/City level called the district/City TKPKD. The membership of TNP2K according to Article 10 Presidential Regulation Number 96 2015 about the

Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 15 2010 consists of elements of the government, business world and other stakeholders in poverty reduction.

In this case, small industries are one of the way to improve the living quality in Indramayu. Thohar (2000:11) said small industries is a business entity that runs the production process to produce services on a small scale.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research designs used are descriptive qualitative research design with inductive research. Sources of data in this study are people, places and papers with interviews, observation and documentation data collection techniques. Datas were analyzed through editing techniques, data collection, tabulation data and data interpretation.

V. RESEARCH RESULT

Geographically, Balongan Subdistrict is located in the North of the Java Sea, South of Juntinyuat Subdistrict, East of Sliyeg Subdistrict, West of Indramayu District. Based on the Balongan District Strategic Plan for 2016-2021, the number of residents in the District of Balongan was 41. 191 people consisting of 20,499 men and 20,692 women with a population growth rate of 75% and population density averaging 5000 people / km2. The number of poor families from lower middle class families are 5,422 (51%) of the total family of 10,579 families. The number of TKI from Balongan Subdistrict is 625 men 145 people (16%) and women 480 people (84%).

Poverty Alleviation Based On Small And Medium Enterprises Empowerment-*Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Berbasis Pemberdayaan Usaha Kecil Menengah* (PUKM) is an accelerated poverty reduction cluster III program that aims to provide economic access and strengthening for micro and small scale business actors. The goal is intended to realize the sustainability of existing microeconomic businesses. The types of microeconomic businesses in the District of Balongan consist of small food processing industries, and small non-food industries. The small food industries are mostly in the form of juices. More information can be seen in the table below

Table 1 : Types of Small Food Processing and Non-Food Industriesin Balongan Subdistrict

NO	TYPES OF SMALL INDUSTRIES	UNIT
Small Food Processing Industries		
1.	Tempe/Tofu	6
2.	Salted Egg	13
3.	Crackers	6
4.	Soy Sauce	7
5.	Cookies	9
6.	Juice	21
7.	Shrimp Paste	10
Small Non-Food Industries		
1.	Furniture	13
2.	Blacksmith	5
3.	Woven Bamboo/Leaves	4
		94

Source : Balongan Subdistrict, 2015

Some small and medium industries in the District of Balongan have been partially registered in the Office of Cooperatives, UMKM, Industry and Trade of Indramayu District. IKM in the District of Balongan that have been registered can be seen in the table below.

Table 2 : IKM Center in BalonganSubdistrict 2015

No.	IKM center	Village	Business Unit	Man Power	Investment Value (000)	Production Capacity	Production Value (Rp 000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tempe	Sudimampir Lor	5	15	30.000	60 ton	450.000.
2.	Bread and cake	Sukareja	6	12	13.800	42 ton	252.000
3.	Juice	Majakerta	21	21	31.200	30.000 btl	360.000
4.	Shrimp Paste	Balongan	10	30	25.000	40 ton	400.000
5.	Furniture	Rawadalem	5	15	75.000	850 unit	722.500
			47	103	174.000		2.184.500

Source: Cooperative Service, UMKM, Industry and Trade, 2015

The third mission of the Balongan District is to realize the economic independence of the local potential-based community. To realize this mission and to improve the economy of the community, strategies and policies were formulated by implementing coaching for UMKM cooperatives/groups. one of the forms of UMKM guidance is given to UKM groups originating from full TKI / TKW who do not return to

becoming TKI / TKW. The group name and type of IKM of former TKI / TKW in Balongan District can be seen in the table below.

Table 3 : Groups and Types of IKM from Former TKW in Balongan Subdistrict

No	Group Name	Type of Business	Number Business Unit &Member	Location	Groups Head
1.	Cengkir Early 2013 (Pertamina LPPM IPB)	Chips, cakes and pastries, pilus fish, thornless milkfish, processed mangoes	1 BU 12 org	Balongan	Eli Sawana
2	Patra Pamula 4-4 -2014 (Pertamina LPPM IPB)	Processed Mango, snacks, Pastries, cakes.	8 BU 80 People	Majakerta	
3.	Griya Embek Januari 2013 (*International Organisation for Migrationand Indonesian Migrant Workers*)	Goat Fattening, Duck Cattle, Duck Egg Hatching.	10 People	Galamendala	Muniah
4.	Bumi Bali (*Balongan Indah Migrant Workers*)	School Uniform	10 People	Balongan	Warsiti

Source: Balongan Subdistrict, 2015

To build the economy of the Balongan Subdistrict requires support from various economic actors. Until now, the involvement of the local private sector in dominating economic growth and partnerships is not yet clear. Likewise the role of other stakeholders, There are three financial institutions, such as bank cooperatives and rural banks that have the opportunity to invest in promising business sectors such as large trade services, hospitality, large industrial ownership and real estate.

Acceleration of Poverty Reduction Based on Empowerment of SMIs Former migrant workers in Balongan Subdistrict, Indramayu Regency were implemented since the beginning of 2013. Implementation of this activity in the form of partnerships / CSR (Corporate Social responsibility) between the government, cooperating with PT Pertamina by cooperating with IPB Research and Community Service Institutions . In addition to CSR, Pertamina Balongan, a former migrant worker is also empowered by the Disosnakertrans and the International Organization for Migration and Indonesian Migrant Workers and the Office of the Industry and Trade Cooperative of Indramayu Regency.

The form of Micro and Small Economic Business Empowerment in the District of Balongan in general is mentoring. More details are described below.

The form of empowerment of IKM from former migrant workers who collaborate with CSR of PT Pertamina is processed food. This empowerment is given to:

a. Cengkir and Cantik group in Balongan Village. This group has 12 members. The form of empowerment provided by PT Pertamina to this group is assistance in improving the quality of production. Mentoring is carried out regularly for two years. Mentoring material contains:
    1. Hygienic food processing;
    2. Manufacture of attractive and safe packaging products;
    3. Providing assistance in the form of food production equipment such as ovens, frying pans, spinner etc .;
    4. Assistance in obtaining licensing for Food and Home Industry Numbers (PIRT) to the Health Office
    5. Assistance to halal certification to the MUI of West Java Province. This is so that the food produced can be guaranteed in quality, safe for consumption and guaranteed halal. Production also increased because customers were increasingly convinced to buy processed products from the Cengkir Group.
    6. Establish a KUBE (Joint Business Group-*Kelompok usaha Bersama*) to develop the business of the IKM group in February 2015.
    7. In April 2015 the IKM group was rented a kiosk to market its processed products on Jalan Raya Sukaurip Balongan and was named Cengkir Kiosk. This is intended to maintain business continuity.
b. Empowerment Goat fattening cultivation is given to former migrant's IKM groups Griya Embek headed by Ms. Muniah in Gala Mendala Village, Balongan Subdistrict with 10 members. The empowerment was carried out since January 2013 by the International Organization for Migration and Indonesian Migrant Workers. the animal cage is made like a stilt house with a 1x1 m bulkhead for 1 goat with a capacity of 100 goats but only 30 were occupied though it has been harvested 3 times and is still under development. The strategy used is the place to sell goats weighing 20 kg which cost Rp.34,000 / kg for females and Rp. 43,000 / kg for males. So 1 average goat costs Rp. 680,000 to Rp. 860,000. At first the goats were sent from Lampung because of the consideration of good quality goats at low prices. However, there is a loss because in the way many goats died from stress caused by long distances. Finally in the next purchase they bring goats from Garut with good quality and price but are safer.
c. Providing entrepreneurship training based on the competencies of former migrant workers who are members of the Bumi Bali Group Business (*Buruh Migran Balongan Indah*) who come from Balongan Village, chaired by Ms. Warsiati who then produces elementary school uniforms. This group has 10 members. The form of empowerment provided by BNP3TKI is 2 years of coaching with activities:
    a. Sewing and embroidery

b. Management training
c. IT training
d. Given 18 million for capital to spend in the form of sewing equipment by providing proof of receipt as a form of accountability.

d. Assistance to IKM groups by the Office of Cooperatives, Industry and Trade in the form of entrepreneurial and cooperative training, providing equipment both household appliances and business equipment in the form of grants.
    a. Facilitate the making of business licenses for free once a year according to the existing budget.
    b. Help promote business results by participating in industry exhibitions at least 3 times a year.

VI. CONCLUSION

Acceleration of poverty reduction through the empowerment of former migrant workers in the District of Balongan, West Java Province in the form of partnerships / CSR (Corporate Social responsibility) between the government, in collaboration with PT Pertamina by cooperating with the Institute for Research and Community Service-*Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat* (LPPM) IPB.

In addition to Pertamina Balongan CSR, former TKWs are also empowered by the Disosnakertrans and the International Organization for Migration and Indonesian Migrant Workers and the Office of Industry and Trade Cooperatives in Indramayu Regency. The form of empowerment given to the IKM group of former TKW in Balongan District is in the form of assistance in improving the quality of production.

VII. ADVICE

In order to realize the independence of the business of the former IKM TKW in order to be able to compete in the global market several things are needed, namely:

1. increasing synergies between the role of government as policy makers and counterpart institutions, especially financial institutions in facilitating access to credit;
2. Expansion of information access to the IKM expansion network;
3. HR Development in IKM through IT (Information Technology);
4. Strengthening companion institutions through increasing accessibility and Capacity Building;
5. The activeness of small business actors to cooperate and coordinate with the government to continue to carry out coaching and training;
6. The need to instill love for domestic products.

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ISLAMIC LOCAL TOURISM ACTIVITIES: ENRICHING THE SPIRIT OF TOGETHERNESS

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Abstract

Conventional tourism is relatively minoron value-educated motivation as it mostly covers a notion of releasing physical self-fulfilment based on the self-freedom and human rights. Conventional tourism management today is however a linkage part of the modern capitalistic movement. It tends to show a materialistic coverage of tourism itself–multipliereffect ofeconomy and benefit-oriented-rather than a humanly values of mutual-benefits in sharing all togetherness and a mutual-help activities.Meanwhile, a series of Islamic local tourism activities in Jember have not been yet explored as vastly as those of conventional tourism activities due to some reasons. One of the main reasons is the availability of many capable human resource in the Islamic tourism sector. This article seeks to enrich the Islamic local tourism activities in Jembet in order to support the local tourist events for Islamic *ummah*.By establishing some local tourist attractions and activities or events as well as educating Islamic tourism for Islamic *ummah* based on the rules of Islamic teaching, the progress of Islamic local tourism activities for the locals *ummah* will be massively developing for future.

Key words: conventional tourism, Jember Islamic local tourism activities, Islamic *ummah.*

INTRODUCTION

1. Framing on the Islamic Local Tourism

Tourism as a mondial flourishing activity today has been escalatingearnest attention to many nations, particularly most of islamic emerging countries. One of the attracting tourism issues to see is due to the huge benefits of economy, including a great number of tourists expenditure in many receiving tourists countries. It has been predicted by the Euromonitor International (2015, p. 16) that expenditure is expected to increase to a $2,537 billion market by 2019 and will account for 21.2% of the global expenditure. One of the new emerging markets is the Muslim population with a hugenumber of tourists (Cetin et al., 2015), specifically in the Middle East and South-East Asia. Theneeds, motivations and behaviors of Muslim tourists as a market segment are promising in all aspects of tourism.

Muslim travelers arrivals arepredicted to be 116 millionin 2014; and estimated to grow becoming 178 million by 2020. This reaches around 11.4percent from the total visitor arrivals being projected by 2020. It can be roughly predicted that by 2020 the Muslimpopulation will be reaching about 26 percent of the world's population. In other words, the Muslim travel marketshould have continued growth beyond 2020 (Crescent rating, Singapore (2015).TheglobalMuslim populationgrowth in the middle class as well as the younger population indicates that Muslim travelers will be becoming a huge segment within the global travel on tourism sector.

Consequently, Islamic spiritual pilgrimage to the holy land (*Hajj & Umrah*), *halal* foods and accommodations, the islamic tourist sites visisted (*ziarah* activities)it is reducingsubstance of religious teachings relating to a traveling and other tourist activities.

2. Halal Tourism and/or Islamic Tourism Concept

Halal tourism concept is however debatable nowadays, particularly similarized with the term 'Islamic tourism'. It is due to that the halal tourism and Islamic tourism start at the same root of Islamic values being framed by the same source book reference, that is Al-Quran and Al-Hadits. As the impact of those terms, whether in a concept and its implementations, is often used interchangebly by the academicians. If we search from a conceptual perspective concerning with the two terms, halal and islamic tourism, for example, Battour, Battor, & Bhatti, 2013; Battour, Ismail, & Battor, 2011; Battour, Ismail, Battor, & Awais, 2014; Battour, Ismail, & Battor, 2010; Henderson, 2009; Jafari & Scott, 2014; Stephenson, 2014; Zamani-Farahani & Henderson, 2010.

That is why, 'Halal tourism' and 'Islamic tourism' as the similar terms in tourism terminology may be questionable.

According to Douglass & Shaikh, 2004, that islamic faith and its doctrines is used to be standard measurement connecting to shariah law, islamic principles, values, beliefs and

worship. There are two core of Islamic sources, both are the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him (Arjan, 2014; Battour et al., 2010). Commonly connected to halal tourism is hijrah which is stated by the Prophet Muhammad pbuh that intention (niyyah) is the key word of actions. He stated that "verily actions are by intentions, and for every person is what he intended. So the one whose 'hijrah' (migration) was to Allah and His Messenger, then his 'hijrah' was to Allah and His Messenger. And the one whose 'hijrah' was for the world to gain from it, or a woman to marry her, then his 'hijrah' was for what he made 'hijrah' for" (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim).

According to Sheikh Yusuf al-Qardawi in one of his popular book, 'The Lawful and the Prohibited in Islam', the term Halal is defined as "...that which is permitted, with respect to which no restriction exists, and the doing of which the law-giver, the Almighty Allah, is allowed" (Al-Qaradawi, 2013; p. XXV). In other words, everything could be supposed to be halal concerning with Islamic Law (shariah) if it is not forbidden by Islamic Law. Faruki (1966) explains more details in accordance with halal term, that is based on five actions, i.e. Fard (compulsory), Mustahab (recommended), Makruh (dislike), and Haram (forbidden). That is why, the word Halal in this case refers to some activities or practices in tourism, something allowed relating to Islamic teaching. Some scholars have got argumentation that halal tourism and Islamic tourism are treated as similar concepts. For example, Jafari and Scott (2014) defined Islamic tourism as "the encouragement of tourists likely to meet the requirements of Sharia law". The definition viewa on the islamic law and many requisites to merely meet the tourist needs without considering on the religion of tourists (Muslims) and other sides. My angle of view states that Jafari and Scott's definition is more appropriate for 'halal tourism' rather than 'islamic one'.It is due to some observers give several argumentation relating to Islamic tourism and halal tourism as well as the destination marketing literatures with the different points of view (Carboni, Perelli, & Sistu, 2014; Zamani-Farahani & Henderson, 2010; Din, 1989; Jafari & Scott, 2014;Battour et al., 2014;Timothy & Iverson, 2006;).

3. Jember Islamic Local Tourism Activities

Jember is one of the regencies in East Java that has the highest number of Islamic boarding schools after Malang and Sampang. According to data from the Ministry of Religion of East Java Province, in 2013, Jember had 367 Islamic boarding schools scattered throughout the region, with a total number of male & female students totaling 17,284 and 21,880 santri. Meanwhile, the highest number of mosques was recorded in East Java, namely 2,355 buildings. Jember also has 3 State Universities and 14 Private Universities. Based on East Java BPS data, in 2016 the number of Muslims in Jember Regency was 2,294,2519 Muslim; 28,926 Christians; 19,288 Catholic; 1,609 Hindus; 3,401 Buddhas; and other 343 people. The Jember community is commonly called Pendalungan, which is a hybrid culture consisting of multi-ethnic groups, a society that is thick with religious dynamics, especially Islam. All Islamic Boarding Schools, both large and small, and Mosques, especially the Jami

Mosque, in Jember Regency always hold religious activities, both large and small. These activities include: Haflatul Imtihan, Haul, Grand Recitation, weddings, religious contests, and so on.

4. Types of Halal Tourism Activities in Jember

Sports tourism activities, both those of merit and impact on physical health (jogging, swimming, regular morning walks, cycling, etc.) always refer to a living postulate that 'a healthy mind rests on a healthy body '; 'A great Muslim is one whose faith is strong and his body is healthy and strong' (Hadith). 'Don't be a weak Muslim' (ie weak faith, body & mind, and economy). Thus, the types of halal tourism activities can be individual and collective; reach out to the dimensions of health and achievement, and to strengthen oneself and collective attachment.

Halal tourism activities in Jember, both individually and collectively, can be categorized into several fields, including: 1). Fields that have general religious motives (ghoriru mahdhoh), which are not bound by special times. For example, the Great Recitation (in Mosques and Islamic Boarding Schools); marriage activities, commemorating the struggle of a cleric ’or kyai in Islamic boarding schools (khaul); days of testing the students (haflatul imtihan), and others. 2). Fields that have the motive of contemplating and appreciating the creations of the Great Supreme Allah SWT in nature (Tadzabbur). This type of tourism activity is usually carried out in the form of tour packages to certain destinations or tour sites (local & overland tours). In special cases, for example, a test for raising the level (in the case of the love of Islam, a test for raising the self-defense belt, etc.) can be categorized in this tour. 3). Areas that have special economic and educational motives within the Islamic frame, for example, exhibitions / expositions of halal food and beverage products, Muslim / sharia fashion shows, sharia business management training, various forms of social service activities to special communities, and etc.

5. Observation, Interview and Questionnaire

Observations in their implementation not only act as the earliest and most basic techniques in research, but also the techniques most often used, such as participant observation, experimental research designs, and interviews. According to Johnson (1975: 21) anyone can make observations, from the simplest form to the most complex level of observation. The method of observation used in each research activity varies, depending on the setting, needs and objectives of the study (Santana, 2007: 127).

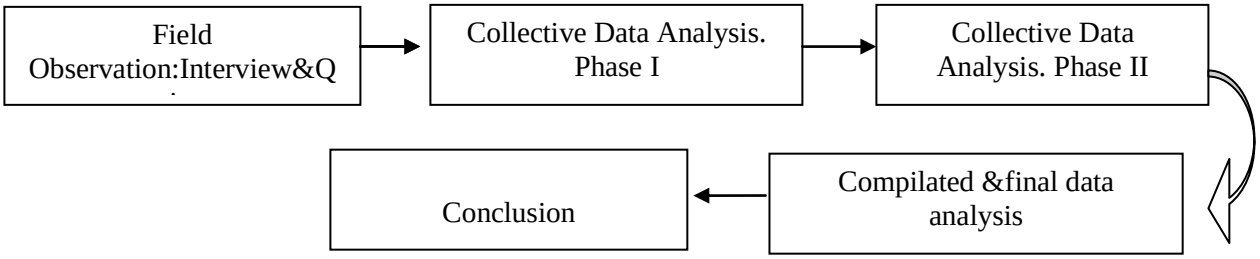
While the interview method is a data collection technique by conducting communication with data sources. The communication is carried out by dialogue (question and answer) verbally, both directly and indirectly (Djumhur and Surya, 1985). Researchers can flexibly ask questions according to the situation at the time. If he wants in-depth information, he can do probing. Meanwhile, the questionnaire is a list of questions for specific purposes that allows a researcher to collect data from selected respondents.

In this study, the data and information that will be collected by researchers are qualitative. Arikunto (2002: 51) suggests there are five characteristics of a qualitative study, namely: 1). Qualitative research is carried out on a natural setting as a source of direct data and this research data is a key instrument; 2). This research is descriptive in nature, which is describing a particular situation or data collected in the form of words rather than numbers; 3). This research pays more attention to process than to product or product only; 4). In the process of analyzing data tends to be inductive; and, 5). Meaning is essential for qualitative research.

6. Research Flow

The flow of this research starts from the deepening of the problem of the initial conditions (existing conditions) by means of field observations, distribution of questionnaires and interviews with tourism stakeholders (visitors, managers, and selected communities); then carry out initial data analysis, followed by determining key items from the initial analysis.The final data analysis is completed, and the conclusion is made.

Table. 6.1 Research Flow



To measure the level of results of data processing, ranging from very good to very poor, can be determined by the value of (range), as shown in the table below.

Tabel 6.2*Rating* Creteria Analysis

Marks	***Range***	**Result**
4	3,26 – 4,00	Very Good
3	2,51 – 3,25	Good
2	1,76 – 2,50	Good Enough
1	1,00 – 1,75	Not Good

Rudika, 2004 : 77

7. Analysis Results

Data and information obtained from the field show trends or trends that continue to increase from year to year. Analysis of data and information obtained from respondents shows the unequal understanding of the community in halal tourism sites about the scope of tourism that is categorized as halal or tourism in general. Preliminary conclusions that can be drawn by researchers from data collected with the number of respondents 125 people in 15 halal tourism sites show that the mean value of respondents who understand about the scope of

halal tourism is 17 percent, while those who understand enough about halal tourism 21 percent, and those who understand well number 15 percent, and those who don't understand number 47 percent. This means that public discourse about the scope of halal tourism in Jember Regency is still dominated by those who do not understand about the issue of halal tourism.

Table 1: Respondents' Understanding of Halal Tourism in Jember

No.	Items of Halal Tourist Sites	Response of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Islamic Boardings & Their Activities	Understand Enough	21%
2.	Islamic Campuses & Mosques Architecture	Understand	17%
3.	Hotel Activities based on shariah	Not Understand	47%
4.	Tourist Sites based on shariah	Understand Little	15%

Data Analyzed: 2019

The data above indicates that there are still many local people in Jember who don't understand about various things related to halal tourism. This lack of understanding is caused by the lack of promotion, the lack of scientific writing about halal tourism or Islamic tourism, and possibly also because of the ignorance of many people about the urgency of halal or shariah tourism in Jember so that it is assumed that all tourism is the same, and so on.

8. CONCLUSION

The results of data and information analysis in the field show that the existence of sharia-based tourism activities, or also called halal tourism in Jember Regency can be concluded as follows:

1. The most dominant percentage of ignorance about halal tourism activities or Islamic tourism in Jember is due to the lack of information and at the same time halal tourism movements originating from several tourism stakeholders in Jember, both local government and/or private parties as well as halal tourism activities.
2. People in Jember actually have done a variety of halal tourism activities but they do not introduce it as halal tourism because they are still relatively new in that term.
3. There is a movement for the promotion of halal tourism which is getting stronger in Jember because this type of halal tourism has become a routine agenda at certain and specific times in Jember Regency. This was marked by the celebration activities of Muharram 1 which were increasingly massive carried out by the Jember community.

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Social Capital And Sustainability Of MSMEs

SOCIAL CAPITAL AND SUSTAINABILITY OF MSMEs

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Abstract

The objective of this article is to describe the development and the role of MSMEs in Indonesia and review the results of research on the role of social capital for the sustainability of MSMEs. An explanation of the role of social capital for the sustainability of MSMEs starts with the existence of MSMEs in Indonesia, the definition of social capital, the dimensions of social capital and the role of social capital for the lives of farmers, fishermen and MSMEs. The conclusions present that social capital can maintain the sustainability of MSMEs.

Key word: Social, Capital, Sustainability

I. INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for the country of Indonesia, are the main pillars of the economy. Micro-scale scale entities play a strategic role as people's safety nets in the face of crises and economic turbulence, so that the existence of reliable and strong MSMEs is the main capital of economic development, and becomes a bearing in facing global economic turmoil (Indonesian Bank, 2015).MSMEs have a strategic role in national economic development, because in addition to playing a role in economic growth and absorption of labor, they also play a role in the distribution of development outcomes. MSMEs have proven to be more resilient in facing a crisis when several large periodic business sectors stagnate and even stop their activities (Amalia et al., 2017), given their role in the economy, the development of MSMEs becomes crucial.MSMEs act as the foundation of the Indonesian economy, which affects the economy. MSMEs rarely rely on funding from banks, so they are free from bad credit. Technology that is labor intensive and local resources, the products produced can be sold at low prices (Bismala and Handayani, 2014). MSMEs have special characteristics that distinguish them from large types of businesses, including the characteristics that distinguish micro, small and medium enterprises. The labor needed by small industries does not require high formal education, most of the labor needed by this industry is based on experience (learning by doing) which is related to historical factors (path dependence) Sulistyastuti (2004).

The development of MSMEs in Indonesia has increase after the global crisis. The growth in the number of MSMEs continues to increase with a considerable absorption of labor as presented in Table 1. The number of MSME units continues to increase from year to year. The increase from 2011 to 2012 was 2.4 percent. The same percentage increase occurred from 2012 to 2013. The percentage increase in a row from 2013 to 2017 was 1.8 percent, 1.98 percent, 1.65 percent and 5.17 percent. The average percentage increase in the number of MSME units for six years from 2011 to 2017 is 2.68 percent. Some researchers found that social capital plays a role in increasing the number of MSMEs.

Table 1
The Development Of MSMEsIn Indonesia Period Of 2011-2017

Year	Number OfMSMEs (unit)	Number Of Employes (person)	Contribute Of MSMEs To DPB (Billion Rp)	Export Value Of MSMEs
2011	55.206.444	101.722.458	1.369.326	187.441,82
2012	56.534.592	107.657.509	1.451.460	166.626,50
2013	57.895.721	114.144.082	1.536.919	182.112,70
2014	58.943.772	128.850.942	1.670.662	191.442,32
2015	60.106.629	136.779.510	1.794.993	197.970,28
2016	61.100.715	138.231.124	1.800.859	198.726.512
2017	64.201.065	140.196.503	1.998.033	201.023.110

Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2018

II. CONCEPT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

The concept of social capital was first put forward by Coleman (1988) who defined it as aspects of the structure of interpersonal relationships that enable them to create new values. Coleman distinguishes between social capital, physical capital and human capital.According to World Bank (2005), social capital is not as simple as just the sum of the institutions formed by society, but it is also an adhesive and reinforcement that unites them together. Unlike human capital, which emphasizes everything to be more referring to individual dimensions, namely the power and expertise possessed by an individual, social capital emphasizes the potential of groups and patterns of relationships between individuals in a group and between groups with space for attention to dimensions social capital such as social networks, norms, values, and beliefs among people born to group members and become group norms.
Social capital includes institutions, relationships, attitudes and values that direct and mobilize interactions between people and contribute to social and economic development. Social capital can be a stimulant capital owned by a population to unlock other capital potentials such as human resources, physical resources, natural resources and financial resources (La Ola, 2011).

According to Lawang (2004), social capital refers to all the strengths of community social forces that are constructed by individuals or groups by referring to social structures which according to their judgment can achieve individual and / or group goals efficiently and effectively with other capital. The nature of social capital is the social relationship that is interwoven in the daily lives of citizens. Social relations reflect the results of social interactions in a relatively long time so as to produce networks, patterns of cooperation, social exchange, mutual trust, including values and norms that underlie social relations (Ibrahim, 2006).

Social capital can be an identification to measure economic performance. At the macro level the indicators are the emergence of trusts, civic norms and aspects of social capital as a basis for economic development (Knack and Keefer, 1997). The dimensions of social capital describe everything that makes communities allied to achieve common goals on the basis of togetherness, and in them are bound by values and norms that grow and are obeyed (Dasgupta and Serageldin, 1999).

Social capital has six dimensions, namely: 1) total membership; 2) the level of diversity of group members / organizations; 3) intensity of meetings; 4) level of decision making; 5) the level of contribution (money and energy); and 6) community orientation (Grootaert, 1998). Krishna and Uphoff (1999) distinguish social capital into two complementary dimensions, namely structural dimensions and cognitive dimensions. Both of these dimensions have general elements that encourage behavior to collaborate profitably.

Winter (2000) identifies social capital into six dimensions, namely: 1) habits (type of agreement: formal and informal); 2) shared goals (between institutions respect for respect); 3) relationships in the relationship of "bridging" (trust and reciprocity) mutually build together; 4) social capital as an intermediary (trust can build a system of closeness

between individuals); 5) the intensity of the relationship (the intensity of the relationship between individuals is wealth and multiple benefits in society); and 6) social location (establishing kinship relations) can build social capital resources. Haddad and Maluccio (2000) divide social capital into three dimensions, namely: 1) the level of household participation in the group; 2) group functions for households; and 3) the level of trust of households in the group.

Several studies on social capital in relation to various collective activities have been carried out. Ohama's (2001) research in Philippine Central Luzon found that collective work did not only alleviate the farming community from the poverty trap, but also succeeded in creating a social capital in the form of developing the people's organization "*Ugnayang Magsasakang San Siomon (UMSS)*". Several other cases in various Latin American and Caribbean countries, such as El Salvador, Jamaica, Venezuela, Columbia, Argentina, and Bolivia, show a correlation of social capital with a reduction in the number of poor people through a program named "Government, Business, and Civic Partnerships for Poverty Reduction (Fiszbein and Lowden, 1999).

Mackie's research (1998) concludes that the key to success of Chinese businessmen at the global level is caused by two factors, namely: (1) international trust in xinyong (trust) which serves as an adhesive that binds trade transactions; and (2) guanxi (personal relations) as a tool to reduce transaction costs in business carried out in various situations where legal protection for contract implementation is often unreliable. Xinyong and guanxi are dimensions of social capital, that is, the use of social capital is one of the keys to the success of Chinese businessmen on a global level.

Amin (2016) examines the role of social capital in poverty alleviation in the Betet Sub-District Pesantren District in Kediri Regency, finding that the characteristics of the social capital of the respondents included trust, networks, established values and norms, participation and pro-active actions. The existence of social capital contributes positively to the existence of poverty alleviation programs that emphasize community participation in various activities. Pranadji (2006) examined the strengthening of social capital for the empowerment of rural communities in the management of dry land agrosystems. Wafa (2003), in his research looked at how networks and norms as elements of social capital built in farmer groups are beneficial for increasing productivity of farmer groups "Mardi Utomo", by sharing information about the production process and cooperating in post-harvest sales to strengthen the position of members of farmer groups in dealing with buyers of agricultural products. Lubis (2002), highlights how the work of the element of social capital namely trust in an ethnic Chinese population, finds that trust among member members is a strong glue for better cooperation.

Several studies which examined the influence of the importance of social capital if developed in society, were carried out by Brata (2004) in Yogyakarta who found that social capital in the form of networks was beneficial in obtaining informal loans or assistance, when formal government assistance was very limited. This situation is in line with what was found by Bastelaer (2000), that the poorest members of society who do not have access to micro-credit facilities, make social networks an important element to fulfill their capital. Badaruddin's (2003) study of the fishing community found that one of the

factors causing the difficulty of traditional fishing communities and labor fishermen out of the poverty trap was the low or undeveloped social capital in the community. Hasbullah (2006) added, the basic problem that needs to be studied about the failure of programs and policies related to welfare so far, is careless in identifying the factors that determine the social capital of the community. Puspito (2016) who examined social capital in the Kuantan Brotherhood Society found that the existence of social capital in the community is one of the main components in mobilizing togetherness, solidarity and mutual trust and mutual benefit to achieve common goals.

Other studies include Pranadji (2006) on strengthening social capital for empowering rural communities in the management of dryland agroecosystems, Cahyono and Adhiatma (2012) on the role of social capital in improving the welfare of tobacco farmers in Wonosobo Regency. Witjaksono (2010) conducted a study of social capital in the dynamics of the development of the Waru Sidoarjo metal industry center, finding that in the economic context the development of social capital is a pillar of other forms of capital (physical, financial and human capital).

Thobias, et al. (2013) examined the effect of social capital on entrepreneurial behavior (a study of micro, small and medium enterprises in Kabaruan District, Talaud Islands Regency). Tohani, et al. (2015) conducted a study on the utilization of social capital in community entrepreneurship education: willingness in the vocational village education program concluded that the utilization of social capital could be carried out by the community. Social capital that is built and utilized by entrepreneurs (target groups) is manifested in productive relations with other individuals or organizations either because of friendship, brotherhood, business interests and regulations.

Sanatana et al. (2018) found that social capital has a direct and positive effect on the employment opportunities of farmers who are members of the simantri group in Bali, which means that better social capital from farmers who are members of the simantri group in Bali Province will provide higher employment opportunities for farmers are members of the simantri group. High social capital is demonstrated through the strong relationship between farmers and farmers still maintaining local wisdom in the social life of farmers. High employment opportunities are indicated by the giving of work in the form of giving responsibility for the maintenance of a cow in a combination of farmer groups (gapoktan).

III. SOCIAL CAPITAL AND SUSTAINABILITY of MSMEs

The development of MSMEs in Indonesia must be strategic and have a long-term impact because this refers to the growth of employment and improvement of regional and national economies (Nurhajatie, 2009). One factor that can improve the performance of MSMEs is social capital (Prestutti et al, 2016, Meflinda et al, 2018, Habersetzer et al, 2018).

Muslikah, et al (2018) examined the influence of entrepreneurial competencies, entrepreneurial strategies and social capital on sustainable competitive advantage with business performance (entrepreneurs) as intervening variables, finding that

entrepreneurial strategies and social capital have an influence on the performance of entrepreneurs with the concept of competitive advantage as an intervening variable. Social capital is closely related to the relationships between individuals, norms, and beliefs that facilitate coordination and mutually beneficial cooperation. The components of social capital should be utilized maximally by individual MSME actors, for example social networks are used by individuals to gain market, knowledge, cooperation and assistance with tools, capital and others, while trust is used by individuals to build commitment with other parties in order to maintain
cooperation already established.

Yuliarmi, et al (2015), examined the empowerment of the household craft industry for poverty alleviation in Bali Province (in terms of aspects of social capital and the role of customary institutions) found that social capital had no significant effect on the empowerment of SCE. Social capital is very important for craftsmen, but to be able to be empowered in conducting business activities is still very much in need of the role of other variables. The positive relationship between social capital and the empowerment of SCE means that there is a supportive relationship between perceptions of social capital indicators and perceptions of the existence of SCE.

Prasetyo and Harjanti (2013) examined the social capital of micro and small entrepreneurs (MSEs) in the informal sector and their relationship with business performance in the East Java region found that the dimensions of social capital were financial support, network support and moral support received by respondents in this case entrepreneurs small micro enterprises in the informal sector become one of the important factors in the sustainability of the MSEs being run. The social capital of UMK owners in the informal sector in the East Java region who are the respondents of the study has a relationship with business performance on several indicators including: education level indicators with customer targeting, and pricing, indicators of parental financial support, gender, and promotions carried out , as well as current products and discounts.

The role of social capital in the progress of business organizations is evidenced by the research findings, including Sozbilir (2018), finding that the interaction between elements of social capital can encourage creativity and efficiency of companies in Turkey. This finding supports previous empirical findings which state that social capital is an important organizational phenomenon affecting several dynamics and outcomes including corporate creativity. The findings of the role of social capital on the success of microenterprises are published by Aldecua, et all (2017), who conducted research on the local wine industry in Catalonia. Research with the case study design found that bonding and bridging as dimensions of social capital dimensions strengthened the interplay between wine entrepreneurs so as to increase innovation in production among wine entrepreneurs. The findings of Aldecua, et all (2017) support previous research conducted by Galbreath et al (2016) which states that social capital has been continuously related to competence and innovation of regional wine production.

Social capital contributing to the progress of MSMEs was also investigated in Thailand. Phuangrod, et all (2017) found that networks that are built between small and medium entrepreneurs can improve business performance. Net working is a network of

social interactions and personal relationships that are contained in human capital. The network forms social capital among entrepreneurs. The network helps drive business growth and business capabilities to survive small and medium entrepreneurs in the southern part of the Province of Thailand. Net working also results in entrepreneurs getting information earlier than competitors, so the company has an advantage in competing.

IV. CONCLUSION

MSMEs are the backbone of the economy in Indonesia. The role of MSMEs in the economy has been found in several countries. The role shown by MSMEs includes absorbing labor and contributing to foreign exchange for the country. The government has given attention to MSMEs in order to maintain the sustainability of MSMEs and encourage their growth. Some research on factors that influence the development and performance of MSMEs found that social capital is one of the drivers of improving MSME performance.

Social capital is a combination of norms, mutual cooperation attitudes and networks which are intangible assets which are actual and potential resources. The existence of social capital in an institution was found to play a role in increasing the quantity and quality of output from the institution. Several studies on the role of social capital for improving institutional performance are carried out in various countries including Indonesia, in various sectors including the agriculture, forestry and business sectors. The findings of the researchers stated that networks and norms were able to alleviate the poverty of farmers, in the field of business social capital was found to be able to increase entrepreneurial spirit.

The importance of social capital for MSMEs is a research finding that states that there is a positive relationship between social capital and the empowerment of SCEs, the dimensions of social capital namely financial support, network support, and moral support received by small micro entrepreneurs in the informal sector become an important factor in the sustainability of MSEs run. Researchers from Turkey, Thailand, China and Catalonia also found that network bonding and bridging were able to enhance the creativity and innovation of products of small and medium entrepreneurs.

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FORMS OF TOLERANCE RELIGION ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY IN THE DISTRICT PUGER JEMBER INDONESIA

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Abstract

Village Kasiyan Eastern District of Puger Jember there is the phenomenon of life that society of which there are two religions in society which social interaction so that it appears an interpersonal communication between followers of Islam and Christianity, so there was a meeting between the followers of Islam with adherents of Christianity, namely within the scope of the existing church life disekitaran East Kasiyan village. Communication tradition born between followers of Islam with tolerance of Christians have a strong enough compared to other areas. This type of research is qualitative descriptive study, with research data collection techniques include: observation, interview and documentation study. From this research we found are: 1. Forms - forms of communication inter-religious traditions of Islam and Christianity which include: Christmas, the feast of Eid, death, trade, entrepreneurship, community service, wedding receptions, community organizations; 2. The hanbatan - communication barriers in inter-religious tradition of Islam and Christianity includes language used, differences in population size, and the presence of the conflict; 3. The role of religious leaders includes religious rites, religious leaders in their policy, the role of religious leaders are role models within tolerances, and as a mediator between religious communities.

Keywords: Tolerance Religion, Islam, Christianity, Puger Jember

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Forms Of Tolerance Religion Islam And Christianity
In The District Puger Jember Indonesia

I. INTRODUCTION

Village Kasiyan East is one village in District Puger that have places of worship such as a mosque and a church, compared to Other villages in the district Puger Jember district, Christians and Muslims live side by side in an environment that will bring up a tradition that will be established as a form of tolerance between followers religious harmony.

Islam and Christianity in the village of East Kasiyan, communication and interaction so that there are many differences in how to communicate so that will give birth to the tradition of communication. While they live in an environment, which is every time, and every time to meet and greet each other, and live righteously brother. This is why researchers are interested in examining these problems in a scientific paper, entitled "Communication Between Personal Between Adherent Islam And Christianity (Study Fonomenologi Tradition Communication between Islam to Christianity around the Pentecostal Church Village Kasiyan Eastern District of Puger Jember).

In this study, the authors had to determine the focus of the research, that research is not biased and to limit the research study. The focus of this study is the tradition of communication between Islam with Christianity in Communities around the Pentecostal Church Village East Kasiyan Puger District of Jember.

II. METHOD

This study uses descriptive qualitative method with phenomenological approach. The method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words or of those of behaviors that can be observed, this approach is directed at the background and the individual in a holistic (whole) according to Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong, 1995: 3). While the descriptive method aims to describe systematically the facts or specific population characteristics factually and accurately, Issac and Michael (Rachmat, 1991: 22).

Descriptive study only describes a situation or event, through survey research Issac and Michael (in Rahkmat, 1991: 22) or an observational study Wool (in Rahkmat, 1991: 23). This type of research aims to find out something that is becoming a habit as a unified whole (holistic) and is not bound by the hypothesis particular through direct observation, which in this study, the researchers interact directly with the subject to be studied and makes it easy to find problems and sensitive to the phenomena occurring in the research object Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong, 1995: 3).

In a study requires data collection techniques in order in to the data relevant to the research, and in research requires secondary data and primary data. Primary data is data obtained by collecting a variety of information from informants and melaluui observation. Primary data in this study is about how to communicate to interact both verbally and nonverbally. Secondary data is supporting data in a study and in this study is a secondary data documents and publications of the same study is about communication tradition. The data collection techniques in this study are:

In this study, researchers conducted a non-participant observation (observation does not participate) That observers make observations and to listen carefully as possible

to the smallest. Bogdan (Moleong, 1995: 117) defined as research that is characterized by social interaction that takes a long time between researcher and subject in the subject of the environment, and for the data in the form of field notes collected systematically and apply without interruption.

In this study, using interviews with the general directions interview is an interview that require researchers made the framework and outline the main points stated in the interview process. The preparation of these points do research before the interview was conducted, subjects were made tridak need to be asked in sequence. Hint hint interview only contains an outline of the process and content of the interview tenteng to keep the items to be covered entirely Patton question.

In interviews, role to gain the cooperation with the informant is very important, given the informants need an explanation of the intent and purpose of the study and the informant has the right to not be willing to become informants before the interviews done. Then the researchers first asked the informant's willingness to conduct interviews. In interviewing researchers use traditional records and recording equipment to help smooth in the interview process.

III. DISCUSSANT

Picture of the Islamic Society of East Kasiyan village

East Kasiyan society, various trusts since the time of our ancestors are believed to still be preserved, in the village of East Kasiyan public has confidence that may be unique to other communities but for the Islamic community itself it is a belief that was very thick. Among the livelihood of the Islamic community is the tolerance given to the people - people of different faiths to the environment Pentecostal churches. A wonderful change and feels have particular value is closely related to the cooperation undertaken and the role given by the society.

Included in the adab speak in everyday life by spreading the greeting. Speech was included is a form of respect for the Muslims against fellow Muslims. The rule - the rule is that a human greeting tribute not lazy to start when they meet, the younger greet the old, slightly shook a lot and passing on to greet the sitting.

On the other hand, the Islamic tradition also consider norms - norms that exist within the village community as one of the East Kasiyan pngambilan rule decisions on things - things that are considered to change attitudes and behavior society. The above description is an idealization, if not able to achieve approach criteria. The tradition is ingrained in Islamic societies themselves.

Christian Community Overview Village East Kasiyan

Church is a place for Christians to meet and communicate with God. In connection with this, a place of worship as well as a bridge or interface between God and human beings in general or the world (including, faiths or other beliefs, customs, culture and traditions in general). In addition, in particular, also be a place where people express themselves or faith, greet each other, hear and answer, give and take. Thus, the meaning and function of theological or divine (ie the presence of God and His relationship to the

people) and the sociological humanity that is as an organization or organism containing the believers.

In a later development, there are positions that are no longer used, such as the prophets and apostles, and replaced by the new positions that more will be found, such as bishops, presbyters / elders and deacons / syamas. Penatuan and deacons are distinguished by their respective functions. East Kasiyan rural communities who are Christians partly responsible for education, teaching or preaching and church management, while on duty deacon to serve the congregation concerning the needs of social-psychological-spiritual or material. In addition to stewardship, which needs to be regulated in religion is a system of stewardship and teachings. This is to give a clear and precise grip to the religion of what is understood by his people about the mechanism of action or organization and the principal teachings of the faith.

The dynamics of life is determined by the place or location (with effect elements of cultural, social, political and tolerance with other people) and internal conditions of citizens (with a background in social, economic and specific education). We know the religion with certain ethnic backgrounds and national or public. In a smaller scope, in a group, we also found the existence of diverse backgrounds, thoughts and wishes and expressions of self respective citizens. For the sake of the effectiveness of life, forms of value carried in each of the elements of society as well as individual citizens will certainly be different from one another.

Inter-Personal Communication between Adherent Islamic and Christian village of East Kasiyan

The meeting between religious groups and Muslims in villages Kasiyan Christian East, precisely citizens Krajan I because there is a an interaction performed by the Pentecostal church community around the many communications made by either of the two religions of Islam and Christianity. that the communication that occurs between Islam and Christianity can lead to a cooperation among religions can build a wheel of life interdependence with one another even though in one village there is a different religion, a positive response in the presence of religious tolerance within the scope of the community.

Tradition-shape form of communication between religious communities subdistrict East villages Puger Kasiyan Jember

1. **Christmas**

Christmas is a feast of the Christian faith, which is celebrated as the birthday of Jesus Christ the Savior has a special meaning. Can be called Christmas is a marvelous mystery exchange. God in a splendor, purity and power Swapping himself with simplicity and even poverty and humiliation. Jesus came into the world in poverty a cage, in a family that was not rich, the simple shepherds are the first witnesses to this incident. In this poverty heaven's glory shines forth. Till now the Christians in the village of East Kasiyan perform a service at the church on Christmas Day and ceaselessly sing the glory of the night of Jesus' birth.

In the Christian tradition there Kasiyan didesa East very closely intertwined with Muslims in religious celebrations. Muslims in terms of tolerance is very large and has a large stake in maintaining religious harmony that exists in villages Kasiyan East. As an activity of a different religion Muslim community highly values the - social values that exist and must be addressed with a heart gracefully. And as a concern of Christians to citizens or residents about the underprivileged.

This is where the meaning of Christmas needs to direapresiasi again. Christmas needs to be seen in a wider perspective, not just extravagance. In the discourse of this kind, the most important is the solidarity spirit of Christmas. This solidarity could take a variety of forms, such as various costs incurred were used to help those who fall into the category live below the poverty line. Being Christmas charity action can vary, for example, social action into a nursing home who were Kasiyan village, or other places that are in need of assistance.

2. **Eid Al-Fitr**

Eid is one of the great days of Islam, the implementation of Eid mentioned recline on the orders of the Prophet Muhammad, so in terms of Eid sharʾī has rules that must be run by Muslims as a form of worship to God, Eid sharʾī implementation guidance that the two rak'ah prayers in the morning, dressed in new clothes, bertakbiran, stay in touch to fellow Muslims for mutual apology.

Although the terms of the syariI already have clear guidance, Muslims regard the day as a very special day so that the celebration of Eid collaborate with the various traditions of Muslims in the world, so it appears the characteristics of each place. One concrete example is Muslims in Indonesia, the celebration of Eid is not just pure Islamic guidance in the sense that there is a tradition of collaboration with existing traditions such as East Kasiyan village. Disisipkanya Javanese tradition with its own peculiarities terdapatan namely the provision of mutual tolerance that great co-religionists.

Tolerance is also given by one of the people who are Christians moment Eid. Mutual respect for the various forms of social life that social environment. Christians give a form of expression against Muslims who celebrate the feast with the provision of holiday greetings. There is definitely not social restrictions undertaken by religious communities.

3. **Dead**

Deadis the end of life, the absence of life on tunuh human organism. All living creatures in the world will eventually die permanently, whether due to natural causes such as illness or due to unnatural causes such as accidents. Death is something that is difficult to understand, once so prevalent. Mankind is already very familiar with death as he is well familiar with life. Death and life are two things that kept dipergilirkan. The tradition of religious communities will be different - different in the rituals of death. In public life there was clear respect for the attitude and respect every form and the existing social order.

4. **Trading**

Man and society is a communication component that cooperation. The emergence of inter-religious communication in the form of cooperation between Christian and Muslim communities raises trading activity East Kasiyan village nature of consciousness each - each religion. Trade cooperation is not limited to things - things concerning the life of each -masing environment but extends beyond the environment. This means that they cooperate mutually beneficial to run the wheel of life and meet the needs of day - day. Trade life in this village is very complex and varies with the linkage of trade relations.

5. **Entrepreneurial**

In the teachings of the Islamic religion orders of worship not only individual but also social, is a concrete example of the prayers, endowments and so on, as well as Christianity. The point is that God gives examples to provide guidance so that humans can not survive without the need of help from others. Thus the religious aspects are also taken into consideration in establishing social relations to the problems business, even more so to sign in to interfaith.

Religious demands also indispensable as a human responsibility to the Creator. Culturally social relations to the level of interfaith especially rural environment of Eastern Kasiyan seem strange to a specific community, coupled with orthodox understandings of religious teachings.

6. **Following Events Job Activity**

Most people Kasiyan East both in Krajan I and Krajan II, taking the time to participate and get involved in activities organized by RT, although sometimes the residents Christians can not participate in total but residents Christians still took to participate.

7. **Wedding reception**

As one of the glorious worship position, following married procession which precedes or later also have signs that have been outlined by religion. Marriage is a spiritual bond between a man born to a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a family (household) who are happy and everlasting based on God. The majority of villagers Kasiyan East is Islam and the minority is Christian, but the citizens and residents of the Christian musli always live in harmony,

8. **Community organizations**

Market Forum was established as a vehicle or container East Kasiyan village communities, this organization is to glue the relationship between people in the structuring and development. With terbetuknya such communication forum is expected to become a bridge of communication between religious communities of interest sector marketing fields. There is another important aspect in the field of market forum is how to establish a good market management system to enable the partnership. Christians and Muslims is equal - equally involved in the establishment of this market forum every

citizen has a right and kuajiban to establish partnerships and religious harmony existing East Kasiyan village.

Barriers - barriers in the tradition of inter-religious communication in the village of East Kasiyan subdistrict Puger kabupatn Jember

Ttradisi inter-religious communication between followers of Islam and Christianity agam pose a barrier. The barriers that dilami are as follows:

1. Language

Among the symbols, language is a symbol of the most complicated, delicate and growing. Under the collective agreement can make a symbol for some other things. Languages diverse areas of the country in accordance with their respective areas. So is the second language of religion, residents are Muslims using Java and Madura language in communicating because masyarkatnya mixture of different tribes. Similarly, the Christian citizens more use different communication languages, namely Chinese language Indonesian partly because his people there are Chinese communities.

In the language of Muslim societies and communities Kisten, each language has its own level, Javanese and Indonesian commonly used in daily conversation in the village of East Kasiyan included in the two villages. Depth of each scolds used if they communicate with older age. If communicating with their children the habit of using language of Indonesia, with the aim that the children used to communicate with the language of unity. With advances in technology will allow anyone to meet with people of different cultures, and therefore to anticipate the parents taught from an early age does not rule out the language of unity with regional languages.

1. **Differences in the number of population**

East Kasiyan rural communities generally are followers of Islam. There are indications of communication is dominated by a particular religion. How religion and Islamic community has a mindset of domination and little influenced way of communicating that is created in the community. But only in the regions - regions that communication is not balanced. Examples of how Christians when seeing the surprising then unconsciously say, 'God this phenomenon sometimes we encounter when we communicate. Related to this there is a mirror that is somewhat disturbing to Christians that adnya call to prayer is sometimes too hard. But the Muslim side of things as it is part of the Islamic religion and is part of the Islamic syi'ar.

The existence of interactions between religious communities Muslims and Christians formed a community receives, generally the pattern of life based on the dominance of Muslims. Associated with it, because the original is unusual in a loud voice that might be disturbing, but so accustomed to living in one komuniasi.

2. **Conflict Happens Inside their Different Peoples Religion**

Communication is something that happens in real life - day in rural East Kasiyan kecamata Puger Jember. The conflict between Muslims and Christians do not appears directly, usually the conflict is only a fight between teenagers, neighbors, and just be

normal. There is little resemblance conflict with the competition that is equal - equally focused on achieving the goal. In the competition to focus on the purpose and interaction in accordance with the rules and procedures that can be formulated and tend to be more beneficial for each - each religious group.

In the conflict the focus is hostility, destruction and weakening the power or the ability of a society that different religions, so that means less clean can be used to achieve the goal. Conflict in achieving victory instead focus on reducing the number of followers of other religions, while the focus was not on the reduction of competition of other people.

IV. CONCLUSION

The findings - findings of this study indicate that the tradition of communication between Islam and Christianity East Kasiyan sub-district villages in Jember district Puger highlighted by various forms of the views, attitudes and behaviors of communication according to the characteristics of rural communities Kasiyan East. Through the process of communication, attitudes and actions between Islam and Christianity emerge and handles communications in accordance with the tradition of traits - traits that society.

The tradition of such communications can be found through the forms keep the tradition of togetherness and kegotongroyongan like Christmas, Eid, death, trade, entrepreneurship, community service, wedding receptions, and community organizations. -Hambatan existing barriers as well as the languages, different numbers of population, persona, presence of religious conflict. The indispensable role that leaders in religious rituals, in their policy, gave the example, exemplary in tolerance, and as a mediator between religious communities.

This study demonstrates a cooperative relationship quite closely related to the religious traditions of the rural sub-district East Kasiyan Puger Jember district.

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3

Cultural Resilience

WOMEN'S PERCEPTION IN THE CULTURE OF CHOOSING ORGANIC FOOD
(Case Study of Jember District Housewives)

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Abstract

Organic food is an important presence at this time. The amount of influence of chemicals on food causes many negative effects on the human body. It is interesting to examine the perceptions of women (housewives) in choosing organic food, because in the hands of women more engaged in food every day. Research location in Sumbersari sub-district. The research method uses qualitative methods, with in-depth interviews as data collection techniques and the sampling technique uses purposive sampling. The theory used uses the Theory of S-O-R (Stimulus Response Organism). The results showed that the perception of women in the Dasa Wisma group in Sumbersari Jember Subdistrict had not yet understood optimally about organic food, so intense information was needed for them.
Keywords: Perception, culture, Organic food

I. Introduction

The existence of organic food in meeting primary human needs is very important, this is because organic food is food grown and stored without artificial fertilizers, artificial pesticides, as well as preserving substances, coloring agents or flavorings, including animal meat that is maintained without chemical drugs. Which is classified as organic food is the purest food, planted or produced without the help of chemicals. The word "organic" is a sign of a commitment to agriculture that is as little as possible disturbing the environment.Research shows that organically grown fruits, vegetables and nuts contain more nutrients, including vitamin C, iron, magnesium and phosphorus, and contain very little nitrate and pesticide deposits compared to plants grown using synthetic pesticides and fertilizers. Organically raised cows also contain the same beneficial substances. People who consume it will get healthier, because the food contains more nutrients, and less substances that endanger health.

Perception is a process that occurs in individuals who start a stimulus. This stimulus is organized and interpreted which is influenced by the individual's background to the object. Similarly, what happens to every woman in perceiving organic food. Reasons for choosing women, especially housewives, because every day they mostly process food for their families.Based on what is described above, the author is interested in researching with the title: Women's perceptions in choosing an organic food culture

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. The S-O-R Theory (Stimulus-Organisms-Responses)

This theory includes the components of attitude, opinion, behavior, cognition, affection, and konasi. According to the stimulus response the effect that is generated is a special reaction so that one can expect and estimate the suitability between the message and the communication reaction. The elements of this model are:

a) Message (Stimulus)

The message conveyed by the communicator to the communicant. The message delivered can be a sign or symbol. Symbols or signs can be described as emoticons.

b) Communism (Organism)

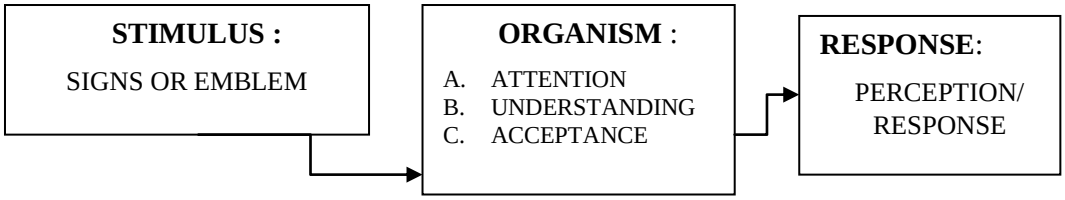
Is the state of the communicant when receiving a message. The message conveyed by the communicator is received as information, and the communicant will pay attention and observe the information conveyed by the communicator that means the communicant will pay attention to every message that is conveyed through a sign or symbol. Furthermore, the communicant tries to interpret and understand each message conveyed by the communicator.

c) Effects (Response)

Is the impact of communication in the form of opinions or responses. Opinion or response arises when the message has been received by the communicant.

Picture 1

Stimulus-Organism-Response Theory



Source : Effendy,2001:46)

This theory shows communication as a very simple reaction process. When a message in the form of a sign or symbol is conveyed to the communicant, the communicant directly through his five senses understands and interprets the meaning of the symbol he receives, after the interpretation process comes the response or response conveyed by the communicant verbally or nonverbally.

According to Effendy (2001: 47), explained that "individuals as members of the mass media target audience selectively pay attention to messages, especially if they are related to their interests. The effect of social media on audiences is not the same but diverse. This is because individually different from each other in their mental structure. According to this theory, the effect caused is a special reaction to the stimulus, so that one can expect and estimate the suitability of the message and the reaction of the communicant. This theory also explains the effects that occur on the recipient as a result of communication. The impact or influence that occurs is a certain reaction from certain stimuli. Thus, the size of the influence and in what form the influence occurs, depends on the content and presentation of the stimulus. After the communicant receives a message in the form of a sign or symbol and interpret through the five senses. Then comes an opinion or reaction in the form of an attitude from within the communicant and a statement that comes out of the communicant.

2. Organic food

According to Mckeith (2009: 157) organic food is food that is free of chemicals. Organic food is planted in soil that is not sprayed with chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Organic food ingredients are all foodstuffs produced with as little or as free from the elements. chemical elements in the form of fertilizers, pesticides, hormones, and drugs. Organic food uses only local seeds, and only uses fertilizers from nature in the form of animal waste and compost.

Organic food must also meet specified international requirements, for example not containing GMO seeds (genetically modified organisms) and not utilizing irradiation technology to preserve products. Thus, all production processes are carried out naturally (as minimum as possible using external inputs), starting from the cultivation aspect to the processing method (from the farm to the table).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The approach in this study is descriptive analytic. Research using qualitative methods that generally depart from the question why or how. The location is in Jember Regency. Especially for housewives in Jember Regency. The reason for choosing this location is because there are many women who still have traditional mindset in choosing organic food. Research preparations are: (1) identifying previous research related to the problems to be studied, (2) identifying data sources, (3) finding documents relating to the theme of the research, (4) managing research permits. The implementation of this research was carried out with the following steps: (1) contacting the resource person, (2) comparing with previous research data, (3) identifying the roles carried out by resource persons in the legislative process. Data Collection Method Data in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is collected through in-depth interview methods, while secondary data is collected through document studies which include data from Jember District archives and other supporting documents.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

Organic food is increasingly becoming a lifestyle choice today, because more and more people know the benefits, especially for long-term health. Some of the opinions of mothers about sources of information about organic food are as follows:

The opinion of Ms. Ani (45) about information about organic food is as follows:

> I know about organic food, I usually know it from YouTube. Nowadays, it's been developed so it's easy to get information, it's the term now, it's just that I think it's still difficult to get it. The easiest is probably in a natural village ... (Interview, 9 May 2019)

From the opinion delivered by Mrs. Ani, it can be concluded that the informants knew about the existence of organic food, and knew it from the current media. The development of social media when it can make it easier for housewives to get information quickly and cheaply. Included in obtaining information about organic food. For Ms. Ani, knowing about organic food is a food that does not contain chemicals and is currently not using organic food, one of the reasons is because it is expensive.

Another opinion conveyed by Ms. Tija (40 years) was her opinion as follows:

> "I don't know about organic food, only what I know is green vegetables that grow in unspoiled villages and not in the city. Organic food if available easily is okay. And when it is easy to get it. What I understand is that organic food is natural food (Interview, Ms. Tija, May 9, 2019)

Ignorance of informants about organic food illustrates that not all housewives. This is because information about organic food is still not received. The opinions conveyed by other housewives as delivered by Ms. Rio (40 years) are as follows:

> "I know about organic food from my own experience, because this food is found in many villages, in my opinion organic food is very useful for health and is very easy to obtain, especially in the village, if in the city it is difficult. If organic food is easily obtained, I will try it continuously. ”(Interview, Ms. Rio on 9 May 2019).

From the opinion expressed by Ms. Rio above, it can be concluded that knowing organic food is derived from her own experience in looking at various foods. Many organic foods are obtained in the village. Even though not everything from the village has organic food. Other opinions conveyed by Ms. Iim (30 years)

> "I know about organic food, which is organic food that does not contain chemicals, I get this information from the internet and talk to people around, I often use it myself because I have planted it around my house because it is good for health. So in my opinion it is easy to get because I plant it myself which does not add chemicals, because chemicals are very harmful to the body " (interview, May 10, 2019)

From the opinions expressed by Ibu Iim, it can be concluded that most housewives know about organic food, and because they have planted it themselves for a long time, it is not difficult to obtain it. But not all mothers have enough land to plant vegetables and other food ingredients. Organic food is not only in its finished form, but starts from planting it, seeds and maintaining it all without chemical drugs.

Opinion conveyed by Ms. Rina ((42 years)

> "In organic food, in my opinion, foods that do not contain chemicals and pesticides, I know this organic food from print and electronic media such as television as well as interpersonal communication at the usual shopping place.

> There are some of these foods which are still ingredients and some are in the form of processed food. In my opinion, it is still difficult to obtain because it is not always available both in traditional and modern markets. Another obstacle is also the price, usually organic food is more expensive than non-organic ones "(Interview, with Ms. Rina on 10 May 2019)

Opinion of Mrs. Fitri (35 years):

> "I think organic food is a food that has little pesticide and a little preservative, in my opinion, this food usually starts from the ingredients and the processing does not contain pesticide ingredients, it becomes really natural, it's just because it's natural, the color is less attractive, long lasting , and not bright so it is less desirable "(interview dated, 10 May 2019)

From what mrs. Fitri conveyed, mrs. Fitri's understanding was good enough, but because she returned to her family members' appetite, Ibi Fitri herself, her husband and children preferred the non-organic food.

From the results of several interviews, it can be concluded that most of the informants knew about organic food information from media consisting of YouTube, the internet, newspapers and television. And there is also communication between people. This indicates that the role of the media is quite good for the community. They are media literate. It's just that the availability of organic food is still lacking, they prefer non-organic. In addition, from the process of seedling, maintenance and processing, organic food takes a long time to influence the price. The price of organic food is more expensive than non-organic. This fact should encourage people to be more encouraged to plant food especially those consumed daily even though they do not have enough land, now they can use polyback or hydroponics.

V. CONCLUSION

Information about organic food obtained from housewives is from the media, the media in his theory include print media and electronic media. Household mothers get more from electronic media, namely through social media such as YouTube, internet, instagram, twitter, and others. -other. The development of technology and information encourages people to use supporting communication tools in their daily lives, including accessing information. Organic food information was also obtained from social media, which now has more choices such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, and so on, and some of them are obtained through communication between people.

The perception of housewives about organic food from all informants was only one who did not know about other organic foods that they already knew, they understood that foodstuffs containing chemicals and pesticides had a negative impact on health. Organic food is the choice of housewives if available easily and at affordable prices. They assume that organic food comes from the village and is still natural. When in the city, in addition to the lack of land to grow their own, they consider that in the city there are many non-organic foods. Actually organic food has been obtained everywhere. The lack of understanding of organic food is the cause.

Perceptions about organic food have been very good in the community, they hope that with affordable prices and easy access to organic food it is desirable.

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COMMUNITY TRANSACTIONS AND MEDIA TOWARDS GOOD GOVERNANCE

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Abstract:
Society and the media have a significant role to realize the cleant governor as a characteristic of modern society. The media can provide an open flow of information from the public to all parties who are members of a political system. The flow of information from the public is the raw material for making policies in a country and the media acts as a tool to shape public opinion. It is no exaggeration that open communication is fresh blood that will provide power to realize good governance.
Keywords: Community Transactions, Media

INTRODUCTION

Social Transaction

Life in the world in general is not completely free, all require sacrifice. Someone will do an action in the hope of getting a more pleasant reward whether it is in the form of physical or non-physical rewards. That is life that cannot be separated from human efforts to meet the needs that ultimately affect behavior.The theory of social exchange developed by George C. Homan believes that the structure of development does not apply mechanically as a machine (Zeitlin, Irving M, 1998: 93) but is bridged by human behavior. In existing social structures one cannot describe institutions solely through relationships with other institutions. Malinowski illustrates that institutions not only connect with one another, but also connect the individual needs of members of the community (Zeitlin, Irving M, 1998: 93).The act of social behavior intended by Homans is an action relating to a will that results in a reward and punishment from others. George C. Homan in his book Social Behavior, Its Elementary Form: "Everyone has self-esteem, if you give benefits to others then other people will also benefit you. Position leads to responsibility, who hates, he will get the reward ... and so on (Zeitlin, Irving M, 1998: 96).

Social exchange theory provides basic assumptions that social behavior is a series of exchanges as a result of social relations. Sprecher (1998) conveys:1. Individuals try to maximize their rewards and minimize their costs. When individuals receive rewards from others, they feel appreciation.2. Attached to the concept itself involves the first two concepts of selfishness that encourage individuals to act in accordance with the perceptions and projections regarding the benefits and costs of the relationship with a

potential exchange or exchange of sources .3. Next is interdependence refers to the level at which a person's results depend on others (Budyatna, Muhammad, 2015: 364).

Reward-based social exchange is different from economic-based exchange. Economic exchange specifically includes legal obligations, while social exchange depends on trust and goodwill (Budyatna, Muhammad, 2015: 364). Voluntary social exchanges do not involve coercion of rights and obligations. Economic exchange requires an exact breakdown of the rewards and costs from both parties, whereas social exchange leaves benefits and costs open.

Social Exchange model

This model views interpersonal relations as a trade transaction. People relate to other people because they expect something to make ends meet. Thilbault and Kelly the two leaders of this model concluded that the social exchange model was as follows:

"The basic assumption underlying our entire analysis is that each individual voluntarily enters and lives in a social relationship only as long as the relationship is satisfactory in terms of rewards and costs." Rewards, costs, profits and the level of comparison are the four main concepts in this theory (Rachmat, Jalaluddin, 1998: 121).

Reward is any consequence that is considered beneficial that someone gets from a relationship. The reward can be in the form of money, social acceptance, or support for the value it holds.

Jalaluddin Rachmat continues that the value of a reward varies from one person to another, and the value between one time and another is different. For the rich it may be that social acceptance, appreciation and confirmation are more valuable than material rewards. Conversely for poor people interpersonal relationships that can solve economic difficulties are more valuable than the rewards that are social acceptance and knowledge. The affairs of basic needs determine the reward valuation.

Costs are fees that must be paid in a social exchange. These costs can take the form of time, effort, conflict, anxiety and collapse of self-esteem and other conditions that can deplete an individual's source of wealth or can cause unpleasant effects. As with rewards, the costs change according to the time and people involved in them.

Reward calculations are results or rewards minus costs. Jalaluddin Rachmat continues if someone feels in an interpersonal relationship does not produce a long time then someone will look for another relationship. When friends with people who are stingy and stupid, it only helps a lot and does not get profit or profit. Homan said that there is no exchange that takes place if the two parties are not mutually beneficial (Zeitlin, Irving M, 1998: 93). Relationships like this according to the theory of social exchange will not last long then crack and even break up. Eventually it will be replaced by a more profitable relationship.

Jalaludin Rachmat continued that the level of comparison shows the standard size or which is used as criteria in assessing the relationship of individuals at the present time that much depends on past experience. If the past has experienced satisfying interpersonal relationships, it will assess the current relationship lower. A girl who has had very good interpersonal communication in the past with her boarding friend, so if now dealing with a new boarding friend is less satisfying, she will judge her relationship to be lower. Then

Muhammdyad Budyatna mentions that the degree to which a person's results depend on others (Budyatna, Muhammad, 2015: 364).

Furthermore exchange theory connects the amount of reward with aspects of justice. According to Homan that:

"... justice in social behavior is characterized by a fundamental rule that every person involved in the exchange expects a proportional reward for his costs, he expects that the greater the reward the greater the cost, thus the reward network or the profit of each human must be proportionate to the investment. The greater the investment he gives, the greater the benefits (Zeitlin, Irving M, 1998: 103). "

If the sense of justice is not achieved Homan said emotional behavior or anger will occur. When justice fails not only shows anger but avoids activities that cause them to be in an unfavorable condition. A fair exchange according to Homan is an exchange that is mutually beneficial or seen as mutually beneficial to both parties and that justice is relative and subjective (Zeitlin, Irving M, 1998: 100-101).

Homan in The Fondamental Social Process then relates to power that if two or more individuals enter an exchange relationship, and one of them is able to change the behavior of others according to their wishes, then we can say that the person has more power over others (Zeitlin, Irving M, 1998: 113). Homan assumes that the first party and the second party

Social Media

Every communication behavior will always involve communicators, messages, channels, audiences and feedback (feedback), while the effect is the result or result of the communication process. Communication behavior is not merely flowing without a definite purpose but actually has a goal from the small to the big from the unintentional to the planned. Smiling with friends is not just about smiling but also wants to maintain the harmony of relationships.

The community will rise up its power to participate in every activity if the community has the hope and opinion that what is done gets a balanced outcome with the sacrifice. Social media has been facilitating and bridging the steps of the community with various information technology-based services. During this time there has been a very large shift from journalism based on an institution towards community participation at large. Information technology has made it easy for anyone to be involved in the process of finding news to investigation.

When approached to the information processing system, the discussion process actually involved the community massively. Community participation in the information processing process is a huge reward for anyone involved in it. The reward is very possible for people to discuss, be creative to freely process information freely. Previously the truth was only owned by who owns the media and who has financial sufficiency, but now at any time, anywhere and anyone can be involved in the information processing. Depending on the will and mastery of information technology.

The message conveyed by the public became diverse starting in the form of writing, photos to videos. Freedom to collect information is a form of social exchange that provides positive energy to the community. The form of rewards or gifts are not

necessarily in the form of material but can also be expressive. This form is actually a very significant form of learning, especially when viewed from the theory of the need for inclusion is a very expensive fee.

Rewards or prizes trigger community involvement to improve the quality of the message they present. No wonder almost all people who are "literate" technology with the sacrifice of time and the media continue to strive to pursue and have in order to pursue the quality of messages, especially in the form of better pictures and videos. Communication media such as cell phones are now the hallmarks of modern society. Previously, one person's parameters of breadth of insight could be seen from the media that were read whether local, regional, national to international levels. If what Time magazine reads, the insights started are global, but they do not apply at this time. Anyone can hunt for messages or information across the continent via the internet.

A very valuable social and community exchange is if the message delivered has a significant impact. Community involvement in various cases has proven that large-scale problem disclosure starts from the role of the small-scale community. This is the most meaningful social exchange for society in general. When likened to the exchange it is the first champion or gold medal in a sports event. The reward is able to generate great power to realize good governance towards a better order.

One thing that cannot be forgotten is when the media is able to popularize the various results of policies that have been taken by the political system in a country. This feedback is the raw material that must be provided by the mass media so that the community is able to process data into information. A broad, open and balanced picture is needed so that the community can process it properly and accurately. During this atmosphere has occurred, the mass media has done much to serve the needs of the community to be involved in the decision making process.

Agenda

Freedom of expression in many countries as a basis for the cleant governor has been wide open. Only often this openness often causes haste in packaging messages. The events are still incomplete and in the hereafter but are rushed to be broadcast by the media. There is even a tendency for the media to roll hot balls to the public. Openness can also cause public apathy, because the agenda setting theory in communication is often applied. Low value news is the main agenda that is excessive. So there is an element of omission from the community, let the mass media get busy with itself, we are not related to the mass media. Who is wrong, of course, the mass media.

The magnitude of the role of the community supported by social media at least must also be supported by the ability of the political system to process information into a policy that supports the efforts of the cleaver gavernet. Often the political system is not adaptive to the dynamics of information that develops, the system is a lot of struggling with the interests of representative institutions and also the government. The mass media becomes very necessary to collaborate with pressure groups to push information into an input for the political system as a fuel for the operation of a system. Now the community and the media should work together in a balanced manner so that social exchange is balanced and can encourage the realization of good governance.

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THE LANGUAGE MANNERS TOWARD OUR PARENTS

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Abstract

Indonesia is a set of islands those are inhabited by many tribes. The set of these islands is called as "*Nusantara*". Because of inhabited by many tribes, this "*Nusantara*" has so many cultures, languages, or even manners. Manners is something interested to discuss, because it has unique elements which make it exist in the society. The discussion is setting on the three different manners, they are English, Indonesian and Javanese, because they existed in the society, because they has their own way on interpreting it. The english manners,almost similar to the other manners of the other countries in Europe which has a simple way to express it. The biggest influences is coming from the rules which are used by the government. When the government is a kingdom, it will adjust the manners itself to the rules decided by their own kingdom. It also happens to the government in the form of presidential. There are several things distinguish on applying these manners. All of these happen because of the difersity of the influences of the country. They are because of the systems those are used in the kingdom or presidential countries. All of these rules are made by each country, government or society in order to build a characteristic on their own culture. The building of this culture characteristic participates on building the educational culture for each community. In order to build the this educational culture, it is important to reflect on their daily life of the society.

Keywords: Culture, Language, Manners

I. Introduction

Indonesia is a big country which has a big number of islands and tribes those have their own language which are different among one to others. The Indonesian existence come from the small kingdoms before merging become one new country whose name is Indonesia, finally.

Indonesia is a set of islands those are inhabited by many tribes. That's why the country has another nickname whose name is "*Nusantara*" or we call it as archipelago. The archipelago streches from Sabang to Merauke.

Because of the diversity of the tribes, this *Nusantara* has so many cultures and languages, which are also merging into a unition language, which is called as "*Bahasa Indonesia*" or we call it as Indonesian. Besides, *Bahasa Indonesia* has a biggest local language as the regional language with the largest users, it is Javanese.

Javanese is a language which is used by them who mostly live Java island in Indonesia. As the language whose formed from the local kingdom in Indonesia, as usual, the language has its own manners. The manners meant here is the level of the language which is used by them who speaks to someone who is more respected.

Herewith, let's discuss them the language manners as discussed above, one by one, from English, Indonesian, and Javanese.

II. Discussion

The earliest education begins in our social life. That's why, the social life is the most influential life in our lives. The social life is the life that guides us how to relate others.

The first person we met is our mother. She guided us everything we need to walk through our life.

In term of language, the journey of the human life begins from the time of birth. Firstly, our ability was just crying. We could not do anything except that. That's the first time we studied to talk. We start getting bigger then. Beside crying, we tried to differentiate among our mother and father by listening their voice. That's the first time we studied listening.

Getting bigger, our parents brought us to the lowest level of the school, it was Kindergarten School. It was started when our teacher was teaching us to read something. That's the first time we learned reading. Then, at almost the same time to, it was started when our Kindergarten School teacher was guiding us to draw animals, flowers, and letters. That's the firs time we learned writing.

That's the picture of the educational journey we receive. From this picture we can draw lessons that the language manners was started from the first time we breath.

III. English

English is the most important language in the world. As the first international language in the world, English became the language which is most widely used by many countries in the world.

English is not only used in politics and economics, but also covers other fields such as social, cultural, and educational.

The foreign speakers of English tend to learn English structurally without having to learn it in terms of culture.

That's why they often use English in a disrespectful manner, or in other words they use English at will. The use of English at will is clearly seen in people who are just learning English and trying to dare to speak to other people who are already good at speaking English. It means that it doesn't apply to the native speaker.

IV. History of English at Glance

Based on the research of linguists as well as some ancient text sources, English began originally from West Germanic Language, which originated in England. English does not just happen. This language experiences a mixture and mixing of various kinds of language combinations such as those used by Norwegians, Danes, and Anglo Saxons. This period lasted quite a long time, which began around the 6th century until the 10th century.

Initially, Old English was a group of dialects reflect the origins of various Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in England. In one of these dialects, the West Saxon finally dominates. Then in the original Old English then finally influenced by two waves of invasion.

In 1066, changes began. England at that time was successfully conquered by William the Conquer, or also often known as the Conqueror of Normandy, North France. England, which was under William's control, made this country a great influence in terms of language. Because William himself came from France, he and his troops also helped spread the use of French. So, English was then intensively affected by French and Latin. In fact, research shows that the modern English we use today has less than 50% of its own originating from French and Latin. Because of the great power of the French state, French was also used as an official language for centuries within the government.

That is why, because the English conquerors were from the kingdom, then this, in part, affected the language of life of the English people. In which, this is inevitably the use of language has to use the royal ordinances. It was marked by the presence of language in manners.

V. The English Manners

Our father and mother are our best friends at home. They love and care us everyday, everynight, and everytime. Not only love and obey them at home, but we also have to be polite and taking care for them. Not only to our parents but also to all of our brothers and sisters.

Say "Good morning" every morning to all of the other members of our family, and say "Good night" on going to bed.

We also have to say "Good-by" to our father and mother on leaving home, and at the time school is dismissed we have to go home at once unless we remain on the request of the teacher, and on reaching home let our parents know that we have returned.

We have to say “Please” or “If you please” when asking for something as “Give me your hand, please.” “Please, may I play with Rahman, Mother?” Answer, “Certainly”.

We don’t have to pass rudely in front of anyone. If necessary and we have to pass in front of someone, we have to say “Excuse me, please”, or “Please, excuse me”.

Never quarrel with the member of our family, and we have to speak kindly to servants. And the last is we don’t have to interrupting the conversation when the older people are talking, never enter into the conversation unless our elders ask to do so.

VI. Indonesian

Indonesian was born on October 28, 1928. Where on that date, the youth from all corners of the archipelago gathered and pledged *Sumpah Pemuda* with the contents:

1. One blood swear, Indonesian homeland
2. One nation, the Indonesian nation, and
3. Speak one language, Indonesian.

With the *Sumpah Pemuda*, Indonesian was later confirmed as a the national language. Then on August 18th, 1945, Indonesian became the language of the country which is contained in the 1945 Constitution, Chapter number XV, Article number 36.

VII. History of Indonesian Language at Glance

The history of Indonesian is very closely related to Malay. Since long ago, Malay was a language used as an intermediary or social language. So that the basic Indonesian l anguage comes from Malay.

Malay was the language used by Sriwijaya Kingdom. Sriwijaya was a kingdom that was taking place in South Sumatera.

It was started when the Sriwijaya Kingdom was able to conquer the kindoms in the region of South East Asia, and used it as the intermediary language. It was proven by the inscriptions in the Kedukan Bukit in Palembang in the year 683 AD. Then the limestone city in West Bangka was dated 686 AD and Karang Brahi in Jambi was dated 688 AD.

On the usage in Sriwijaya Kingdom, Malay language has several function those were used in the kingdom, they were:

1. The Cultural Language
   It was used as the language on the spread the Buddhism
2. Lingua Franca
   It was the language which was connect tribes in the archipelago
3. The Language of Trade
   Malay language that does not know the level of speech was the language most used by traders
4. Official Royal Language
   Malay language is the official royal language in the Sriwijaya Kingdom.

From all of the informations above, we can draw a conclusion that Malay language is the most influenced language to Indonesian.

VIII. Islamic Influence

The history of Indonesian is not only influenced by the existence of Malay language which is the most important influence but also the existence of Islam which characterizes the formation of the next Indonesian language.

Since the entry of Islam into Indonesia, since then Islamic culture has also influenced the cultural diversity in Indonesia. Islamic culture has entered into various aspects of Indonesian people's lives.

As the last religion, Indonesian society initially compared between previous teachings and Islamic teachings.

Within the existence of the Islamic teachings that allowed the local culture to develop, this is what ultimately makes Indonesian people voluntarily embrace this new religion.

At least, the influence of Islam in Indonesia covers 4 fields, as follows:

1. Political field,
   Before Islam entering Indonesia, Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms had first developed. At a time when the Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms had begun declining their role, it was the time that Islam took over, and changed it from the royal system to the sultanate system. The sultanate system is the system regulates the control of power in a country.
2. Social field,
   On the Hindu and Buddhist period, there were the assertive social levels, which was called *Kasta*, they are *Ksatria, Brahmana, Waisya,* and *Sudra*. But since the coming of Islam, these assertive social levels had been abolished.
3. Religion field,
   On the Hindu-Buddhist period, the adherents were taught to worship the gods. but since the Islamic period, the adherents have been taught to worship the only God, it is Allah.
4. Cultural field.

In the process of entering Islam into Indonesia, it was also marked by the entry of Islamic culture into Indonesia. The most influential thing that was mostly influent in this matter was the interference of the "scholars" known as "Wali Songo".

It was them who finally started to do the acculturation from Hindu-Buddhist culture to the Islamic one. The most concrete example in this case is the existence of a puppet story created by Sunan Kalijaga entitled "Jamus Kalimasada".

Jamus means the magic object. Whereas "*kalimasada*" comes from the word "*Kalimat Syahadat*" or "The Sentence of The Faith Testimony".

Reviewing from the previous *Kalimasada* sentence, that the sentence was originated from Sanskrit, which was found in *Kakawin Bharatayuddha*, which was read as Kalima Hosaddha, where the sentence was originally came from *Kali-Maha-Usaddha*, which meant "the panacea of Goddess Kali".

Kakawin comes from Sanskrit which means the literary work of a great poet. *Kakawin Baratayuddha* itself was written during the reign of Maharaja Jayabhaya in 1157 AD or in the 12th century AD, a Maharaja of the Kingdom of Kadiri.

This opinion was expressed by Dr. Kuntara Wiryamartana, SJ. From the sentence of the *Kalimahosaddha* which comes from Sanskrit, which could be seen in a book written during the Hinduism kingdom, then attracting the people who at that time were many Hindus, then Sunan Kalijaga, one of the member of Wali Sanga, composed the story becomes the *Kalimasada* which was the short of *Kalimat Syahadat*, which means the Sentence of the Faith Testimony.

All of this was done by Sunan Kalijaga in the context of the "*syiar*", the converyment of Islam.

IX. THE INDONESIAN MANNERS

In this case, seeing that the behavior of Indonesians is very much influenced by the strong influence of Islam, then in their daily lives, this influence also affects the speech patterns of Indonesian society in general.

Because it is influenced by the existence of Islam, then some things related to the habits and manners of Indonesian society in general, also influenced by Islam.

For example, in greeting others, someone will say "Assalamu'alaikum". The word "Assalamu'alaikum" is a word that comes from Arabic, which means "may salvation always be poured on you". This greeting means very broad. In that sense, this greeting can be used in many events, whether it is family events, community events, or even state events.

Furthermore, if we find our parents, then the attitude that must be done is to kiss their hands.

X. The Javanese Manners

Manners in Javanese society are called uploads or manners. This manners are used as guidelines by the Javanese people in behaving or interacting. Manners contain custom values that apply to certain areas so that ethnic groups will not be the same or valid. Manners are obtained by individuals through a process of interaction within the family or community. Manners that are still run by Javanese people include manners in the use of language, saying goodbye, sitting, eating and drinking, dressing and visiting.

Manners in a family environment such as the use of language in everyday conversation. Javanese people use Javanese to further strengthen relationships between family members. At this time the use of the Javanese language Krama Inggil which is a language used to respect older people is rarely used. Many children use the Ngoko language to their parents or siblings. Many children today do not even recognize him anymore because they have not been taught by their parents since they were young. Many parents prefer teaching Indonesian to Javanese.

As far as I observe, children still obey the advice of parents. Obeying parental advice is a form of respect. However, if ordered to do something, sometimes it is reluctant to run it and even if it is carried out with coercion.

A child if he wants to travel or leave home, in general has been accustomed to say goodbye. Farewell is one form of courtesy. The purpose of saying goodbye is to ask for blessing so that something undesirable does not happen and that parents do not worry

about the departure of their children. When saying goodbye is usually accompanied by kissing the hands and cheeks of the parents.

The correct sitting procedure is a polite sitting position. When using a chair, both feet must be under and in a tight position. At this time the sitting position in a family either on a chair or on the floor is done in a relaxed and comfortable position. The sitting position is no longer as formal as in the past. For example when watching TV together or while relaxing.

Manners in eating and drinking which is still run until now is not sounding (tasting) at mealtime. Tasting at meal times is considered rude and disruptive. Besides that, a lot of manners in eating and drinking began to change. When eating and drinking together with friends is mostly done while chatting. Though eating while chatting can result in choking and disrupting breathing. Standing parties are also mushrooming everywhere. This forces the people present to eat and drink in a standing position. Not only at parties but now it has become a habit to eat and drink in a standing position in everyday life.

In ancient times, Javanese people dressed in Javanese and Javanese traditional clothes. Along with the changing times, clothing is produced with a variety of models, distinctive clothing and fingers have begun to be abandoned. Many women today use pants, whereas in the past pants were only for men. Even in clothes, people start to leave politeness. People who dress in mini tight clothes, can be found everywhere.

Visiting is an activity to visit other people's homes, whether they are already known or not. There are guest manners that apply in society. People who visit must pay attention to the right time. Do not visit during recess because it will disrupt the time to have a home. If you have arrived at the destination you should knock on the door and give a greeting, after that express the purpose and purpose of visiting. As a guest who also has to respect the owner of the house, if the dish is served should be eaten so as not to hurt the owner of the house. At present the procedures for visiting are still carried out.

At this time manners have undergone several changes due to the entry of information from various media. The entry of various media both print and electronic is very influential on the use of manners, especially the younger generation. Various information that comes in will affect the order of values prevailing in society. Javanese people tend to imitate the culture that enters through the media in acting and behaving. But for those who can distinguish between good and bad things certainly will not be affected by the entry of these foreign cultures.

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Implementation of Selection and Recruitment on the Performance of Bicak Village Devices in Trowualan District, Mojokerto Regency

IMPLEMENTATION OF SELECTION AND RECRUITMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF BICAK VILLAGE DEVICES IN TROWUALAN DISTRICT, MOJOKERTO REGENCY

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Abstract

The Recruitment Process is defined as the process of withdrawing a number of employees who have the potential to be selected as employees or employees. Selection is the selection process of a group of applicants who best meet the criteria for positions available within the village. Job training is a learning process that involves acquiring expertise, concepts, regulations, or attitudes to improve employee performance. This study aims to determine whether the process of recruitment, selection, and job training has an influence and implementation on the performance of Bicak village devices. Type of associative research using multiple linear regression analysis techniques. The results of the study show that the recruitment, selection and job training processes simultaneously have a significant effect on device performance. The recruitment process is the most dominant factor affecting the performance of the device. The village should improve and pay attention to the recruitment process so that it can improve the performance of the equipment so that villages can get competent and reliable employees based on the classification at the village office.

Keywords: the process of recruitment, selection, job training, employee performance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Management of Human Resources (HR) is an important thing in achieving goals. Generally village leaders expect good performance from each employee in carrying out the tasks assigned by the village. The village head realizes that Human Resources (HR) are the basic capital in the development process and community service, therefore the quality of human resources must always be developed and directed towards achieving the goals set by the village. The activities of human resource governance consist of: human resource planning, procurement, direction, development, maintenance, and dismissal. This is intended so that the village government can manage good human resources effectively and efficiently.

One of the activities in HR management is recruitment and selection. Recruitment is a process of collecting a number of applicants who have qualifications that are in accordance with what the village needs, to be employed in the village (Malthis, 2001). The benefits of recruitment are to function as "the Right Man on The Right Place", where this is a guide for managers to place the workforce in the village office.

Recruitment is a series of activities to find and attract job applicants with the motivation, abilities, expertise and knowledge needed to cover the shortcomings identified in staff planning. While selection is the selection process of a group of applicants or people who meet the criteria for occupying available positions based on the conditions in the village office. Bicak village is one of the villages originating from the Trowulan Subdistrict, Mojokerto Regency, where the majority of the people earn their living farming, raising livestock, entrepreneurship and trading with community characters according to eastern customs, namely polite, ethical and religious. Reliable and competent human resources are leveraging factors for competitive advantage in the bicak village office, so the development of Human Resource Competence is one of the key success factors in achieving the vision and mission of the bicak village office. In line with the vision, mission, and office strategy to be a good village government and discipline, it is necessary to apply more focused efforts in developing HR consistently and continuously. Management of human resources is very necessary for the effectiveness of human resources in an organization. The aim of this is to provide the organization with an effective work unit to achieve the objectives of the study of village governance how companies should be able to develop, use and maintain devices in a fixed quality and quantity.

Therefore the village governance must be able to understand how best to manage employees who come from different backgrounds, expertise and abilities so that the device can work according to the expertise and type of work provided. Depreciation of employees that occurs usually due to employees entering retirement, dies. Therefore a new device that will replace it will have a different working period. Recruitment can also be done to add new devices to a work unit whose activities require high activity. In the recruitment process also requires the existence an effective selection process, this is done to make the device evenly distributed so that the strength of the owned HR becomes more balanced.

Failure to implement a labor recruitment system will have an impact on the process of achieving village objectives. Where the performance of bicak village

equipment must be able to maintain continuity and provide good service for consumers. Given the very important process of recruitment and selection for the village. It is hoped that the existence of a good and effective recruitment and selection process will have an impact on the development of the village in the future to obtain quality resources in the bicak village office in Mojokerto District.

Based on the description above, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title: **"Implementation of the Recruitment and Selection Process Against Employee Performance at the Bicak Village Office in Trowulan District".**

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Recruitment

Recruitment is one of the HRM functions in the aspect of procurement of labor specifically to get prospective employees to be selected which is the best and most in accordance with the required requirements, one of which is through the recruitment process. Human resources are employees, employees, laborers who work for an organization, company, government institution, educational institution, army, police, etc. who are recruited to carry out organizational management activities in achieving organizational goals. All of these are the main tasks and responsibilities of the HR department. The quality of a company's human resources depends on the quality of a recruitment process. According to (Hasibuan, 2007: 40). Recruitment as an effort to find and influence prospective workers to apply for jobs offered by a company. A similar definition was also put forward by (Nurmansyah, 2011: 71) which defines recruitment as an activity to get new workers to fill job vacancies in units within the company. The occurrence of job vacancies was caused by several things, namely (Nurmansyah, 2011: 71):

1. There are employees who are transferred
2. Stop on your own accord
3. Stop the company's decisions
4. Pension
5. Passed away
6. Expansion of business
7. Organizational adjustment

While (Simamora, 2005: 170) defines recruitment as a series of activities to find and attract job applicants with the motivation, ability, expertise, and knowledge needed to cover the shortcomings identified in personnel planning. The results of the recruitment are a group of job applicants who will then be selected as new employees in the company. Recruitment is essentially a process of determining and attracting applicants who are able to work in a company (Rivai & Sagala, 2009: 148). The process begins when the applicant is sought, and ends when their application is submitted and accepted by the company. The result is a set of applicants for new candidates to be selected and selected. Besides recruitment can also be said as a process to get a number

of qualified human resources to occupy a position or job in a company. After HR planning is set, then it becomes the duty of the manager HR to think of several recruitment alternatives that can be carried out by companies with the most efficient costs. The need for this alternative is based on the consideration that recruitment requires high costs, including the interview research process, transfer of recruitment agency fees, and relocation problems, as well as the processing of new employees. Besides, the employees are processed in recruitment, then selected to be accepted as employees, later it will be difficult to be expelled (terminated), even though they show performance that low, because the employee has been protected by labor laws that regulate the rights and obligations of each party in the event of termination of employment (PHK). The cost of layoffs in Indonesia is not cheap, and is often a complaint of many foreign investors. Therefore, alternatives must be considered carefully and wisely before deciding on recruitment. The purpose of the recruitment is to accept as many applicants as possible according to the qualifications needed by the company from various applicant sources, so that it will enable netted candidates with the highest and best quality (Rivai & Sagala, 2009: 150)

2. Principles of Effective Recruitment

Effective recruitment is very important now for several reasons. First,there is a dramatic change in which in some countries there is a phenomenon of a shortage of workers in accordance with the needs of the company. Second, some methods of recruitment are better than others, depending on the type of work. Third, the success of recruitment will depend on the extent of the problem area and recruitment policy (Dessler, 2011: 162).

According to (Rivai & Sagala, 2009: 150-151) the principles that should be carried out in a recruitment process are as follows:

a. The quality of employees who must be recruited must be in accordance with the needs needed by the company so that it matches the position qualifications that will be filled, by analyzing the description and specification of the work.
b. The number of employees needed must be in accordance with the work available. To get this, it is necessary to forecast labor requirements and analyze labor requirements.
c. The required fees are minimal
d. Have planning and strategic decisions about recruitment.
e. Flexibility
f. Legal considerations

3. Recruitment Objectives and Process

The main objective of recruitment is to find qualified applicants who will remain with the company at the least cost (Simamora, 2005: 173). By Karen, applicants who are under qualified are predicted to be immediately dismissed in the middle of the road because they are unable to work as expected. While the over-qualified (excess qualifications) would be predicted to overtake themselves because they are not satisfied with the fulfillment that can be done by the company in screening the applicants. The safest thing is to find applicants who really match their qualifications. Recruitment can be done by identifying from various sources, including internal (from within the company) and external (from outside).

4. Factors Affecting Effective Recruitment

It often happens in a job information, not many applicants are interested in submitting their application. Therefore, companies that must be sensitive to constraints that are effective. Factors commonly found in recruitment include:

1) Organizational characteristics: This affects the design and implementation of recruitment systems run by the company. For example, centralized organizations prefer to do a recruitment model based on cronyic closeness, or companies that do not have effective promotion and transfer patterns, would prefer to do recruitment patterns from outside the company.
2) The image of the organization of many applicants who are reluctant to apply in a particular company that has a negative image, on the contrary applicants will be in droves applying for company company applications that have a positive image, both in terms of employee welfare and excellence in their business fields.
3) Organizational policy: Organizational policy becomes a reference for managers to make decisions regarding recruitment. For example the employment status policy. Some companies that prefer to contract with new employees for a long period of time, are usually less favored by highly educated and experienced applicants.
4) Strategic plans and human resource plans Strategic plans show the direction of the company and determine the types of tasks and jobs that need to be carried out by human resources. Many companies prefer to recruit from internal companies for reasons of understanding and experience better than a completely new employee.
5) External conditions: Workers will influence the recruitment process. For example, in a surplus area (excess force work) so without making any job advertisements the company can already get many applicants.
6) Job requirements Applicants have the ability and interest in positions that are in accordance with their competencies. Therefore, it is important for the company to explain in detail what requirements are needed for the position offered

5. Recruitment and Selection Process

There are several recruitment and selection processes, including:

1) Perform work planning and application to assign tasks in a position to be filled.
2) Establish a candidate base for these positions by recruiting internal and external candidates.
3) Asking employees to fill out application forms and perhaps conduct screening interviews.
4) Utilizing various selection techniques such as tests, background investigations, physical tests to identify candidates who are eager to fill positions.
5) Ask candidates to take part in one or more selection interviews with supervisors and other relevant parties with the aim of finally assigning them to the candidate for which the position will be submitted.

In the recruitment process there are a number of factors that need special attention, including31:

1) Internal recruitment
2) If the vacant position is above the entry level, and employees who are capable of serving or doing a lot of work, recruitment from the internal organization should be done as a tool for career development and employee motivation and rewarding

good performance. With internal recruitment, employees are motivated to work hard to compete for higher positions and salaries.

3) Nepotism In recruiting nepotism is between family, chromium, friends of the party, fellow friends and friends of religion. A number of organizations have policies that prohibit recruiting employees based on nepotism. Even if an employee is going to marry another employee in the organization, one of them must stop working. Nepotism policy is aimed at avoiding unethical behavior, corrupt behavior and abuse of power in the organization.

III. METHOD

1. Qualitative Research Methods

Using Qualitative Research Methods. Because the problem is not clearly complex and dynamic so it is impossible for data in social situations to be explained by quantitative research methods with calls such as tests, questionnaires, and interviews. In addition, researchers also intend to understand social situations in depth.

Qualitative research is research on descriptive research and tends to use analysis. Process and meaning (subject perspective) are more highlighted in qualitative research. The theoretical foundation is used as a guide so that the focus of research is in accordance with the facts in the field. In addition, the theoretical basis is also useful to provide a general description of the background of the study and as a material for discussing the results of the study. There are fundamental differences between the role of theoretical foundation in quantitative research with qualitative research. In quantitative research, research departs from theory to data, and ends at the acceptance or rejection of the theory used; whereas in qualitative research researchers depart from the data, utilize existing theories as explanatory material, and end with a "theory".

Kriyantono stated that "qualitative research aims to explain the phenomenon as deeply as possible through deep data collection.". Qualitative research emphasizes the depth of data obtained by researchers. The deeper and detailed data obtained, the better the quality of this qualitative research. In contrast to quantitative, objects in qualitative research are generally limited in number. In this study, researchers participated in the events / conditions being studied. For this reason the results of this study require a depth of analysis from the researchers. In addition, the results of this study are subjective so that they cannot be generalized. In general, qualitative research is carried out by interview and observation methods. Through this method, the researcher will analyze the data obtained from the field in detail. Researchers cannot research social conditions that are dioservasi, because all reality that occurs is a natural unity. The results of qualitative research can also give rise to new theories or concepts if the results of their research conflict with the theories and concepts that were previously used as studies in research.

Qualitative research is far more subjective than quantitative research or surveys and uses methods very different from gathering information, especially individuals, in using in-depth interviews and focus groups. The nature of this type of research is that open research and exploration ends in relatively small groups interviewed in depth.

Participants are asked to answer general questions, and interviewers or moderators of research groups explore their responses to identify and determine

perceptions, opinions and feelings about the ideas or topics discussed and to determine the degree of agreement in the group. The quality of the findings from qualitative research depends directly on the ability, experience and sensitivity of the group interviewer or moderator.

This type of research is often lacking in surveys because it is expensive and very effective in obtaining information about communication needs and responses and views about certain communications. In this case it is often the method of choice in cases where quantitative measurements or surveys are not needed.

- Data collection techniques

In qualitative research often used are purpose sampling and snowball sampling. As has been stated that purpose sampling is a technique of sampling data sources with certain considerations. This particular consideration, for example, the person who is considered to know the best about what we expect or maybe he is the ruler so that it will be easier for researchers to explore the object / social situation under study. Snowball sampling is a sampling technique of data sources that initially is a little over a large period of time. This is done because of the small number of data sources that have not been able to provide complete data, then looking for someone else that can be used as a data source. Thus the number of samples of data sources will be even greater, such as rolling snowballs that eventually become large.

-Data collection technique

The data collection technique is the most important step in the research, because the main purpose of the research is to obtain data that meets the established data standards. Data collection can be done in various settings. Various sources, and various ways. When viewed from the settings the data can be collected in natural settings in the laboratory using the experimental method, in schools with education and education personnel, at home with various respondents in a seminar, discussion, on the road and others. When viewed from the data source, then Data collection can use primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors, and secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people or through documents. Furthermore, when viewed in terms of methods or techniques of data collection can be done by observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation and a combination of the four.

IV. DISCUSSION

Bicak village is one of the villages originating from the Trowulan Subdistrict, Mojokerto Regency, where the majority of the people earn their living farming, raising livestock, entrepreneurship and trading with community characters according to eastern customs, namely polite, ethical and religious. The population continues to grow from year to year so it is a very densely populated area with varying levels of education ranging from elementary to tertiary education, the health level of the village of Bicak is quite good because it is supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure and sufficient public awareness high about the meaning of health. The distance from the village of Bicak to the capital city of Trowulan Subdistrict, which is relatively close, affects the

pattern and behavior of the village community. In the past the village had formed a village bicak led by a village head who oversees 03 (three) hamlets / hamlets Namely:

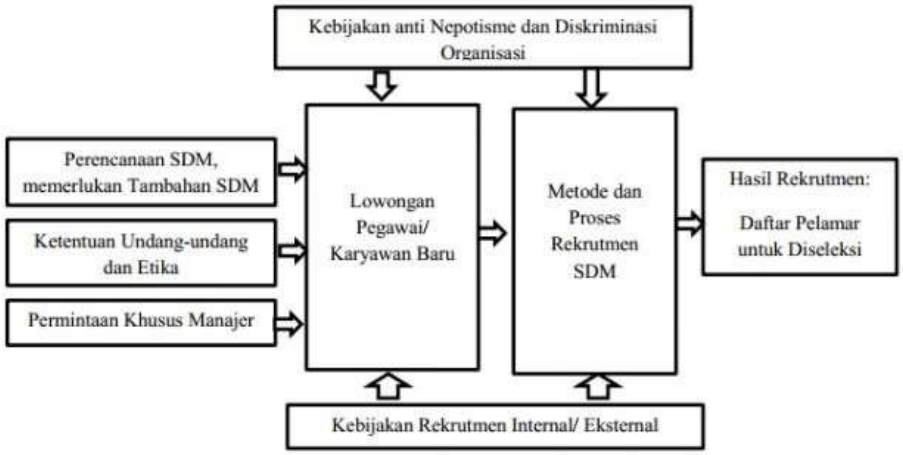
1. Bicak Hamlet
2. Order Village
3. Hamlet

Each hamlet is led by a dukuh head or also called kepetengan and is now called the hamlet head assisted by RT, RW and other institutions. In return, the land is given to the rice field of Gajaran (crooked).

As for running the government, especially in terms of administration the village head / village head is assisted by carik and also carik helpers, or kebayan or now called kaur. From its inception until now the Bicak village has undergone several changes and several changes in village heads or village heads.

In some of these periods the community of Kertosari only used three kaur, namely the general vows, the forms of development and the welfare. But not with policies that now have to use five principles in accordance with the main tasks and functions. Namely financial and welfare measures On October 8, 2018 the office of the Kertosari village held a recruitment. (source from the village head and village secretary).

- The recruitment process



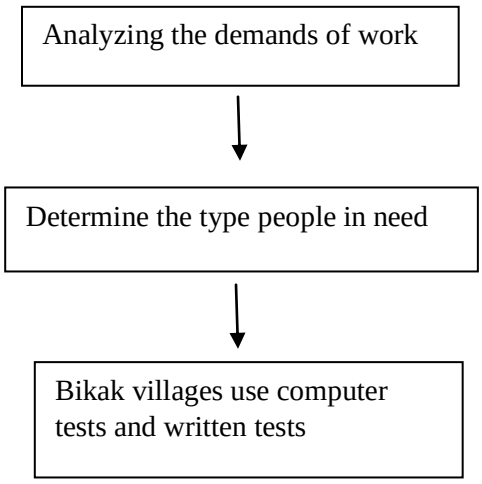
Information:

1) New employee / employee vacancies Employee vacancies are based on organizational HR planning that determines the need for new HR. The need for new human resources also considers the provisions of the labor law. For example, Article 8 of Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower regulates workforce planning prepared on the basis of employment information which includes:

a) Population and labor;
b) Job opportunities;
c) Job training including work competencies;
d) Labor productivity;
e) Industrial relations;

f) Working environment conditions;
g) Wages and welfare of workers;
h) Social security of workers.
2) Recruitment
Recruitment also considers village / organization office anti-nepotism and discrimination policies and the organization's internal and external recruitment policies.
3) Company recruitment methods can use various recruitment techniques:
a) Advertisements in mass media: announcements of each village in each hamlet
b) the form can only be taken at the village hall
c) fulfill the requirements: SKCK and Good Conduct Letter
4) Recruitment results
The results of the selection are a number of application files submitted by the applicants in accordance with the requirements set by the rest of the village, those who have not fulfilled the requirements are declared not to qualify.

Selection Process



Information :

a. Analyzing the demands of work by using computer tests in the form of Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel.
b. Determine the type people in need that concern intelligence by using written tests. From there the examiner can know how much knowledge and insight that the applicant has.
c. Bikak villages use computer tests and written tests. After passing the written test and getting the highest score, it can be stated that the applicant can become the village apparatus needed.

From the recruitment and selection process in the village of Bicak, the district of Trowulan greatly influenced the performance of the device. Because with the recruitment of examiners, you can know how much you understand about computers and how much insight you have not only around the village but also the sub-district and other government. Its implementation with the recruitment of human resources can be filtered and get quality devices. now the village office has a financial position that can regulate expenses and can be proven through an accountability report. Whereas those who become welfare workers are also very cooperative and nimble in carrying out village tasks very disciplined.

V. CONCLUSION

1. The process of job recruitment, selection and training has a significant effect on the performance of bicak village officials in the Trowulan sub-district.
2. The partial recruitment process has a positive and significant effect on the performance of the bicak village equipment in the Trowulan sub-district.
3. Partial selection does not significantly affect the performance of the bicak village apparatus in the Trowulan sub-district.
4. Because with the recruitment of examiners, you can know how much you understand about the computer and how much insight you have not only around the village but also the sub-district and other government. Its implementation with the recruitment of human resources can be filtered and get quality devices. now the village office has financial means that can regulate expenses and can be proven through an accountability report. Whereas those who are welfare workers are also very cooperative and nimble in carrying out village tasks. Very disciplined.

VI. SUGGESTION

It is hoped that for the village to improve employee performance, the company must pay more attention to the recruitment process because the better the recruitment process carried out by the village can improve employee performance, so the village government can get reliable and competent employees and based on the classification desired by the village community.

In this study the research is only limited to the influence and implementation of the process of recruitment, selection and job training on employee performance. While other factors that also affect the performance of employees that have not been revealed how much influence, hopefully in further research can discuss other factors that have not been studied in this study.

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4

Disaster Resilience

THE IMPACT OF COAL MINING IN KOTA SAMARINDA (CASE STUDY OF CONFLICT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT WITH LOCAL COMMUNITY IN 2012-2014)

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Abstract

The research aims to describe and analyze chronologically and the cause of the conflict between the Government and the local community as the impact of coal mining in Kota Samarinda in 2012-2014. The research use qualitative method by means of case study, and validated by trianggulation. Library research, indepth interview, and documentation was used for collecting data. Data analyze conducted by described systematically regarded to the facts, properties and relationships amongs phenomena. The results of the research was the distrust of the local community to the government due to negligence for managing coal mining. Then, differences views of government to the locals for productive lands as the impact of mining. Furthermore, it lead to the some unmet local needs, such as good and healthy environ as well as public facilities are damaged.

Keywords*: conflict, coal mining*

I. PRELIMINARY

As one of the excellent commodities considered in Indonesia, the coal mining industry was like a coin, as a source of prosperity as well as a potential environmental destroyer. The first side, this sector contributes to economic movements in Indonesia. Not only as a source of state revenue by the taxes and royalties, but also able to created jobs for the community. The industry was a primary energy supplier, the level of dependence on coal was increasingly being followed by increasing oil prices because it plays a major role in being an efficient and economical replacement energy. However, coal mining activities also destroy the environment. It can totally change both climate and soil due to all soil layers above the deposit of mining material removed. Then the loss of vegetation indirectly thereby eliminating the function of the forest as a water regulator, erosion control, flooding, carbon sinks, oxygen suppliers and temperature regulators.

Regarding all, the effects of coal mining activities can cause social turmoil. This is due to the damage and pollution of the environment so that it is troubling for the people who live close to the mine area. Even with the existence of environmental damage and pollution often lead to various conflicts. Included vertical conflicts between communities and the government and companies due to differences in interests between communities living around the mining and the government and the companies.

Samarinda City is an interesting locus in observing conflicts between communities and the government due to the impact of coal mining. Not only because Samarinda City has a number of potential natural resources for extracting minerals. But also it is the only city that has coal mining activities in the middle of the city. With autonomy system, it has opened up space for the administration of the City to manage its own household, including the mining permits. By the authority, Kota Samarinda has the largest percentage of coal mining area in East Kalimantan Province. Based on data obtained from the Mining Advocacy Network (JATAM) that no less than 71 percent of the city of Samarinda has been granted mining permits by the local government. In 2001, the government issued one coal mining permit covering 87.52 hectares, in 2005 it increased to 38 permits covering an area of 20,323.1 hectares, and increased in 2009 to 76 licenses covering an area of 27,556.66 hectares. Then in 2005 to 2010, coal production in Samarinda City increased almost 13-fold. In 2005 its production was around 407,134.99 tons, the following year tripled to 1,580,553.99 tons, while in 2007 around 2,200,098.3 tons, doubled in 2008 to around 4,401,783 tons, and in 2009 became 5,132,914.74 tons.

With a sharp increase of the issuance of coal mining licenses, Samarinda City has faced very serious environmental problems. Prasodjo (2015) said that all coal mining in the city was carried out by means of open mining which in the operational stages of the activity caused disruption to environmental conditions. The conversion of forest land into a coal mine has resulted in the forests remaining 0.9 percent of the total area of the city which covers 71,800 hectares. According to the Mayor's Decree, No. 178 / HK-KS / 2005 where 30 percent of the city area must be a green open area as a water catchment unit. Damage to forests and water catchment areas is the main cause of the city often experienced flooding.

In af agriculture, the damage to land and ground causes destruction of rice fields. The results in diminishing productive paddy fields due to submerged mud and this condition is further aggravated by increasingly damaged water sources. This is proven by BPS data 2005 to 2010, it was recorded that the area decreased by an average of about 340 hectares per year. Furthermore, quoting from the July 21, 2014 edition of Kaltim Post, that the effects of coal mining resulted in polluted air pollution so that people living around are vulnerable to diseases of the respiratory system. With these various conditions increasingly complexes that 1.4 million hectares of open land where 839 thousand hectares have not been reclaimed resulting in the loss of the lives of eight children in 2011 to 2014 in coal mining holes that have not been reclaimed.

According to these facts, the condition of environmental damage in Samarinda City due to coal mining turned out to be increasingly post-regional autonomy. Because, with the decentralization system, it requires the active role of the city administration to maximizing the potential of coal resources. This is what makes exploitative development policies on coal resources at the era of regional autonomy unavoidable. Coal mining has political dimensions and implications, where actors such as the government and companies have the power and capital to determine patterns and directions for the use of natural resources. This is easily proven by the City Government issuing permits for coal management for companies without adhering to the principle of environmental balance. While the community is the weakest party and is a victim of the impacts. Even so far, the dredging of coal is far from the promise made by the City Administration, that mining will prosper the community through employment and infrastructure development. Based to these various problems, resulting in a reaction of the people, especially who are directly affected by mining, which raises a phenomenon that is the occurrence of conflict between the community and the Adminstration.

The initiative condition of the conflict began in 2012, in which the community protested and objected to the impact of the mine voiced by the community starting from blocking roads, carrying out various demonstrations on the streets, in offices, in the DPRD building, to the Samarinda Mayor's office. However, protests and objections to the impact of the mine voiced by various parties were not enough to get a satisfactory response from the local government. This made the potential for conflict to become increasingly complex, so that the community and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and student organizations formed a coalition namely the Samarinda Claim Movement (GSM). GSM consists of citizens (individuals), student organizations, academics, JATAM, POKJA 30, BEBSiC, BIOMA, NALADWIPA, KOMKEP, GUSDURIAN Kaltim, and LMND Samarinda.

Through Movement, on June 25, 2013 the community of Samarinda City used Citizen Lawsuit (CLS) to sue government institutions regarding state administrators' policies which resulted in problems with the impact of coal mining. There were 19 residents of Samarinda City consisting of farmers, academics, students, private sector, and Housewives (IRT) filing a lawsuit to the Samarinda District Court (PN), one of the government institutions that became the defendant was the Administration of Samarinda City. In the lawsuit, the community considers that the Administration of Samarinda City

is negligent in carrying out its obligations to create a good and healthy environment so that climate change occurs in Samarinda City. Therefore, through the lawsuit, the community demands the government's responsibility to evaluate all coal mining licenses that have been issued, supervise business actors to realize reclamation and post-mining, improve environmental functions, and make strategic efforts in protecting the agricultural and fisheries areas of the community from pollution as a result of coal mining activities.

By the explanation, the conflict between them regarding the issue of exploitative economic political policies on coal resources, is evidence of the occurrence of vertical conflict even though it does not cause violence. Until now, the conflict is still very warmly discussed because for the first time in the history of law in Indonesia, the community has filed a lawsuit against a citizen law (CLS) that represents the public interest, especially in relation to the impact of coal mining. Thus this study seeks to examine in depth the dynamics of community conflict with the administration regarding cases of the impact of coal mining in Samarinda City based on the chronology of the conflict that occurred.

Framework

The research began from the perspective that not all levels of society welcome the presence of coal mining activities. Facts that exploitation of coal mining has the potential to cause conflict. Fisher (2001: 4) explains that conflict is a relationship between two or more parties, both individuals and groups who feel or have goals that are not in line. It can be observed that research that concerns the vertical conflict between communities and the government due to the impact of coal mining has not received much attention, therefore the research more specifically to describe and analyze the causes of conflict between the government and the community for coal mining impacts. The theory of conflict from Simon Fisher (2011) to describe the causes of conflict between government and society in the case of the impact of coal mining. Theoretically, the causes of conflict according to Fisher et al. Include: First, public relations theory. That the cause of conflict is that polarization (opposing groups) continues to occur, distrust and hostility between different groups in a society. Second, the principle negotiation theory. That conflict is caused by incongruent positions and differences in views about conflict between the parties involved. Third, the theory of human needs. That conflicts that arise in the community are caused by basic human needs that are not fulfilled or obstructed (Simon Fisher, 2001: 7-8).

II. METHOD

The study have a qualitative approach was used. It is considered relevant and in accordance with the research that will be conducted to obtain a real understanding of the conflict between the government and the community in the case of the impact of coal mining in Samarinda City. According to Creswell (2010: 4), qualitative research is methods for exploring and understanding meaning that by a number of individuals or groups of people are ascribed to social or humanitarian problems. Furthermore, the selection of qualitative techniques relates to a number of characteristics of qualitative

research (Creswell, 2009: 195). In connection with these characteristics, there are several steps taken by the author, which can be seen in the following table:

No.	Qualitative research according to Creswell	Steps taken
1.	Qualitative research takes place in natural settings in the form of behaviors and events (Creswell, 2009: 195)	Natural settings of the study are chronological determinations of conflict then observed are causes of Government and Community conflicts in the case of coal mining impacts in Samarinda City.
2.	Placement of theory in qualitative research can be in various ways, namely the initial theory of research, or the final theory of research. Theories may appear at the beginning and be modified or adjusted based on the informant's view. This model is not being tested, researchers propose a modified model. The theory used at the beginning serves as an explanation for behavior and attitudes and may be complete with variables, constructs and hypotheses. Although researchers do not refer to them as theories, they provide a broad explanation. So that in qualitative research researchers do not position the theory in a central position when designing research and interpreting data. Placement of theory in qualitative research is used as a guideline for verification and analysis when spaciousness (Creswell, 2009: 65).	The selection of the theory placement in qualitative research is a theory placed at the beginning of the study, where the researcher refers to Simon Fisher's theory used to explain the causes of conflict which are used as references for data collection in cites. At the end of the study, researchers modified the theory according to the data obtained in cites and after data analysis. thus a modified model is available at the end of the study
3.	The researcher is an instrument in data collection (Creswell, 2009: 195).	The researcher is an instrument in collecting data, so that researchers function in selecting informants as data sources and collecting data (observation, interviews, looking for secondary data) where the next step is data analysis and conclusions.
4.	Data obtained from qualitative research is descriptive, words or images (Creswell, 2009: 195).	The data obtained from qualitative research is in the form of interviews with informants, which are recorded and processed into words (transcripts of interviews). Events are recorded in the form of images. In addition there are also

		secondary data in processing research.
5.	Individuals develop subjective meanings from their experiences. This meaning varies and encourages researchers to look for complex views (Creswell, 2009: 8). The focus of qualitative research is the perceptions and experiences of informants, and the way they understand their lives (Creswell, 2009: 195).	The data obtained from the research is the result of interviews from informants. Thus the informant is adapted to the chronological conflict. So in this study the informants were Mayor of Samarinda, member of legislative (DPRD), former head of the Samarinda Mining and Energy Office, Mining Advocacy Network (JATAM), and the community as victims of the impact of coal mining. To be able to understand the perceptions of the informant, the interview was open-ended. Questions are asked to find out the views and experiences of the informant.
6.	Qualitatively focuses on processes that occur as a product or outcome (Creswell, 2009: 195).	The process observed in this study was the cause of the conflict then it is based on the phenomenon of environmental damage caused by coal mining. So that researchers are interested to understood how the process occurs.
7.	The main concern in qualitative research was data that occurs in certain cases, so did not need to be generalized (Creswell, 2009: 195).	The object of study in Samarinda City.

Thus, the method was chosen and considered appropriate to examine the causes of vertical conflict between the administration and the community in the case of the impact of coal mining in Samarinda City. Through this approach, it is used to build understanding and provide explanations of the phenomena of the process and explanation of meaning as one of the dominant methods in this study.

III. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The relationship between government and society has a different position, which is different in terms of their functions. The government has the function of carrying out public interests or as a governing subject, while the community is a governed object. Relations between the government and society that are not harmonious often cause a social conflict. As happened in Samarinda City, there was a vertical conflict between the government and the community where the community sued the Samarinda City Administration. This was caused by the city government of Samarinda who was

inconsistent with enforcing regulations regarding the management of coal mines in Samarinda City.

At the end of 2011, the community made a request by blocking the road, carrying out various demonstrations in the office of Mayor of Samarinda. However, protests and objections to the impact of the coal mine voiced by various parties were not enough to get a satisfactory response from the City government. Thus, in early 2012 the community and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and student organizations formed a coalition of the Samarinda Suing Movement (GSM). Through the Samarinda Suing Movement (GSM), on June 25, 2013 the people of Samarinda City used the right of citizenship or Citizen Lawsuit (CLS) to sue the Samarinda City Administration institution regarding the policies of the state administration which resulted in problems with the impact of coal mining. Precisely on June 25, 2013 the first trial was held at the Samarinda City court. The trial process was terminated at the 27th session then the demands of Samarinda residents who were members of the Samarinda Gugging Movement (GSM) were partially granted in the court hearing that took place in the Samarinda District Court on July 16 2014. However after the verdict, the Samarinda City Administration appealed the verdict Samarinda City District Court. Thus, based on the chronology of the conflict, the impact of coal mining in Samarinda City is caused by three causal elements; human relations, principle negotiation, and human needs.

Human relations

Public relations theory explains that conflict occurs because of mistrust and social fragmentation that continue to occur between different or plural groups of people (Simon Fisher, 2001: 7). This is consistent with the public's mistrust of the government regarding the management of coal mining in Samarinda City. Since the existence of regional autonomy was marked by the issuance of Law Number 32 Year 2004 concerning Regional Government, the regions were given the authority to carry out all government functions (except those which were under the authority of the central government). With the implementation of regional autonomy, it has opened space for the government of Samarinda City to take care of its own household, including in the management of coal mining. Under the pretext of an increase towards the welfare of the community, the Government of Samarinda City then began to exploit coal resource wealth by providing permits whose numbers are increasing every year. Based on the results of the study, there are several factors underlying the community's distrust of the Samarinda City Administration, these factors include:

1. Negligence in issuing coal mining business licenses.

The service of granting coal mining management permits carried out by the regional government of Samarinda City has a legal law to give permission to manage coal mines. The institutes for this is the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 4 of 2009 concerning mining of minerals and coal, which is more specifically in Chapter 7 concerning mining business permits. Seeing from chapter 7 article 37 which states that mining business licenses or mining management permits are given to the Regent / Mayor

if the mining permit area is within the Regency / City. In addition, in providing licensing services, the Government of Samarinda City must pay attention to the 6 principles of public services in accordance with MENPAN's decision No. 63 of 2004 including: (a) Transparency, (b) Accountability, (c) Conditional, (d) Participatory, (e) Similarity Rights and, (f) Balance of Rights and Obligations.

Regarding that, the community considers that the Samarinda City Administration didn't transparent and accountable to the process of issuing coal mining business licenses. The Mayor should consider fulfilling the requirements that must be fulfilled by the applicant. One of the requirements is the ability to manage environmental impacts. However, the business permit granted by the Mayor of Samarinda by issuing a Decree before all requirements are fulfilled, including the absence of environmental documents such as AMDAL and RKL / UPL, guarantees of sincerity and guarantee of reclamation have not been deposited. This shows that in fact many entrepreneurs who hold coal mining licenses in Samarinda City are not eligible to conduct coal mining business so that it has the potential to cause environmental damage. The Mayor of Samarinda should give a coal mining business permit after considering the fulfillment of requirements that must be fulfilled by the applicant. One of the requirements is the ability to manage environmental impacts.

The researcher assessed that coal management in the city showed that there were still weaknesses related to the procedure for granting mining permits. The absence of detailed procedures for the process of granting permits has resulted in a lack of clarity in the mechanism for granting permits for coal mining businesses. This then led to the absence of transparency in the mining sector licensing process and gave confidence to the public that the Government of Samarinda City managed coal resources ineffectively

2. Violation of the Regional Spatial Space (RTRW) of Samarinda City.

Regulation of Samarinda City No. 12 of 2002 concerning the Revision of the Samarinda City Spatial Plan (RTRW), which article 22 states that the area designated as coal mining in Samarinda City is only at Sungai Siring, North Samarinda District. Facts, several mining permits were issued by the Mayor of Samarinda outside the Siring River area. The location of licenses issued by the government of Samarinda City are as follows:

Table 2
List of Coal Mining Business Permits (IUP)
which was issued by the administration of Samarinda City

No	Company	Average Area (Ha)	Location	Dsecription
1.	Benua Etam Coal CV	148,40	Kel. Batuas Kec. Palaran	Eksploration
2.	Berkah Ananda CV	39,78	Kel. Bentuas Kec. Palaran	Eksploration
3.	Dua Tiga Empat CV	203,80	Kel. Sempaja Utara Kec. Samarinda Utara	Eksploration
4.	Koperasi Ponpes Nabil Husain	197,00	Kel. Air Hitam & Sempaja Utara Kec. Samarinda Ulu & Samarinda Utara	Eksploration
5.	Fira Pratama Karya CV	271,70	Kel. Sempaja Utara Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
6.	Anugrah Bara Insan CV	198,30	Kel. Bentuas, Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
7.	Anugrah Berlian Pratama Coal CV	75,08	Kel. Bentuas, Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
8.	Arjuna CV	1.452,00	Kel. Sambutan, Makroman & Pulau Atas Kec. Samarinda Ilir (Sambutan)	Production Operation
9.	Atap Tri Utama CV	414,40	Kel. Bentuas, Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
10.	Bara Energi Kaltim CV	196,70	Kel. Simpang Pasir Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
11.	Bara Pratama Abadi CV	199,80	Kel. Mugirejo Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
12.	Bara Sumber Makmur KOPTAM	87,51	Kel. Lok Bahu Kec. Sungai Kunjang	Production Operation
13.	Baratama Makmur CV	120,10	Kel. Sempaja Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
14.	Baratama Makmur CV	84,33	Kel. Air Putih & Sempaja Kec. Samarinda Ulu & Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
15.	Benua Etam Coal PT	312,40	Kel. Bentuas Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
16.	Berkah Nanda CV	435,50	Kel Bukuan & Bentuas Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
17.	Bismillahi Res Kaltim CV	100,30	Kel. Lempake & Tanah Merah Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
18.	Benua Rizky Armia	948,20	Kel. Bentuas Kec.	Production

	PT		Palaran	Operation
19.	Benua Rizky Amalia PT	199,90	Kel. Sungai Siring Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
20.	Bukit Pinang Bahari CV	63,80	Kel Air Hitam Kec. Samarinda Ulu	Production Operation
21.	Bukuan Jaya Abadi CV	196,20	Kel. Bentuas Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
22.	Busur Abadi CV	791,76	Kel Air Putih,Air Hitam,Bukit Pinang & Sempaja Utara Kec. Samarinda Ulu & Utara	Production Operation
23.	Brilian Alam Sejahtera CV	198,00	Kel. Bentuas Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
24.	Cahaya Energi Mandiri PT	1.680,35	Kel. Sungai Siring,Sungai Pinang Dalam,Sambutan,Tana h Merah, Kec. Samarinda Ilir & Utara	Production Operation
25.	Dunia Usaha Maju PT	1.351,00	Kel. Sungai Siring Lempake & Sempaja Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
26.	Energi Cahaya Industritama PT	1.977,33	Kel. Rawa Makmur, Handil Bakti, Bukuan & Bentuas Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
27.	Gelinggang Mandiri KSU	101,60	Kel. Handil Bhakti & Bentuas Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
28.	Graha Benua Etam PT	493,70	Kel. Sempaja Utara Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
29.	Himko Coal PT	125,90	Kel. Sambutan Kec. Samarinda Ilir	Production Operation
30.	Indokal Prima Jaya PT	79,13	Kel. Sungai Siring Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
31.	Infraergia Benua Utama CV	106,30	Kel Loa Buah & Loa Bakung Kec. Sungai Kunjang	Production Operation
32.	Internasional Prima Coal PT	3.238,00	Kel. Handil Bhakti & Bentuas Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
33.	Kalimantan Sumber Energi CV	75,07	Kel. Sambutan Kec. Samarinda Ilir	Operasi Produksi
34.	Kopta KUD	97,35	Kel. Air Hitam & Sempaja Utara Kec Samarinda Ulu & Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
35.	Krida Makmur Bersama PT	545,00	Kel. Bentuas Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
36.	Limbuh CV	1.209,20	Kel. Sungai Pinang Dalam & Sambutan	Production Operation

			Kec. Samarinda Utara & Samarinda Ilir	
37.	Mada Perkasa CV	496,20	Kel Bukit Pinang & Sempaja Utara Kec. Samarinda Ulu & Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
38.	Mahakam Bara Utama PT	194,00	Kel Bukit Pinang & Sempaja Utara Kec. Samarinda Ulu & Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
39.	Mahatidana KSU	193,20	Kel. Lempake & Gunung Lingai Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
40.	Makrri Tutu Abadi CV	139,70	Kel. Handil Bhakti & Rawa Makmur Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
41.	Mampala Jaya CV	595,10	Kel Bentuas Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
42.	Mampala Jaya CV	185,60	Kel. Bukuan &. Bentuas, Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
43.	Mutiara Etam Coal CV	546,20	Kel. Bentuas, Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
44.	Nuanscipta Coal Invesment PT	2.003,00	Kel. Handil Bhakti & Bentuas, Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
45.	Panca Bara Sejahtera CV	133,00	Kel Air Hitam & Sempaja Kec. Samarinda Ulu & Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
46.	Panca Prima Mining PT	950,20	Kel. Sambutan &Pulau Atas Kec. Samarinda Ilir	Production Operation
47.	Piawai Bumi Alam Perkasa CV	83,66	Kel Sempaja Selatan Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
48.	Puang Cakrabuana CV	42,93	Kel. Simpang Pasir Palaran	Production Operation
49.	Putra Mandiri KSU	99,60	Kel. Lempake Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
50.	Rinda Kaltim Anugrah CV	137,40	Kel. Lok Bahu & Loa Bakung Kec. Sungai Kunjang	Production Operation
51.	Rinda Kaltim Anugrah CV	196,40	Kel. Lempake & Tanah Merah Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
52.	Rinda Putra Sejahtera CV	596,30	Kel. Suangai Siring Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
53.	Sakha CV	94,92	Kel. Tanah Merah Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
54.	Sungai Berlian Jaya CV	170,80	Kel. Bentuas, Kec. Palaran	Production Operation

55.	Tempaure Jaya Mandiri Coal CV	54,10	Kel. Loa Buah Kec. Sungai Kunjang	Production Operation
56.	Tiara Bara Borneo PT	564,80	Kel. Tanah Merah Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
57.	Transisi Energi Satunama PT	946,60	Kel. Loa Buah Kec. Sungai Kunjang	Production Operation
58.	Transisi Energi Satunama PT	195,60	Kel. Lok Bahu Kec. Sungai Kunjang	Production Operation
59.	Tujuh Tujuh CV	189,40	Kel. Tanah Merah Kec. Samarinda Utara	Production Operation
60.	Tunggal Firdaus Kaltim CV	67,75	Kel. Bentuas, Kec. Palaran	Production Operation
61.	Utia Iimdaya CV	199,60	Kel. Bukit Pinang Kec. Samarinda Ulu	Production Operation
62.	Prima Coal Mining CV	155,58	Kel. Sempaja Utara Kec. Samarinda Utara	IUP Revoked
63.	Bumi Betua PT	164,60	Kel. Loa Buah Kec. Sungai Kunjang	IUP Revoked
	TOTAL	**26.089,99**		

Source: Energy and Mining Service Of Kota Samarinda.

According to an Article 11 paragraph 1 of Law No. 26 of 2007 cocerning Spatial Planning, Regional Government was represented by the Mayor has full authority for it. But the facts, that he violated the rules by issued coal mining licenses that were not in similar with spatial planning of the Samarinda City Spatial Plan.

Principle Negotiation

Principle negotiation theory assumes that the cause of a conflict was due to inconsistent positions and differences of views by parties experienced conflict (Simon Fisher, 2001: 8). Differences are things that always exist in the social life, both differences between individuals or groups with others. According to Soerjono Soekanto (2006: 91-92),when at the same time each individual or group carried out the same activities and had views with different goals, this would brought social conflict in the community. So, it could be said that the needs or interests of people towards the same object sometimes vary, for example incompatibility of views between the community and the government in Samarinda City regarding land use. The Government of Samarinda City wants the potential of Natural Resources (SDA to be managed and utilized properly, that is by involved coal mining companies` as seekers and managers of the potential that exists on the field. The results would then provide welfare to the surrounding.

On the other hand, the community considers that the potential of the land was very suitable for agricultural land and should not be damaged or exploited, because it greatly affects the survival of the people who in fact are farmers. If the land becomes damaged, it will cause various impacts on the lives of surrounding, such as lack of clean water and environment pollution. The community also felt that the management of the land into mining land was not solely dominated by the desire to increase welfare, because when

viewed amount of contribution of the coal mining sector to the economy of Samarinda City which turned out to be relatively small, it was only 6.3 percent of total domestic income regional gross (PDRB), but the largest sector was the trade, hotel and tourism sector by 28 percent, the processing industry by 20 percent and services by 12 percent.

Human Needs

The theory assumes that conflicts that arise in the community are caused by basic human needs, such as physical, mental and social needs that are not fulfilled or obstructed (Simon Fisher, 2001: 8). By the negative impact caused by coal mining, some community needs were blocked or not fulfilled. People need a good environ. But the damage caused by coal mining has reduced the environmental feasibility of the people. Such erratic weather changes, the air becomes more warm, rain comes suddenly and there was an increased flooding quantity since 2008 until now and the occurrence of droughts in a number of areas. The last, the people are susceptible to Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ISPA), which is caused by environmental pollution due to coal mining.

Moreover, the people who live around the coal mining mostly are farmers. The mining have provided unfit lives for the community such as the increasingly loss of clean water sources, the land for absorb water, mud floods in mining areas so that they can clog ditches (sewers) which then cause flooding in settlements and rice fields of community, dust that polluted the air, and also the existence of large losses due to the breakdown of embankment ponds for fish farming. The Samarinda City Administration has tried to supervise the company by directly pressing the troubled companies and the government always provides guidance to the company. However, it has not been effective yet, as more companies are not committed to the environment so that the pollution more increasing.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results, we draws the conclusion that the conflict between the administration and the community of the city due to the impact of coal mining in 2012-2014 was caused by three causes, namely:

1. Public relations

   The public's distrust, includes, first;: the administration neglected in issuing coal mining business licenses, second, violations of the RTRW and they never socialization before or after the issuance of coal mining business licenses was conducted.

2. Negotiation of principles

   There are different views between the administration and the community for land management. Where the land that is given the permits for coal mining is just suitable for agricultural, while they used it for a coal mining by the reasons to improve community welfare.

3. Human needs

   By all the impacts, some community needs are not fulfilled, such as a good and healthy environment. Many people suffer from Acute Respiratory Tract

Infection (ARI) or ISPA, then damaged road infrastructure, as well as agricultural land and fish cultivation that are polluted.

V. SUGGESTION

1. Because the negligent of administration in issuing mining licenses and violation of the RTRW, it should immediately conduct an evaluation of all regulation permits that have been issued and it must be carried out transparently to them who affected.
2. Because the location was an agricultural and residential area, they should make strategic efforts in protecting it and pollution as a result of mining activities.
3. Regarding the existence of several community needs that are not fulfilled due to the impact, they should make appropriate compensation to the affected communities.
4. Due to the absence of conflict resolution, it is expected that they have to carried out various intensive ways to approach mining affected communities.

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ROLE OF ACADEME IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN THE PURSUIT OF PEACE AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN CENTRAL MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES

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Abstract

This study seeks to identify the extent of the awareness delivered by government agency about war against illegal drugs, preventing and countering violent extremism in the pursuit of peace and development in Central Mindanao. Pre-test and post-test as well as analysis of variance was used to analyze the extent of the awareness. The result shows that the awareness of the participants increase after each government agencies delivered lecture.

Keywords: *Violent extremism, government agency, higher education, Cotabato City*

INTRODUCTION

Violent extremism has become an area of interest to government and policy makers throughout the world. In the last decade, the field of international relations has undergone a revolution in conflict studies. Where earlier approaches attempted to identify the attributes of individuals, states, and systems that produced conflict, the "rationalist approach to war" now explains violence as the product of private information with incentives to misrepresent, problems of credible commitment, and issue indivisibilities (Fearon, 1995).

The need for a formal conduct of study has been undertaken because the issue is global threat that affects the hearts and minds of the people. Our country Philippines has already experience of this problem (e.g Marawi Siege) as one of the high value targets in Asia, therefore the idea of coming up with concerted efforts for different line agencies so as to strengthen the initiatives of combating violent extremism and other problems in the country. Therefore, each sector would think of their means to contribute to the eradication of the program. CCSPC as academic institution had found its role in countering violent extremism which became a stepping stone of other institution to do the same.

The result of the study may benefit the local government units and academic institutions to plan their activities related to the problem. The result of this project is available for all sectors as exhibit and showcase upon proper coordination and protocol to the head of institution CCSPC.

Rigorous empirical research that would allow conclusive statements on violent extremism is rare, so extremist violence tends to be explained through untested theories. Political interests may also inform an explanation or definition.

Causes of violent extremism are often divided into 'push' and 'pull' factors. This overlooks links between them, however, and can lead to over generalization. 'Individual' and 'community' factors are more useful categories though still interconnected.

Factors at the individual level include:

Personal relationships: These are important in spreading or reinforcing extremist ideas, and a radicalising peer group can provide a sense of belonging.

Beliefs, values and convictions: Extremist beliefs can be religious, spiritual, moral, or political and tend to express the conviction that a group, a way of life, or a political system needs to be challenged or destroyed. The perception of being denied recognition at a collective and personal level is considered critical.

Manipulation: Manipulation by extremist groups happens in a complex interplay of identity formation and other enabling factors. Whether there is a causal relationship between access to information (including to social media) and extremism is under-researched. This also challenges counter-approaches that use media strategies.

Trauma and humiliation: How emotions of humiliation and betrayal result in the reproduction of violence is a topic in urgent need of research (Mroz, 2009).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Most studies and academic papers on the concept of radicalization and violent extremism are published in Western journals mostly written by Western authors from Western universities (Schmid, 2013), hence, not much has yet been written about the concept of radicalization and violent extremism outside the Western setting, such as the Philippines, apart from several newspaper articles (Geronimo, 2016; Ressa,2017) and only a handful of other (opinion) papers have investigated on radicalization and violent extremism in the Philippines so far (ICG, 2016; IPAC, 2017; Lingga, 2014; Rasul, 2015;Timberman, 2013).Moreover, there is also inconsistency between literature analyzing radicalization processes in peaceful (mostly Western) versus conflict settings. It will, therefore, be crucial to mirror and balance these Western views and Western contexts by detailed findings from

other parts of the world, including those from the Philippines and, specially, in conflict-affected Muslim Mindanao.

Understanding Radicalization and Violent Extremism

There is no universal agreement on the definition of terrorism. Various legal systems and Government agencies use different definitions. Moreover, governments have been reluctant to formulate an agreed upon and legally binding definition and the difficulties arise from the fact that the term is politically and emotionally charged (Wikipedia). In the review of Literature, it can be understood undoubtedly that universally accepted definitions of "radicalization" and "violent extremism" not do yet exist (Christmann, 2012; Schmid , 2015; Rahimullah etal, 2013; RESOLVE, 2016; Veldhuis & Staun,2009).

Academic Definitions

There are numerous definitions of radicalization, and the term is highly can tested in academic as well as policy discourses. It is used to denote complex phenomenon/phenomena and means different things is different people (Schmid, 2004), while its meaning can vary with place and time (Neuman, 2013). According to Schmid (2011:217), radicalization studies "approach the field of extremism and terrorism by focusing on the processes through which individuals become socialized into engaging in political violence without moral restraints". The European Commission's Export Group on Violent Radicalization (2008: 5) denotes radicalism as follows: "radicalism as advocacy of, and commitment to, sweeping change and restructuring of political and social institutions has historically been associated with left and right-wing political parties – at times even with centrist and liberal ideologies and involves the wish to do away with traditional and procedural restrictions which support the status quo. As an ideology, radicalism challenges the legitimacy of established norms and policies, but it does not in itself, lead to violence." According to Bartlett, Birdwell and King (2010:10), radicalization that does not lead to violence – non-violent radicalization – refers to 'the process by which individuals come to hold radical views in relation to the status quo but do not undertake, or directly aid or abet terrorist activity referred to as "radicals'. Conversely, violent radicalization is 'a process by which individuals come to undertake terrorist activity, or directly aid or abet terrorism". Della Port and LaFree (2012) argue that "action (behavior) and attitudes (aims and perceptions) are linked but must not be understood as necessarily depending on or even corresponding to each other. "instead, social movement research has found that "becoming involved in violent groups and engaging in acts of violence does not always presume adherence to radical aims and frames of reference, but can be motivated by, for example, personal relationships and loyalty to a group" (Ibid). Others, on the contrary, reject this ambiguity and argue that a holistic understanding of radicalization cannot be achieved through separating political beliefs from political action (Neumann,2013: 873).These positions have given rise to different theoretical and policy approaches.

Policy and law enforcement definitions

The Preventive Strategy of the UK Government provides the following definitions of radicalization, extremism and violent extremism: (HM Government, 2011; House of Commons Home Affairs Committee, 2012):

- Radicalization is defined as "the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism."
- Extremism is defined as "vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs."
- "Violent extremism" is considered to mean the endorsement of violence to achieve extreme ends.

According to Danish Security and Intelligence Service (PET), radicalization is "a process in which a person is increasingly accepting the use of undemocratic or violent means,

including terrorism, in an attempt to achieve a specific political and ideological goals' (Kühle & Lindekilde, 2010:24).

The General Intelligence and Security Service (AIVD) of the Netherlands considers radicalization to be 'the (active) pursuit of and/or support to far-reaching changes in society which may constitute a danger to (the continued existence of) the democratic legal order (aim), which may involve the use of undemocratic methods (means) that may harm the functioning of the democratic legal order (effect)' (General Intelligence and Security Service, 2004: 13).

The Norwegian government in its Action Plan against Radicalization and Violent Extremism (Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 2014: 7) provide separate definitions for radicalization and violent extremism. Radicalization is understood as "a process whereby a person increasingly accepts the use of violence to achieve political, ideological or religious goals. A process of radicalization that results in violent extremism is characterized by: i) a cognitive development toward a steadily more unilateral perception of reality, where there is no room for alternative perspectives; ii) thereafter, a further development where the perception of reality is experienced so acutely and seriously that violent actions appear necessary and just." The Action Plan defines violent extremism as "activities of persons and groups that are willing to use violence in order to achieve their political, ideological or religious goals".

According to the Swedish Security Service (Säpo, 2009), radicalization can be both 'a process that leads to ideology or religious activism to introduce radical change to society' and a "process that leads to an individual or group using, promoting or advocating violence for political aims."

The definition of the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is: 'The process of adopting an extremist belief system, including the willingness to use, support, or facilitate violence, as a method to effect social change.' In the United States of America, for example, Terrorism is defined in Title 22 chapter 38U.S. Code S 2656f as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents."

In the Philippines, Republic Act no. 9372 (Human Security Act of 2007) defines a 'terrorist" thus, any person who commits an act punishable under any of the following provision of the Revised Panel Code: a. Article 122 (Piracy in General and Mutiny in the High Seas or in the Philippine Waters); b. Article 134 (Rebellion nor insurrection); c. Article 134-a (coup d'état), including acts committed by private persons; d. Article 248 (Murder); e. Article 267 (Kidnapping and Serious Illegal Detention); and f. Article 324 (Crimes Involving Destruction). Thereby propagating and producing a condition of widespread and extraordinary distress and frighten the populace, in order to pressure the government to give in to an unlawful claim shall be guilty of the crime of terrorism and shall suffer the penalty of forty (40) years of imprisonment, without the benefit of parole as provided for under Act no. 4103, otherwise as the Indeterminate Sentence Law, as amended.

The Global and Local Context on Terrorism affecting the Youth

The world is currently experiencing a wave of terrorism (24) that is religiously motivated in its origins. The September 11, 2001 attacks in New York City and Washington D.C., the 7July 2005 London underground attacks as well as the various bombings in Indonesia since the first Bali attacks in October 2002 were all perpetrated by religiously motivated terrorist networks. As the authors of as well-known New York Police Department (NYPD) study religious-motivated radicalization in the West suggest, terrorism is the ultimate consequence of the radicalization process. Against this wider backdrop, it has been clear for years that youth are prone to violent radicalization processes that lead to such religiously motivated terrorist acts. In a mental or cognitive sense, when youth perceive that their group is under attack, especially physical attack, a drastic identity simplification dynamics kicks in. when the young people of a particular religious community perceive that they are being attacked by a powerful enemy- "Them" all these various social identities get

thrown out the window in favor of one single dimension of collective identification in normal situation, as the Nobel laureate Amartya Sen memorably puts it: "The same person can, for example, be a British citizen, of Malaysian origin, with Chinese racial characteristics, a stockbroker, a non-vegetarian, an asthmatic, a linguist, a bodybuilder, a poet, an opponent of abortion, a bird-watcher, an astrologer, and one who believes that God created Darwin to test the gullible."

Youth are commonly defined the United Nation as individuals between the ages of 15 and 24 years representing a significant portion of the world's population. There are 1.5 billion people live in fragile or conflict affected countries of which 40% are young people (Global Youth Forum, 2015). It .s therefore necessary to understand the voices of the youth and to take youth issues seriously. As youth go through the transition stage from childhood to adulthood, they face many new psycho-social experiences as well as emotional turbulence, they are often confused about their identity, and they long for a sense of belonging and acceptance. Many feels very unsure and undecided about their future. At the other end of the spectrum, the youth have a tremendous potential for growth. They are often highly motivated in developing and seeking opportunities to explore new ideas and relationships, within the context of the society as a whole. Therefore, positive development is not only determined by the youth themselves but also by the environment. The approach to youth development should also encompass opportunities and experiences for young people to contribute in a meaningful way to their communities and to believe that their contributions are respected and valued.

Inevitably, a distributing and intensifying scene that a new, younger face of battle engages children as soldiers worldwide as the youths are starting to play significant role in this aspects as the terrorists have organized and strategically radicalize and recruit young people into committing acts of violence to carry their shameful acts in the name of God and perverse ideologies. About 20 percent of all suicide bombers are young are youths between 15 to 18 years old. Sadly, many youths, irrespective of race, religion, educational background or economic status have fallen prey into this game. Al-Qaeda used "new generation of Mujahidin" such as children and young people when conducting suicide attacks in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan which increased the lethality of violence. As Islamic State (IS) has become very good at targeting young Muslims to come to Iraq and Syria and join foreign fighters in a struggle to build a caliphate, international terror group preys on youth vulnerabilities by encouraging them to pick up a weapon and carry out an attack.

One study revealed the many factors that pull young people to terrorist groups which can be ideational and material, that are mutually reinforcing. These pull factors are belt utilized with an effective recruitment strategy by a terrorist group to increase its membership and to keep the organization alive. One study has shown that the major pull factor that draws young person towards terrorist acts is ideology (Ginges, 1997). Ideology is deemed to be the main ideational pull mechanism "that makes possible the translation of discontent into specific political goals" of young individuals being lured to join terrorist groups. It is speculated that ideologies are "important organizers of experience and act as normal codes and motivations for actions" of young recruits. it is further argued that in the assessment of the perceived benefits of, and motivations for, terrorist acts of the youth, deeply understanding the virulent ideology of terrorist groups is essential. Ideology meaning to the emptiness felt by young people and defines their "reasons for existence". The profile of youths joining terrorist organizations through ideological motivations is that of mostly students, young professionals and learned individuals recruited from schools, universities and working places. Ideology is a pull factor in the radicalization of a small but significant minority of young persons dissatisfied with the society in which they find themselves (European Commission's Experts Group on Violent Radicalization, 2008). While ideology is indeed a pull factor in terrorism, there are young recruits who are induced to join terrorist groups not because of ideology but largely due to material considerations. Young person succumbing to this lure are mostly out-of-school youth in depressed areas or communities where poverty is pervasive, and the rate of illiteracy is high. These types of young persons

are induced to join terrorist groups and commit acts of terrorism through the temptation of money, arms, and material needs of their families and loved ones. Terrorist groups buy the loyalties of their young recruits through tangible inducements in the form of money, perks, arms and other concrete benefits. These young members are made to work as combatants, bombers lookouts, and mules or to be simply errant persons (Homeland Security Institute, 2009).

A prospect of violence is more likely when there are limited opportunities to break-out the cycle of poverty (perceived or real), injustice and hopelessness. Terrorists group take advantage to cast-off these conditions by proposing to the youths what they are missing and offering them a 'way out' of their situation through martyrdom. Such tricky strategy of victimizing on susceptible youths has permeated in communities where there is a real or perceived injustice. Against this background, it is perhaps clear why youths are easily influence as heroic to join such groups – a narrative that is actively constructed and spread by terrorist groups. Through a terrorist organization organization has an ideology and material resources with which to entire young people to join, a well-planned recruitment strategy, a terrorist group cannot efficiency or automatically pull the youth to its side.

The Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC) concludes in its 2016 report that even as ISIS declines in strength in the Middle East, it is more imperative than ever to understand the followers it has formed in Southeast Asian and how they network with each other. The once peaceful and tolerant region home to multicultural and religiously diverse society, the Southeast Asia (SEA) is currently challenged with a threat from a worrying evaluation in radicalization and violent extremism (VE). Experts view that the Islamic State (IS) intends to create a base somewhere in the SEA region such as the Philippines (Habulan, 2016; IPAC, 2016; Ressa, 2017; Banlaoi, 2016), a Catholic majority country and strongest US ally in Southeast Asia, which was feared to have become the second front of the war against terror after Afghanistan.

The Youth Radicalization and VE in Mindanao

Radicalization of the entire or the majority of the Muslim population in the Philippines is unlikely, however, the extremist groups like could increase in number and that new radical groups would emerge due to a number of factors that could cause further radicalization including frustration over delays in the peace process and a failure to resolve the Bangsamoro problem, the existing anti-Muslim bias, and the presence of radical foreign Muslim in the Philippines coming from the Middle East seeking safe haven (Lingga, 2014; IPAC, 2016). The Global Terrorism Database (GTD) World Map focusing on the Philippines display the cumulative concentration and intensity (combining fatalities and injuries) of terrorist attacks across 45 years of data with Mindanao arguably having the highest intensity and concentration of armed encounters occurred in Southeast Asia. So far prevailing scholarly literature on terrorism have already acknowledged several factors of terrorism (Sebok and Braithwaite, 2005), however, none of these, may be applied generally to all terrorist organization because the behaviors of terrorist groups vary from country to country (Center for Nonproliferation Studies, 2002). Some VE groups may have shared common practices that cut across national borders. But vigorous social science investigations indicate that behaviors of terrorist organizations differ in historical context, socio-cultural milieu, politico-economic setting, specific intentions, exact target, and even particular tactics (Davis and Cragin 2009; cordes, et. al., 1985). Thus contending with the pull of terrorist is better understood on a case-to-case basis.

The ASG is an excellent case to examine the processes by which young persons are lured to enter terrorist organizations. The ASG is listed as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) by the Unites States (US) and an active International Terrorist Organization (ITO) by the United Nations (UN). Because of its involvement in kidnap-for-ransom activities, Philippine law enforcement authorities regard the ASG as a mere bandit group (Banlaoi, 2006).

METHODS

The method used was survey. Measures Pretests at the beginning of the program. Posttest measures the extent of the awareness of the participants regarding the delivered topics by respective government agencies. Pre-test and post-test as well as analysis of variance was used to analyze the extent of the awareness.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Profile of the Respondents

Majority of the respondents 50 percent were faculty members from different colleges of Cotabato City State Polytechnic College. Twenty percent were office staff while utility staff has the least respondents. Figure 1 shows the distribution of the respondents.

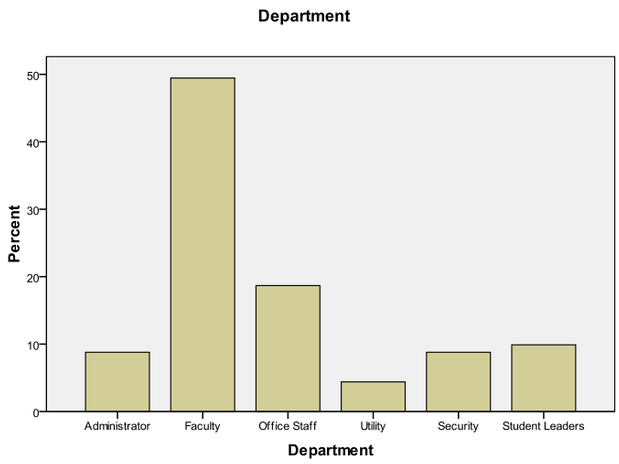


Figure 1. Profile of the Respondents

PDEA ARMM

The respondents rated *neutral* the extent of the awareness of the government agency (PDEA ARMM) during the pre-test with a grand mean of 3.44, while the post-test rated as aware with a grand mean of 4.15. It means that the following were become clear to the participants after the lecture:

- The major programs of PDEA are supply reduction and demand reduction.
- PDEA is the agency of the government to conduct operation against drug users and pushers.
- PDEA ha overall programme steps from mapping to verification and Validation.
- PDEA would arrest anyone who has illegal drugs.

Table 1 shows the extent of the awareness of topics delivered by government agency (PDEA ARMM).

Table 1
The Extent of the Awareness of Topics Delivered by Government Agency (PDEA ARMM)
N=151

PDEA ARMM	Mean Pre-test	Description Pre-test	Mean Post-test	Description Post-test
The major programs of PDEA are supply reduction and demand reduction.	3.37	Neutral	4.08	Aware
PDEA is the agency of the government to conduct operation against drug users and pushers	3.12	Aware	4.34	Aware

PDEA ha overall programme steps from mapping to verification and Validation	3.37	Neutral	4.05	Aware
PDEA would arrest anyone who has illegal drugs	3.92	Neutral	4.16	Aware
GRAND-MEAN	**3.44**	**Neutral**	**4.15**	**Aware**

Range of Means
1.00-1.49 Not at All
1.50-2.49 Not Aware
2.50-3.49 Neutral
3.50-4.49 Aware
4.50-5.0 Highly Aware

CCPO: Philippine National Police

The respondents rated *aware* the extent of the awareness of the government agency (**CCPO: Philippine National Police**) during the pre-test with a grand mean of 3.56, while the post-test rated as aware with a grand mean of 3.90. It means that generally the participants were aware about the function and responsibilities of the PNP before and after the lecture. The following were become clear to the participants after the lecture:

- I am familiar to all security situations in Cotabato City.
- I know all the challenges of CCPO in maintaining peace and order in the City.

Table 2 shows the extent of the awareness of topics delivered by government agency (CCPO: Philippine National Police).

Table 2
The Extent of the Awareness of Topics Delivered By Government Agency (CCPO: Philippine National Police)
N=151

CCPO: Philippine National Police	**Mean Pre-test**	**Description Pre-test**	**Mean Post-test**	**Description Post-test**
The CCPO is the local police unit to maintain peace and order in Cotabato City	3.98	Aware	4.16	Aware
I am familiar to all security situations in Cotabato City.	3.32	Neutral	3.49	Aware
I know all the challenges of CCPO in maintaining peace and order in the City.	3.44	Neutral	4.03	Aware
PNP program on anti-violent extremism.	3.53	Aware	3.92	Aware
GRAND-MEAN	**3.56**	Aware	**3.90**	Aware

Range of Means
1.00-1.49 Not at All
1.50-2.49 Not Aware
2.50-3.49 Neutral
3.50-4.49 Aware
4.50-5.0 Highly Aware

Cotabato Public Safety Office

The respondents rated *neutral* the extent of the awareness of the government agency (**Cotabato Public Safety Office**) during the pre-test with a grand mean of 3.29, while the post-test rated as aware with a grand mean of 4.03. It means that the following were become clear to the participants after the lecture:

- I know the mandate of office of Cotabato Public Safety.
- The Public Safety Office is maintaining safety and security through disaster preparedness program.
- CPSO is a special program of the City Mayor to address problems on radicalism.

Table 3 shows the extent of the awareness of topics delivered by government agency (**Cotabato Public Safety Office**).

Table 3
The Extent of the Awareness of Topics Delivered By Government Agency (Cotabato Public Safety Office)
N=151

Cotabato Public Safety Office	**Mean Pre-test**	**Description Pre-test**	**Mean Post-test**	**Description Post-test**
I know the mandate of office of Cotabato Public Safety.	3.23	Neutral	4.03	Aware
The Public Safety Office is maintaining safety and security through disaster preparedness program.	3.33	Neutral	4.00	Aware
CPSO is a special program of the City Mayor to address problems on radicalism.	3.32	Neutral	4.08	Aware
GRAND-MEAN	**3.29**	Neutral	**4.03**	Aware

Range of Means
1.00-1.49 Not at All
1.50-2.49 Not Aware
2.50-3.49 Neutral
3.50-4.49 Aware
4.50-5.0 Highly Aware

Commission on Human Rights

The respondents rated *neutral* the extent of the awareness of the government agency (Commission on Human Rights) during the pre-test with a grand mean of 3.14, while the post-test rated as aware with a grand mean of 3.92. It means that the following were become clear to the participants after the lecture:

- The program and services of Commission on Human Rights.
- How to avail the program of the CHR?
- How to defend my rights as ordinary citizen under martial law?
- CHR office location is known and popular.
- The CHR is available anytime with proper procedures

Table 4 shows the extent of the awareness of topics delivered by government agency (Commission on Human Rights).

Table 4

The Extent of the Awareness of Topics Delivered By Government Agency (Commission on Human Rights)
N=151

Commission on Human Rights	**Mean Pre-test**	**Description Pre-test**	**Mean Post-test**	**Description Post-test**
The program and services of Commission on Human Rights	3.30	Neutral	4.00	Aware
How to avail the program of the CHR?	2.97	Neutral	3.84	Aware
How to defend my rights as ordinary citizen under martial law?	3.27	Neutral	4.03	Aware
CHR office location is known and popular	3.03	Neutral	3.84	Aware
The CHR is available anytime with proper procedures	3.14	Neutral	3.92	Aware
GRAND-MEAN	**3.14**	Neutral	**3.92**	Aware

Range of Means
1.00-1.49 Not at All
1.50-2.49 Not Aware
2.50-3.49 Neutral
3.50-4.49 Aware
4.50-5.0 Highly Aware

Philippine Army

The respondents rated *neutral* the extent of the awareness of the government agency (Philippine Army) during the pre-test with a grand mean of 3.49, while the post-test rated as aware with a grand mean of 4.04. It means that the following were become clear to the participants after the lecture:

- The programs and activities of the Philippine Army in addressing violent extremism.
- Best practices of Philippine Army in addressing radicalism (PCVE)

Table 5 shows the extent of the awareness of topics delivered by government agency (Philippine Army).

Table 5
The Extent of the Awareness of Topics Delivered By Government Agency (Philippine Army)
N=151

Philippine Army	**Mean Pre-test**	**Description Pre-test**	**Mean Post-test**	**Description Post-test**
The programs and activities of the Philippine Army in addressing violent extremism	3.48	Neutral	3.97	Aware
Best practices of Philippine Army in addressing radicalism (PCVE)	3.26	Neutral	3.97	Aware
The Philippine Army as defender of People against lawless elements.	3.68	Aware	4.16	Aware
Location of the Philippine Army Headquarters	3.57	Aware	4.05	Aware
GRAND-MEAN	**3.49**	Neutral	**4.04**	Aware

Range of Means

1.00-1.49	Not at All
1.50-2.49	Not Aware
2.50-3.49	Neutral
3.50-4.49	Aware
4.50-5.0	Highly Aware

CONCLUSION

Countering the threat posed by terrorism and violent extremism is a formidable challenge not only for law enforcement and other concerned government agencies but also for the wider society of citizens who are often times victims, casualties, and collateral damages of criminal, terrorist, insurgent and violent extremist activities. This paper describes some program that the academe may play a vital role to counter the violent extremism. The result is promising as it shows the great extent of the awareness of different government agencies function and responsibilities as well as those delivered topics. The Cotabato City State Polytechnic College as a State institution has a great role in combating violent extremism by means of awareness campaign and partnering with different line agency. It is a vital role of CCSPC especially it is located strategically at the heart of Central Mindanao. This program should be emulated by other agency so that the threat of violent extremism should decrease if not disappear.

Recommendation

` Based from the findings of the study, the following recommendations were identified:

1. There is a need to institutionalize the program on Countering Violent Extremism, combating illegal drugs and corruption in all academic institutions in Central Mindanao.
2. Continuous capacity building for school administrators particularly the high ranking members of the academe for them to be fully grasp the implementation of the program.
3. The need for allocating funds intended for the countering violent extremism program to be used by the academic institutions.
4. Strengthen the partnership of law enforcers and academe in Violent Extremism, combating illegal drugs and corruption.

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INVESTIGATING IT GOVERNANCE VALIDITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION: An Empirical Study

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the validity of the higher education academic staffs in IT governance studies and the future improvement for IT governance and controls. This research used a quantitative survey to identify the current state of IT governance for five higher education institutions in East Java, Indonesia. The questionnaires were distributed to post-graduate student as IT executives in their higher education institution. A total of 34 out of 40 post academic staffs completed the questionnaire, representing a response rate of 85 percent. This study found that attributes for deliver value (V2), attainment and retain people with key competencies (V6), capture knowledge to improve performance (V10), stakeholder satisfaction (V11), reach economies of scale (V17) , deliver successul IT project (V19), understand business unit strategies (V20), and understand emerging technologies (V22) show no significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between mean interests and performance. In addition to these, other 15 attributes show significant differences in the t-test in the negative direction. This points to the fact that actual control of IT governance in colleges is monitored less than expected. Therefore, five higher education institutions in East Java should pay more attention to the identified attributes important to balance the gap between the importance and performance of these attributes.

Keywords: IT governance, IT governance balanced scorecard, Importance-performance analysis, higher education institution

I. Introduction

Good Information Technology (IT) governance will greatly support organizational activities in achieving goals that include the organization's vision and mission as it requires a consistency in business strategy and information system (IS) / IT strategy. Recently, the development of IT also masiv happening in the world of education, especially in college education. With increased pressure from globalization, changes in funding structures in higher education, and changes in supply and demand for higher education, many higher education institutions around the world seek to survive and seek competitive advantage through innovation (Brown, 2008; OECD, 2009; Gibbs and Barnett, 2014; Gaspar and Mabic, 2015). To gain competitive advantage and innovation power, higher education undertake the adoption of information technology.

Stakeholders in colleges are seeking to advantage from developing IT governance. The higher education sector is haunted by a large number of challenges including technological developments and new demands in the education sector around the world, all of which make the field of higher education an exciting field for research (Mathew, 2010). Factors influencing innovation in higher education institutions thus always represent vital areas of concern in the field of organizational studies (Meek *et al.*, 2009). Typically, the existing literature is a common position that successful innovative practices within an organization build relationships between individual and institutional factors (Hoidn and Kärkkäinen, 2014; Zhu, 2015). Both of them are also supported by IT for developing innovation and creativity.

In particular, the use of IT Balanced Scorecard in higher education institutions in Indonesia has not been widely implemented (Prabowo, 2007). Previous studies related to IT governance in Indonesia in higher education have highlighted the important role played by IT governance using BSC (Solechan, 2015; Misbah *et al.*, 2017; Haerani, 2017). BSC IT can play an important role in the overall program in heigher education institutions, empowering the structural ranks (Haerani, 2017), but with regard to the effectiveness of this method, higher education institutions need to organize the ICT organization and simultaneously evaluate the success of system / application development. The purpose of this study is to investigate the validity of the higher education academic staffs in IT governance studies. Our study addresses a major issue in IT governance research in higher education contexts. Secondly, this study aims to clarify the actual practice of IT governance in higher education and to determine IT governance strategy for higher education institutions in Indonesia, especially in East Java.

II. Literature review

2.1 Principles of IT Governance

This is supported by the definition of IT governance. Several definitions exist to define IT governance. Some of the more widely-used definitions are given here. According to IT Governance Institute/ITGI (2003), IT governance is defined as the responsibility of the board of directors and executive management. It is an essensial element of enterprise governance and include he leadership and organizational structures and processes that guaranty hat the organization’s IT sustains and extends the organization’s strategy and objectives. Based on Gartner (2006), IT governance is defined

as the processes which ensure the effective and efficient use of IT in enabling an organisation to achieve its goals. Wijsman et al. (2007) give definition about IT governance as the joint responsibility of the executive management level of an organization and its supervisor(s) for (1) strategic planning and (2) internal control of the organization's deployment of IT and for (3) external accountability and (4) external supervision of the organization's deployment of IT.

2.2 IT governance-Balanced Scorecard

BSC can be refered on IT as initially described by Van Grembergen *et al.*, (1997). The adaptations made by these authors generated a common scorecard for IT known in the literature as IT BSC. The success of the BSC in IT is due to its flexible design and comprehensive nature. By adding or altering individual measures and perspectives, the BSC can be tailored to suit the strategy of any organization (Erek, 2011). Moreover, a cascade of BSC can be used across multiple organizational levels supporting strategic alignment (Van Grembergen *et al.*, 2003). Because of its easy adaptability, many issues have been addressed by using the IT BSC framework, such as, evaluating IT projects (Aubert et al., 2010), evaluate IT departments performance (Lee *at al.*,, 2008), evaluating IS performance (Rosemann, 2001), prevent sub-optimization of IT performance (Amado *et al*., 2012), ensuring strategic alignment between IT and the business (Van Grembergen & Saull, 2001), integration of business and IT governance (Borousan *et al*., 2011), and others.

2.3 Importance Performance Analysis

Martilla and James (1977) introduced IPA, is a method which has been broadly used in marketing research, especially for developing and improving strategy. IPA, on the other hand, is a heavy evaluation instrument for practitioners and academics to find out attributes that are doing well and attributes that need to be improved, which require actions immediately (Liu & Picolli, 2007). In short, Konsynski & Tiwana (2004) argued that IPA evaluation equipment is used to prescribe the prioritisation of attributes for improvement and it can also provide guidance for strategic development. The explanation of the original IPA is described as follow: (a) Quadrant I (High Importance/Low Performance) is labelled *Concentrate Here*. Attributes that fall into this quadrant represent key areas that need to be improved with top priority; (b) Quadrant II (High Importance/High Performance) is labelled *Keep up the good work*. All attributes that fall into this quadrant are the strength and pillar of the organisations, and they should be the pride of the organisations; (c) Quadrant III (Low Importance/Low Performance) is labelled *Low Priority*. Thus, any of the attributes that fall into this quadrant are not important and pose no threat to the organisations; and (d) Quadrant IV (Low Importance/High Performance) is labelled as *Possible Overkill*. It denotes attributes that are overly emphasized by the organisations; therefore, organisations should reflect on these attributes, instead of continuing to focus in this quadrant, they should allocate more resources to deal with attributes that reside in quadrant I.

III. Research Method

This research used a quantitative survey to identify the current state of IT governance for higher education organizations in East Java, Indonesia. A self-assessment was developed based on the metrics from IT governance BSC introduced by Abu-Musa (2007). The questionnaire consists of 23 items within four dimensions, as shown in Figure 3. According to these metrics (Abu-Musa, 2007), we used three-point Likert scale to measure the importance (1 ¼ not important to 3 ¼ very important) and performance (1 ¼ not monitoring to 3 ¼ always monitoring). The questionnaires were distributed to post-graduate student as IT executives in their higher education institutions.

Sampel data were collected by administering the survey instrument to five higher education institutions on East Java. The survey instrument was handed out to the academic staffs who have experience in some strategic position in their institution as IT executive. They were asked to capture the perceived importance and performance for each attribute. A total of 34 out of 40 academic staffs completed the questionnaire, representing a response rate of 85 percent. The reliability analysis was carried out by calculating the Cronbach's α coefficient. The result showed a high internal consistency as shown in Table 1. After reliability testing was performed, a paired-sample *t*-test was run to evaluate the mean difference between performance and importance scores. IPA was then applied to capture graphical demonstration for identifying the current stage of IT governance and also providing the strategic actions for the higher education institutions.

Table 1. Cronbach's α and reliability of scale

Constructs	Items	Cronbach's α (importance)	Cronbach's α (performance)
Corporate contribution	Five items (V1, V2, V3, V4 and V5)	0.441	0.460
Future orientation	Five items (V6, V7, V8, V9 and V10)	0.415	0.515
Stakeholder orientation	Four items (V11, V12, V13 and V14)	0.333	0.377
Operational excellence	Nine items (V15, V16, V17, V18,V19, V20, V21, V22 and V23)	0.469	0.401
	All items	0.415	0.439

IV. Research Result

This section presents key results related to academic staff' perceptions as IT executive' perceptions of the importance of IT governance performance measures performed at their higher education insitutions. The graphical parable of the IPA is shown in Figure 3. In addition, the implications of the results obtained are also discussed in this section. The important performance matrix of IT governance-BSC attribute is plotted in four quadrants, as shown in Figure 2. Important values are presented on the vertical axis, while performance values are presented on the horizontal axis.

4.1 The *concentrate here* quadrant

The IT executive identifies 19 attributes in the squares here, which can be considered as adequate controls for attributes that need to be noticed. This is due to the fact that the attributes for IT governance BSC can perform not only as performance measurements, but former attribute groups can also influence the next group / perspectives, as shown in Figure 2. The lack of auditing in source attributes can affect the control of destination attributes. Therefore, all attributes in the quadrant concentrate here must be reconsidered for results and consequences.

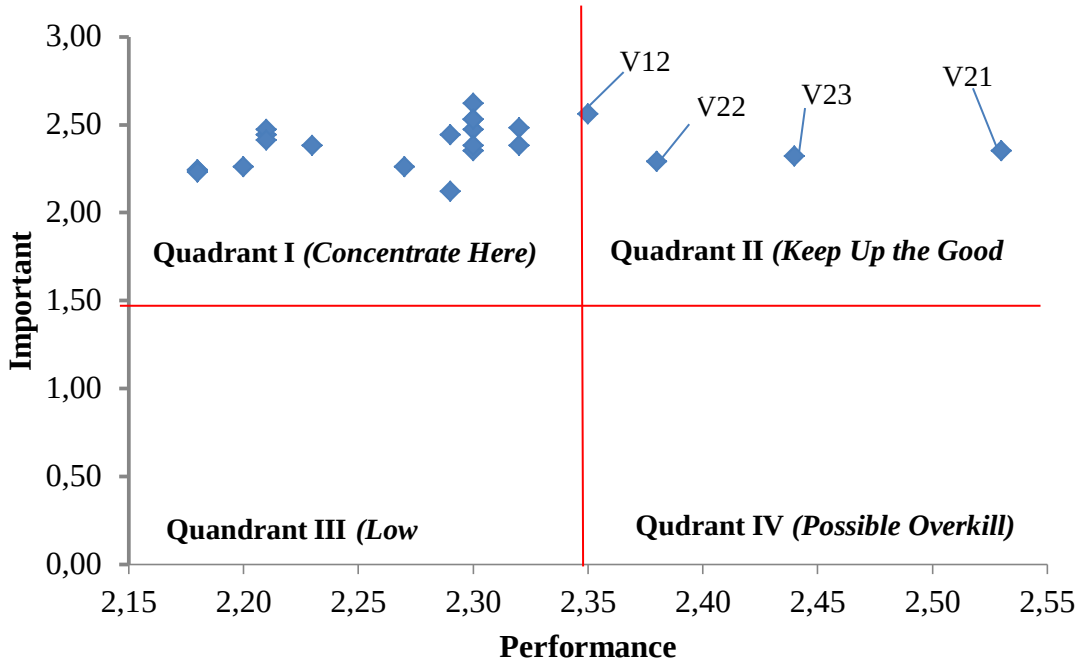


Figure 2. Plotting of importance-performance matrix for IT governance BSC attributes

4.2 The *keep up the good work* quadrant

According to the IT executive perception, 4 attributes (V12, V21, V22, and V23) have been identified in the keep up the good work quadrant. The important attributes that fall into quadrant II can be measured in a consistent way. These attributes are expected to be the pillar of strength for leading IT governance in the higher education institutions. Therefore, all attributes in the keep up the good work quadrant can be used as the baseline indicators for driving IT governance in five higher education institutions in East Java.

4.3 The *low priority* quadrant

In quadrant III, there is no attribute that fall into the low priority quadrant. This means that all IT executives perceived the performance measurement of IT governance in their higher education institutions can be conducted well. There is no important attributes that perform a low level monitoring. Even if we found evidence for lower expected

control with 14 attributes in Table 2, it would not be considered as a critical point when comparing with the result reflected in this quadrant.

4.4 The *possible overkill* quadrant

There is no attribute falls into the possibility of an excessive quadrant. If there are attributes that reside in this quadrant, those attributes are considered to be doing a lot of control. Therefore, if the attribute is the IT executive must reconsider the importance of this attribute. If the last discussion identifies the same utterance, then it can reduce the effort for this attribute.

V. Discussion

This study applies IPA analysis with IT governance BSC to capture the perceptions of IT executives represented by academic staffs regarding the importance of IT governance performance measures performed at their higher education institutions. When applying IPA to strategic equipments such as IT governance BSC, the results obtained must be interpreted with caution in order not to provide false information. Because the metrics of IT governance BSC are shown in the form of cause and effect, the results obtained must be reshaped from the original IPA analysis.

From the results of IPA analysis obtained data that there are many attributes in quadrant I and some attributes are in quadrant II . This can be a consideration for IT executives to pay attention to both quadrants. If there are attributes fall into quadrants III and IV it does not mean these attributes are unnecessary, but this can be information for IT executives to consider more thoroughly and give priority to attributes that have more impact and have consequences on higher education institutions performance. If they confirm that an existing metric is not important, unnecessary metrics must be rejected. After recovering unnecessary Indicators, IT executives can follow up on three strategic actions to elevate their ability to set IT at their higher education , as shown in Figure 3.

There are three strategies that can be used as guidance in the analysis using IPA. Strategy 1 (S1) is intended to support the attributes that fall into unimportant region to rise up to important region. Strategy 2 (S2) aims to rise up the attributes that fall into low performance region to high performance region. Strategy 3 (S3) is intended to rise up both attributes that fall into low performance and unimportant region to high performance and important region.

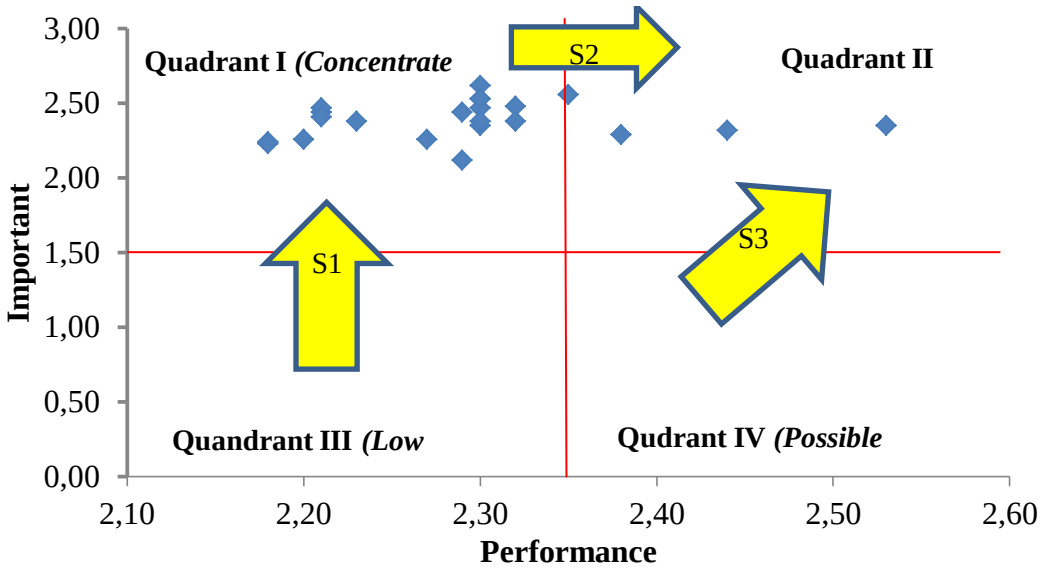


Figure 3. IT governance strategic guidance for higher educatin institution in East Java based on IPA

Based on the results of the analysis, the recommended strategy to use is Strategy 2 which aims to increase attributes that fall into low performing regions to high performing regions. According to Strategy 2, IT executives should focus on identifying indicators that should be consistent with their internal IT processes. All attributes in the quadrant concentrate here must be reconsidered for results and consequences. Furthermore, all stakeholders should be involved in the development of these indicators to gain wider acceptance.

VI. Conclusion

There are two conclusions from this study to answer the research objectives. First, IT executives can implement BSC IT governance metrics with IPA to clarify the current situation of IT governance performance at their heigher education. Consequently, the strategic actions of IT governance for five higher education institutions in East Java could take place. In addition, the control framework currently used in higher education institutions may be tailored to the implications of the IPA.

Second, based on the IPA results, five higher education institutions in East Java can apply 4 attributes that are included in keep up the good work as an early indicator to drive IT governance at their higher education institutions. In the long run, IT executives can apply the IT governance strategic recommendations provided by this study using S2 as a guide to focus on attributes included in the concentrate here to be pushed toward keep up the good work. In further study, an insight review of articles based on a global IT governance perspective and practical guidance from a regional survey can be combined to draw a flexible IT governance framework for five higher education instiutions in East Java.

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REGIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT (HANDLING POLICY IN WONOSOBO DISTRICT 2014-2017)

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Abstract

Disaster management in Wonosobo Regency is still in the stage of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, and continues to process to repair disasters that are proactive, preventive, prevent early recovery of disaster so that it improves in regional development planning. The purpose of this study was to discuss how the regional disaster management policies carried out by (BPBD) of Wonosobo Regency, in good governance, develop performance improvement programs, and plan progress management, and organizational governance in terms of pre-post, post-service quality this, discussing changes to the Regional Disaster Management governance regulations, fast, systematic, directed, and complete in the real action of natural disaster management, as well as the factors that support and become obstacles to the disaster management policy of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in 2014- 2017. This study uses descriptive methods using qualitative research, namely research that is more directed at disclosing the problem or the results presented and revealing the facts. to consider the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of research. The technique of collecting data used is: 1) Observations from field observations, 2) Interviews with the number of informants, and 3) Documentation. The data analysis technique in this study is interactive analysis. The results of the study indicate that: Disaster Management has not been implemented perfectly, there are still limited Human Resources who understand and understand disaster management, not yet integrated and standardized data / reporting systems and new information in Wonosobo Regency. (Regional Spatial Planning and Environmental Studies) the lack of BPBD budget support in Wonosobo Regency, has not facilitated the BPBD building which functions to save logistics and emergency equipment (the BPBD office in Wonosobo Regency is still one location with the Office of Public Works and Regional Planning and environmental research). The limited mobility of logistics disaster management facilities and infrastructure, to meet the needs of affected communities not complete and complete. Not yet facilitated disaster resilient villages in all disaster-prone villages of Wonosobo Regency. Inadequate rehabilitation and implementation efforts in the aftermath of the disaster, the maximum participation of the community and business community in the implementation of cross-sector and cross-regional disaster management in Wonosobo district. The most priority future challenge is to synergize budget control legislation with regional development planning planning regulations, while new development alternatives are built based on analysis of supporting factors, future challenges and the study of competent technical research.

Keywords*:* *Handling Policy, Disaster Management, BPBD***.**

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the disaster prone district Wonosobo issued by BNPB high category has the potential natural disaster landslides which is in the highest in Central of Java. 5 The district Wonosobo, disasters data recorded between 2006-2010 542 cases, landslides occurred of the total number of rp.16,694, billion loss the intensity of the landslides that cannot be separated from geography district wonosobo located at the foot of the mountain, cleft as many as 54.641 hectares or 56,37 percent of the area in wonosobo was in the area between 15-40 percent at addition to the landslides daily disasters that take place is, fire between 2006-2010 happened 187 a house fire which had caused losses to reach rp.6,8, billion while other disaster who was often happens is that the wind lisus related to the condition of the wonosobo in. height. Regional Secretary of the Wonosobo Regency, Drs, Eko Wibowo, Sutrisno MM reveals that: "a matter of temporary loss due to natural disasters, flood landslide in 116 points in 37 Villages scattered in 13 Subdistricts after rain nearly two days 11-12 December 2014. about Rp 13.7 billion in damage to houses, among others, 116 damaged, roads and bridges. (http://www.solopos.com. 13 December 2014, accessed October 16, 2017. 21.00 o'clock GMT). The level of risk of each type of disaster that could potentially in Wonosobo Regency retrieved based on the combined level of capacity and the level of losses, the result of disaster risk level can be seen from the following table.

Table 1.
Disaster Risk Level of Wonosobo Regency.

No	Type of Disaster	Level of Disaster Risk
1.	Floods	High
2.	Earthquakes	Medium
3.	Forest and Land Fires	High
4.	Drought	medium
5.	Epidemics and Outbreaks of Diseases	Medium
6.	volcanic eruptions	Medium
7.	Extreme Weather	Medium
8.	Landslides	Very High

Source: 2014 Wonosobo District BPBD Disaster Recap.

Currently the Wonosobo Regency Government is constrained by limited resources and within a period of 3 (three) years since the formation of the relatively new BPBD so that the domain of experts has not been implemented optimally. This is related to the lack of budget, lack of skilled human resources limited facilities and equipment, lack of other technical aspects. In more detailed forms of cross-sectoral collaboration with several DPOs and other Government agencies involved in disaster management are explained as follows: 1. Cooperation in preparing contingency plans involving several DPOs, related. 2. Climatology and Geophysics Meteorology Agency (BMKG) Karangwates and the Center for Volcanology of Geological Disaster Mitigation (PVMBG) Bandung routinely and periodically send bulletin data and facilitate training activities on volcanic land mitigation movements in 2014. Other institutions involved are the Indonesian Red Cross (PVMBG) Bandung routinely and periodically send bulletin data and facilitate training activities on volcanic land mitigation movements in 2014. PMI), NGOs, Disaster Preparedness Youth (TAGANA), Scouts,

Indonesian Radio Amateur Organizations (ORARI), Indonesian Inter-Population Radio (RAPI), State-Owned and Private Enterprises.

1. The Regional Disaster Management Agency in cooperation with the Department of Education and Sports (DIKPORA) of Central Java Province held a joint training of 500 Students from elementary, junior high, and high school levels in SMA Mojotengah as an embodiment of the "Disaster Preparedness School" also attended by teacher representatives from 16 schools throughout - Wonosobo. *(Wonosobo Ekspres 11/22/2014), (Http: // wonosobo ekspress.com, accessed Monday 30 October 2017 At 10:30 WIB).*
2. Volunteer training in disaster mitigation such as the clean river launch program to anticipate the overflow of floods and landslides initiated by BPBD, LINMAS, Camat and Village Heads of Kalikajar Subdistrict in Maduretno Village. (*Wonosobo Ekspres 18/10/2017. http //. Wonosobo ekspress.com, accessed Monday 30 October 2017. At 10:40 WIB).*

II. DISCUSSION

The paradigm of disaster management in Indonesia is still an emergency response so that it causes enormous losses and damage so it is necessary to need a proactive, preventive response within the framework of disaster risk reduction so that it can be integrated in development planning. Whereas the disaster management process has been carried out even though there is one stage that has not been maximized, namely the identification of disaster risk, which has been carried out by mapping the disaster-prone areas / regions. The most priority future challenges are synergizing disaster management regulations with development planning regulations and the integration of disaster risk reduction to reduce the adverse impacts that arise. (*Ahdi: Journal of Reformation Vol. 5 No.1, 2015).*

The Regional Disaster Management Agency of Wonosobo Regency has made various efforts to carry out disaster reduction for the 2015-2016 period, including

1. Prevention and Preparedness.

The goals and objectives that have been achieved are to increase prevention, preparedness and disaster risk reduction efforts. main activities carried out include:

a. Monitoring, data collection and dissemination of information on potential natural disasters through the installation of banners / banners / early warning signposts.
b. Preparation of a Landslide Disaster Contingency Plan.
c. Compilation of Regent Regulations (Perbup) concerning Wonosobo District Disaster Management Plan along with Action plans
d. The disaster risk reduction coordination meeting is carried out through coordination meetings with stakeholders.
e. Workshop preparation of assessment report on resilience and regional capacity for resilience in the face of disasters.
f. Pick up emergency alert for landslides, floods and strong winds followed by TNI, Polri, BPBD and Volunteers.
g. Disaster management training is followed by the community, officials and disaster management volunteers.

2. Emergency Management.

Objectives and objectives: Increased rescue and evacuation of disaster victims, handling refugees and restoring vital facilities and infrastructure for community activities. The main activities carried out include.

a. Operational Control Center Command Post (Pusdalops) as the center for controlling.
b. emergency response operations for handling disaster events, the post is carried out by the picket system for 24 hours / 7 days to strengthen communication, coordination, consolidation and reports of disaster events.
c. Deployment of SAR team members / volunteers in disaster management
d. Logistics Procurement for disaster victims.
e. Establishment and briefing of disaster emergency response team (TRC)
f. Post and rehearsal rehearsals for disaster emergency handling are carried out every year.
g. Dropping clean water.
h. Providing logistical assistance to disaster victims through logistics from BPBD, Provincial
i. BPBD and from BNPB.

3. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Objectives

a. Increased Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Activities through better Improvement, Recovery, Improvement and Development. The main activities carried out include.

   a. Preparation of Damage and Losses Assessment (DaLA), Human Recovery Needs Assessment (HRNA), and Jitu Pasna for making action plans.

b. Post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction with activities to repair vital facilities and infrastructure due to disasters through unexpected expenditure. Results of Interviews with researchers *(Drs. Eco Sutrisno Wibowo.MM Secretary Wonosobo Regency today Tuesday 06 April 2018)* that in handling disaster relief is inseparable from the role of BPBD as the Leading Sectoryang not be separated with the Organization of the device area (OPD) other technical who was instrumental in handling such disasters, authority/authorities of the BPBD spelled out as follows:

   1. Disaster Relief Coordination is carried out through with government agencies as well as centre of the region, both the Agency's efforts, international institutions and or/the party deemed necessary at the stage prabencana and post disaster. the coordination of the implementation of one of these is the setting of policies aligned with development planning.
   2. In conditions of emergency BPBD run Command functions in the framework of the handling of emergency in the affected region through the deployment of human resources, equipment, and logistics from BPBD and related institutions, the national army and Indonesia State police of the Republic of Indonesia as well as other measures needed in order handling emergency disaster.
   3. The functions of the latter is the role of Executor, is associated with post-natal disaster that is implemented in a coordinated and integrated with government agencies as well as Centre good areas, with attention to conducting policy countermeasures disasters, development policy, as well as in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. *(Interview with. Eko Sutrisno Wibowo)*.

a. Inhibiting factors:

1. Differences in position in the organizational structure.
2. The BPBD organization in Wonosobo Regency is still in the organizational structure B (echelon III) because indeed the BPBD organization is a new organization. This makes it difficult for the level of cross-agency or agency coordination for echelon II. Differences in position in the organizational structure (echelon II and echelon III) will cause coordination between agencies / agencies to be long because it takes a long time also in the cooperation process so that the development process also becomes hampered.
3. Limited facilities and infrastructure.
4. Because BPBD is a formation of a new organization so that the completeness of tools and facilities in training and education efforts is very minimal.
5. Heterogeneity from employee agencies.
6. The employee differences here are employees who come from various other agencies such as the Public Works Office, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), the Keshatan Service, SAR,
7. Disaster Response (Tagana), Indonesian Inter-Population Radio (RAPI), Indonesian Amateur Radio Organization (ORARI).

b. Supporting factors.

1. High employee motivation.
2. The motivation of employees at BPBD in Wonosobo Regency is high on efforts to develop personalities in disaster management efforts on reducing disaster risk reduction. This can be seen from the absence of the list of attendees of BPBD staff in Wonosobo Regency and the Official Travel Administration Letter (SPPD) of BPBD staff in Wonosobo Regency.
3. Government policy support.
4. The government also assists in the form of budget originating from the APBN and APBD of Wonosobo Regency, as a form of interest in the need to handle disasters and disaster risk reduction exercises. The process of providing funds by the government is carried out in the manner of submitting a Budget Implementation Document (DPA) that can be approved or not.
5. Public and private participation.
6. In the process of human resource development it is also supported by the participation of the community and private sector as a form of community self-reliance which includes energy, thought / ideas, material, and money as an effort to manage disasters in reducing disaster risk.

C. Problem Formulation.

Based on the description of the background of the problem, the researcher can formulate the problems in this study, namely .

1. What is the disaster management policy of the Wonosobo District Regional Disaster
   Management Agency (BPBD) in disaster management for 2014-2017.

2. What factors support and become an obstacle to the disaster management policy of the
Wonosobo District Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in 2014-2017.

D. Research Objectives.

The objectives to be achieved in this study are:

1. To describe the Regional Disaster Management PolicY (BPBD) 2014-2017.
2. To describe the supporting factors and obstacles to the Handling Policy Regional Disaster Management (BPBD) 2014-2017.

E. Theoretical / Conceptual Framework.

I. Disaster Management and Management.
2. Theory of Organizational Performance Evaluation.
3. Capacity Building in disaster management in Wonosobo.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

The role of all parties in the handling of the disaster will be optimal if coordinated and integrated well, as the number of parties involved in a significant way will give you a real influence when the disaster happened and post disaster occurs. Therefore, local governments need to establish good cooperation with all, both private *(business world*) and the community. Good cooperation of the third pillar of the implementation of the a good layout good governance also Government the entire stakeholders problems encountered in field research and the need to immediately be thoroughly addressed, among others, are:

1. Still limited human resources know and understand about the handling of the disaster.
2. Have not been integrated and mechanisms standart/reporting system information data disaster and lack of budget support BPBD Wonosobo Regency.
3. Not yet facilities BPBD building which served for storage logistics and equipment to disaster (Researchers see officer BPBD Wonosobo Regency still become one with the Office of public works and Spatial Locality DPU-TRW) and still the limited mobility of equipment and means of disaster relief, the availability of logistics, in order to meet the basic needs of disaster affected communities in Wonosobo Regency.
4. full guidelines and the document has not been conducting disaster relief (the formation of the village of disaster resilient across the disaster-prone village of Wonosobo Regency, not facilities and human resources competence countermeasures disaster, not to the efforts of post reconstruction and rehabilitation and not to the role of the community and the business world in organizing disaster relief in Wonosobo Regency.
5. Not yet Synchronization the Organization of disaster relief of cross-sector and cross-region. Disaster relief policy was drawn up on the basis of Wonosobo Regency regulatory, institutional and public planning for each phase of a disaster, a disaster phase consists of the phases of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and emergency reconstruction.

B. Suggestions

Regional disaster mitigation model empirically it becomes very important to apply the various issues of development as a real manifestation of the Government's responsibility in the face of the various needs of the community that put forward community-based planning, Community Base Development (CBD) with the involvement of more players-offender development (stake holders) in creating Good Government in accordance with the provisions of the new paradigm, which in turn will able to create wisdom that the impact seeps down (trickle down effect) so that a small community on the alignments actually noteworthy in the context of the handling of the disaster response community and tough toward disaster.

1. Recruit a competent human resource experts as well as understand and understand about the handling of the disaster.
2. Integrity, transparency and accountability in the standard mechanisms/reporting system data disaster information and funding/budget BPBD Wonosobo Regency.
3. for performance and handling countermeasures can be run with maximum then Adequate infrastructure (building a new BPBD) serves for storage Logistics and equipment to disaster as well as a means of mobility equipment and countermeasures disaster logistics, availability, to meet the basic needs of affected communities disaster in Wonosobo Regency.
4. Inventory comprehensively with the full guidelines and documents of organizing disaster relief (the formation of the village of disaster resilient across the disaster-prone village of Wonosobo Regency, terfasilitasi and resource competence the human field of disaster relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts to maximize the post, plays an active role invites all walks of life, the business world as well as component resources at every level levels to participate in organizing disaster relief in Wonosobo Regency.
5. Synchronization of organizing disaster relief and cross-cross-sector and Region, (Sub,village apparatus) command BPBD as the leading sector.

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Smart City

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Collaborative Governance To Evolve Smart City In Local Governments

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE TO EVOLVE SMART CITY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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Abstract

The smart-city is innovation concept providing effective and efficient public services, through innovation and the use of information technology infrastructure. There needs to be a collaboration between local governments, private agencies, and other community groups to develop this concept. However, the collaboration model seems to be very rarely studied in smart city envolve in local government. This paper uses a descriptive qualitative method, with a positivist approach. The results of the study explained that the Government of Baubau City was developing an online application for Information Management and Documentation Officers, that application provides information about which a number of data on finance, market prices, spatial data, and other public information were presented to support government transparency. Besides having developed links that the public can access various information on policies, programs, news, government activities, including online-based reporting systems, including development planning program (MUSREMBANG) now can be online. It's just that the implementation process is still oriented to the local government, while the private sector and the community have not fully contributed so that this service has not been optimal in providing effective and efficient services. The biggest challenges in implementing this are limited human resources and telecommunications infrastructure that is not yet optimal.

Keywords*: Collaborative Governance, Smart-city, Local Government*

[1]Penulis Korespondensi

INTRODUCTION

Changes in information technology are so fast, demanding public services that are also increasingly dynamic. This then has an impact on the demands of city government services to produce a more effective and efficient work process. The bureaucratic reform program cannot work alone. He needs support for application based on information technology (IT). The existence of the Smart-City concept becomes a catharsis in answering this issue. The development of a city into a smart city is in line with the government program through Bappenas, which has established an urban development roadmap in the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) (https://finance.detik.com, 2016).

The Smart City concept is defined as a city that is able to use HR, social capital, and modern telecommunications infrastructure to realize sustainable economic growth and high quality of life, with wise resource management through community-based government participation. The Smart City concept is expected to provide solutions to urban constraints in the field of public services. Such as the existence of transparency and public participation, public transportation, non-cash transactions, waste management, energy, security, and the provision of city data and information. This is coupled with the number of Indonesian internet users in 2017 ranked sixth, reaching 143.26 million internet users or netter (https://tirto.id, 2018).

The urgency of a city to implement smart city is to facilitate services for its people, but by staying adaptive to technological advancements. According to, Giffinger, et al. (2007) Smart City is a capability the local government to apply flexibility, transformability, synergy, and individuality. On the other hand, Chourabiet al. (2012) believe the effectiveness of "smart" cities as a strategy to reduce the problems generated by urbanites due to rapid population growth. Kanter, R. M., & Litow (2009) examined the making of the smart city by utilizing the industrial potential of big cities. The study emphasizes the science aspects of intelligence by using technological infrastructure and cloud computing (Washburn, D.et.al, 2010). Or Dirks, S., Et al. (2010) which predict the transparency of information by making urban intelligence.

From several studies, there are various patterns and models that are adapted to the dynamics of each city. Several studies on the application of smart city, provide information about the phenomenon of this concept. For example, Bandung City is able to create public services, apparatus performance, citizen interaction, data disclosure. Then, the city of Surabaya is innovating in the electronic application of regional development and community services, besides that there is a need for regulation, as well as good cooperation among various parties who really want to promote smart cities as a form of public service to society (Suhendra, 2017).

The application is not always easy, in Sarifuddin's (2015) study, states that smart-city principles in the preparation of natural disaster early warning systems in the city of Semarang, require local values in the form of community knowledge about disasters and

community-based early warning systems need to be accommodated as a form of bottom-up feedback. Local values can manifest as an embryo of intellectual capital reinforcement that must continue to be developed. Whereas in Malang City, the smart-city concept was implemented by making a breakthrough in the Digital Information Creativity and Creativity Award (AIKID) program, which finally stimulated each SKPD to have a site that was used to disseminate innovation, information and urban public services (Widodo, 2016).

Makassar City is the closest example of implementing the smart-city concept. Sombere and Smart-City are concepts that combine technological progress but are still balanced by the local strong character of a friendly society and its local identity. The variety of smart-city concepts enables the need for multi-party collaboration in its development. The main issue for applying this concept is that the response of each region will vary. Therefore, to solve these problems, integrative and collaborative governance is needed. The government can involve non-government stakeholders in making and implementing public policies (Ansell & Gash, 2008). This was also expressed by Emerson and Nabatchi (2015) that collaborative governance includes partnerships between countries, the private sector, the community, and a combination of government and non-government such as public-private partnerships or private-social partnerships or co-management regimes.

Multi-stakeholder involvement in smart-city implementation in several cities indicates that this concept requires collaboration between local governments and various parties as public service providers. Including in the City of Baubau, which was developing this concept at the end of the year.

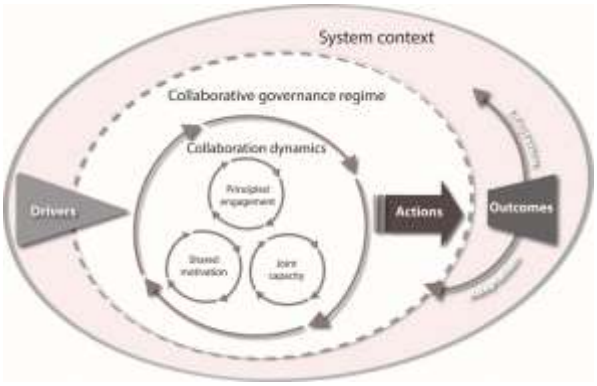


Figure 1. Collaborative Governance Model (Emerson and Nabatchi, 2015).

This research is also aimed at reviewing the development of the smart-city concept in the city of Baubau which in its implementation will certainly involve multi-stakeholders with their respective tasks and roles. Collaborative governance was chosen as a result that smart-city needs to be supported by strengthening the development supported by multi-stakeholder involvement in efforts to realize the City of Baubau as a Smart City.

I. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive qualitative research, using the case-study method or approach (Yin, 2009). This research was conducted by conducting interviews, observations and documentation studies that took place early in 2019. By taking research locations in Baubau City with a focus on the study of developing the concept of smart cities through the development of e-government content in the City of Baubau. Considerations for choosing this location are; One: intense interaction with the author, Dua: the development of the smart-city concept which is not only questioning the advancement of information technology but also the support of local resources that this combination is detected in the research location, Three: This is in line with the collaborative governance theory used in this study. Data collection was carried out by interviewing a number of informants, namely the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), Baubau City Communication and Information Agency (Diskominfo) and tracking related documents. Second, research is also carried out by conducting direct observation of the development of technology-based local government services, for example in development planning to the involvement of various creative communities in guarding regional policies. In processing data, researchers also do data reductions. as explained (Berg, 2001) this reduction of data is intended to direct attention to the focus of research needs, simplify, and change raw data into a more manageable form.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Transformation of the City of Baubau Towards a Smart City

Before describing the process of the City of Baubau in the concept of smart cities, this research needs to provide a brief explanation of the profile of the City of Baubau. It is one of the cities located in Southeast Sulawesi province, with a land area of 221.00 km2, sea area reaching 30 km2 is a potential area for the development of sea transportation facilities and infrastructure. It consists of 8 (eight) sub-districts and 40 (forty) sub-districts, with a population of 261,454 people at the end of 2018. Regionally, the city of Baubau is located in the connecting area, which allows for rapid trade and services. This certainly can affect the social, economic, cultural and political conditions of the community.

In understanding these conditions, according to Emerson and Nabatchi (2015) that context systems are understood as collaborative governance initiated and developed in a layered context between politics, legal framework, socio-economic conditions, environment, and other influences. To understand this, it is important to understand the city of Baubau in its context to develop the concept of smart cities as demands for government services.

In 2015, Baubau City Government through Mayor Baubau Decree Number: 050/531 / IV / 2015 Concerning the Establishment of Smart-City Development Study Preparation Team in Baubau City in 2015. The Working Team in the Mayor's Decree was led by the Regional Secretary of Baubau City, but technical implementation by the Baubau City Development Planning Agency. With the existence of these regional legal instruments, the development of smart city became one of the designs for the development plan of Baubau

City. A number of supporting infrastructures are prepared and resource support begins to be collected.

Based on this decision in 2016, the Baubau City Bappeda mapped and prescribed priority areas to the Central Government. With that, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Baubau City became one of the regions in mapping "Compact and Smart Cities" with eight other cities throughout Indonesia. The most prominent issue in the designation of the title is its compact issue which is still very relevant to the situation in the Buton Palace Fortress, where the population will increase over time but does not eliminate the inheritance and cultural values. The innovation element by the community is very strong in influencing the assessment.

This is also supported by the learning process of the smart city concept by the Baubau City government, by learning about the application of smart cities to Kendari City. This process is as much an understanding of the concept of urban development in smart cities as 6 dimensions, namely smart economy, intelligent mobility, intelligent environment, intelligent society, intelligent life, and finally smart government.

Other preparations were made through the Baubau City Communication and Information Agency (Diskominfo) through a collaborative program (PKS) memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Makassar City Government. The activity carried out in December 2018 intends to present the use of information technology in electronic government-based work systems (e-government) in the Application of Smart Cities in the City of Baubau that can facilitate public services. The discussion directly involves the two heads of regional offices, namely H .Irus Taufiq Saidi, S.Kom, M.Sc and staff representing the Baubau City Government, and Drs. Ramli Hajiali, M.Sc and Najran SP representing the Makassar City Government.

The next development was Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in the formulation of the direction of Baubau City towards Smart City, which was attended by all Baubau City SKPD, where the FGD led by the VI Region Assistant of Communication and Information (Infocom) Association of the Region VI, planned a follow up plan the development of the smart city concept in Baubau City through the issuance of a number of supporting regulations towards smart cities, this was due to the concern of OPD in innovating because there was no legal standing against the concept.

However, in its development, this concept has not been maximally carried out because the structural changes at the OPD level were also caused by a lack of joint coordination between the agencies that developed this concept. In line with this, Ojo, Curry & Janowski (2014) stated that the main challenge of smart cities is achieving harmony between stakeholders, communities, technology infrastructure and regional agencies.

However, the current development is quite striking in terms of people's accessibility to digital content regarding the services of the Baubau City regional government. The most striking thing in the use of information technology in local government services is the development planning process. Since 2017, the Baubau City Government through BAPPEDA

has developed an online development planning application, http://eplan.baubaukota.go.id/emusrenbang/.

Through this application, it can make it easier for BAPPEDA to monitor the development of murembang results from the kelurahan to the city level. This application is then given access to each musrembang facilitator to be filled in according to the results of the development consultation at various levels. With this application, it also places the city of Bali as the best development planner in Southeast Sulawesi in 2018 and 2019. The display of this application can be seen in Figures 2 and 3.



Figure 2. Front View of E-Musrembang

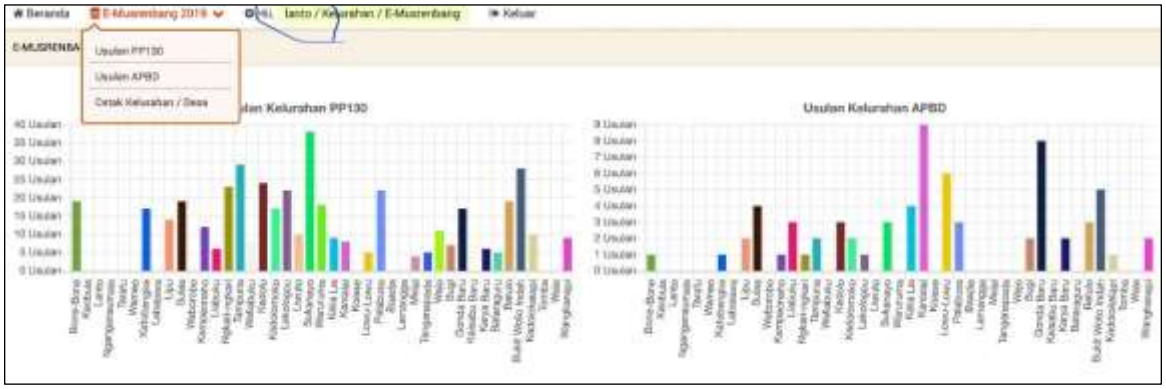


Figure 3. Display of the E-Musrembang for each proposal of the Kelurahan

The next development of this application and method is the still finding uncertainty about the sustainability of the application in the work program of the relevant agencies. Regarding these conditions, the author found various dynamics in facilitating Musrembang both at the village and sub-district levels, it was seen that there was still some lack of understanding of the OPD including the kelurahan and kecamatan government regarding the use of this application. So that Bappeda as the control holder still needs a lot of time to provide an operational explanation of the program's work system.

Emerson and Nabatchi (2015) call it a part of drivers. Where the success of a collaboration is also determined there is a common understanding between collaborative

actors in developing digital content in government services. If at the stakeholder level the local government still has operational technical weaknesses like that, it does not rule out the possibility at the level of the city community, it will be difficult to adjust to the existing developments. This is in line with the critical note about Smart City by Harms (2016) that people will be far more difficult to be expected to participate as well as government agencies and businesses because people will be more easily contacted as groups of cucumbers as individuals.

Observing these conditions, as part of collaborative governance that the adoption of the concept of smart cities in the city of Bali is faced with several factors that influence its development, including non-technical issues such as understanding between government agencies, shared capabilities in the use of information technology (Anderson & Pierce, 2017), and active community participation so assistance is still very much needed.

b. Collaborative Governance in Understanding the Dynamics of Smart Cities in the Regional Government of the City of Baubau.

In the conceptual framework of collaborative governance by Emerson & Nabatchi (2015), explaining that collaborative actions are fundamentally cycle-shaped processes, interactions are carried out by improving good communication, shared understanding, principled engangement, shared motivation (shared motivation), and the capacity for joint action. To describe the process, it is necessary to analyze this action in the following sections:

1. Smart City Policy as Principled Engineering.

Challenges of the Regional Government in implementing the concept of smart cities so far local governments still use regulations related to smart cities such as Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness, Law No. 25/2009 concerning Public Services, and Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.

Regions are required to innovate in the provision of public services for their citizens as in Article 386, namely all forms of regional government reform. The definition of innovation is an idea, practice or object that is considered new by the individual. Innovations can be in the form of new products or services, new production process technology, new structures, and administration or new plans for organizational members (Suhendra, 2017).

Understanding the Principles of Management, through Mayor Baubau's Decree Number: 050/531 / IV / 2015 Concerning the Establishment of the Smart-City Development Study Preparation Team in Baubau City In 2015, it was a milestone in the development of smart cities in the city of Baubau. This is done in order to provide effective and efficient services. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Makassar City Government may be a best practice, also online planning through e-musrembang as a form of transparency

and accountability. But it also needs to be supported by mutual awareness and understanding of the concept of smart cities and the goals behind them.

As a think tank in regional development, Baubau City Bappeda plays a role in smart city governance that has been initiated through the legal standing. Some of the innovative products that have been made include e-plan musrembang. It's just that at the level of sub-district and kelurahan government, this idea still cannot be implemented. Some of the problems found were lack of program coordination across sectors, urban resource capacity, and also inadequate availability of supporting infrastructure.

2. Building shared motivation

In several interviews, the public expressed their desire to participate in the development of the City. But it is difficult to get access to participatory information and doors that can be followed or is a means to be involved in ensuring the concepts of transparency, accountability, and responsibility as a manifestation of good governance in the local government in Baubau City. For this reason, smart city initiatives are needed that can lead to changes in organizational culture, and in turn, cultural changes in local government can also influence smart city initiatives (Alawdhi et al., 2012).

On the other hand, the Baubau City government also initiated multi-stakeholder involvement in programs and policy making. On several occasions government programs, policy formulation and the making of academic manuscripts, which also follow the authors involved, indicate the openness of the Baubau City government in building shared motivation with various parties. Like the statement of Bartenberger & Grubmuller (2014) which introduces concrete and comprehensive collaborative management work through a collaborative process in the context of smart cities.

Several processes for implementing this have been carried out, although there are still some technical and non-technical deficiencies encountered. In fact, in some agencies, there are still several complaints that have been made with this innovation. Reflecting on the implementation of the Surabaya City development process towards Smart City is not sectoral, but rather a holistic approach. There are 4 phases in it, namely the internal improvement phase of the government, the phase of strengthening social capital, the development phase of government external services, and the phase of high technology-based city service development (Widyaningsih, 2013). Of course, the concept of a smart city cannot only come from the existence of a legal standing and one or two responsible institutions, but the need for collaborative synergies in this study is called multi-stakeholder.

3. Community contribution as a capacity for joint action

One of the assets possessed by the Baubau City government in developing an adaptive government to the development of the demands of society and the environment is the presence of various creative communities in the fields that participate in exploiting their potential in helping the government. On the other hand, contributive roles are also used by local governments in a number of work programs and regional policies. Where often

community communities are involved in the formulation of policies to technical operations in the community.

In addition, the climate of regional government is still providing support for innovations from the community. Even though on several occasions this has not yet given the government partisanship to the community. In the author's observation, the development of digital content originating from the community continues to grow from year to year. Community involvement in several government programs also stands out, such as the development of creative enterprises, tourism, education, and youth. Even though it needs to be recognized that the presence of regional governments in the form of material support and legal standing is still considered weak.

In the author's observations, this community is engaged in various fields such as the environmental field by the Baubau Green Volunteers, the Field of Education by the Sekolah Jelajah Dunia, Rumah Kreatif, while the Creative Economy Sector have Baubau Creative Forum, ICCN to other creative groups. On the other hand, as the field of use of digital technology has also been found by the creative community of the video sector, photography and most recently the presence of local online transportation applications with a brand named Kururio. In addition, local governments also need to pay attention to tourism promotions carried out by various communities, in their own creative ways and methods.

This condition can actually be seen as a challenge and an opportunity for local governments to provide space in a collaborative scheme for the community in supporting a number of government programs. At least, collaborative implementation can provide community opportunities to support the development of government services that are still lacking, due to various technical issues such as resources and funding of activities.

With these dynamics, the Baubau City regional government needs protection from its innovative community activities. In addition, there needs to be an effort to spur regional creativity to improve regional competitiveness, and need objective criteria so that it can be used as a guide for local officials to carry out innovative candidate activities to the lowest level of government in Baubau City.

In the end, the concept of a smart city just not only rely on technology in an effort to provide good public services for the public. However, the effectiveness of local government in managing various local resources to provide public services that are effective, efficient, transparent and accountable to the community.

III. CONCLUSION

To apply the concept of a smart city, we need a similar paradigm for all stakeholders in the region. Likewise, the Baubau City government, as the leading sector in the application of the concept of a true city of collaboration, is created in a climate of good cooperation among parties who want to prioritize innovation as a form of public service to the public. The Baubau City Government has a set of rules to support the creation of a smart city, Bappeda is the coordinator in an effort to realize the concept of Smart Cities.

However, a number of challenges in its implementation were also found, including there was still a lack of coordination between sectors, still lack the infrastructure to the level of the kelurahan government, competency in human resources. However, in the collaborative governance scheme for the development of the concept of smart cities in the City of Baubau, it has opportunities with the presence of the community in various fields of participation to have a positive impact on the region. For this reason, this study considers that the concept of smart cities is not only an advantage in using information technology in the provision of public services but the ability of local governments to use local resources effectively to help provide sustainable public services to their communities.

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PLAN MANAGE OF GARBAGE TO PANGKALPINANG CITY AS "BERARTI" CITY

***(Case Study Sanitary Agency in Pangkalpinang City*)**

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Abstract

Planning made by involving the community becomes more effective in development. In terms of waste management, planning involving many people has advantages. The government is very supportive in this case making a garbage bank the name of the waste bank is a breakthrough bank that has a goal as a "city smart" the local government has made every effort to carry out waste management efforts in the entire Pangkalpinang city because it is proportional to the population the existence of 3R activities (reduce, recycle, and reuse) by making waste as a resource, with the existence of economical waste banks, has benefited the community, the waste saved can be exchanged for money that can be used to finance community needs in various ways. Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 Concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Through Garbage Banks, the condition or state of the waste that is deposited must be clean and intact, because the price of waste is clean and intact so that it has economic value high

Key word : Manage of Garbage, Pangkalpinangcit, 3R(Reduce, recycle danrause)

I. Background to the problem

The issue of disaster management is inseparable from the three main premises, namely power (power), justice (Justice) and power legitimacy (legitimacy), the power relationship to disaster management, namely by looking at the country's response to disasters and their impact on society. The issue of justice with regard to meeting social needs for the community and the issue of poverty is related to the level of public trust in the government in overcoming disasters (Douglas, 2001).

Public service is a basic right for citizens that must be fulfilled by the state. This is done because public service is an inseparable part of the state's obligation to improve the welfare of its people. Public services do not merely prepare instruments for the continuity of the bureaucracy to abolish the obligations of the state, but more than that, that public services are the basic essence to realize social justice (Puspitosari et al., 2016: 179. Furthermore, the rights inherent in the public include (Sedarmayanti, 2013: 244).

1. Public Service: aimed at public service needs.
2. Public Utilities: providing goods and services using public property.
3. Public interest: the form of work duties carried out in the public interest.

Planning made by involving the community becomes more effective in development In terms of waste management, planning involving many people has advantages.

Apart from being able to enjoy a clean environment, the community can also get financial benefits, for example in Malang city through the poor waste bank program, in Pangkalpinang through the Pangkalpinang waste bank program. The government as the person in charge can reduce the cost of waste management due to community involvement while at the same time being able to open up space for the creation of new jobs. However, as we can see, services in terms of waste management in almost every local government still look not optimal, even seeming to be neglected. This is related to environmental issues, especially in big cities in Indonesia.

The basic concept of waste planning, various types of waste carried out by the government, from the central government to local governments is a derivative of general development planning. Modern city planning in the concept of City Beautiful, Public Health Reforms, and Garden City is the beginning of the emergence of planning theory. Planning theory is the subject of studies involving various scientific disciplines so that there are many opportunities in the development of theory widely. Obstacles in planning theory such as social, economic, political and cultural aspects. Various aspects of community life must not be separated from planning so that the preparation and implementation must always be based on the characteristics of the community where the planning is made and implemented

II. Theoretical study

1. Definition of Trash

Garbage is a part of something that is not used, not liked or something that must be discarded, which generally comes from human activities (including industrial

activities). Grindle (1980: 7) states implementation is a general process of administrative action that can be examined at a particular program level while Van Meter and Horn (Wibawa. Et al. 1999: 15) states that policy implementation is an action carried out by the government and the private sector both individually as well as groups intended to achieve goals. Grindle (1980: 7) added that the implementation process will only begin when the goals and objectives have been set. The activity program has been arranged and funds are ready and distributed to achieve the goals.

Negative things that can be caused by waste (1). In general, waste can affect the health of the local community due to influence. Waste reduction can be done through limiting waste generation (reduce). Reuse of waste (reuse) and recycling of waste (recycle) waste handling activities include:

1. Sorting in the form of grouping and separation of waste according to type. Amount and nature of waste.
2. Waste management is all activities carried out to deal with waste from its generation to final disposal. (True.2009) Waste management is not easy because it is very complex, covering technical, economic and sociopolitical aspects.

There are five aspects of management in waste management, namely:

1. Institutional aspects that move, activate and direct the system.
2. The financing aspect which is a source component in the sense that the system has good performance.
3. Regulatory aspects (legal basis). In the form of components that maintain the pattern or dynamics of the system in order to achieve goals effectively.
4. The aspect of community participation is a component that is not subsystemic but is tightly bound as the provision of work capacity and funding.
5. The operational technical aspect is the closest component to waste management consisting of facilities and infrastructure, planning and technical procedures

III. Results and discussion

Garbage is an environmental problem that has not been resolved until now. According to Ecolink (as quoted Basriyatna, 2007), waste is a material that is wasted or discarded from sources of human activities and natural processes that do not yet have economic value. Garbage is quite serious in Indonesia, including in the city of Pangkalpinang. The problem of garbage in the city of Pangkalpinang has always been the spotlight of various parties until now, waste still leaves many problems because the arrangement and handling has not been maximized, causing a lot of buildup on several roads in the city of Pangkalpinang. Various programs have been carried out by the City Government of Pangkalpinang to deal with the waste problem, one of which is by building a Waste Bank.

The Waste Bank is a social activity that teaches the community to sort waste and to raise public awareness in waste management wisely and in turn will reduce the waste that is transported to the Final Disposal Site (Ministry of Environment, 2012, para.5). This Trash Bank has been widely established in Indonesia, one of which is in the city of

Pangkalpinang. This Trash Bank has the tagline "Smart and Smart to Process and Make Waste Become Utility" (GESIT BEDEPOR).

The existence of the Papin Bank (Pangkal Pinang Garbage Bank) is facilitated by the Pangkal Pinang City Government through the Pangkal Pinang City Sanitation Office. On 24 November 2012 which was inaugurated by Mr. Sudirman (Assistant Deputy of the Ministry of Environment).

It was originally named the Rusunawa Garbage Bank because it is located on Jl. Tenggiri Pangkalpinang Rusunawa complex, after ± 3 years of operation in Rusunawa at the beginning of 2016, the Waste Bank moved behind the Environmental Services office and changed its name to Pangkal Pinang Garbage Bank, in June 2016 Pangkalpinang Garbage Bank kept the new building more feasible and until now customers who are there are in the Pangkalpinang Garbage Bank numbering nearly 1000 people.

The Papin Waste Bank Visi from are:

"The realization of an independent Waste Bank to build a people's economy and a clean and green environment so as to create a healthy society.

Misin from Papin Garbage Bank:

1. Reducing the amount of landfill that is transported to the Final Processing Site (TPA).
2. Utilizing waste into useful goods so that they have potential economic value and are productive and beneficial to society.
3. Changing people's behavior in managing waste properly and environmentally friendly.
4. Creating a clean and healthy environment.
5. Creating jobs.
6. Cultivating economic power

benefits of saving waste in pangkalpinang waste banks

- Guaranteed waste savings.
- Management is managed clearly and transparently.
- Friendly service.
- Competitive and profitable prices.
- The environment is clean and free of garbage.
- Waste can be exchanged for pulsalistrik / HP Ll Etc.

Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 Concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Through Garbage Banks, the condition or state of the waste that is deposited must be clean and intact, because the price of waste is clean and intact so that it has economic value high. According to the authors the purpose of the above conditions is to facilitate the management in terms of conducting transactions and also the selection quickly without having to clean up the type of waste that has been deposited by the local community and the management does not work twice (2x), because the management does not fully work as permanent employees but voluntary.

A. Conclusions and recommendations

Based on the discussion it was concluded that the planning of waste management to Pangkalpinang Kota means based on the existence of a garbage bank, a garbage bank that is very beneficial for the citizens of the city of Pangkalpinang because with the existence of a waste management bank, waste management can be overcome, and income can be increased by exchanging funds.

It can also be suggested, that promotion for garbage banks must again be echoed to the community base because many do not know.

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Unilever indonesia, buku panduan sistem bank sampah & 10 kisah sukses, jakarta, unilever, 2014

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THE SUCCESS FACTORS OF RURAL COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The practices showed that tourism has been recognized as a concept which contributes to local economic development. The research of Community Based Tourism was abundant but fails to provide detailed touching when it implemented at the rural level at developing countries. The paper attempt to enrich this discussion by providing key success factors of CBT's sustainable in five water objects tourism. A conceptual model from Thailand experience used as a basic framework and developed based on rural Indonesia context. The descriptive analysis used to identify the determinant factor of CBT in those areas from online questionnaires. Data collected from 221 respondents. The study had identified three factors; ownership, participation, and responsibility as key determinants success factors.

***Keywords*: Basic infrastructure, Financial Benefit, Local Government, Traditional Culture.**

I. Introduction

Community Based Tourism (CBT) is a tourism management concept that fully engages the community. Many aspects focus on defining CBT. Some experts emphasize that CBT is a concept of sustainable development, as quoted from (Ellis & Sheridan, 2015): CBT can be a tool for sustainable development in the least developed countries. Other researchers say that CBT is based on the concept of sustainable development as it promotes local community participation for more just and holistic development. CBT shares the goals of sustainable development in that it strives to be socially equitable, ecologically sound, and economically viable for the long term (Dodds, Ali, & Galaski, 2016).

CBT is also believed to be a way to empower people. CBT is believed to have the potential to provide some unique opportunities for communities by not only offering financial benefits but also enhancing their involvement and participation in tourism planning and development in their areas in innovative ways (Nitikasetsoontorn, 2015). CBT is tourism which residents manage their resources in the community as the tourism supply and provide it to tourist. The residents earn income as land managers, entrepreneurs, service and produce providers, and employees. At least part of the tourist income is set aside for projects which provide benefits to the community as a whole. For the host community to use tourism as a strategy for community development; it should apply a "holistic" view to analysis and understand the community situation (Polnyotee & Thadaniti, 2015).

Research on CBT has been carried out by experts with varying focus. Community participation is the most focused aspect discussed by researchers. The application of CBT is an approach to tourism development with participatory planning. Community participation is the main support in the preparation of community-based tourism development planning because the main objective of the development is to focus more on the interests of the local community so that the programs that are made are right on target and provide maximum benefits to the local community. Looking at the existing forms of community participation, it can be found that there are two forms of community participation on Samalona Island, namely direct participation (active) and indirect participation (passive) (Nurdin, 2016). Community participation was often through representation, which is interpreted in relation to local practices (Mayaka, Croy, Cox, & Croy, 2017). However, when it comes to the operationalization of the participation process in the destination community, many dilemmas appear and many questions are raised, such as how the participatory tourism development approach will be initiated, who will initiate it and what should be the best form and mode of participation (Petrie & Piveevie, 2016). Other studies discuss the participation of amenity migrants in the development of CBT and its effect on local society using a case study conducted in Alajar (South West Spain) (Ruiz-ballesteros & Rafael, 2016). Meanwhile, (Towner & Towner, 2016) concluded that foreign ownership and lack of government support as the major barriers to participation. The study conducted in Laos identified three distinctive groups according to levels of participation and responsibilities adopted, namely active participation, passive participation, and nonparticipation (Park, Phandanouvong, & Kim, 2017). Research result (Rodrigues & Prideaux, 2017) indicate that participation,

partnerships, encouragement, and acquisition of skills are important elements in developing CBT.

In addition to participation, another focus that is widely discussed is ownership. Ownership along with participation is considered important in the management of CBT (Towner & Towner, 2016). CBT must be recognized for its proper social justice and redistributive perspective linked to the alternative development approach. CBT, therefore, is anchored in concepts of alternative development through issues such as self-reliance, empowerment, and sustainability where ownership, level of involvement and distribution of benefits are the recurrent issues (Saayman & Giampiccoli, 2015). Furthermore, it can be concluded that CBT is understood to be managed and owned by the community, for the community (Purbasari & Manaf, 2018). But ownership alone is not enough, transfer of ownership from an external actor to the community will only be successful if the community has the required management skills necessary to run the project as a commercial business (Rodrigues & Prideaux, 2017). Basically, ownership of the property at the destination enhances their sense of attachment to the destination (Chubchuwong, Beise-zee, & Speece, 2015).

Another aspect that is considered important in CBT is a partnership (Rodrigues & Prideaux, 2017). Collaboration is a key principle in community-based tourism approaches in most developing countries (Stone, 2015). The collaborative process is a key dimension of CBT management planning. The collaborative process requires the participation of the community, the existence of equality of power and the competence of actors as a guarantee of the sustainability of the dialogue of authentic citizens (Tresiana & Duadji, 2017). A CBT network can support the development of tourism and help enterprises to confront the challenges of deficient knowledge, funding, and marketing, prospectively improving rural livelihoods (Tolkach & King, 2015).

The three aspects above are indirectly determining the success of CBT in developing countries. Research on the determinants of success in managing CBT in Thailand successfully identified six factors, namely: (1) Participation; (2) Ownership; (3) Responsibility; (4) Sharing of resources; (5) Leadership; and (6) Partnership (Nitikasetsoontorn, 2015). This study will try to test these six aspects of managing water tourism in Indonesia. This research was also inspired by the successful management of water tourism in Umbul Ponggok Klaten (KEMENTERIAN KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA, 2017). Based on the description above, the research questions that will be sought for solutions are: What are the key factors that can determine the success of CBT management in rural areas in Indonesia?

II. Method

This study uses descriptive statistics to see the respondent's response to the six determinants of the success of CBT management. Primary data is obtained from the results of a survey of stakeholders in the management of CBT, which consists of: government, private sector, and community (Rahayu, Dewi, & Fitriana, 2016). The total number of respondents is 221 people. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling from stakeholders managing water tourism in five locations, namely:

1. Ponggok, Klaten

2. Kola Lagundih, Bangkalan
3. Situ Panjalu, Ciamis
4. Srigethuk, Jogjakarta
5. Waduk Darma, Kuningan.

The research questionnaire as the main instrument in this study was compiled based on six determining variables for the successful management of CBT, namely:

1. Participation (X1);
2. Ownership (X2);
3. Responsibility (X3);
4. Sharing of resources (X4);
5. Leadership (X5); and
6. Partnership (X6)
7. The Success of CBT Management (Y)

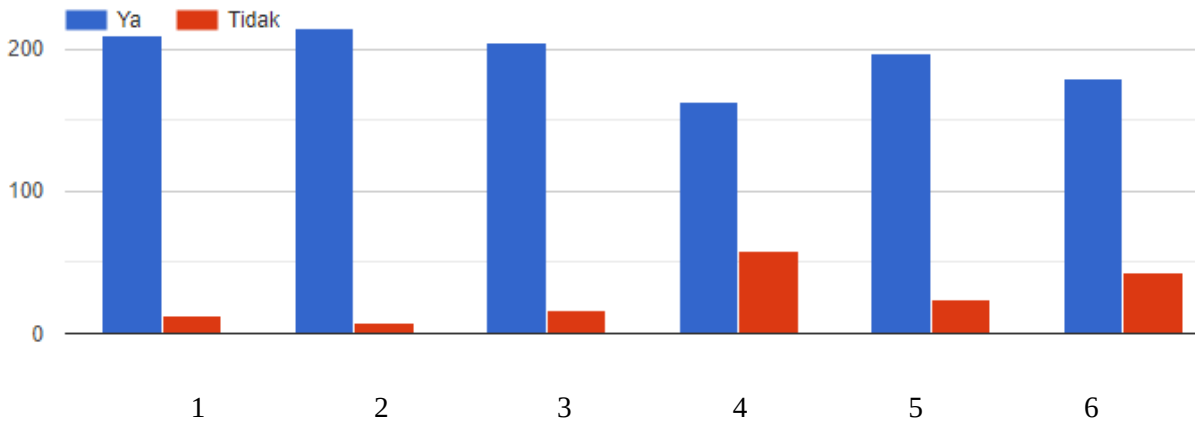
III. Result and Discussion

The following are the results of a survey conducted on stakeholders in managing water tourism in Indonesia. The questions asked are: Does each dimension determine the success of water tourism management in Indonesia? Of the 221 respondents who were successfully captured, the data distribution was obtained as follows:

Table 1. Results of Survey

Dimension	Response	
	Yes	No
Participation	209 (95%)	12 (5%)
Ownership	214 (97%)	7 (3%)
Responsibility	205 (93%)	16 (7%)
Sharing of Resources	163 (74%)	58 (26%)
Leadership	197 (89%)	24 (11%)
Partnership	179 (81%)	42 (19%)

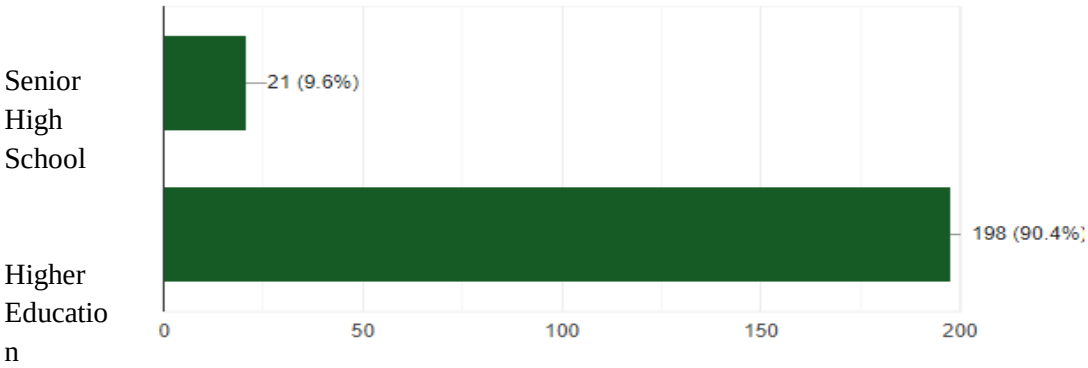
The data can be described in the histogram as follows:



Remarks:
1. Participation
2. Ownership
3. Responsibility
4. Sharing of Resources
5. Leadership
6. Partnership

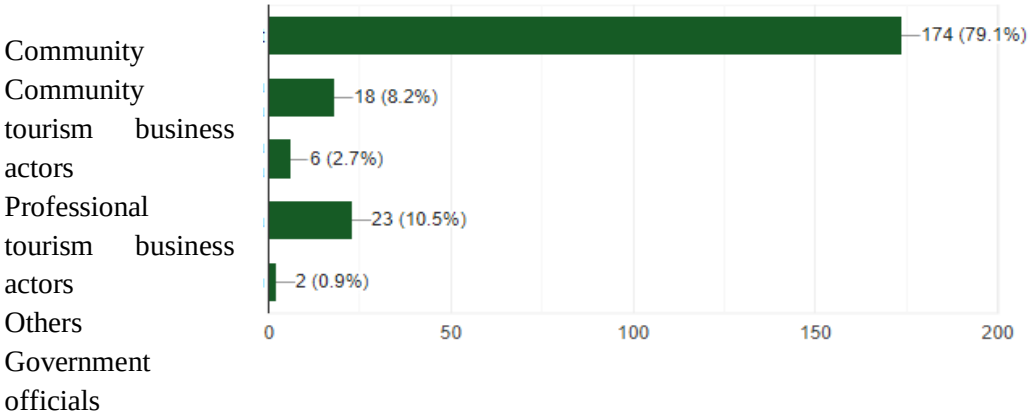
Picture 1. Histogram of Survey Results

The survey results show that successive ownership, participation, and responsibility are the determinants of the success of water tourism management in Indonesia. The results are in line with the research put forward by researchers who discussed the importance of community participation in the development of CBT (Li & Hunter, 2015); (Stone, 2015); (Giampiccoli & Mtapuri, 2015); (Towner & Towner, 2016); (Park et al., 2017); (Kunjuraman & Hussin, 2017); (Mayaka et al., 2017). The survey results also support researchers who state that ownership is a determining factor for the successful management of CBT (Chubchuwong et al., 2015); (Hampton & Jeyacheya, 2015); (Jones, Diggle, & Thouless, 2015); (Dolezal & Burns, 2015). These three dimensions are perceived almost the same by all respondents, which is above 90%. This result is influenced by the education of respondents who are mostly college graduates (90,4%), as can be seen in the picture below.



Picture 2. Profile of Respondents by Education

The results will be different if the respondent's profile changes. In addition, the results of this survey are influenced by the status of the respondents. The data obtained shows the majority of respondents are the community. The survey results do not involve tourism business actors and government officials.



Picture 3. Profile of Respondents by Status

IV. Conclusion

Stakeholder perceptions about the success of CBT management in Indonesia show there are three important factors, namely: ownership, participation, and responsibility. This research raises the dimension of responsibility as one of the keys to the successful management of CBT, in contrast to previous studies.

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Smart Aset Palangkaraya City

SMART ASET PALANGKARAYA CITY

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Abstrak

Smart Aset in Palangkaraya City is one of the innovations developed by the Palangkaraya City Government to make public services more effective and efficient. Smart aset applications can communicate to the government whenever and wherever."Smart aset (Android-Based Asset Management System and Integrated QR Code) is considered to be one who can help SPIP Internal Oversight SOPD and useful for search goods faster. In addition the application smart aset is so helpful, also facilitate the process of census or inventory of assets that improve the ease of control of assets, the assets become part Oversight Efforts opinion maintains BPK. This study uses the literature review method, where this method compares with previous research and looks for new things that have not been studied.The results of this study we can analyze the purpose of smart aset contained in government regulation No. 27 of 2014 article 3 paragraph 2 is one goal with good governance concepts. ICT has become part of the realization of a smart city. Android-based application called Smart Aset aims to improve efficiency and effectiveness in public service. With this application is expected that all government officials participated and continue to work together to develop ber innovation in public service in order to implement good governance.

Keywords : ICT, Innovations, Good Governace

I. INTRODUCTION

Smart application in public service exclusively connected with public participation, people and how to government do characteristic of Good Governance. Acording to Tukunang (2016) that to manage the RPJMD and APBD of a region to achieve regional asset management following the principles of good governance. Good Governance is very important to people in a country. Good Governance make public service more efficient and effective to upgrade public service.

Government must have a Good Governance to make the people have a trust to them. The problem is how make the public service more efficient. To answer the question, the government can use ICT to make public service more effective and create a good governance. Information, Communication and technologies (ICT) is a processing technology and for disseminating data using hardware and software, it could be a computer and digital electronic devices that support (Misbahruddin, 2014), It is certain that the government also would have been very simple way to do a service to the public when using ICT. Acording to Supriyanto (2016) who explained that the E-Government has a concept where information technology in government do with the Internet and have the requirements to take care of something. The government uses information and communication technologies are applied in the service and the provision of data to the public for easy access and increase accountability. Information systems in the public service referred to in the application of technology, information and communication is a form of implementation of E-Government.

Public services using information and communication technology or may be called by the E-Government aims to improve government performance (Supriyanto, 2016), At the future, the government is required to innovate in order to continue to improve services to the public. Making public service system in order to more quickly and to increase transparency in government. Good public services will facilitate the public in doing things, the services will fit into best practice. Many regions in Indonesia have already implemented the concept of smart city, but still on the level of smart government and smart technology, lacking on the smart citizen component of a smart city (Fridayani & Nurmandi, 2018).

Implementation of E-Government services was good in the good governance that involves users and stakeholders in the use of applications for public services. Besides E-govermnet, that things also supported the policy of the government in the implementation of E-Government. Napitulupu (2015) say that the support and political stability sanat also influential in the implementation of E-Government this. In terms of readiness Outsourcing good strategy and the availability of supporting infrastructure / ICT services such as computers and the Internet so that the implementation of E-Government is going well anyway.

E-government practices in Indonesia is also influenced by the diversity of languages in Indonesia. Indonesia is rich in ethnic and cultural make delivery of information by the government through the practice of E-Government has its own difficulties. In Borneo alone there are nearly 40 more Dayak language and the other one

is different so the dissemination of information there is not an easy affair easy back your hand. Dissemination of information mediocre governance is very easy to catch, and dissemination of e-government must be having a challenge beyond bias. In addition to the diversity of languages in Indonesia other challenge is the low level of education in Indonesia. Information and communication technology is just a tool to achieve prosperity. Success or failure of e-government depends on the people who use ICT as a tool. ICT or the Internet itself is petrified us in our daily activities. However, many of the people in Indonesia still cannot use the internet for something good.

Takes to development of the demands of public service that is expected is straight forward and easy, Palangkaraya Government have to innovate the public service use of Information, Communication and Technologies or ICT as one of the ways that services become easier. Public services also include in the asset management area with a SMART ASET application or the system based on android its can be use in smartphone. Application based in android or computer application is system to regulate the asset management process areas, especially on the part of the administration (Salamah, 2015), SMART ASET refers to innovation aimed at the local asset management Personnel Agency, Education and Training (BKPP) Palangkaraya launches android-based asset management system and integrated QR code to speed up the administration of the assets in Palangkaraya.

Making the SMART ASET also made to attract public participation in the implementation of public services. Community-based services applications can use to communicate to the government whenever and anytime. Transparency is increased since they can be accessed in real-time or real time. The development of multimedia technology, especially telecommunications and information technology will change the order of organization and social relationships. Changes to the government that is democratic, transparent, and accountable who started will bear good governance. Good government is a responsible government organization in line with the principles of democracy, efficient and effective public and private participation in improving the welfare of the community. That's why this case is very important to analysis.

The development of ICT in government aid in the implementation of Good Government. Is the development is also utilizing the android application-based services and taking as an example the SMART ASET bigdata Palangkaraya. How goals of SMART ASET Palangkaraya City in analyzes using the ninth characteristic, of Good Governance participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, concensus oriented , efficiency and effectiveness, accountability and strategic vision(Safrijal, Basyah, & Ali, 2016), So from this analysis we are biased to know whether the lack and excess of android based applications SMART ASET Palangkara State support in the implementation of Good Governance and based on this analyzes we also can see how the goals of SMART ASET Palangkaraya can be a indicators to Good Governance.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Application of government there are many things that can be done to attract public participation in participating developing countries. The process of communication between the government and the public can be called political communication or government communications. Government communicators can use a variety of media in establishing communication with the communicant. Examples include the media in various forms of technology, information and telecommunications. An example is the E-government in research on E-Government by Seongcheol Kim a, Hyun Jeong Lee Heejin Kim b and c(2009) which discusses the use of E-Government itself is an effort to increase transparency in the fight against corruption. Using institutional theory as an analytical perspective, this research document and evaluate the development of anti-corruption system called OPEN (Online Procedures Enhancement for civil applications).

In a study conducted by Vieira and Alvaro (2018) in the journal entitled A platform of open government centralized the data as support to applications in the Smart Cities context mentioned that the concept of Open Government Data is based on eight principles opendata dituis in the journal in 2017. The first eight principles which public data is available and accessible by the public. Data and information can be accessed by the public recorded electronically, consisting of all the documents has become, audio-visual record of the data base and all existing transcripts, in accordance with the provisions of the law whether the data is the data open to the public or not. Secondly, the data provided to the public is the same data as the actual or real, so that transparency is increased. Third, the data as required by the public, real time, real day and real year. Fourth, ease of access by the public is an important concept in ogd, that data is available to the public and remain in control by the government. Fifth, data must be reasonably tersturktur and uniform to allow for automatic processing. Sixth, access within ODG not necessarily need identification and administration. Seventh, the data available in a format that can be accessed by the entire community and not owned by a private group or alone. Eighth, that the data does not have regulations or copyright on a trademark or industrial secrets and have privacy restrictions and entry will be regulated in the law legal. The data should be sufficient tersturktur and uniform to allow for automatic processing. Sixth, access within ODG not necessarily need identification and administration. Seventh, the data available in a format that can be accessed by the entire community and not owned by a private group or alone. Eighth, that the data does not have regulations or copyright on a trademark or industrial secrets and have privacy restrictions and entry will be regulated in the law legal. The data should be sufficient tersturktur and uniform to allow for automatic processing. Sixth, access within ODG not necessarily need identification and administration. Seventh, the data available in a format that can be accessed by the entire community and not owned by a private group or alone. Eighth, that the data does not have regulations or copyright on a trademark or industrial secrets and have privacy restrictions and entry will be regulated in the law legal.

If talking bigdata, then its use greatly assist the government in the implementation and evaluation of policies.Phillip Brooker, Julie Barnett and Timothy Cribbin (2016) in

the study said that by analyzing bigdata then there will be interesting discoveries. Interesting things can help the government in implementing policies, Andrew Schrock and Gwen Shaffer (2017) in his research entitled Data ideologies of an interested public: A study of open government grassroots intermediaries the data says that government officials can improve communication and collaboration internally and externally. For example in Ridwan Kamil government officials are already doing and take advantage of social media proficiency level or bigdata.

While other things found in the study Susanto (2017)in Social Media For Supporting Political Communication Network stated that social media has the ability to speed the message across to the public or other social media users for the support of communication technologies that are able to reach a wider audience and faster. These advantages marginalizing the mainstream news media, which requires a lengthy process and verification of balance information from sources believed to messages. This is very contradictory on communication and dissemination of political information in Impementasi in society. Therefore communication can influence positively or negatively and significantly to public services through behavioral arrogance and apathy attitude of society, dependent in society itself(Fatanti, 2014).

Benefits of ICT for good governance or good governance which saves costs and administrative processes. service becomes faster. This bias held by managing the performance of the process of planning, monitoring and control tentusaja performance in the implementation of e-government or service-based applications. Furthermore, the public can deal directly with the government in realtime, governments can create effective communication and improve public services. Get a community public access to retrieve data in a ranga transparency and accountability of government. Build external interaction between society, government and even the private sector can be involved in the administration of government. Digitization is done so that public services become faster and easier the setting, procurement, Besides, ICT would improve government efficiency, effectiveness and improve public services to expand and promote good governance (or Good Governance) (John, Olapeju, Grace, & Oluwanishola, 2017; Waller & Genius, 2015).

Application of ICT in government could also boost democracy and has broad implications for the growth and development of developing countries. In its application, e-government a lot done in developing countries who have problems are very complex and diverse challenges and obstacles in conducting its implementation is a concern for infrastructure, lack of want of knowledge on what the government, lack of security and privacy of information, lack of resources qualify, cultural differences, problems in understanding and understanding, lack of partnership and collaboration, lack of maturation of a strategic plan and lack financial resources or capital to do ICT or eGov (Waller & Genius, 2015), ICT Strategic Planning in the development of e-government is used to match the needs of the organization's business strategy and government ICT strategy so as to get the added value of a government organization (Arifin Noor Asyikin, Rahimi Fitri, 2016) that services become more leverage government and government

communication to the public on target in realizing good governance or good governance. However, for mewujudkan system of governance with good governance (good governence). Several ways have been done to fix the infrastructure, transport and other public services. But its nature is limited and passive because there is no direct communication between government and society. Therefore, we need to design a system of Smart City-Based Mobile Application With Technology Utilizing Big Data On Public Service(Alawiah, 2017),

The application example is SIMDA Goods Area or System application or created in order to take advantage of ICT and bigdata in Indonesia in terms of complex administration of local assets case, an application is made to facilitate the process of inventory in government (Salamah, 2015), QR Code placed on identity label goods. The difference is the result of reading the QR code will access the online SIMBADA, then it will display the complete data items, along with a button to menyensus goods. Of course to conduct a census of items must first login page(Pramudyo, 2014),

It can be said that good governance is an organizing manajamen solid construction and is responsible in line with the principles of democracy and efficient market, the avoidance of misallocation of investment funds and the prevention of corruption both politically and administratively aligned pemggunaan applications on the assets of the area will make it happen(Mahfudzoh Sinaga, 2017; Salamah, 2015), Six indicators including control of corruption, legislation, regulations on quality, government effectiveness, political stability and the right to provide comments and responses by the international institutions and the status of each country, each government, and its position in the world rankings and perform transparency by making announcement every year(Wulansari, Wahyu, & Kurniawan, 2017)

Implementation of Good Governance in the study by Safrijal, M. Nasir and Hasbi Ali Basyah (2016)entitled Application of the Principles of Good Governance by the Public Service Reform in the District of North Kluet South Aceh district by UNDP and the World Bank have in common is the way the government to manage a variety of social and economic resources, good governance and can be monitored in practice. Good governance have the concept according to the UNDP (United National Development Planning) described by Rosidin in Safrijal, M. Nasir and Hasbi Ali Basyah(2016) There are eight underlying concept of good governance: participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, oriented concencus , efficiency and effectiveness, accountability and strategic vision.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method in this analysis is by means of a literature study. Literature study is the study of theory by using the same theory of cultural values as social discussions conducted at this time (Sugiyono, 2012). With this research methods we will know how smart application can effect to implementation of characteristic good governance in public service.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

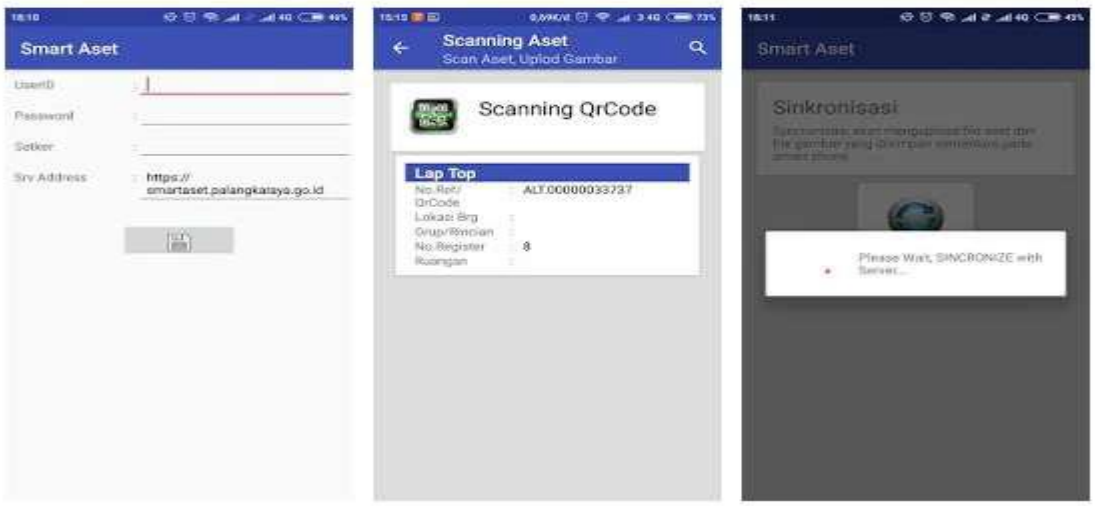
Smart application in public service exclusively connected with public participation , people and how to government do characteristic of Good Governance. Acording to Tukunang (2016) that to manage the RPJMD and APBD of a region to achieve regional asset management following the principles of good governance such as the functional principle, the principle of legal certainty, the principle of efficiency, the principle of accountability, and the principle of value certainty. Then, Palangkaraya do the same to manage the asset of government and create Good Governance .

Central Kalimantan capital of Palangkaraya is one area that is very a big city in Indonesia . Palangkaraya own extensive 2678.51 square kilometers with a population of less-populated city of Palangkaraya continues to evolve into a city of trade and services(Ardani et al., 2013), The development of the city of Palangkaraya into commerce and services, then the government must also continue to evolve in making innovation. Along with the development of Palangkaraya directly proportional to the increase in Information and Communication Technology in the city of Palangkaraya. Misbahruddin(2014) say in his journal the tittle is Utilization of Information and Communication Technologies by Households for Everyday Life conducted in Central Borneo , Palangkaraya including the said use of the Internet or ICT is good enough to show the current time data access 6-10 days in a month. Based on that Palangkaraya City community is said to be an active community in the use of information, communication and technology. That is to say the government can develop ICT-based innovations in providing services to the people of Palangkaraya and because of that government make the public service based in ICT and Android SMART ASET.

SMART ASET Palangkaraya City

Making the SMART ASET also made to attract public participation in the implementation of public services. With community-based services applications can communicate to the government whenever and wherever. SMART ASET (Android-Based Asset Management System and Integrated QR Code) is considered to be one who can help SPIP Internal Oversight SOPD and useful for search goods faster. In addition the application SMART ASET helpful also facilitate the process of census or inventory of assets that improve the ease of control of assets, the assets become part Oversight Efforts opinion maintains BPK. This innovation was born when he joined the Leadership Education and Training Level IV in PKP2A LAN Samarinda.

Figure 1. Application SMART ASET



Source: SMART ASET applications on PlayStore (2018)

SMART ASET regulation based in Peraturan Pemerintah no 27 tahun 2014 for management of functional BMD implemented based on the principle of legal certainty, transparency, efficiency, accountability and certainty of value. Asset Smart is an android application which memdudahkan berbasi community in the search for stuff and accelerate the process of inventory of goods, maintaining the WTP opinion of goods, improve order in the administration and management of assets and increasing supervision of the use of goods belonging to the area or BMD. Management government assets Palangkaraya with features, Identification Assets menngunakan QR-Code, Asset Identification Visually, integration of data with simbada.palangkaraya.go.id and simda.bmd Palangkaraya City Government and User Support Offline and could in sikronisasikan Kemudiaan when android back online. SMART ASET is a android based applications and can be downloaded in PlayStore and can be directly used by the public anytime and anywhere. With innovations like these Palangkaraya already one step ahead of other districts in Central Kalimantan. This this innovation also can be a best practice and can be a model for other districts in Central Kalimantan.

SMART ASET in Good Governance

SMART ASET android based applications will be in analysis with an eighth concept of Good Governance according to Tukunang (2016) that smart aset management will create a Good Governance. With Good Governance public service wil more effective and efficient. Good governance have the concept according to the UNDP (United National Development Planning) described by Rosidin in Safrijal, M. Nasir Basyah and Hasbi Ali (2016) there are 8 concepts that underlie good governance, namely: Participation that every citizen has the right to follow any exercise of the government, enforcement of good governance, Transparency, responsiveness, Oriented kosensus, efficiency and effectiveness, accountability and strategic vision. In harmony with the

legal basis used in the manufacture of this asset smart application that Peraturan Pemerintah No. 27 of 2014 on the management of property of the state or region Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Management of State / Regional implemented based on the principle of functional, Of course in SMART ASET This android based applications, the participation of the public is the most important thing this program goes. This application is very clearly aimed to facilitate the public in the census or investment assets. The public can easily invest with android based application SMAR this ASSETS. In addition to the legal basis which is also the purpose of smart aset Palangkaraya city in harmony with the principles of good governance.

The concept of participation in the implementation of SMART ASET in Palangkaraya City are also in for her goal of these applications have been realized. Besides being able to participate in monitoring the refractive assets Palangkaraya City community to easily monitor the asset tracking features that resides in these applications. Although not equipped with a column online comments but this is enough to attract the participation of society in order to jointly monitor the assets of Palangkaraya. This android based applications receive Inspectorate award from the city of Palangkaraya on Innovation in the field of Asset award is given directly by the State Superintendent of Palangkaraya Alman P. Pakpahan, SH, MH("SMART ASET terima penghargaan," n.d.), The concept of the rule of law in the Good Governance aims to achieve social justice for all people, especially in Indonesia. With good law enforcement, everybody gets the same opportunity to do activities as Indonesian citizens. In this application it is clear that every community that you download and use this android based applications have the same opportunity and get the same treatment. System online in this application is not biased choose specifically who is accessing data on a real-time, and therefore the use of the application in the service of government services such as SMART ASET been very creating governance well .

Transparency in the implementation of SMART ASET also be realized with this application. With bebasis android applications and everyone can download and upload files that they want so that the information is accessible to all people. With easy to process the information transparency of the responsiveness of the community also increased in check against government conduct a public service and it makes government better governance. Openness in public information has been made in implementation of SMAR ASET Palangkaraya. As a result of a public information disclosure, every element involved in the process of good governance must have the desire or the responsiveness to public complaints or users of the application. In other words, the responsiveness is in the concept of good governance is to determine the satisfaction of the people in the public service. In this case, the application SMART ASET can not yet be measured, as in the application does not have a comments field so it can not be known how the responsiveness of local government in the implementation of the application.

Effectiveness and efficiency in each public service undertaken by the government is very important. Emphasis in the effectiveness and efficiency of the public sector, especially in services is crucial for any service provided to the public is always

maximized. On the effectiveness and efficiency also berkitan with savings on everything that is in terms of cost and time. In the public services will be more effective and efficient if the public can access a public service without the need for costly and time. With the launch of Android-based application's SMART ASET makamasyarakat can get public services were very efficient and effective as it can be accessed anywhere and do not need a big expense. "This application is a right step and a more effective and efficient in administrative enforcement efforts of regional assets, "said Chairman of Commission A DPRD city of Palangkaraya Beta Syailendra in interview for the news pages kalteng.prokal.co ("Pemanfaat Aplikasi SMART ASET Perlu Disempurnakan _ Kalteng Pos," n.d.), This Android-based applications can also increase accountability in public service. Because each public service that the government should be dipertangungjawabkan back by the government to the public(Safrijal et al., 2016), In organizations, government and public services, public accountability is the provision of information on the activities and financial performance of the government to all parties concerned with these reports, the government is expected to be the subject of a conduit of information in order to meet public and community rights (Andriani, Rosita, & Ihsan, 2015), The demands of public accountability requires that the public service sector institutions in order to emphasize the horizontal and vertical accountability. Therefore, government accountability will be further improved by the application of the present realtime information on existing assets. In the strategic vision of government services to mecapai good governance should have a long-term vision to create a society continues to evolve in doing innovative things in the public service to achieve good governance (Safrijal et al., 2016), In this case considering the long-term vision of the improvements in the application SMART ASET continuesapplication SMART ASET or Android-Based Asset Management System and Integrated QR Code made by the Government of Palangkaraya, rated as one of the breakthrough either. However a break of it would still need to be refined.

V. CONCLUSION

The conclusions contained in this analysis are, the purpose of smart aset contained in government regulation No. 27 of 2014 article 3 paragraph 2 is one goal with good governance concepts. ICT has become part of the realization of a smart city. Android-based application called Smart Aset aims to improve efficiency and effectiveness in public service. With this application is expected that all government officials participated and continue to work together to develop ber innovation in public service in order to implement good governance.

SMART ASET also assist the government of Palangkaraya in achieving good governance and smart city. ICT is utilized by the City of Palangkaraya can make public services in the city of Palangkaraya, especially in terms of regional asset becomes easier. The purpose of this app is the content of article 3, paragraph 2 pemerinta regulation No. 27 of 2014 is in conformity with the objectives of good governance.

Shortcomings in this application is the lack of direct comment unrequited column so that the lack of communication between government and society. This application is already very helpful people in Palangkaraya and it is expected that these applications can be applied and be the example for other districts in Central Kalimantan. It is indeed very difficult because it involves ICT infrastructure readiness, but not impossible for the try. Growth of E-Government and Web-based applications in the city of Palangkaraya did not evolve like other cities in Indonesia it is also influenced by the state of the infrastructure and resources in Palangkaraya and Central Kalimantan.

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6

Resiliency City

RESILIENCE OF FISHERIES A SUSTAINABLE BAHARI VILLAGE

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Abstract

This research is more of a problem solving, comprehensive, meaningful, complete and sustainable related to the resilience of fisherman groups in Bahari Village, Sampolawa Subdistrict, South Buton Regency. The problems were experienced by the Bahari Village Fishermen Group include 1). Fishermen communitydepended on the season, so they had difficulty in earning a living because of extreme weather condition, rising fuel prices, and sudden changes in wind direction. The fishing community of the Bahari Village in Sampolawa Sub-District still has low resilience. 2). The main external interference or pressure in fishing activities. 3). The low income of the Bahari Village fishermen community because the marine fishing technology generally still used the traditional equipment. This study aims to solve the problems posed by fishermen groups in helping to create peace, comfort and increase good resilience so that groups of fishermen are able to live in community life. The solutions offered in this activity will empower fishermen groups through learning and social adaptation while increasing fisherman resilience and building sustainable communities Resilience of BahariVilage fishing groups can be seen from the ability to learn to live in change and uncertainty, the ability to develop various ways to reorganize and renewal, the ability to combine various kinds of knowledge, and the ability to create opportunities for self-organization. As an initial step, observation and identification of problems encountered by partners have been carried out. in this activity carried out with the method of Education and Training. Technically the method used is the Survey Method and assistance. Direct observation is intended to obtain an overview of the area, situation, and conditions, and to verify the data obtained from the results of interviews with the existing reality.

Keywords: Resilience, Fishermen Groups, Sustainable

I. INTRODUCTION

Bahari as a village in Subdistrict of Sampolawa, South Buton Regency is a coastal area, which has various potentials to improve the level of the economy and income of the community. If it is properly managed, the potential of Bahari Village will provide a great contribution to the sustainable development of that area. The main livelihood of the community is fisherman. The obstacles engaged in their work as a fisherman deal with climate change, overfishing, and exploitation of marine resources so that those make them difficult to get the sea catches.

The most susceptible area affected by climate change is coastal area because it directly borders to the sea and lowland areas around it. When sea level rises above land heights, sea water will inundate the plains (Marfiraniet al., 2012). Moreover, coastal area is also susceptibleto other effects of climate change such as rising temperatureof oceanand allowing the extreme weather. The increase of temperatureallows the damage of coral reefs which affects the quantity reduction of fish in the ocean. The rapid and unpredictable cycle of weather change causes the susceptible increase, especially for fishing communities that are very dependent on weather condition and coastal ecosystem. The life of fishermen tightly depands on natural condition, as it is evidenced by the increase of fishermen income during the fish season (Pradana, 2014). In the rising sea wave, the intensity of fishermen's sea is reduced, thus the amount of income of fishermen is obviously decreased. Various factors such as the weather uncertainty, the extreme weather condition, the rising sea surface temperature (sea surface temperature-SST), the fluctuations of fuel prices and the changes of wind direction, reduce the productivity level of fishermen. Climate change also affects the distribution of sea catch and distribution of fish in the sea, while the rising fuel prices affects fishermen's opportunity to catch fish along with a shift in the spread of fish that are constantly changing due to climate change. The Chairpersonof Fishermen in Bahari Village, Mr. Laode Burhan, said that the uncertain weather and sea conditionreduces the fish catch. Certainly, it affects the daily income.

When the weather is good, Laode Burhan is able to earn between Rp 100,000 to Rp 800,000. When the harvest season arrives, his income increases to IDR 2,000,000. However, when the weather was bad, he only earns 200 thousand rupiah a day for his wife. The size of the fishing boat here is rather small, when the weather is bad, I doubt to go fishing. The catch of fishermen is also various, some looking for small fish, other looking for squid, and etc. According to Laode Burhan, the heat of the sun also affects the quality of drying. Small fish is not sold. "In the dry season, small fish in wet condition is sold at Rp10 thousand per kilogram, if it is dry, it will reach Rp30 thousand," he said. Similarly, La Sira, a fisherman in Bahari said the difficulty of finding fish, squid and shrimp when the weather is uncertain. Moreover, the boat was damaged by high waves and a few winds a while ago. Squid is sold to collectors Rp.15 thousand per kilogram, if he sold byhimself, the price will reach Rp25 thousand, in dry condition. If the dry season is enough to dry a daylong, in this rainy season it takes more than two days.

Figure 1. Resilience of Fishermen inBahari Village





The Fishermen community in Bahari catches fish using spears or machetes. By a spear ready to be killed, several local people were chasing fish in the shallow sea. By a single pounding of the hand, the tip of the spear pierces the fish. Then, he pulls out the spear and then put the fish into the fishing line so that it doesn't come off. The activity of catching fish with a spear is called “Pindokoa” Tradition that conducted by the local people of Bahari Village, Sampolawasubdistrict, South Buton Regency. This tradition has been around for hundreds of years and is still preserved by the people of Wapulaka, BahariVillage. This tradition is usually held when the weather is bad and fishermen have difficulty getting fish in the sea. "This is a pindokoa activity, most of local people is a fisherman, if the weather is bad this is not going to sea. So the water (sea) recedes, this is how we find fish here, this is called pindokoa, "said a resident of Bahari Village, Mr Efendi.

The problems encounterby the fishermen community in Bahari Village, so that the fishermen need to create a mechanism of resilience to survive or adjust to the changes that occur and return to their original condition. The intended change is the disasters such as climate change which reduces the income of fishermen. VanBreda (2001) defines community resilience as the ability of the community to build, maintain, or regain the level of community capacity expected in the face of positive difficulties and challenges. Everyone has difficulties or a problem and no one lives in the world without a problem or difficulty. So that a general question can be drawn, namely how is the Resilience of the Village Marine Fisheries Group sustainable?

II. PROBLEM

Based on the description above, several problems encountered by fishermen community inBahari Village namely:

1) The dependence on the season.

   In the fishing season,the dependence is largely sustained by marine resources. Moreover, for some days, they may not be able to go to sea due to the weather that is not possible, in other words, fishermen community inBahari Village have low resilience. The extreme weather affecting the fishermen being unable to go to sea can occur at certain times. The decrease in catch was also triggered by the increase in

fishing efforts occurred, as a result of the increase in the number of fishermen and the number of fishing gears, so that the catch from each fishing effort decreased.

2) The low income of fishermen communityin Bahari Village because the technology of marine fishing in general still uses traditional equipment.

Based on these problems, what is encountered by Bahari Village fishermen groups are: sea conditions that are full of risk of danger and uncertainty, various types of behavior patterns in fish and marine biota of fisheries resources, marine environments that appear homogeneous but apparently heterogeneous, fisheries and marine resources is the property of shared wealth and is open accses, rapidly decaying marine and fishery products, volatile fish prices, and the exploratory attitude faced by fishermen from outside parties. These problems are categorized as disasters that can reduce the income of fishermen so that the effect of poverty on fishermen in Bahari Village

III. RESEARCH METHOD

To realize this activity, an implementation technique was arranged so that the activities were conducted according to the schedule, being structured and on target. Based on the above, a solution is to overcome the problems encountered by fishermen with several stages, namely library research, survey to find the root of the problems of fishermen community in the field. As an initial step, observation and identification of problems encountered by partners have been conducted with the resilience model of fisherman community on two aspects, namely the potential risk (exposure and sensitivity) and adaptability. This method is qualitative research under the the constructivism paradigm, a paradigm that emphasizes research must be conducted in the natural world as the real to capture natural phenomena as they are and thoroughly without interference and manipulation of researchers (Denzin& Lincoln, 2000).Data collection wascolleted by hermetic method and dialectics using participant observation techniques, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and literature studies. Informants were selected purposively representing community socio-political-economic-ecological information and the process of change from time to time and the diversity of characteristics of the fishing community in Bahari Village.

The data analysis method used was a qualitative data analysis method consisting of two stages. The first analysis of qualitative data was the search results of general statements about the relationship between various categories of data to build conceptual understanding of reality based on the findings of empirical data. Includes analysis of the data produced from direct observations participating, FGDs and in-depth interviews during research. Also analysis of data which was data about past and contemporary events related to the social phenomena under study. Second, the categorization of data was conducted in accordance with the formulation of the questions posed to facilitate interpretation, selection and explanation in the form of analysis descriptions. Direct observation was intended to obtain an overview of the region, situation and conditions, and to verify the data obtained from the results of interviews with the existing reality. The implementation phase of the activity can be described as follows:

1) Conduct literature surveys and field surveys.

2) Exposure level.
3) Sensitivity level.
4) Adaptability.

This study used a qualitative approach through interviews with parties who understand the problem such as fishermen (boat owners / skipper, crew, boat captain, small boat fishermen) who have experience, and the Fisheries and Marine Service of South Buton Regency. Qualitative data analysisdeals with axial coding, timeline analysis and triangulation of data from various sources then synthesizing and drawing conclusions.

IV. DISCUSSION

4.1. Understanding local fishermen

The fishing community at the study site felt ecological changes in the past 5 years, including the rising sea level, the intensity of storms and high waves, the changes in fishing ground and chaos in the fishing season. Before interaction with researchers, fishermen had never been exposed to intense information about climate change. Some claimed that they had heard through the mass media but they were not interested or did not explained scientifically. Understanding of environmental change, is notcaused by scientific knowledge of climate change. Basically the changes occurring were not realized directly considering the process taken place in a long time and is not sporadic. The researcher captured that understanding based on adaptation changes in fishermen's livelihoods and analyzing the available adaptation options. The following is a description of fishermen's understanding of the ecological changes associated with climate change in related scientific studies. Fishermen in general felt a sea level rise of approximately 3 meters. In some locations, in the past few years fishermen anchoredtheir boat to the side of the house because the previous was behind the house was now flooded with sea water. In another location, the community's yard which was used as a boat for boating is now flooded with sea water. In another location fishermen made ‘para-para’ as a place to raise the boat to avoid the waves crashing while not in use. At present, almost all beaches close to residential areas had been built with wave retaining walls which in local language are called talit. Fishermen argued that if there was no sea talit, now they arrived at home or on the road. Fishermen also told how the talit built by many governments had collapsed because they were unable to resist the blow of wavewhich were "increasingly evil" according to them. Along the Village road which was on the shoreline there were also a lot of asphalt that had been peeled and hollow with puddles of sea water in the middle.

Fishermen felt that strong winds accompanied by tidal waves in recent years were more common. The government had built ‘talit’ to withstand waves of waves but according to them, sometimes waves crashed over the existing taro. In Bahari Village, the position of the talit is in front of the houses of the residents towards the beach so that the houses of the residents were located between the taro and the sea. Fishermen claimed that they have to be more careful of the previous times because of the higher risk of fishing. Not infrequently fishermen even chose not to go to sea to avoid disaster risk.Fishermen used the term ‘*angintidakkaruan(the wind is not broken), ‘anginndaadahidup’ (the wind is not alive)* or*‘anginancursekali’ (the wind is very bad)* to describe the unpredictable wind direction

and high waves with expressions "*ombakjahat*" (evil wave) describing waves that it can't be handled anymore. Encountering extreme weather as illustrated by the phrase "*matiakal*" (mind is dead)or "*kalautberarticarimati*"(going to sea means you want to die). Fishermen felt the waves could not be handled because of their relatively new direction and characteristics for their old knowledge and experience. Indeed, the fishermen in Bahari Village had been known as great seafarers who are "good at" overcoming the waves because of tuna fishermen, they were faced with the character of fishing harvested during the choppy season and its position far enough to the middle of the sea. The type of waves in the middle of the sea according to fishermen at this time was different, no longer the same as the types of waves they hadknown.theexpression "*saya tidak tahu angin itu arah dari mana*" (*I don't know where the wind comes from)*, illustrated that the current wind and wave patterns are completely different. Besides, the expression "*biar ikan makan bagaimanala saya tidak berani. Itu perahu bisa terbalik*" (*however the fish eats, I don't dare. That boat can be reversed*) illustrated that change goes beyond their knowledge and navigation skills.

In addition to changes in the wind season, fishermen also felt the shift of fish harvest season. So far, to determine the time of fishing and fishing ground locations, fishermen were guided by the 'season calendar' which is written by 'elders' namely old fishermen who were considered very experienced and had knowledge of the vast sea. In the past 5-7 years, uncommomnly, the predictions were irrelevant to conditions in the middle of the sea.At present, fishermen trusted the collectors more. Weather information owned by collecting traders usually derived from observing the actual sea conditions obtained on a network. The knowledge of local fishermen about the 'tanoar'of tuna fish occurred in April to May. June to early September was a bad season. Nowadays tanoar sometimes went back and forth for 1-2 months. In the last 3 years (2015-2018) even more fishermen did not go to sea due to the seasonal chaos and the intensity of the storms that continued to increase.

Another thing that has changed according to fishermen is the position of the fishing ground that is getting to the middle of the sea. If about 5 years ago fishermen only needed to travel for about 1 hour to find tuna fish and start fishing, now they had to spend at least 3 hours to reach the fish farm. It's with the same boat and engine. Fishermen understood the character of tuna fish as fast swimmers, but their knowledge had always been able to accurately predict the location of fish and cut off its habitat. No more now.

4.2. Exposure Level

Based on the results of interviews, some technical difficulties in going to sea were caused by the climate change, namely: (1) the risingSea level. The occurrence of surface expansion of coastal or coastal area were increasingly approaching the settlement of fishing communities from year to year. This prompted the Regional Government to build a dam to prevent the entry of seawater into the residential areas. (2) the extreme weather caused damage to boats and threatened the safety of fishermen. (3) the Courage and personal mentality in the sea. The risk of fishermen's life puts the personality of the fisherman to be a more careful person and takes into account many considerations. The indication is seen by the phenomenon of more fishermen taking breakin fishing if the

season is bad. "The west season (rainy season) causes a lot of big waves, in the year (2017), it never left for 5 days to the beach because of high waves. Now even if you go to sea you have to go as far as 8 miles (10 km from the shoreline) to get fish. "The following is the result of an interview with Fisherman Mr. Kasim:

"Sekitar 5 tahun lalu, cuaca masih bisa ditebak. Sekarang cuaca tidak bisa diprediksi, harusnya bulan ini (bulan Juni) angin timur. Kemarin angin laut (angin utara) enak untuk melaut, kalau timur otomatis nganggur, kalo timur airnya butek (keruh). Harusnya angin timur bulan tujuh ini, tapi masih berganti-ganti, kadang timur, kadang laut, kadang barat. Kondisi cuaca yang sulit ditebak dan berganti- ganti tersebut menyulitkan keputusan melaut dan mengganggu usaha saya menangkap ikan di laut" (Hasil wawancara nelayan Bahari Village,2018).

Translation:
"it was about 5 years ago, the weather was still predictable. Now, the weather is unpredictable, this month (June) should be east wind. Yesterday was north wind so it is good for fishing, but if it is east wind, I automatically do nothing, if the east wind comes, the water will be cloudy. It should be east wind in this seventh month but it is changed. Sometimes it is east wind, sometimes west. The weater is unpredictable and changeable so it affects the fishing decision and interfere my sea catch." *(the result of interview with a fisherman inBahari Village,2018).*

Exposure is the extent to which climate change intersects with patterns of life and people's livelihoods and ecosystems (IPCC, 2007). The determinants of exposure are current climate trends (seasons), climate-related events, climate estimates, and community data and scientists. The community in Bahari Village SampolawaSubdistrict, South Buton Regency has experienced several things related to climate change as follows: The period of the monsoon and the rainy season changes: shifts for more than one month, the signs of the season coming all over are not the same, the ability of the community to predict the season is no longer reliable. Bad weather events that damage property and threaten the safety of lives take place almost every year. The area was covered by seawater because of the highest tides or sea level rise showed an increase every year in the last 5 years.

4.3. Sensitivity Level

Sensitivity of fishermen based on interviews with fishermen includes: (1) Fishermen felt longer barriers in one season (2) the increase of climate change impact causes the increase threats in life safety and fishermen and fisherman families anxiety. (3) Fishermen's livelihood activities were disrupted. (4) The response of the public trust system, that fades in obeying the prohibition on going to sea on Friday. The sudden change of weather put pressure on the fishermen who then responded by using a fleet of motor boats having higher cruising power. This fact can be seen from the statement of fisherman Mr. La Ode Burhan as follows:

"Cuaca mempengaruhi paling utama usaha saya sebagai nelayan. Bapak saya nelayan dari memakai perahu dayung belum ada mesin, masih menggunakan alat tradisional. Kalau Kapal Motor besar dengan alat tangkap Gillnet itu lebih enak, jangkauannya luas. Jadi jika disini angin barat yang merupakan cuaca yang tidak mendukung untuk menangkap ikan tetapi di luar sana seperti di perairan Laut Banda

tidak angin barat, Kapal Motor besar dengan alat tangkap Gillnet dapat menjangkau sehingga tetap dapat beroperasi menangkap ikan pada kondisi cuaca tersebut" (Wawancara dengan Nelayan, 2018)

Translation:

The weather affects the main job of me as a fisherman. My father was a fisherman who used boat without machine, used traditional tool. The motor boat with the catching tool Gillnet is easier, wide range. If here is west wind is unsupported weather to catch the fish but in other area like in Banda is not west wind. Motor boat with gillnet can reach it so that we can catch the fish in every kinds or weather.

The results of the sensitivity analysis of the community at the research location are presented in table 1. The results of the sensitivity assessment of the fishing community in the study locations as described in table 1 are summarized high. In general, the cause of this high exposure is the character of the community that depends only on one resource, namely marine resources.

Tabel 1 the sensitivity level of fishermen inBahari Village

No.	**Effects of Climate Change and Bad Weather**	**Mortality Level Range**
1	Changes in climate conditions are felt in livelihood activities (livelihoods)	Big
2	In one season, community livelihood activities are hampered	One season or more
3	Effect of changing climate conditions on health and peace of mind of the community	Quite big
4	Effect of changes in climate conditions on fisheries natural resources	Big
5	Bad weather events that have caused damage to property and accidents in the last five years	Several times
Effect of Overall Climate Change		**High**

Matrix 1. Assessment of Potential Impacts

		Sensitivity		
		Almost Nothing	**Medium**	**Severe**
Exposure	Small to none	small	Small	medium
	Some	small	Medium	high
	Almost all	medium	High	high

This condition illustrates the overall losses that might occur if climate conditions change. The high potential impact was based on the argument that the level of exposure covers almost all fishing communities and the sensitivity of fishermen and natural resources to the impact of climate change in a high category.

4.4. Adaptability Ability

The forms of technical and social adaptation were made by fishermen consist of: (1) Replacing a faster boat engine from 20 Pk to 40 Pk to overcome high waves, (2) Speeding up fishing time, before sunrise to get more fish or lobster catches, (3) Finding

information on catchments by establishing social relations with fishermen who are outside Bahari Village (4) Collecting sea fishing to reduce risks when at sea.

The results of the assessment of the fishing community adaptability inBahari Village in the study location were concluded to be high or good with various arguments as outlined in table 2. After knowing the level of exposure, sensitivity and adaptability as the component sets the level of vulnerability, an assessment of the level of vulnerability can be made fishing community in the research location. The scoring systematics was guided by the community vulnerability assessment matrix (matrix 2). The potential impact of climate change was high but it is balanced by adaptive capacity which was also high so it caused the vulnerability of the fishing community system categorized as being moderate. In other words, the impact of climate change was still in the coping range of the Village community system which means that the community was still able to overcome it and as a result fishermen had not experienced significant losses.

Table 2. Level of Ability and reference to general conditions for Marine Fishermen Village

No	Feature Reference	Level
1	Communities had togetherness, mutual cooperation habits, have leaders and a group of people who work for the interests of the Village, the habit of deliberation in making joint plans, and good values in managing the environment	High / Good
2	The community had the expertise, ability and cooperation as well as strong motivation to overcome the problem of changing climate conditions for sources of livelihood, including livelihoods or other options, and overcoming bad weather problems that result in property damage and life safety.	High / Good
3	The community had the ability to build relationships and good cooperation with outside parties (NGOs, private sector, local government)	Medium/Enough
4	The environment of a healthy living place, diverse natural resources, and healthy and sufficient water sources	High / Good
5	Having knowledge and experience in dealing with previous environmental changes	High / Good
6	The community had a strong social network that is a source of social support	High / Good
Value of Capability Level in Community Adaptation (Average)		**High / Good**

Matrix 2. Community Vunerability Assessment

Adaptability				
		Low	**Medium**	**High**
Potential impact	The highest	High	High	Medium
	High	High	Medium	Medium
	Medium	Medium	Medium	Rendah
	Low	Low	Low	Low

4.5. Adaptation Strategies: Reducing Vunerability, Increasing Resilience

Adaptation is a real act of adjusting the physical and social environment system with several principles of approach to deal with the possible negative impacts of climate change. The level of the system's ability to deal with the consequences of climate change was described as an interval of tolerance to the magnitude, intensity and rate of climate change. Referring to the concept of interval tolerance, adaptation was needed to widen the tolerance interval (coping range) to overcome the increasingly high vulnerability triggered by the negative impacts of climate change (Figure 4). Conditions of the tolerance interval was wider than the vulnerability of the climate system, itwas resilient to climate change. The detailed resilience of the group in this study was understood as the ability of the community to overcome disturbances or changes and maintain adaptive behavior. In the context of climate change, resilience was the ability to respond to the effects of climate change while continuing to function regularly.

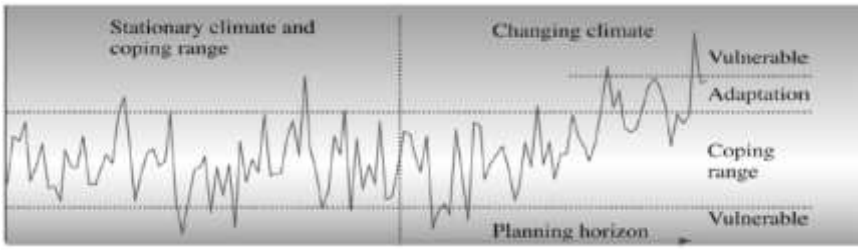


Figure 4. Concept of the relationship between interval tolerance, vulnerability, climate change, and adaptation (Source: Jones et al. 2004

Anticipating sea level rise, a number of adaptation strategies was undertaken. First, build ‘talit’ that could directly resist sea level rise, tidal waves and rob. The existing assets were all built by the government through several projects. Second, fishermen made para-para, which was the storage of boats while not fishing on the sea, anticipating the tidal waves that had the potential to land boats. Para-para was made between taro and shore, from small logs which are resistant to sea water. Fishermen did not plant mangrove trees as adaptation was commonly done to prevent the impact of rising sea water and tidal waves because according to them, the beach in the Bahari Village was rocky so the trees could not grow properly. The impact of climate change was received by fishing communities which provoked some reactive adaptations, including (1) implementing a seasonally adaptive strategy. This strategy was a form of adaptation carried out by fishermen if the surrounding waters experienced a famine. Since ancient times, fishermen believed that their ancestors had made a strategy to catch up with the season even though they only used traditional landlords. What is different from now is that in the past, the knowledge and calculation of the seasons applied with the form of the seasonal calendar became an accurate guideline, now it is more often inaccurate. Fishermen's estimates of the season and place for harvesting tuna were often more wrong than true. At present, fishermen trusted the collectors more. Weather information that was owned by collecting traders usually came from observing the actual sea conditions obtained on a network. Each collector usually had fishermen in every area in South Buton District and the development of mobile phone technology that had reached remote areas facilitates the dissemination of that information; (2) fishermen form a fishing operation group. Realizing the greater risk of fishing and anticipating more frequent weather predictions and missing fishing ground, fishermen undertook fishing operations in groups of 3-4 boats. The advantage of fishing in groups wass that

the number of fishermen involved, various kinds of knowledge and experience were combined to determine the type of bait tuna fish were interested in, the location of tuna, and predict the threat of storms while in the middle of the ocean. Arrest groups are also intended as an action to anticipate storms that were often unexpected to help each other in the middle of the sea; (3) in the condition of all fishing ground that they know to be inaccessible either due to famine or due to unpredictable weather, fishermen prefer not to carry out fishing activities and switch to working on off fishing activities. This section discusses findings from the results of data collection and analysis. These findings include the impact of climate change on fishermen, the phenomenon of adaptation by utilizing capture fish production technology, an overview of government policy support, and the synthesis of challenges in the use of technology to adapt to the effects of variability and climate change in Bahari Village Sampolawa District, South Buton Regency. Head of South Buton District Marine and Fisheries Agency Mr. H. La Ode Taatlan stated the same thing as the impact of climate change:

"Perubahan iklim di Bahari Village Kabupaten Buton Selatan yang mengakibatkan terjadinya perubahan lokasi fishing ground menjauhi bibir pantai. Hal ini juga diakibatkan karena adanya pencemaran di daerah pesisir."Cuaca yang tidak menentu dan sulit diprediksi dalam 4-5 tahun terakhir ini diakui para nelayan sehingga menyebabkan mereka tidak melaut dalam beberapa hari. Lokasi penangkapan ikan yang biasanya didaerah pesisir, berpindah lebih jauh kelaut lepas. (Hasil Wawancara dengan Kepala Dinas, 2018)

Translation:

"the climate change in bahari village, south buton regency affect the change of fishing ground stay away from the beach. It is caused by coastal pollution." The unpredictable weather and difficult to predict in the last 4-5 year is admitted by the fishermen so that they did not go fishing for few days. The catch fish area is in coastal, moving so far to high seas.

V. CONCLUSION

From the results of the research, it is concluded that the resilience of fishermen groups in Bahari Village SampolawaSubdistrict, South Buton Regency could be said to be resilient fishermen from the effects of climate change. The impact of climate change did not result in disruption of family functions in political allocation, integration allocation and allocation of solidarity. Only the differentiation of roles and economic allocations was disrupted but the adaptation of the family structure succeeds in returning it to a stable or functional situation. Based on the findings on the effects of climate change and the level of vulnerability and in order to maintain the functionality of the fishermen's family structure, it is recommended to revitalize local knowledge about season and fishing activities in the context of the development of modern knowledge in the field of climatology and fishing technology, strengthening access to local institutions in order increase the resilience of the family livelihood system, and increase the human capital of the fishermen family members, especially skills outside the sea. In addition, it is very important to maintain basic family values such as love, respect, commitment, responsibility and family togetherness in facing difficult times.

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Development of Village Based on The Eco-Village Concept Towards an Independet Village

DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE BASED ON THE ECO-VILLAGE CONCEPT TOWARDS AN INDEPENDET VILLAGE

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to improve people's understanding of managing their environment in accordance with sustainable development principles through optimizing village potential while maintaining local wisdom. With the concept of Eco-Village, the community of Sukahurip Village, Cihaurbeuti Subdistrict, Ciamis Regency is able to change people's behavior in creating a better environment, having a sense of attitude and self-reliance through community self-reliance without having to depend on government programs and feeling together the mutual cooperation that is felt has begun to fade. The research method used is descriptive qualitative research method based on documentation and interview results. The results of this study indicate that the development of a village based on the Eco-Village concept to create an independent village in Sukahurip Village has been proven by mapping the conditions of the village potential and the existence of an agroecosystem by making the Black Soldier Fly breeding center useful as a decomposer for organic waste. This study contributes to the economy of the local community in managing the social environment and sustainable productive economic enterprises whose results can increase income and family welfare without having to eliminate mutual cooperation and continue to uphold existing local wisdom through the concept of Eco-Village-based development.

Keywords: Village Development, Eco-Village Concept, Mandiri Village.

I. INTRODUCTION

The potential in rural areas is so abundant, in particular, the existence of natural resources should have an impact on the conditions of better welfare of rural communities. In reality, there are still social inequalities that occur in the middle of rural communities. Likewise, over time, some villages still remain stagnant in terms of development, both infrastructure development and human resource development in rural areas. One of them, namely the occurrence of gender inequality caused by the dynamic problems of rural communities that are increasingly complex. This is in line with the opinion of Indriatmoko, Yayan. Et al. (2007: 4) which states, that gender inequality in natural resource management occurs as a result, practices: (a) subordination; (b) stereotypes; (c) impoverishment; (d) double load; and (e) violence. Subordination or nomination is an assumption that one sex is considered more important or more important. While stereotypes, namely the standard image of individuals or groups that are not in accordance with the existing empirical reality. This situation makes the village an increasingly disadvantaged area.

After the birth of policies from the Central Government that support village development, this has an impact on the condition of the community socially, culturally and economically as well as the education of rural communities. This can be seen from the infrastructure development that continues to be carried out as a development program in rural areas. Construction of development in rural areas is now becoming stronger, where rural communities participate in more progressive village development efforts. Rural communities are beginning to transform into a society that has the motivation to progress economically to enter the level of a prosperous society. In addition, there are many rural community empowerment programs to improve living standards and welfare levels.

In the midst of the rapid development efforts and the improvement of the welfare of rural communities, various problems arise in rural areas. One of the environmental problems that have an impact on rural natural conditions is damaged due to the behavior of people who are not friendly to nature. The socio-cultural and economic environment is very important for the sustainability of sustainable village development. The lower carrying capacity of the rural environment has an impact on environmental damage and poor sanitation. The situation is feared to have an impact on the declining level of public health and have a direct impact on natural conditions which will certainly be increasingly damaged.

That also happened in Sukahurip Village, Cihaurbeuti Subdistrict, Ciamis Regency which became the focus of this study. In the village, there are problems in the form of environmental sanitation caused by garbage originating from residential waste. Waste is a major problem for the village. The type of waste that is a sanitation problem in the village, namely organic and inorganic waste. Organic waste is dominated by garbage originating from settlements, such as food scraps and vegetables. Whereas inorganic waste is dominated by plastic waste. The increasing level of infrastructure development in the village is not comparable with the level of awareness of rural communities in keeping

their environment clean. The existence of such waste certainly disrupts people's activities and if left unchecked it will make the environment dirty, and become a source of disease.

Basically, every development carried out will have an impact on usefulness but it contains risks. According to Soemarwoto, Otto (2004: 139) states, that with the development of the community in the village feels the benefits, for example, the electricity network, increasing irrigation water, and controlled floods. But there are also the adverse effects of development, namely the extinction of animals and plants, and even the eviction of residents affected by development. A solution is needed to solve the problems that arise and the complexity of the dynamics of society, especially rural communities that tend to be apathetic towards the environment.

Steps were taken by the Sukahurip Village Government, namely by drafting the Eco-Village to overcome these problems. This is done to overcome environmental problems. In addition, the Village Government involves all elements of the community in the Eco-Village program so that the program can be quickly realized. The economic aspect does not escape the attention of the Eco-Village concept. Because the concept of Eco-Village in Sukahurip Village is not only to maintain the carrying capacity of the environment to remain stable but of course the program also aims to improve the welfare of the village community. Because conservation efforts also produce economic value. The principle run by the Sukahurip Village Government is to optimize the implementation of 3R (Reuse, Reduce and Recycle) to overcome inorganic waste. Whereas to overcome the presence of organic waste is done by using natural decomposers that can produce compost, namely larvae from the Black Soldier Fly (BSF). In addition, larvae from BSF can be utilized for poultry and fish feed, as well as an alternative feed for a substitute for factory feed.

II. VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

The village as the smallest part of the government system contributes to the national development effort. The accessibility of rural communities that are increasingly easy to carry out activities and access various information makes rural areas a pillar in producing goods and services. The village that had been synonymous with underdevelopment has turned into a development priority area. This is manifested by the existence of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, in which states that villages are customary villages and villages or referred to by other names, hereinafter referred to as Villages, are legal community units that have territorial limits authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, and / or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on this, the Village Government has the authority to manage the potential of its village for the benefit of community welfare. But the current challenge for the village is the emergence of the 4.0 industrial revolution. According to Santoso, Anang. D (2019: 3) states, that the Industrial Revolution 4.0 is the development of internet technology that entered the industrial world to facilitate various industrial practices. The Industrial Revolution 4.0 was marked by the widespread use of the internet, with increasingly small,

strong and inexpensive sensors and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning. The development of artificial intelligence is very fast, driven by the increasing sophistication of computer technology and the availability of various types of data with algorithms that can predict the interests of every internet user. This certainly can be the basis of the direction of development of the village itself to be more adaptive to developments, and changes in the times.

Village development rests on the potential that exists in the village itself, both the potential of natural resources and human resources in the village. village development currently focuses a lot on developing villages into rural areas where people have sufficient environmental insights. Management of village potential, especially natural potential in rural areas, is needed to explore and use it wisely. This is done so that the environment can be maintained.

The participation of the community, business people, religious leaders, academics, non-governmental organizations, and government officials in developing environmentally sound villages is the key to controlling environmental damage (Nedi Sunaedi & Ruli As'ari, 2018). The role of various parties will be very helpful in accelerating and maintaining an environment that is maintained. Exploration that is without planning and only oriented to the benefits obtained will have a negative impact on environmental conditions. Well-maintained environmental conditions will make village development more focused and sustainable.

There are several strategies and implementations carried out by the Village Government in order to realize better village development. One of the steps taken, namely by making the village a tourist spot and this is known as a tourist village. Essentially a tourism village is the development of a village by utilizing the capabilities of elements in the community and villages that function as tourist product attributes into a series of integrated tourism activities and have a specific theme according to the characteristics of the village (Eko. M, 2011). Likewise with the Sukahurip Village which offers a typical rural panorama. This is because the location of Sukahurip Village is located under the foot of Mount Syawal. Environmental conditions that represent mountainous areas make Sukahurip Village very suitable to be an environment-based Tourism Village.

Environmental development in the village is expected to make equitable development in rural areas better and balanced with the preservation of the environment. Public awareness of the importance of environmental carrying capacity is carried out by means of conservation that educates of course. Villagers who understand the benefits of a protected environment and understand how to manage the environment well will have an impact on the level of community awareness of the environment. However, with the condition of disadvantaged rural communities, wise steps are needed to regulate the community in exploring village potential. Active and active communities to promote the environment in rural areas contribute to maintaining the authenticity of natural resources in rural areas.

Based on this, the main key in village development lies in community participation. The level of community participation can be measured by 3 (three) approaches, namely: (a) the dimension of thought; (b) power dimension; and (c) material dimensions (Eko. M.

2011). In the dimension of thinking, community participation takes the form of constructive ideas, ideas, and opinions in the village development effort. These ideas and ideas must be causal and correlate with the progress of rural areas, and certainly can be measured. Dimensions of energy in the form of community slimming in physical form in building a place or providing supporting facilities in the village development effort. While the material dimensions are in the form of funds originating from the community and are used to assist village development, and in fundraising it is voluntary.

In village development, village innovation is also needed to provide stimulants in creating competitive villages. Village progress and improvement in people's living standards in this innovation village involved all elements of the village on 4 (four) pillars, namely: (a) Public Services, basic administrative, educational and health services; (b) Agriculture, plantations, livestock, fisheries become integrated sectors with a touch of science and technology; (c) Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises in accordance with village potential and; (d) Facilities and infrastructure, development by utilizing various programs in an integrated manner (Rahadi, D.R, 2016). Community involvement remains the main thing for a more advanced, adaptive village development process. Public service as part of the most basic service to meet administrative needs for rural communities is the most important thing in the implementation of Village Government. The field of education and health is also a priority in improving the quality of human resources in rural areas, and it aims to increase the immunity of rural communities to various types of diseases and the fulfillment of nutritional needs can increase the Human Development Index at the village level.

Infrastructure development and development of village economic potential can encourage the acceleration of rural development. Accessibility of villages is needed to reach out and support in terms of improving the welfare of rural communities. A new era for village development is naturally focused on the level of welfare of rural communities. The abundant potential of resources is the main capital for improving the welfare of rural communities through the development of the village itself.

III. THE ECO-VILLAGE CONCEPT OF SUKAHURIP VILLAGE

The Eco-village program Sukahurip Village is oriented towards solving the problem of waste, sanitation and the environment, especially the state of the forest which causes some natural disasters to occur. Based on the results of interviews in 1995 there were landslides and flash floods which resulted in the destruction of agricultural land and livestock up to around 5 ha, as well as the closure of many springs which became one of the sources of community needs. Some sources of springs dry up, one of which was the Cihaniwung spring which could not function again. Then Sukahurip Village which has the dream of becoming a tourist village is still constrained by the problem of garbage, both organic and inorganic waste. This is one of the obstacles to the formation of tourism villages that are environmentally sound.

This is in line with the opinion of Deni W.S (2013), stating that a village system development can increase natural resources so that villagers can become prosperous. So that the villagers who urbanize into the city are reduced. Village system development

uses the Eco-village concept, namely a concept of village development that pays attention to the environment and minimizes environmental damage. Development of the village system includes the use of water resources using environmentally friendly modern technology, the use of agricultural land using modern technology that is environmentally friendly, building research centers, educational facilities, social culture, and structuring land use.

Likewise, the Eco-village concept in Sukahurip Village remains focused on reducing and utilizing organic waste, and inorganic to have economic value. Organic waste is made into compost and is used to fertilize the soil. Every house in the Sukahurip Village area is fostered to be more productive, one of which is food independence for the household. The efforts are made, namely by planting productive crops, such as horticulture plants. In addition, the inorganic waste itself is recycled into objects of economic value, such as plastic baskets, mats, and even ornaments.

With the existence of an environmentally friendly village concept, it is hoped that the program can increase public awareness of the environment. Community productivity through guidance programs and even assistance provided by the Village Government is expected to make the economy of the Sukahurip Village more prosperous. Natural damage caused by people's behavior that is not friendly to nature can be reduced and immediately renewed. The mindset of the community is also a concern for the Eco-Village concept in Sukahurip Village. This means that the mindset of the Sukahurip Village community is invited to be wise in utilizing nature to be wiser.

Besides that, through a waste bank that is part of the Eco-Village program, it can make people aware not to dispose of trash carelessly, but it is used for things that have more economic value. With this program, the environmental damage that has occurred can be restored and the community can take advantage of the natural potential in the countryside well. The principle of effectiveness and efficiency in implementing the Eco-Village program and with the involvement of the community produced satisfactory results for the implementation of the program. In addition, the existence of economic values contained in the program can be an attraction for rural communities to change more powerfully. The productivity of rural communities is very necessary for the welfare and improvement of living standards. Community involvement in this program, which aims to improve the local economy and the welfare of the village. Nevertheless, the Village Government must be adaptive to social dynamics, to prevent the occurrence of polemic in the community.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of a study conducted by Sukahurip Village, Cihaurbeuti Subdistrict, it has been quite successful in overcoming environmental problems and creating new economic potential through the Ecovillage program. The program has changed the paradigm of society, where waste can be a potential economic value for rural communities. This can encourage the economy of the community and increase village independence in an effort to improve the welfare of the village community. The reduction in underprivileged groups is the main objective of the Ecovillage program.

The solution initiated by the Sukahurip Village Government was the Ecovillage program. There are several innovative steps in the realization of the Ecovillage program, as follows:

a.Awareness Action Plan
1) Dissemination of village level Ecovillage action plans by mobilizing support and commitment from leaders;
2) Dissemination and synchronization of the Ecovillage action plan with cross-sector or cross-district activities;
3) Mass garbage collection movement;
4) Dissemination of trash from home;
5) Surgical regulation or legislation relating to waste;
6) Movement for love cleanliness in the Taklim Assembly and School;
7) Socialization of the fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) regarding waste and the environment;
8) Preparation of legal umbrella or regulation of village products;
9) Establishment and development of waste banks;
10) Making banners or warning signs for love-hygiene movements; and
11) Action movement to make murals or graphs with the theme of love for the environment.

b. Organic Waste Processing
1) Training and action movements make Complete Micro-Organisms (MOL);
2) Training and action movements to make compost with Takakura methods and jars and various other composting methods;
3) Training and action movements for maggot and worm cultivation; and
4) Training and action movements for making alternative feed made from garbage.

c.Processing of Non-Organic Waste
1) Training and action movements to make and use eco bricks;
2) Training and action movement for recycling plastic waste;
3) Training and action movements for recycling paper waste;
4) Training and action movements for recycling metal waste; and
5) Training and action movements for recycling glass or glass waste.

d. Spatial Planning
1) Movement of nursery for garden plants and medicinal plants;
2) The movement to make planting media by utilizing garbage and processed waste products;
3) Action on the development of Sustainable Food House Area;
4) Vertical garden action;
5) Action movements make hydroponics; and
6) Organic gardening care plant movements.

e.Development
1) Art and cultural degree and environmental-themed creative performances;

2) Exhibition of waste management works; and
3) Product marketing training resulting from waste management creativity.

f. Program and Supporting Activities
1) Solid Waste Infrastructure;
2) Assistance with waste bank equipment (scales, sacks, etc.);
3) Procurement of trash cans;
4) Procurement of biodigesters;
5) Procurement of garbage carts;
6) Procurement of motorized vehicles transporting waste;
7) Procurement of waste counting machines;
8) Making garbage collection tanks; and
9) Making integrated waste processing houses.

g. Supporting Infrastructure
1) Construction of WWTP and Communal Septic Tanks;
2) Procurement of biogas installations; and
3) Help with seeds or seeds and trees.

h. Collaborative Activities
1) KB Village;
2) The movement to Plant a Million Trees;
3) Community Based Total Sanitation Program (STBM) and Multifunctional Village;
4) Climate Village Program; and
5) Utilization of Village Funds for Environmental Improvement and Conservation.

In addition, there are 5 (five) ways carried out by the Government of Sukahurip Village, District of Cihaurbeuti, Ciamis Regency, as follows:

a. Society as a Subject

In implementing the Ecovillage program the village community is positioned as the main subject or actor in the management and development of Ecovillage. Community involvement in the Ecovillage program is expected to be able to build community values, such as mutual cooperation, cooperation, and responsibility in the effort to achieve the goals of the community group itself. In addition, in rural communities, the principles of democracy have been built and this has become a basic foundation in community life and deliberation in solving problems.

b. Cooperation between Government Institutions

Ecovillage management is a shared responsibility in terms of the technical development and sustainability of the program. Cooperation between Government Institutions is intended to accelerate the realization of development. The village's potential is dominated by natural resources, so agricultural land is the prima donna of the village community to earn income. So it is necessary to provide assistance for the welfare of the people who work as farmers. The agricultural and plantation assistance model is the right model to support the Ecovillage program

c. Respect for Cultural Values

Respect for cultural values in the Ecovillage program is intended to help maintain natural conservation. The methods used for conservation areas are carried out by watershed-based approaches or based on the condition of the variety of ecosystems, habitats, distribution of wild plants and animals, and this cannot be separated from considering changes in land use due to development and resulting from dependence on village resources forest power and waters.

d. Role of Leadership

In managing the Ecovillage area is supported by the leadership capabilities of a Village Head. Strong leadership can build multi-stakeholder collaboration or collaboration by adhering to the principles of mutual respect, mutual trust, and mutual benefits. Cooperation or partnership is a necessity in the management of the Ecovillage area.

e. Decision-making

Proper decision making will produce sustainable benefits in every policy produced. Policies that fully support the interests of the community will have an impact on improving people's welfare. Similarly, the Ecovillage area determination must be considered about its effects or effects.

Based on this, the Ecovillage concept in Sukahurip Village is community-based and does not heed the cultural values that develop in the community to preserve conservation and environmental sustainability. The problem of waste, both organic and inorganic waste has been overcome by the existence of a Waste Bank even though it has not been maximally maximized in overcoming the problem. The geographical conditions in the village that support agricultural activities make the area included in fertile rural areas. An ecovillage is expected to be one of the leading programs in solving welfare problems in rural areas.

V. METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. According to Jane Richie (in Moleong. Lexy. J, 2011: 6) states, that qualitative research is an attempt to present the social world, and its perspective in the world, in terms of concepts, behaviors, perceptions, and problems about the human being studied. The use of qualitative descriptive methods in this study is to explain and describe the phenomena related to the analysis of ecovillage-based village economic independence in Sukahurip Village, Cihaurbeuti District, Ciamis Regency.

VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out related to the Ecovillage program. it can be concluded, that:

An innovative step in the realization of the Ecovillage program, which is carried out by stages: (1) Awareness action plans; (2) Processing of organic waste; (3) Processing of inorganic waste; (4) Spatial planning; (5) Development; (6) Programs and supporting activities; (7) Supporting infrastructure; and (8) Collaborative Activities.

Application of the existing governance principles in Sukahurip Village, namely: (1) participation; (2) Openness; (3) Responsibility; and (4) Accountability.

The Ecovillage program in Sukahurip Village still has to be developed and when the program is realized properly, it can be developed into a conservation area with the concept of ecotourism. The level of economic independence of Sukahurip Village, Cihaurbeuti District, Ciamis Regency is independent. The ecovillage program in Sukahurip Village, Cihaurbeuti Subdistrict, Ciamis Regency is effective in increasing village independence in economic terms.

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DEALING WITH SDG's COMMITMENT ON SUSTAINABLE CITY DEVELOPMENT: THE PROBLEMS OF MUNICIPAL WASTE OF SIDOARJO

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Abstract

The target of sustainable development - the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Achieved in 2030 is the agenda of Governments around the world based on the resolution of the general assembly issued. The government has shown strong commitment and taken initial action, Including connecting most SDGs targets and indicators into the national medium-term development plan (RJPMN). This research focuses on local government in Realizing the goals of the SDGs, especially the 11th targets on sustainable city development. Sidoarjo has the strategic economic and social potential as the highest industry revenue contributor in East Java. Meanwhile, as a representation of the industrial cities, Sidoarjo faces problems of urban waste. Sidoarjo, the which has received 8 (eight) Verse awards, was finally criticized by the community of environmentalists. Given that urban environmental problems are Believed to influence the legitimacy of the local government. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach that is intended to explore information about the role of local Governments in Realizing the concept of sustainable urban development that focuses on waste management and mitigation of river pollution. This research primary and secondary uses of data types. Primary Data is the result of interviews from research subjects who are interested parties in Sidoarjo RAN, Including Bappeda, DLKH and PUPR. Secondary Data is Obtained from the results of a literature review of local government Several report documents, journals related to the implementation of SDGs and other scientific sources. In an effort to deal with urban waste problems, the Government of Sidoarjo City Applies Several strategies to Achieve urban sustainability. First, the Environmental Agency and the Public Works Agency Carried out the construction of a Sanitary Landfill as an environment-based waste treatment. Second, in Achieving Zero Waste in Sidoarjo City, the government involves sub-districts as stakeholders in regional-based waste management.

Keywords: Industry, Local Government, Municipal Waste, Sustainable City Development

A. Introduction

Post international development cooperation to overcome poverty, known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2000 to 2015, the countries agreed on a new format to enhance the target has been achieved through sustainable development targets, called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). According to the United Nations (UN), the difference lies in the MDGs and SDGs new targets calling for action by all countries of all income levels to improve the well-being while protecting the earth. The international community realize that poverty reduction must go hand in hand with economic growth strategies that build and answer various social needs including education, health, social protection, and employment opportunities, while addressing climate change and environmental protection.

Spirit of sustainable development partnership agreement is to strengthen universal peace understood as freedom from the pressures of poverty. The UN also said that poverty has a broad meaning and multidimensional. So expect all parties both public and private, are able to move collaboratively to improve the common welfare by not subjecting the environment and habitat in it (UN, 2015), "The main principle of the sustainable development agenda is the inclusion and participation. In addition to the consultation, various platforms are needed at national and local levels that will bring together governments, investors, corporations, philanthropy, civil society and academia and to encourage a real partnership. "(Bahuet & Sopacua, 2018)

As quoted in the UCLG (2018), there are 17 Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable development targets 169 integrated and balance the three dimensions include economic, social and environmental. Target 1) Eradicate poverty a halve the proportion of poor people nationwide in 2030. The poor are the people of both women and men, living under $ 1.25 per day. This one talks about increasing income for the poor, ensuring access to basic services and protect the entire community from all forms of disaster. Target to 2 speaks of overcoming hunger around the world. This is so that all people can enjoy a nutritious meal. The Government shall pay attention to the achievement of food security, nutrition, and support for sustainable agriculture.

Furthermore, the target SDGs to 5 refers to the elimination of discrimination and violence against women and girls, as well as ensure that all women have the same opportunities in all aspects of life. This is emphasized through the implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment. Target to 6 aims to ensure access to clean water and sustainable sanitation for the entire community. Meanwhile, the target to 7 pay attention to the entire community access to energy that is affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern. Target to 8 talk about increasing decent employment and economic opportunities for all. This is done through inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, full employment and productive.

Target to 11 SDGs talking about bringing towns and settlements are inclusive, secure, resilient, and sustainable. The purpose of this target is about how to position the cities at the core of sustainable development in the midst of rapid urbanization. Target to 12 is talking about reducing the environmental impact to the earth through the patterns of

production and consumption perspective. It is expected that the countries in 2030 were able to manage natural resources efficiently and sustainably.

Thus, the target of sustainable development into national policy platform also become the target of local governments in Indonesia. It takes SDGs integration into regional development plans at provincial and district levels. Based on Presidential Decree No. 59 in 2017, local authorities should develop the Regional Action Plan to integrate objectives, targets and indicators SDGs into the Medium Term Development Plan.

Model of urban development and partnerships between governments and companies through CSR successfully promoting some thematic innovation RTH and increase social benefits of green open spaces in the city of Malang. This policy is aimed at creating long-term environmental well-being, while still accommodating communication, interaction, social integration, and improving the quality of health all elements of society (Kurniawati, Kusumaningrum, & Haffsari, 2017),

Meanwhile, the government of Bandung and Surabaya paying attention to the concept of "smart city". Smart city by the mayor of Bandung is defined as "the use of information and communication technology (ICT) to connect, monitor and control the various resources available in the city effectively and efficiently to maximize service to the citizens". City government focused on the renewal of the 10 (ten) the sector include; 1) governance, 2) education, 3) transport, 4) health, 5) energy, 6) security, 7) environment, 8) community/ social, 9) financial system, and 10) trading(Kamil, 2015; Utomo & Hariadi, 2016),

Furthermore, the Surabaya city government is also working to integrate ICT in public services. Surabaya City Government Communications and Information Technology Department try to facilitate all the IT needs of its citizens to be IT literate as well is expected to produce the information content, so that it can contribute to the development of the city. The agency provides free internet facilities in 42 points in Surabaya city park that can be accessed citizens for 24 hours. The goal is that the people of Surabaya easier to obtain a variety of information online(Ulfa, 2016),

This study focuses on local governance in realizing the purpose of SDGs, in particular the target to 11. The results of the congress, held 13 September 2018 in Surabaya, shows the commitment the members of UCLG Asia Pacific to contribute proactively to the new global partnerships between international organizations, governments national, public, and private sectors. At the opening of this meeting the mayor of Surabaya expects all members of the cooperative framework to solve common challenges by promoting innovation in creating sustainable urban and livable. Obviously, a lot of urban problems faced by local governments in the form of waste management, sanitation, drainage, transportation, education, health, housing, poverty, water supply and licensing as well as the handling of the disaster (Centro One, 2018),

Government Batu and Malang have the same problems related to the needs of industrial upgrading to the environmental impact. Batu City is a recreational destination area that relies 65 percent of its revenues in 2012 in the tourism industry. Activity of tourist visits certainly have an impact on the accumulation of garbage increased 10% each of the weekend. While the administration of Malang Regency experiencing problems of

river water quality degradation caused by the activity of the manufacturing industry. Through the government's policy on sustainable development, both Batu Government and Malang district government has to coordinate and build a series of policies to tackle these problems. Batu city government invested substantial funds for the revitalization of the treatment of waste and litter in the area of Malang Tlekung while district governments focus on strengthening the capacity of the Watershed Processing Office as well as improving sewage treatment socialization related regulations and oversight of the companies in the industrial area(Kusumaningrum & Haffsari, 2017),

This study focuses on the local government under the leadership Sidoarjo Regent and Vice Regent Syaifullah Nur Ahmad Syafuddin. Sidoarjo used as a model representation in East Java industrial town that is also facing the problem of municipal waste. In addition, several rivers in the Sidoarjo region polluted by garbage and thus potentially interfere with public health, destroying the beauty and water quality(Taufik, 2018), Sidoarjo which has gained 8 (eight) times Adipura ultimately criticized by environmentalists and community(Syairwan, 2017),

Meanwhile, Sidorajo have economic and social potential is quite strategic. This region is the highest contributor to industry revenues in East Java. In Table 1.1. we can see that, the town of Sidoarjo reliable contributor to earnings in the industrial sector. In addition, the industrial development policy in East Java on the fifth point, referring to the facilitation efforts of research and development for the manufacturing industry production technology, including the development of production management which shall take into account environmental sustainability and environmentally friendly production techniques(Disperindag East Java, 2011).

Table 1.1. Number of Large and Medium Manufacturing Company in East Java by Regency / City in 2015

Ranked	County town	amount
1	Sidoarjo	978
2	Surabaya	957
3	Pasuruan	811
4	Gresik	603

Source: The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS East Java, 2018)

Thus, interesting to analyze the efforts of local authorities achieve a balance between the needs of economic, social, and environment in the middle of the demands of industrial progress that became one of the areas of excellence. Given, urban environmental problems are believed to influence the legitimacy of the local government.

B. Sustainability Ecology and Sustainable Development Concept Realization

The concept of sustainable urban development is defined by the various interpretations of the policy by the municipality or sub-national. This is influenced by the conceptual basis of understanding "what is the meaning of sustainable development" and

"the characteristics of the urban community needs". There are some cities that understand the context of sustainable development that suit the needs of the urban community will be digital communications networks and the spread of Internet-based information that surfaced with the 'smart city' or 'cyber city'. Furthermore, 'smart city' is also supported by the readiness of the elements of the city / county to apply service-based information technology (IT) or the so-called 'e-government'. Furthermore, government policies in realizing the concept of sustainable development based on the "characteristics of the needs of the urban community" certainly should not ignore the economic prosperity, environmental sustainability, and social interests of the international community in accordance with the agreement SDGs targets.

In achieving the target to 11 SDGs to make towns and settlements are inclusive, secure, resilient, and sustainable and amid rapid urbanization, Sidoarjo Municipal Government to make efforts to reduce the environmental impact to the earth through a pattern of a local action plan.

1. Strategic Planning in Industrial Waste Pollution Control

The problem of river pollution by domestic sewage and industrial waste occurred in various cities in the world. If we recall, the impact of the industrial revolution in Europe also contributed to environmental degradation. One of them polluting the rivers and lakes. Environmental issues were first raised as an international agenda in 1972 the United Nations Conference on the environment in Stockholm, Sweden. The conference declared that required their shared vision and common principles to be able to guide the world community to preserve the environment (Siahaan, 2004: 143). While the new environmental issues gained recognition among scholars of international relations in the late 1980s. Some scholars who study international environmental policy since the 1980s the Oran R. Young, Kay and Jacobson, and Lynton Keith Caldwell (Carlsnaes et al, 2013).

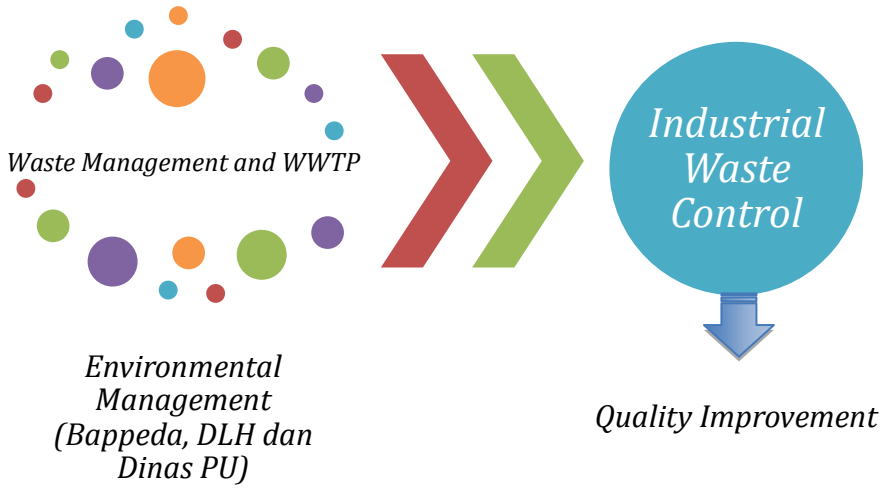


Figure4.1 Model of networking Industrial Waste Control Sidoarjo Regency

Many industries in Sidoarjo the approximately 1,000 pieces and will continue to increase every year, is certainly the waste produced by industry is also growing. Therefore, to encourage the industry players both large-scale industry, medium and small care for the environment and reducing water pollution caused by the waste that is not disposed of carelessly and without treatment processes, the Government of Sidoarjo regency made various efforts to one of them held a Technical Assistance, Toxic Substances Hazardous Waste (B3). This is because the most abundant waste polluting the river or water is B3. Through this bimtek, is expected to grow awareness of environmental concerns in their respective businesses. In addition to holding bimtek, Sidoarjo regency government also maximize the performance of the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). Through WWTP, waste from industrial activities will be treated with the right process so that the water processing results which have met the environmental quality standards can be used and reused for other activities. Water that has been through the treatment process in the WWTP was cleared and safe to use and no longer contains substances harmful to the environment or human.

Based Sidoarjo Regent Regulation No. 14 of 2016 on the management of hazardous and toxic waste in Sidoarjo, in Chapter II, Article 3 states that any entity that stores and collecting B3 waste must have a permit from the Regent. It thus facilitate the government in its efforts towards waste management and oversight. As for the business entity that does not have permission, or in violation of a predefined permission, it can be either an administrative sanction, a reprimand or sanction in any other form. Until now, the Government of Sidoarjo District continues to promote the commitment of the management permit lmbah toxic and hazardous substances (B3), and to facilitate the process of the current Government of Sidoarjo regency through the Department of Investment and Integrated Services One Stop (DPMPTSP) provides licensing process online through the website DPMPTSP own.

In addition to the management and supervision, the Government also has a responsibility to exercise control over the waste as setting the standard for enterprise or industry that has the potential to produce waste. Standard is meant to be the making of spatial plan (RTRW) that industrial development had no impact on residential or other spaces dedicated to the preservation of the environment, requires that every business or industry to have a license before setting up a business such as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), environmental Management Program monitoring efforts environment (UKL/ UPL) and Statement of environmental Management (SPPL), placed restrictions on the levels of harmful in the production process and must comply with the quality standards of waste, conducting studies on the environment, as well as set a minimum standard of environmental pollution. Then, when a company or industry has been running, the local government can monitor and evaluate the performance of waste management carried out by the enterprises or industries such as conducting environmental audits regularly and perform inspections of business entities or industry complaints by the people because of their potential or activities that have an impact on environmental pollution. If the two activities mentioned above can be run optimally, it

can reduce the environmental pollution caused by waste. However, if in fact, still a lot of waste that pollute the environment even though it has held two of the above activities, the Government may do next action is to do the repairs.

Recovery from waste pollution can not be done easily and in a short time, the potential for success is unpredictable. Therefore, the process of management and supervision should be optimized as much as possible. The remediation efforts can be done to cope with the polluted environment caused by waste is when the area contaminated waste included in the category are very dangerous, so the government should close the area and evacuated local residents to a safer place, if the sewage water polluting the government should appealed to people not to use the water and provide clean water and proper use to be used by the community, providing strict sanctions to businesses or industries that have been polluting the environment and do not manage their waste appropriately, to tighten the process of licensing and supervision for businesses, and to improve the facilities and infrastructure of waste management.

Through this remedial action is expected to reduce the amount of waste and increasing awareness of businesses to be more concerned about the environment. Every business must realize that not only the production to be improved, but concern for the environment should also participate upgraded. Because the waste is mainly waste containing material bercaun hazardous (B3) is a very bad impact to good environmental water, soil and air, and when the environment has been contaminated by the content of these dangerous and exposed or accidentally consumed by humans, can damage health and cause various diseases such as diarrhea, hepatitis, physical disability, mental damage to the cause of death. Therefore, protecting the environment is not only the responsibility of businesses, governments but also the responsibility of the community because the greatest impact is felt the community.

One of the sources of water are being used to meet the needs of human life and living creatures is the river. River water out of the springs usually have a very good quality (Hamakonda, Suharto, and Susanawati, 2019). The river has ekohidrologi function, where the river fishery products capable of supporting national food security. For industry and agriculture, river water also plays an important role in the manufacturing process, as a source of electric power and irrigation. Furthermore, the waters become a major resource for households that serves as drinking, bathing, and washing. In some cities in the world, the river is also a means of transport and developed as a tourist destination (Zaini et al, 2010; Mahyudin et al, 2015; Sharfina et al, 2016; Ward, 2017; Mulyanto and Dharmawan, 2017; Shafii et al, 2018).

The decline in water quality caused by pollution of domestic sewage and industrial waste is not just a problem of ecological but also economic, political, and social. Therefore, pollution of the river become a crucial issue in Indonesia.

2. Waste Management System Based Sanitary Landfill (SLF)

In addition industrial development resulted in increased economic growth and development of the city, but on the other hand also have a negative impact on environmental degradation such as air pollution, reduction of soil functions to water

pollution. The main factors which influenced the decline in water quality and soil is the result of industrial waste carelessly discarded without treatment processes. Until the year 2017, there were 309 industrial counted 690 large and medium industries spread across 19 districts in Sidoarjo. In addition for their industrial waste, pollution of water and soil quality is also caused by the careless disposal of trash or misplaced. In 2018 the number of people in Sidoarjo has reached 2,183,682. The increase of population is of course proportional to the increasing amount of waste particularly household oath.

In 2019, the amount of household waste produced by residents of Sidoarjo regency reached 2,400 tons / day. Of these, only 600 tons, which can be managed well by the government and another 1,800 tons of which can not be processed properly and eventually disposed of carelessly as in vacant lots, on the street, until dumped into rivers that lead to water pollution. The amount of waste mentioned above also does not include litter from industrial and other waste types. If no immediate action by the Government, then the water and environmental pollution will only get worse and will affect the sustainability of the City. Sidoarjo District Government through the Department of Environment and Hygiene (DLHK) has made various efforts, one of which is to build and optimize the Integrated Waste Disposal Sites (TPST) and landfill (TPA). Until 2019, the number has reached 136 TPST TPST spread over 18 districts in Sidoarjo. TPST itself is a building that is used to process and sort the waste which would then be disposed of to landfill. TPST built on the ground the village treasury (TKD) because the government trouble finding land due to land in Sidoarjo district is getting narrower and empty fields others have been earmarked for development and investment. TPST existence is expected to realize the waste sent to landfill was 0%. But the facts that occurred in the field TPST only able to manage as much as 30%, so 70% is sent to landfill. Therefore, Sidoarjo District Government target by 2025 the amount of waste that goes into landfill is only 30%. To accelerate the achievement of these targets, in some TPST also equipped with a garbage sorter tool that impacts more effective and efficient waste sorting process.

Regarding landfills (TPA), Sidoarjo regency currently has only one landfill is still active, namely landfill in the village of Kupang District of Jabon (TPA Jabon). Jabon landfill has an area of 8 hectares (ha) with a capacity of 400 tons / day. Therefore, to increase the landfill capacity Jabon, to expand the area of 5.8 ha is estimated with an area that will reach almost 14 hectares can accommodate as much as 1,050 tons of garbage / day. In addition to the expansion, also efforts to restore the system into the landfill with the model Sanitary Landfill in the program Emission Reduction in Cities Solid Waste Management (ERIC-SWM) is the result of cooperation between the Government of Sidoarjo regency by Central Government (Directorate of Environmental Sanitation Development, Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the People) and the German Government.

Sanitary Landfill System (SLF) is a neighborhood-based waste processing system using geo-membrane system, the leachate (the result of a mixture of rainwater and heaps of garbage) will not seep into the soil so it does not detract daam or contaminate soil and water quality. Leachate containing compounds which are harmful to the

environment such as hydrocarbons, humic acid, sulfuric, land and error, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, chlorine, phosphates, phenols, nitrogen, and metal compounds. The mixture of these compounds produce a component whose concentration reaches 1000-5000 times higher than the acid water. Therefore, leachate, or often referred to as leacheat this must be treated first with a processing system that should not be arbitrary, namely through the processing system aerobic or anaerobic before the exhaust into the environment because otherwise seep into the soil, it can cause a decrease in water quality and soil because it can lead to contamination. Furthermore, through the SLF system, garbage that has been processed in the future will also be converted into compost. TPA using SLF system is expected to accommodate nearly 10 thousand tons of garbage and can last up to 20 years to come. Powered by sorting garbage in TPST, then the performance of SLF will also be more effective.

In addition to carrying out waste management through TPST development and build a landfill with SLF models, Sidoarjo District Government also perform other efforts such as creating new regulations to reduce the number of plastic waste utilization. It is also a form of waste reduction and handling involving the public as waste producers. Through this regulation the public will be given an understanding of the procedures for waste management and hazard of the garbage itself which is expected to minimize waste production.

Sidoarjo regency government also began promoting community-based waste management system is through the establishment of Waste Bank in each village. The existence of the Bank Trash can be a container of waste management 3R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) and can be a source of economy for the community. In addition to the establishment of Waste Bank, one of the innovations of Sidoarjo regency is formed Kampung Educational Trash that is currently located in the Village Sekardangan. Education Kampung Trash is a village which was inaugurated by the Government for having successfully manage the waste and the environment both by means of hydroponics bubidaya development, manufacture craft from waste that has been recycled, making fertilizer from compost and other management efforts. Kampung Waste Education is to serve as a pilot village for other areas in the district of Sidoarjo. Education Kampung Garbage is also a product of Sidarjo Clean and Green program (SBH). SBH is a program initiated by the government to hold environmental awareness activities, educational rides, as well as efforts to change the mindset of the people and to increase public awareness of waste management.

C. Cooperation among Stakeholders in Environmental Pollution Monitoring actions

Sidoarjo regency government will prioritize development for economic growth and investment. The main objective of this development is to increase economic growth in Sidoarjo, this development is done dengann pursue the development of all sectors with the potential to be developed, including the industrial sector. However, this condition actually makes Indonesia as a country that can only process but could not

preserve such natural wealth, since the construction is done only think of economic development and does not consider environmental sustainability.

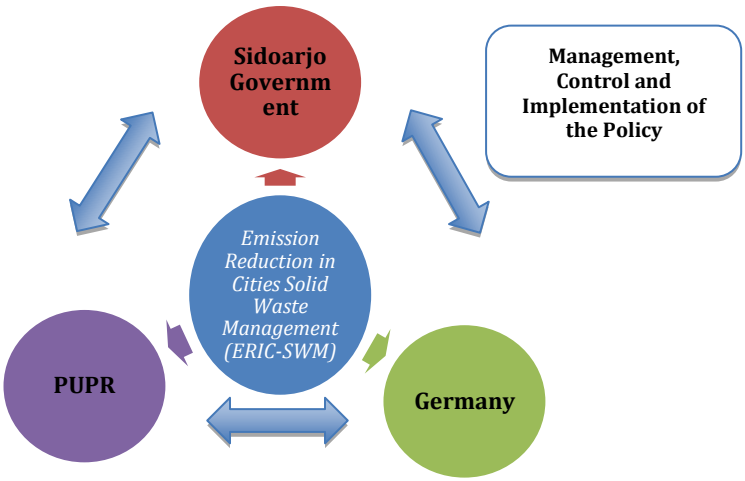


Figure 4.2 Model Cooperation between stakeholders in Waste Management in Sidoarjo

Monitoring and supervision by agencies authorized to exercise control over industrial waste is still based approach to end-of-pipe, which are vulnerable to an inability to cope with in an integrated manner the environmental pollution that can occur in three stages namely stage of the manufacturing process at the business unit, use of the product, as well as the stage after the product is consumed generating waste. The weakness of this approach resulted in environmental damage that occurs in all parts of life.

The number of Government agencies that relate the wastewater pollution control does not make this event run optimally. This happens because of the lack of coordination and communication between the relevant Local Government Organization makes waste pollution control becomes ineffective. The big difference in interest between the WTO to make the communication that exists becomes less than the maximum because when the process of coordination and communication to occur, some OPD does not send a representative to the individual who truly understand the problems and inconsistencies of representatives of the WTO, it makes the information received from the coordination process to be different between one party and the other party.

In carrying industrial waste pollution prevention by conducting environmental permits such as EIA, UKL / UPL and SPPL in every industry in the area of Sidoarjo. This can be evidenced by the number of environmental permits / waste management issued by the Government of Sidoarjo regency, amounting to 270 permits UKL / UPL, 355 permits SPPL, and 6 to permit the EIA. Sidoarjo regency government to perform a service follow up complaints from the public over the target expected by the Ministry of Environment through the Minimum Service Standards for Environment, namely 80% of the follow-up

service of the complaint. While Sidoarjo able to achieve the target of 100% in the development of the follow-up handling of public complaints.

Control of physical development to suit the land designation and zoning are not able to do well Sidoarjo regency government. This is evidenced by the number of land-use change request prior to conservation land into land for social and economic activities such as industry. For the industry, in 2011 there were 37.7% for industrial application for land use of all requests for management land and in 2012 by 31.6%. This makes the development of industry spread throughout areas and does not comply with zoning regulations which have been made in the RTRW document Sidoarjo. In Sidoarjo aspects of implementing the individual response to the implementation of pollution control industrial waste can be seen from the answers given by the informants stated that they did not mind in carrying out all activities and tasks that must be implemented as it relates to public services. Researchers also found several informants who lack understanding about pollution control should be done by Sidoarjo. In addition, the lack of which has a high capability of the environment.

Services of water pollution prevention and the prevention of air pollution by the Government of Sidoarjo district has been unable to achieve the target of the Ministry of Environment in target indicator Minimum Service Standards environmental field. In the target environment SPM national level, water pollution prevention services reached 80% while Sidoarjo able to implementing up to 70%. As for air pollution prevention services national target of 80% and Sidoarjo only capable of performing up to 60% only.

D. Conclusion

The handling of the environment in the city of Sidoarjo not just about waste management but also necessary to dealing with the amount of industrial waste causes environmental pollution, especially water pollution. Industrial waste pollution prevention carried out by an audit oversight environment through waste management industry can not be run properly and there are still many industries that pollute. This is because by law enforcement environment is still not firm, so there is no effect on industries that pollute.

Industrial Waste Management and Waste Management System Based Sanitary Landfill (SLF) with a model of networking and cooperation among stakehorders is the recovery efforts of the polluted environment can not be implemented to the maximum. This is due to the lack of green land in Sidoarjo so dirty air absorption becomes less than the maximum. In addition, the recovery program in the region pollution can be resolved. Sidoarjo regency government has not been able to achieve performance targets in suppressing industrial activity that has the potential to pollute. This is evidenced by the performance report in the document LAKIP, where Sidoarjo District Government is not able to realize performance targets that have been planned.

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7

Public Service and Sustainability

THE VILLAGE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IMPLEMENTATION IN SUPPORTING VILLAGE COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE IN BEKASI DISTRICT

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Abstract

Since the enactment of Law number 6 of 2014 concerning the village, it has been giving a new motivation to the village to increase its creativity in increasing the public service and increased development in the village. This village's motivation is influenced by bigger support from the government in creating the village establishment as an implementation of the third Nawacita that states "Building Indonesia from the suburbs by strengthening the areas and villages in the framework of the unitary state". The real indication can be seen from the launch of so many funds for the village from the government in order to realize the acceleration in the development of rural communities. This support must be followed by the orderly village's government administrations in order to create the village's accountability itself and the truth has gotten from the rural communities to their village's government. This research is done in the whole sub-districts in Bekasi district by taking the sample of one village per one sub-district. The aim of this research is to know the village government administration implementation based on the Minister of Home Affair Regulation number 47 in 2016 in supporting the community services and villages' establishment. The research method that is used is the qualitative method with the aim to gain the learned problems. The informant decided on this research is the Village' secretary who represents the village government staffs for each sub-district, the Village Consultative Institution, Sub-district staffs, and the regional staffs who handle the village.

Keywords: Implementation, Village government administration, Public service

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which is a development of Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government (currently it has been refined into Law Number 23 of 2014) where villages require separate arrangements, but the process of decentralization needs to be optimized by improving the process of accelerating village development through optimizing village administration. This is to support the smooth operation of the basic tasks and benefits of Village Government Administration in Improving Community Services in Bekasi District. Village Government Administration is a service process carried out by the Village Head and Village Equipment which aims to capture the village community in Bekasi Regency. In this case, government support with the launch of village funds provided high motivation for the implementation of village government administration.

Seen from the division of the district, the village and urban village referred to are part of the Regency/city government, this matter has also been arranged in Law Number 23 of 2014, where the village is directly under the Sub-district and is directly responsible to the sub-district head. This is in the form of Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 Regarding Village Government is the government's efforts to realize public welfare evenly and can provide excellent service for the community. This was manifested as stated in Law Number 6 Year 2014 concerning Villages which is a legal community unit that has a district boundary that has the authority to organize and manage government matters, the interests of the local community, according to community initiatives, origin rights, and / or traditional rights declared and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Therefore the village government is the focal point from the establishment where the village government is the lowest government institution and it has the small range of area; so that it is hoped that the village government can absorb all the residents' aspiration. Through the right village government administration implementation it is hoped that the village government can administer well so that the equitable development and the excellent service for the public can be implemented optimally.

In the framework of extensive implementation and responsible regional autonomy, in Bekasi Regency, it is carried out by first compiling the village administration. The formation of village government is based on community participation by integrating traditional values and principles of modern organizations.

II. THEORITICAL REVIEW

2.1 Administration

Etymologically, 'administration' derives from the word Ad- and ministrate which means: serving, helping, fulfilling, implementing, applying, controlling, organizing, directing, producing, managing, driving, managing, managing, managing, and utilizing. Whereas in French, it is called the word Administer. From this word formed nouns namely Administratio and adjectives Administratius which in English translated as Administration.

According to Sondang P Siagian, 'administration' defines as the whole cooperation process between two people or more that is based on certain rationality to reach an aim made before, (Syafri, M.si, 2012: A study about public administration). Next is Widjaja (2002:87) who states that administration is an act of implementing in each cooperation effort between the groups of people to reach a certain aim. Administration can be also translated as the whole set of arrangements for the main work carried out by a group of people in cooperation reaching a certain goal. The most important administration for humans to support every work carried out in cooperation reaches a certain goal. The most important administration is for humans where it supports every work done in relation to their social environment. Given the importance of administration at this time according to the above definition, it can be decided that the administrative characteristics are as follows:

a. Done by the groups of people or it is done by more than just a person
b. There is vertical and horizontal cooperation.
c. There is a clear division of task and
d. The existence of facilities and infrastructure that support the implementation of tasks
e. The existence of aim that wants to be reached

2.2 Government

The government in a wide meaning has an obligation to take care of peace and the state peace; both inside and outside. That is why; the first thing to do is that a government has to own the military power or skill to control the army. The second thing to own is the legislative power or in the area of making the law. The third thing to have is the financial strength or ability finance the communities in organizing regulations; which means organizing the state interests.

According to Syafiie (2003:136) he states that Government is how to carry out the arrangement (executive), regulation (legislative), leadership and government coordination (center or with any regions or the leader with his residents) in a lot of government events and phenomena that is hoped to do in the right and proper way.

2.3 Village

Based on the information from the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is stated that Villages are the legal community units that have district boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government, community interests, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are declared and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

2.4 The Vllage Government Administratio.

Government Administration in the Republic of Indonesia is regulated in Law No. 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, the law clearly explains the rules and procedures in the supervision of existing state apparatus in each region, and the rules of the regulation are a form of government contribution in monitoring every violation committed by the State apparatus. The implementation of these legal products is carried

out at the village level, where Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages clearly regulates the administration of Village Government, Law No. 6 of 2014 Chapter VII Article (69) concerning Village Regulations which basically regulates Village Regulations to support the existing development of the Village. The implementation and discussion of these regulations are discussed together to reach an agreement together with involving all elements of society .

In the process of implementing Village Government Administration through Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 47 of 2016 Chapter II Article (2), explained the processes and administrative arrangements in the village that cover the General Administration, Administration Location, Financial Administration, Development Administration, Other Administration. The implementation of Village Administration is a manifestation of the central government in realizing good and targeted governance. To organize Administration Government Administration which is in the Republic of Indonesia is regulated in Law No. 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, the law clearly explains the rules and procedures in the supervision of existing state apparatus in each region, and the rules of the regulation are a form of government contribution in monitoring every violation committed by the State apparatus. The implementation of these legal products is carried out at the village level, where Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages clearly regulates the administration of Village Government, Law No. 6 of 2014 Chapter VII Article (69) concerning Village Regulations which basically regulates Village Regulations to support the existing development of the Village. The implementation and discussion of these regulations were discussed together to achieve joint agreements involving all elements of society.

To implement an effective Village Government administration, guidance and supervision is required by the District Government on village government officials in the process of administering the government, so that village officials can carry out their duties and obligations in serving the community. This is regulated in Article 6 Paragraph (3) of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 of 2006 concerning Village Administration Guidelines which was later amended to become Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 47 of 2016.

The attention of the Central Government towards the development of more and more regions is strengthened by the existence of Village Funds which are given to villages in Indonesia. The Village Funds are continuously optimized through Ministerial Regulation No. 16 of 2018 concerning Priority for the Use of Village Funds so that there is a reduction in fraud.

Through Permen No. 16 of 2018 issued by the Minister of Village, Development of Dis advantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia, the Village Fund has a number of priorities covered by 3 Paragraphs in Article 4. The priority is expected that the village has direction and views on the utilization of the Village Fund. Priority for the Use of Village Funds as an effort to improve public services at the village level is further explained in Article 6 of Permen No. 16 of 2018 which describes a number of activities in the health sector which include the provision of clean water and sanitation, provision of supplementary food for infants and toddlers, to training in the

supervision of health development of pregnant women or nursing mothers as well as a number of other activities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Types of Research

The type of this research uses the descriptive qualitative research wherein this research work researcher did the description of the situation on the field and explained it in detail. Based on the information from Arikunto (2005) descriptive research is a research that is made to collect information about an existing phenomena status; those are the phenomena based on the real information when the research was done.

3.2 The Location of Research

The location of this research are some villages in Bekasi Districts.

3.3 Data Source

3.3.1 Primary Data.

Primary data is a data gotten from interviewees by having the question-answer technique directly and it is given the guide from some appropriate questions which are in line with the research material. Meanwhile, the interviewees here are the respondents consisted of the Village Secretary who represents the village staff in every sub-district, Village Consultative Institution, sub-district staffs, and the local staffs who handle the village.

3.3.2 Secondary Data

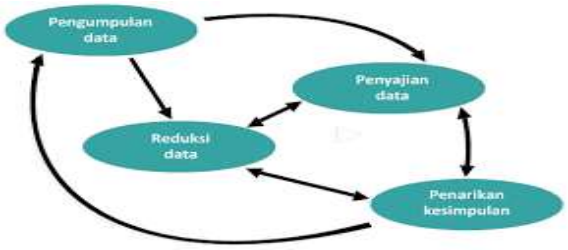
The secondary data is a data gotten from the reports, books, notes, that have a strong relationship with the problem in question. For the examples are like the data from documentation related to the Village Government Administration in Bekasi District.

2.3.3 Data Collection Technique

- Library Research by using the library as a tool in collecting the data, learning the documentation, and books as reference
- Field Work Research. It is research done directly in the field by using some techniques below Observasion, Interview, and Documentation

3.3.4 Data Analyze Technique

Qualitative data is the source of extensive and solid-based exposure and contains information about the processes that occur in the local scope, the author uses data analysis techniques Miles and Huberman (2007) and the following is a picture of data analysis:



III. DISCUSSION

4.1 Implementation Concept

Implementation in the Indonesian Language Dictionary described as the application. It means that something that is done or implemented is the designed curriculum to be fully implemented. Based on the information from Usman T (2002; 70), implementation is sourced in the activity, action, or mechanism of a system. Implementation is not limited as an actor, but a well-planned work and to reach the activity aim.

Implementation is an expansion of activities that mutually adjust the interaction process between objectives and actions to reach out and need an implementing network, effective bureaucracy (Guntur Setiawan, 2004: 39). Meanwhile, according to information from Hanifa Harsono (2002: 67), implementation is a process to implement policies from politics into administration; the Policy development in improving a program. Implementation is one part of the overall stage. Implementation has a role in governance and in services implemented in every organization; the Policy development in improving a program.

Implementation according to information from Kadir in his book Information system design Andi (2003: 23), implementation is an activity carried out to test the data and realize the system obtained from the selection work. Implementation is one part of the stages of the whole. Implementation has a role in government administration and in services carried out in each organization; the Development of intelligence in improving a program.

4.2 The Administration Concept of Village Government

Administration in the Latin Language is Ad = Intensive and Ministrare = serving, helping, fulfilling. Administration refers to work or effort to help, serve, direct, or organize all works in order to get an aim. Meanwhile, Administration in the Dutch Language is administrative that means the administration in a narrow meaning. It means a work or an office administration (taking notes, typing, and many more again).

Meanwhile, in the English Language, Administration is the coordination process between two people or more based on certain rationality to reach the shared goals that have been determined (Siagian P.1973). So, the administration is the organization of work that is done by the people together to get an aim that has been determined before. Based on S.P Siagian, some indicators in the administration are as follows:

1. It is done by two people or more
2. There is an aim
3. There is cooperation

Based on the information from Law No. 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration writes that government administration is a system (such as in the collection of decisions and/or government officials). Meanwhile, according to information from the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 47 of 2016 concerning to the Village Government Administration, namely the whole process of working data and information about village governance in the village register book. Village Government

Administration according to the Minister of Internal Affairs Regulation Number 47 of 2016 Chapter V Article (2) shall be elaborated among other things:

1.The General Administration is the recording data and information about the job of the village government in the general administration book. It is consisted of:
   a. The Village Regulation Data Book
   b. The Village's head decision data book
   c. The Village's land data book
   d. The Village Government staffs data book
   e. The Village Land Book
   f. The Village legal Land Book
   g. The Agenda Book
   h. The Expedition Book
   i. The Village Gazete Book.
2. The Population Administration is a data and information registration activity about the residents and mutation of the residents in the population administration book. It consists of:
   a. The population's master data book
   b. The population's mutation data book
   c. The population number of recapitulation data book
   d. The temporary citizen data book
3. The Financial Administration is the administration of data recording job and information about the Village financial management in the financial administration book. It consists of:
   a. Estimated book of receipt
   b. Book estimates of development spending
   c. General cash book
   d. Cash development expenditure book
4. The establishment administration is the data registration activity and the establishment's information that will and has been done in the establishment administration book. It consists of:
   a. The establishment plan book
   b. The establishment work book
   c. Project inventory book
   d. The establishment of cadres' book
5. The other administration (Information about BPD) consists of:
   a. BPD Program Book
   b. BPD Data decision book
   c. BPD Employment Data Book
   d. BPD activity book
   e. BPD shipment book

4.3 The Village Government Administration Implementation in Bekasi District

As stated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, what is meant by Village is traditional villages and villages or named by other names, hereinafter referred to as Villages, are legal community units that have district boundaries that are authorized to organize and administer Government Affairs, the interests of the local community according to community initiatives, origin rights and / or traditional rights that are declared and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Understanding the village from a social point of view can be interpreted as a community in a particular geographical unit and between them know each other well with a relatively homogeneous pattern of life and do not depend directly on nature. Therefore, villages are associated as a society that lives simply in most sectors of agriculture, has strong social ties, customs and traditions, and low levels of education (Juliantara, 2005: 18).

Based on Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, in Article 2 paragraph (1) it is stated that the village is formed on the initiative of the community by observing the village's original rights and the social situation of the local community. In paragraph (2) it is written that village formation must fill the following conditions: population, area, work area, village apparatus, and government facilities and infrastructure.

In national development, village development plays a very urgent role because the village is the lowest government structure in the Indonesian government system. Each type of national development policy certainly leads to rural development because Indonesia's development will not succeed without going through the development and acceleration of rural development, and it can be said that Indonesia's future lies and depends on success in village development and empowerment. Next in Permendegra no 47 of 2016 concerning Village Government Administration article 4 that what is meant by:

(1) The Management of Village administration as referred to in Article 3 is carried out t through:
   a. Orderly recording data and information in village register books; and
   b. Development of village register books is needed as well as organizing reporting in accordance with statutory provisions.
(2) Implementation and development of Village Government Administration through the orderly recording of data and development of Village register books as referred to in paragraph (1) adjusted to the needs, the level of development of the Village administration, and the complexity of the problems encountered in recording data and information on various activities.

Furthermore, the relationship with the implementation of the village administration the administration in Bekasi Regency has not yet completed most of the five administrative administrations that must be applied in each of its villages, especially development administration. This has made it difficult to know how the development process in the village has been carried out both in the form of government programs, development programs of the Province, development programs from the District and City, development programs carried out by the village itself and development that has been carried out independently. The government administration, in general, is still incomplete

in having books that must be owned by every village. This condition causes difficulties in inventorying shortcomings and strengths and the potential advantages that exist in the village.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

1. Administration of village government in its implementation will bring good achievements through success in the field of village administration if it is balanced with the completeness of the data as various forms of service processes and development processes by villages in Bekasi Regency.
2. This organization can be seen through the involvement of all government instruments from the district level, sub-district and village officials in the administration process to support the service process and development found in rural communities in Bekasi Regency.
3. The process of applying administrative administration is quite good where most of the village governments have undergone this field which is equipped with supporting databooks.The existing communication relationship is very good because the village government always fosters communication with village officials and fosters good relations with the community.
4. The process of implementing the Administration of development is still very lacking because it has not been supported by data on the results of development originating from various village funding sources.

5.2 Suggestion

1. In the administration of the village administration, there is still a need for direct guidance to each village in order to create more targeted communication to achieve the desired goals.
2. The communication process developed is maintained so that togetherness in the administration of the village government is maintained.
3. In the process of improving the performance of the village administration in the future, it is necessary to collaborate with parties who can assist in sharpening the implementation of village government administration through the use of technology, namely utilizing the village information system which is directly implemented through the village website.

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GOVERNMENT GLOCALIZATION AS AN PUBLIC SERVICE INNOVATION IN WUKIRSARI VILLAGE, SLEMAN REGENCY

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Abstract

The Population Data Collection System (Sidampak) in Wukirsari Village is a population administration service program that has provided many benefits. The background of the absence of a clear plan in the development of services to the community and the low level of community participation in ownership of population administration documents which later became the basis for creating a population administration service system that can provide complete, accurate, fast, easy and integrated results. This then gave rise to consequences for the Wukirsari village government in making public service innovations. The innovation is not only to the value of fast, easy, cheap, but more to the value of services that are tailored to the culture of Wukirsari society. One of them is the lukadesi program and my birthday program. The program then changed the innovation of public services more in accordance with the social conditions of the village community. This then became a pressure point for the activity of citizens in managing population administration in the village of Wukirsari. Meanwhile, the research method that will be used by researchers is a qualitative descriptive research method.

Keywords: Public Service, E-Government Glocalization, Population Data Collection System (Sidampak)

I. INTRODUCTION

This study examines the elements and success factors of e-government glocalization as a public service innovation strategy. The target of this study is the Population Data Collection System Program (Sidampak) of the Wukirsari Village Government. This problem is interesting to study because of concerns about the inclusion of elements of globalization in local activities brought about by e-government policy. The anxiety that arises later is not to the anti-globalization values or to the process, but rather how to "localize" globalization. The "localization" meant here is how to adjust from the current of globalization to the social conditions of the community and the existing regulations in the area, which is usually called glocalization. Furthermore, regional innovation is a smart and genuine local policy and idea, in dealing with any form of limitation or optimizing every form of excellence that the region has (JPIP, 2017).

The Wukirsari village government is part of a local institution in Sleman Regency. Through the Population Data Collection System (Sidampak) Program, the Wukirsari village government is able to innovate public services based on the process of adjusting local institutions to the cultural values of e-government which is then contextualized to the needs of the Wukirsari village community, especially in the government sector. In understanding the innovation process, researchers use a new-institutionalist perspective. New-institutionalis is a perspective in seeing an institution that places relationships between individuals and institutions. Furthermore, this research is also elaborated on the theory of accuracy, where not only institutions that influence agency behavior, but institutions are seen as dependent factors of the presence of agencies. Therefore, this can be seen how institutions can form individuals, and of course individuals can reshape existing institutions.

Furthermore, the consequence that emerged at the time of this study using a new-institutionalist perspective was to look at the norms of the institutions in the Wukirsari village government. Furthermore, the institutional norms that can affect the Wukirsari village government are the supra-governmental environment, namely in the form of regional government, provincial government, central government, which have implemented the values of implementing digital-based governance in the first place. Meanwhile, the Government of Wukirsari Village has a distance from the sub-district government of 3 km, with the district government 13 km, and with the DIY government is 25 km. This was then elaborated by how to observe the organization of Wukirsari village government institutions in providing public service innovations. The conditions of implementation are then seen from the aspects of significance and dominance of government institutions on the quality of public services. Later, the quality of public services can be assessed from (Permenpan, 2017):

a. Service policy.

   Service policy indicators are seen from the availability of service standards, the process of drafting service standards has involved the community and stakeholders, available documentation about the service system established, service systems in accordance with the provisions of legislation, information on service standards that can be easily accessed, high involvement of service users .

b. HR professionalism

Indicators of professionalism are seen from the availability of service providers with competencies according to the needs of types of services, implementers of time-responsive services, alertness of implementers in providing services, available rules of conduct and code of ethics implementing services, awarding, sanctions, service culture.

c. Public Service Infrastructure

Indicators of public service facilities are seen from available parking spaces that are safe, comfortable and easily accessible, available waiting room facilities are convenient, special toilet facilities are available for service users, available facilities and infrastructure for service users, front office facilities available for consulting and information services direct face.

d. Public Service Information System

Indicators of public service information systems are seen from available public service information systems for public information, available public service information systems supporting service operations, available site ownership and site management, updating of data and information on sites, non-electronic information available that supports services.

e. Consultation and Complaints

Indicators of consultation and complaints are seen from the available facilities and media consulting services, available consultation documentation, available facilities and media for complaint services, available documentation of complaints.

f. Innovation

Indicators of innovation are seen from available innovations in providing public services.

In addition, this study also conducted an observation of the role of agencies in the Wukirsari village government. In this case, the role and position of the agency is the role of the actor who influences the changes that occur. Later, the diagnosis in looking at the role and position of the agency by using the framework of the 3 consciousnesses within the agency, namely unconsciousness, practical awareness, critical awareness.

Meanwhile, the research method that will be used by researchers is a qualitative descriptive research method. Descriptive qualitative methods, namely as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior (Moleong, 2002). Whereas on the other hand, qualitative research methods emphasize attention to human actions, the process of forming actions, social interactions and others (Muhadjir, 2000). The initial stages of the study were carried out by mapping the problems, theories, and regulations relating to e-government and the Population Data Collection System Program (Sidampak). Therefore, this stage included internal discussions with the Wukirsari Village Government. It aims to look for regulations, documents, and other related references. Thus, the initial stages of this research can contribute to the next stage in the form of in-depth study of the focus and formulation of the problem in this study. In collecting data, this study collected data

through crossing various data sources originating from literature studies, observations and interviews. Furthermore, data reduction is done on the data that has been obtained by summarizing the data, sorting out the main points and focusing on the things that are related and also important to this research. Furthermore, the data analysis method used is interactive data analysis, namely analysis carried out in an interactive form on 3 (three) main components which are interrelated with each other (Milles, 1994):

a. Data reduction is interpreted as the process of selecting focus on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming "rough" data that appears from written records in the field.
b. Data presentation. This sub process is a form of "presentation" which is interpreted as a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action.
c. Draw conclusions or diversify. In this sub-process, researchers begin to interpret actions that are giving meaning to data or information that has been presented.

This analysis process goes on like a cycle. The researcher moves between the three. This is intended to understand and get a deep, comprehensive, and detailed understanding so as to produce conclusions as a result of understanding the researcher.

II. DISCUSSION

The Population Data Collection System (Sidampak) in Wukirsari Village is an innovation program for population administration services initiated in 2012. There are a number of issues that have led to the Sidakmpak program, namely (in an interview with Ma'ruf, 2019):

a. There are no clear targets and targets related to the development of services to the community.
b. The absence of population data base with high validity.
c. The absence of data processing is able to provide benefits in terms of product services, reports, and village statistics comprehensively.
d. Quality of service that does not meet the element of excellent service.
e. There is input from the public about satisfaction with population services in Wukirsari Village.

The background of the landscape is then used as the basis for creating a population administration service system that can provide complete, accurate, fast, easy and integrated results. This then gave rise to consequences for the Wukirsari village government in making public service innovations. The innovation is not only to the value of fast, easy, cheap, but more to the value of services that are tailored to the culture of Wukirsari society. One of them is the lukadesi program and my birthday program. The program then changed the innovation of public services more in accordance with the social conditions of the village community. This then became a pressure point for the activeness of residents in managing population administration in the village of Wukirsari (in an interview with Ma'ruf, 2019). Gradually with various improvements, the Sidampak

program can be fully used in 2014. The legal basis for implementing Sidampak innovation is:

a. Decree of the Village Head No.24 / KPTS.KADES / 2015 concerning Administrative Service Standards to the Community
b. Decree of the Village Head No.41 / KPTS.KADES / 2015 concerning the Use of the Data Utilization System for the Population Administration of Sidampak
c. Decree of the Village Head No.42 / KPTS.KADES / 2015 concerning the Implementation of the Death Deed Facilitation Program

Furthermore, the aim of the Sidampak system is to support the process of improving the quality of services to the community, internal village government, village institutions, stakeholders of Wukirsari Village, academic institutions and vertical agencies in terms of speed, accuracy and accuracy as well as improving the quality of public service administration and population administration in prime (Wukirsari, 2018). Following is the picture of the Sidampak program application



Figure 1. Application of the Wukirsari Government Sidampak Program

Meanwhile, the data base of population administration in the Sidampak program can be developed into:

a. Lukadesi Program (family grieving village alert)
   This program aims to provide services to the community in the form of submitting death certificates, condolences from the village administration, and quotations of death certificates at the time of departure of the body. In addition, the village government also provided notification of when a joint prayer event

was held for families left in accordance with the usual period. This was then felt to provide benefits for the people of Wukirsari village who had a habit of praying together after the body was buried, namely 7 days, 40 days, 100 days, and 1000 days. In the lukadesi program, information media for reporting that can be used in the form of SMS, social media, telephone calls delivered by the Head of the District to the Government of Wukirsari Village service. Meanwhile, the Lukadesi program of the Wukirsari Village Government was conducted in 2015. Furthermore, this program has been duplicated by 60 villages in Sleman Regency.

b. My birthday program
   This program is an innovation of community service aimed at children who have an age of 17 years. This means that the Wukirsari Village Government gives a happy birthday notification letter to the child through the physical and soft files distributed to the head of hamlet. It is intended that citizens who will be 17 years old can immediately carry out the electronic KTP recording process. The output of this program increases the awareness of citizens to record population through electronic KTP. Meanwhile, my birthday program began in 2015.
c. Birth data services
   The birth data service program is an innovation of service to the community in storing data in the form of monthly, semester, and annual statistics. The program provides benefits to the details of the number of babies born, average baby weight, average length, average age of the parent, gestational age, surgical process through surgery or normal, the gestational age of the baby including premature or normal, up to funding sources birth process.
d. Public service and population hotline
   A hotline is provided for the people of Wukirsari village who wish to service the application for general statements, population papers, as well as consultation on population affairs and public services. This aims to help and facilitate the Wukirsari village community in conducting population administration. Meanwhile, the public service and population hotline has begun in 2015.
e. Facilitation of Death and Birth Deeds
   This death and birth certificate facilitation service is a service provided to the community in obtaining a birth certificate / death certificate, leminating deed, legalizing a deed 4. This service is given to the village community of Wukirsari without imposing costs on the community. Meanwhile, this facility began in 2015.
f. Data services moved residents and residents to come
   This service is given in connection with data on residents moving and residents coming. In addition, this service also provides services for the delivery administration to move residents and residents to come. Meanwhile, data on population and population movements are documented periodically, namely daily and monthly.
g. Service statistics on diseases that cause death

This service provides data related to the type of disease that causes the death of the Wukirsari Village community. This is useful for extension workers and preventive actions carried out by the Wukirsari Village Government.

h. The service of recapitulation statistical data where residents are buried
This service provides data related to the recapitulation of where the residents of Wukirsari Village are buried. In addition, the data can also read the density of a tomb in the village of Wukirsari. This is useful for input into planning the management of tombs in the village of Wukirsari.

i. Statistical service for recapitulation of the time of reporting of deaths and births in each hamlet
This service provides an overview related to the average length of time reporting of deaths and births in each hamlet. It is also beneficial for the village government and the people of Wukirsari village in seeing the performance of the head of hamlet in providing services for reporting deaths and births.

Furthermore, Sidampak's innovation also initiated other uses, namely Sidampak as data processing, Sidampak as the administration of village assets, Sidampak as a community satisfaction index data processing system (IKM), Sidampak as a population administration data base information system, Sidampak as a marriage registration administration system (Sidanik) Meanwhile, Sidampak's innovation funding support is as follows:

- APBDes in 2015 amounted to Rp. 16,339,885, -
- APBDes in 2016 amounted to Rp. 12,205,000, -
- APBDes in 2017 amounted to Rp. 239,442,500, -
- APBDes in 2018 amounted to Rp. 85,051,000, -

Thus, the Sidampak program has improved the quality of public services in the Wukirsari Village Government. In terms of service policy, the Sidampak program has set service standards and included the involvement of the Wukirsari Village community in providing input to stakeholders in the Wukirsari village government about the concept of service desired by the community. Furthermore, with the Sidampak program, it has been shown that service providers with competencies are in accordance with the needs of the type of service and the readiness of service providers in providing services that are responsive to service time. Moreover, there is an update of data and information related to population administration services in Wukirsari Village. In addition, front office facilities are also available for face-to-face consultation and information services for the people of Wukirsari village related to the administration of population administration. This can also be used as a means of consultation and complaints. The following is a picture of the general service section of the Wukirsari Village Government



Figure 2. Public Service Section of the Government of Wukirsari Village

In an interview with the Wukirsari Village government, the Sidampak Program was a program created by the Head of Administrative and General Affairs of the Wukirsari Village Government. This head of administrative and general affairs became the actor of change in the administration of population administration in the village of Wukirsari. This change is based on village community input and the desire of the head of administrative and general affairs in providing easy and fast services to the community. Therefore, the head of administrative and general affairs wants to create a system that can complete 18 administrative and public works. That is, at the stage of making the Sidampak program, the head of administrative and general affairs is strongly influenced by practical awareness in formulating community service innovations in the form of Sidampak program.

Furthermore, innovation in community service in the form of the Sidampak program can change the pattern of community activity in managing population administration. The data shows that there has been an increase in the community in managing death certificates which have now reached 99%, which is different at the time when there is the emergence of the Sidampak program which is 2% (in an interview with Ma'ruf, 2019). This then became the driving force for the head of administrative affairs and the general government of Wukirsari village in carrying out further innovations from the Sidampak program. At this time, changes to the Sidampak program have entered the fourth version.

In the development of the Sidampak program development process, the attitude of the head of administration and general affairs then began to build a critical awareness that the Sidampak program could be developed into a monitoring mechanism for village government officials related to population administration interests. Meanwhile, the existing data is further analyzed in more detail by the administrative and general affairs of the Wukirsari village government related to the causes of the obstacles to population

administration. As there is data on the level of population administration reporting that is often late reported, it is related to population data which often with social conditions, namely siri marriage. This can then be used as an analysis material used by other parts of the village government. Furthermore, here are the usage implications of the Sidampak innovation:

Table 1. Changes resulting from the innovation of Sidampak

No	Circumstances before innovation.	Circumstances after innovation
1	Service culture still uses conventional service patterns so that it has not reached the ideal point of community satisfaction.	Services are carried out quickly, according to SOP, served by competent people, high level of data accuracy, village government has complete population data.
2	Public service in the village is only as a recommendation (introduction) where the settlement process is at the sub district and dinas level.	The emergence of interest from other departments and villages in applying or adopting the system from the Sidampak Program and village government can position itself as community service.
3	The lack of public awareness of ownership of population documents is due to poor governance of government services to the community.	The establishment of an orderly culture of population administration for the people of Wukirsari village.

III. CONCLUSION

The Population Data Collection System (Sidampak) in Wukirsari Village is a population administration service program that has provided many benefits. The background of the absence of a clear plan in the development of services to the community and the low level of community participation in ownership of population administration documents which later became the basis for creating a population administration service system that can provide complete, accurate, fast, easy and integrated results. This then gave rise to consequences for the Wukirsari village government in making public service innovations. The innovation is not only to the value of fast, easy, cheap, but more to the value of services that are tailored to the culture of Wukirsari society. One of them is the lukadesi program and my birthday program. The program then changed the innovation of public services more in accordance with the social conditions of the village community. This then became a pressure point for the activity of citizens in managing population administration in the village of Wukirsari.

In terms of service policy, the Sidampak program has set service standards and included the involvement of the Wukirsari Village community in providing input to stakeholders in the Wukirsari village government about the concept of service desired by the community. Furthermore, with the Sidampak program, it has been shown that service providers with competencies are in accordance with the needs of the type of service and

the readiness of service providers in providing services that are responsive to service time. Moreover, there is an update of data and information related to population administration services in Wukirsari Village. In addition, front office facilities are also available for face-to-face consultation and information services for the people of Wukirsari village related to the administration of population administration. This can also be used as a means of consultation and complaints.

Furthermore, the Sidampak Program is a program created by the Head of Administrative and General Affairs of the Wukirsari Village Government. This head of administrative and general affairs became the actor of change in the administration of population administration in the village of Wukirsari. This change is based on village community input and the desire of the head of administrative and general affairs by wanting to change population administration services so that they can provide easy and fast services to the community. in formulating community service innovations in the form of Sidampak program. In the development of the Sidampak program development process, the attitude of the head of administrative and general affairs began to develop a critical awareness that the Sidampak program could be developed into a monitoring mechanism for village government officials related to population administration interests. Meanwhile, the existing data is further analyzed in more detail by the administrative and general affairs of the Wukirsari village government related to the causes of the obstacles to population administration, and can be used as material for analysis used by other parts of the village government.

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GOVERNANCE INNOVATION IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT MARGACINTA VILLAGE, PANGANDARAN REGENCY

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Abstract

The village as mandated by the Law has the obligation to preserve and advance the customs, traditions, and culture of the community. The Village Government must be able to encourage the initiatives, movements, and participation of the village community to develop the village's potential and assets for mutual welfare. This paper aims to identify the implementation of governance innovations that include new types of leadership, technical and management capabilities, the strength of civil society, space for participation in developing Margacinta Village as a cultural village so that it becomes the leading tourism destination in Pangandaran Regency. The method used in this study is observation and interviews with the Village Head and the manager of cultural tourism in Margacinta Village.

Keywords: innovation of governance, village culture, tourism

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1.1 Introduction

The paradigm of sustainable development which is the foundation of development has penetrated all fields, the concept being adopted one of them into sustainable tourism development can be interpreted as a tourism development process oriented to the sustainability of the resources needed for future development. Three components to support the implementation of sustainable tourism development is the first means the need to protect natural resources from the negative impacts of tourism activities. Secondly, Social Adaptability, in accordance with the group's ability to absorb tourists without causing disharmony in social relations, both among members of the community group with tourists, or between fellow members of the group. Third, Cultural Sustainability, in this context assumes that the impact of the presence of tourists in a tourist destination does not have a negative impact on the development of local culture, but that the existence of the culture must be maintained for future generations and even become a tourist attraction (Fitra Dkk, 2001)

Tourism is one of the strategic sectors given the diverse potential of Indonesian culture and nature so that it attracts tourists both domestically and abroad to come. Tourism according to law no. 10 2009 is a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, businessmen, government and regional government. While according to Yoeti (1996) defines that tourism is a journey carried out for a while, held from one place to another, with the intention not to try or make a living in a place visited, but solely to enjoy the trip for sightseeing, and recreation or to fulfill the diverse. From this, definition, tourism can be interpreted as an activity carried out by humans that aims at recreational facilities as one of the needs. With the development of the tourism sector, the country's foreign exchange has increased as evidenced in 2018 the country's foreign exchange revenue from the tourism sector amounted to 16.1 billion US $, up from 15 billion US $ 2017 data (Katadata.co.id). From this figure, it can be seen that there is an increase of 1.1 billion US $ in one year, meaning that the development of domestic tourism can contribute significantly to state revenues. From BPS data as domestic tourism develops, an increase in the Hotel Occupancy (TPK) rate of star classification in Indonesia in December 2017 reached an average of 59.53 percent, up 3.03 points compared to the December 2016 TPK of 56.50 percent. In addition, in terms of the public transportation sector, there has also been an increase and improvement, most of the train users in 2017 are 36.8 million people. This means the impact of local tourism developments can affect the development and improvement of the community economy both on a macro and micro scale.

In line with the development of the tourism sector which contributed foreign exchange, it was influenced by the existence of regional autonomy with the enactment of Law number 23 of 2014, so that the regions had the right to develop the potential of their region especially the development of tourism villages. With the development of the tourism industry, there is a shift in the concept of a world tour to

the ecotourism model, due to the saturation of tourists to visit artificial tourism objects. Therefore this opportunity should be fully utilized to attract foreign tourists to visit objects based on the nature and culture of local residents (Dias, 2009)

West Java Province in particular Pangandaran Regency has long been known as an area that attracts tourists because of its natural potential. Data from BPS in 2016 amounted to 1,834,711 tourists, still below Bandung and Bogor Regencies. This potential that is approved can be maximized by ecotourism and culture-based development. Of the 4 destinations in Pangandaran Regency, Margacinta Village is one of the attractive destinations only as developing ecotourism but has special potential Badud Village which consists of art, culinary and handicrafts that are interesting, on the other hand the rich natural potential will vary biodiversity and artificial innovation so that it can be known and visited by the wider community this potential is also needed for the benefit of cultural preservation and economic improvement of the community.

Cultural tourism is not only a trip and activities to enjoy culture, but also other activities carried out by other parties related to these tourists. Related to various efforts that need to be carried out, it continues to run by attracting unique, limited and non-renewable resources (Winoyoputri, 2005). In Badud village itself, a culture that was internalized in the lives of its people, changes in the form of various kinds of villages, which only relied on natural gifts, but the people were aware of their cultural preservation.

In tourism development, Margacinta Village requested governance assistance related to new types of leadership, technical and management capabilities, strengthening civil society, space for participation in developing villages to become a leading tourist destination in Pangandaran Regency. (Sumarto, 2009)

The formulation of the problem from this research is about the application of governance in the development of Margacinta Village, Pangandaran Regency? While the purpose of the discussion of this article is to evaluate and analyze the implementation of governance innovations in developing tourism in Margacinta Village, Pangandaran Regency. Benefits that researchers:

1. Theoretically, this research is expected to be useful as a material for the development of insights and knowledge relating to the study of governmental sciences, especially with regard to the development of the theory of governance innovation
2. Practically this research is expected to be used as input material for local governments, especially the Margacinta Village government, related to the optimization of the application of innovation in developing tourism.

2.1 Research Methods

The design of this study is qualitative research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects holistically by means of descriptions in the form of words and languages in a specific natural context by utilizing various natural methods (Moleong, 2012: 6). In a qualitative approach, researchers try to observe and uncover the realities that occur in the field relating to the implementation of governance innovations in the development of tourism in Margacinta Village, Pangandaran Regency. This study also uses descriptive methods to explore and clarify a phenomenon or social reality by describing a number of variables relating to the problem and the unit under study. The data collected in this study contained two types of data, namely primary and secondary. Primary data are collected from participant observation and interviews with the Margacinta Village government in Pangandaran Regency and the community while secondary data is obtained from literature data and results of studies related to governance innovations in tourism development in Margacinta Village, Pangandaran Regency. The technique of determining informants uses purposive sampling technique, which is to determine the informants who are considered to be the most knowledgeable, making it easier for researchers to explore the objects or social situations under study. The technique of collecting data uses interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis techniques used by researchers with data reduction, data presentation and conclusions, and data validity techniques.

3.1 Research Results

This research was conducted to focus on efforts to study more about the innovation governance in the development of tourism in Margacinta Village, Pangandaran Regency to respond to the potential of nature and culture that can be maximized. In this study, the author uses the theory of governance innovation which consists of four indicators, first is the new type of leadership, the strength of civil society, technical & management innovation and space for participation.

Framework for Government Governance Innovation Theory

According to Chotray and Stoker, innovation in governance is a process of change towards better governance covering many actors in a public organization (Teguh, 2016). This means that the old system has been abandoned because it is not in accordance with the challenges of the times and current conditions of society. In governance innovation, the government itself has a central role in efforts to empower the community through strong legitimacy. Basically, the purpose of the government is to the welfare of the people, but what method is most appropriate to be formulated because often the government as an actor in managing government is not providing solutions to problems and development in the community but is part of the problem.

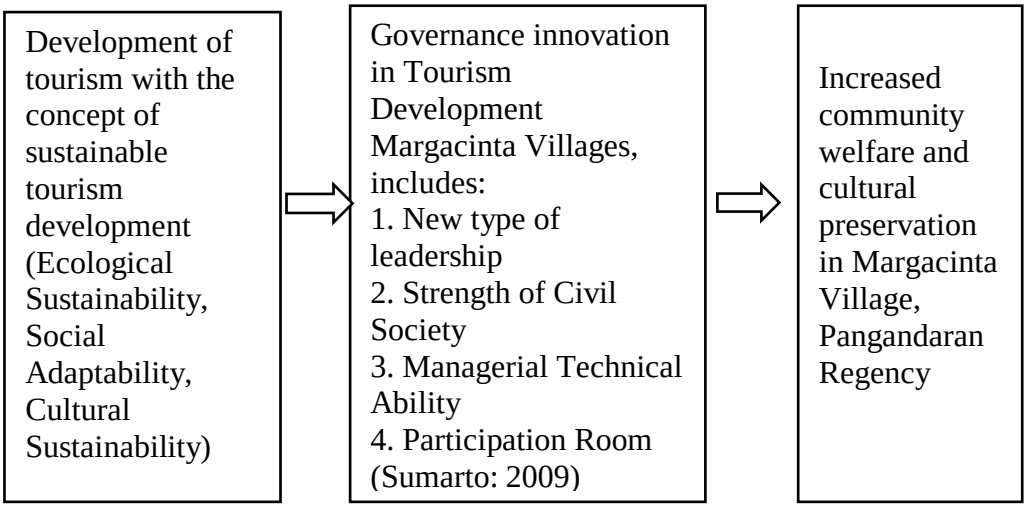
As the rules regarding regional autonomy have evolved as an optimization of the role of regional governments, in particular, to maximize the potential of villages owned, according to the village law number 6 of 2014 other sources of income that can be cultivated by the Village come from Village Owned Enterprises, Village market management, management of village-scale tourism areas, management of non-metal mineral mines and rock mines by not using heavy equipment, as well as other sources and not for sale. The climate of innovation will be more conducive when the central government provides flexibility and valuable incentives for regions to develop innovative ideas. In order to transmit innovations that have been developed by the city-district and also in giving assistance and reducing resistance in the region (Sumarto, 2009)

The concept of ecotourism usually has strong conservation characteristics in both social and environmental aspects. Wisdom, experience and cultural values are so integrated with the environment to support economic life (Nugroho and Dahuri, 2004).

Ecotourism as a form of government efforts to realize innovation in governance in developing tourism in Margacinta Village. According to Hetifah SJ Sumarto, so that governance innovation can take place well there are four indicators, namely:

1. The new type of leadership
2. Strength of civil society
3. Innovation concerns technical and management capabilities
4. Innovation and participation space

Seeing the natural and cultural potential in Margacinta Village which has developed with the innovation of the village government so that it encourages the involvement of the community to preserve the culture and participate in promoting various kinds of tourism products that change the old ways in the tourism industry through the concept of ecotourism.



3.1.1 Transformative Leadership Paradigm

Leadership means the ability and personality of a person in influencing and persuading other parties to take action to achieve common goals so that the concerned becomes the beginning of the structure and center of the group process. Although it has the same purpose, the way to influence its members can be different from the background of the leadership style possessed by the personal leader. This means that leadership does not only mean the ability to lead but also how the capacity of leaders at the local level to interact with their citizens. (Seftyono et al, 2016)

This research related to the leadership of the village head Margacinta, the authors see that the leadership style applied in developing tourism is related to the type of transformational leadership defined as leadership that includes organizational change efforts (as opposed to leadership designed to maintain the status quo). It is believed that this style will lead to superior performance in organizations that are facing the demands of renewal and change (Handoko and Tjiptono: 1996).

The essence of leadership applied by the head of Margacinta Village is that sharing of power involves subordinates together to make changes by applying various managerial practices, they are able to empower the subordinates of society in other words, they can significantly strengthen people's beliefs in their own abilities.

The applied democracy was manifested in the visionary leadership but also involved the Margacinta Village community for the sake of prosperity and mutual progress. That is, the village government is not only fixated on the top down the system and the community only runs a variety of innovative big ideas but cultivates a bottom-up system, which changes the public perception that tourism potential is shared. Tichi and Devanna (Luthans, 1995) found various characteristics of transformational leaders as follows:

1. They identify themselves as agents of change.
2. They are brave and firm.
3. They believe in others.
4. They are value-driven.
5. They are lifelong learners.
6. They have core abilities to face complexity and uncertainty.
7. They are visionary.

Leadership is interpreted as one of the important indicators in community capacity building and community resilience (Madsen and O'Mullan: 2014). Given the important role of the village head, interactions are built with the community to realize sustainable tourism development programs that can be controlled by residents. As a change agent, the head of Margacinta Village realizes that this village does not have a coastline like other villages in Pangandaran, therefore shifting the concept of tourism towards ecotourism by optimizing tourism products and services in natural and cultural concepts begins to be initiated to attract tourists. Because culture is the result of human creation, work, and intention as a form of self-actualization that reflects the knowledge and habits of the people.

The leadership of the village head of Margacinta is brave and resilient, this can be realized from various programs formulated to promote Margacinta Village as a tourism village. Determination to believe that this village will advance with the potential of nature and culture that are packaged in educational tourism and dare to account for the output of policy.

The village head trusts the community to develop because tourism based on ecotourism and culture is part of the daily lives of the people, the next step is how that trust can be arranged to become the satisfaction of various layers of society. The value directed by the village head is a reference in cultural preservation, but on the other hand, it can develop an economy based on the people and for the people. Understanding that in tourism development there needs to be program optimization, the leadership of the village head requires periodic evaluations and studying the development of the tourism world so that learning is not stopped at the promotion stage, but there are still other ongoing adaptation processes.

Looking at tourism as an industry, it is inseparable from uncertainty considering that most visitors who come when there are not every day and leaders who are unable to innovate will find it difficult to develop. In the broader context of innovation, village leaders are also required to develop social capital, because social capital is an important factor in relation to economics and development (Farr: 2004). The village head of Margacinta who is visionary can be seen from long-term thinking to adapt to technological developments so that tourism promotion is done through social media because it reaches all levels of society

3.1.2 Community Based Tourism (CBT)

The concept of community-based tourism is the basis of sustainable tourism development which confirms that society is no longer an object of development but as a determinant of development itself and is involved in the formulation to policy making (Ardika, 2005). The concept of Community Based Tourism (CBT) or tourism based on local communities is a concept that prioritizes the involvement of local communities in tourism development as explained by SNV Netherland Development Organization (2009) that Community-based tourism is part of cultural tourism that is initiated, owned, and run by local people (generally by rural communities, the poor, and marginalized communities).

The establishment of community-based tourism is one of the implementations of the great idea of civil society as one form of empowerment that is formed to enhance the role of local communities with expertise and knowledge that is useful in leading tourism services. In connection with the existence of a strong civil society, there is a term that has become popular, namely social capital, which is one form of capital that is very valuable in addition to financial, physical and human capital. Social capital is an inter-human process that forms networks, norms, social trust and facilitates coordination and cooperation for mutual benefits (Sumarto, 2009).

The community in Margacinta Village knows the district-level tourism activator group (Kompepar Pangandaran) who has been acting as a supporter by providing concepts and inputs to launch Badud Village art into its cultural icon in Pangandaran Regency, According to the Chairperson of Kompepar Edi Rusmiadi explaining that efforts to realizing the Badud village became an icon of Pangandaran Regency planned and discussed by several stakeholders, especially village heads who played an active role in preserving badud culture but the reality is that all return to assistance from the local government and the community in Margacinta Village itself as an activity. Kompepar Pangandaran also formed a unit in Margacinta Village as an extension of the district level to the village so that its performance could run optimally. Kompepar Pangandaran related to development in Margacinta Village, after conducting interviews with the Chairperson of Margacinta Village Kompepar, Asep Kartiwa and Chairperson of the Pangandaran Arts Council who also dealt with the communities and communities of Margacinta Village, as well as Kompepar Margacinta, tried to:

1. As a pioneer, it means inspiring people to benefit local culture and beauty so that it can become a leading tourism potential
2. As an activator, it means actively participating in efforts to change and invite other people to be involved in efforts to make Margacinta Village a tourist village
3. As a director, meaning guiding and directing the community for the process of organizing tasks in tourism development activities
4. Facilitation with the government, intended as a forum for public aspirations or relations to the government
5. As a marketer, it means that Kompepar Desa Margacinta promotes both art and its natural potential through various media

However, in the implementation, there was enthusiasm from the village community or each hamlet which was relatively small in the implementation of tourism activities in Margacinta Village. It was seen a compilation of Badud senior performances in the margajaya hamlet, only those hamlets that moved and were assisted by hamlets such as Cidawung and Pangancaraan maximally preferred if the art performances and tourism activities in Margacinta Village are enlivened by all the villagers, either as an audience or as an actor so that the sense of belonging to the cultural and tourist potentials in Margacinta Village does not only belong to a few people and hamlets but belongs to the entire village community. Belonging to the entire village community, it is also a reflection where the potential needed is an asset that is able to provide positive benefits for the community and of course the most important are the cultures in the village which are nations that need to be preserved so that they are not extinct by the globalist era The icon of ASI but developed into Pangandaran Regency and the State of Indonesia is still a rare art that exists in other regions, this is an area of pride that should be visited by all parties.

3.1.3 Tourism Product Innovation

Developing ecotourism services in an area needs to find a position taken like Bali. This marketing strategy requires the support of product development, market segmentation, and marketing technology. The level of development of products and services is related to interpretive activities, namely efforts to understand the object so that someone is able to argue and bring out a positive relationship between humans and the object/nature. Without interpretation, ecotourism activities are not optimal or produce output like tourism activities in general. In such circumstances, ecotourism activities are still tinged with activities that protect environmental sustainability, including promoting firewood (2.1%) and other forest products (2.8%), and hunting tourism (3.5%) (Goodwin, 2002). The threat is even greater in areas with high population density and without entrepreneurial skills. (Nugroho and Dahuri, 2012).

In Margacinta Village, entrepreneurship skills in tourism products are empowering the community to have the opportunity to achieve a prosperous life, between tourism products, namely:

1. Art, in terms of art tourism products, consist of:

a) Badud Buhun (Ancient)

One type of traditional art that is closely related to social and cultural life as its support is Badud Arts. Badud is the name of the term used to repel pests or pest plants, especially rice in rice fields. Badud Arts are in Margajaya Hamlet, Margacinta Village, Cijulang Subdistrict, Pangandaran Regency. This Badud art is a folk art by repeating (singing) certain songs to repel rice pests in the paddy fields in order to obtain a large rice harvest, and also to carry out events to parade rice from rice fields, and this art is usually done together so that rousing. Although this buhun art is classified as a long-standing and seemingly conservative belief, performances combined with audio and good promotions have attracted tourists. However, it is undeniable that there are still shortcomings in innovating Badud arts, among others, based on the results of interviews with the Margacinta Village Head, the problems faced in developing this cultural tourism are (1) Lack of Human Resources (2) Cultural preservation (3) Community preparation in carrying out tourism activities.

b) Buhun Gondang Arts

Gondang, in general, is a musical artist whose tone is produced from gondang (a place to pound rice) and alu (pounding stick). The players are 15 women, and because this is Gondang Buhun, those who play it are female elders who have long preserved Gondang art. The song played in ancient Sundanese was even less familiar to Sundanese people. But with show innovation equipped with audio support so that it can be enjoyed clearly by tourists. In the tradition of Gondang Buhun, there are three elements, namely: pestle, mortar, and kakawihan (poetry) sung. Alu serves as a rice pounder, mortar serves as a container of rice, and kakawihan is a poem that accompanies the women who play Gondang Buhun in the performance of rice processing into the rice. Gondang Buhun's art preservation activities are routinely carried out through training activities once a week, as well as actively participating in art festivals organized by villages, sub-districts, regencies, or as art contingents representing Pangandaran District at the provincial level. (Emilda Dkk, 2016)

c) The Wayang Golek Art

Wayang golek performances in Margacinta Village are also often displayed in formal and informal events both commemorating the Birthday of the Prophet Muhammad or the celebration of marriage and circumcision of the community and in Pangandaran Regency itself if there is a cultural event held by the Regional Government interspersed with wayang golek. Although puppet shows have long been known, village governments and communities have innovated in promoting puppet shows so that visiting tourists can enjoy them.

d) Angklung Toel

This Angklung is a development or innovation on Badud musical instruments. But Mang Koko who is the founder of Saung Angklung Mang Koko modified the shape of a modern angklung toel. Angklung which is usually played is usually moved sideways, but the Mango now creates an angklung that can be moved like playing the piano, and Mang Koko named the angklung with angklung toel, but the sound produced by angklung toel does not change the original sound of the angklung, only the change is how to play the angklung.

e) Kliningan art

The art of innovation in the combination of gamelan coupled with the strains of fiddle music instruments accompanied by a scribe consisting of sinden and Swara wira.

2. Typical Handicrafts of Kampung Badud

In the village of Badud the typical souvenirs of Kampung Badud are diverse and are mostly made of bamboo and wood.

a) Kolotok

Kolotok is a key chain shaped like a small bell made of bamboo and emits a distinctive sound. Kolotok is usually used in livestock but in Kampung Badud it is innovating so that it can be used as a unique and interesting souvenir.

b) Kamuti

Kamuti is a traditional bag that innovates by utilizing natural resources made from gebang trees with the process of making in weaving so as to make bag-shaped artworks that are characteristic of Pangandaran Regency.

c) Bracelets

This woven bracelet originating from Badud Village does not yet have an official name, but the material from this plait is a unique innovation of the hata tree that grows in the village of Margacinta.

3. Culinary

a) Liwet Jolem

Liwet Jolem comes from the Sundanese language which stands for Kejo and Nilem (rice and nilem fish) or another name is Kejo Pelem (delicious rice) which is a dish of liwet rice but different from liwet rice which is usually served by people in other West Java areas. This Liwet Jolem is a combination of Liwet rice with spices or Pindang (Pepes) fish, but there are other innovations using shells and according to Bapak Entis from Kompepar Margacinta with many of these variations besides the Jolem dishes are better, tourists are also curious about the menu and offerings.

b) Cau Heart Nugget (Banana)

In Badud village itself, the use of banana heart innovates so that it has its own processed nugget, namely nugget made from the heart of a banana tree. The shape is similar to the usual nugget shape, however, from a rather blackish color

texture and taste that does not fully taste the heart of a banana tree because of the combination of the flesh and heart of the banana tree.

c) Honje juice

In Kampung Badud, Honje is not only used as a spice for cooking but innovating into a traditional beverage for the Badud community. The making of this juice does not use any honje, because according to the residents the honje juice is made using honje laka, which is honje which only grows in Kampung Badud.

In Margacinta Village, in addition to cultural tourism attractions, there is also an innovative natural tourist attraction, including Cijulang rafting, which previously had not yet been available, then innovated so that not only natural beauty in the form of river flow but rafting tools such as rubber boats, canoes, like, available so tourists feel safe when traveling. In addition, there are mushroom cultivation and bee cultivation, mangrove forests, camping ground, metro cross motorbike circuits and tours of natural caves. All of them innovate by providing facilities and infrastructure and services that are continually being improved.

3.1.4 Cultural Instruments of Participation

Mubyarto (1984: 35) defines participation as a willingness to help the success of each program is in accordance with the capabilities of each person without means of sacrificing self-interest. According to other experts, the substance of participation is the work of a government system where no policy is taken without the consent of the people, while the basic direction to be developed is the empowerment process, further said that the purpose of developing participation is: First, participation will allow the people independently (autonomously) organize themselves, and thus will make it easier for the public to face difficult situations, and be able to reject various adverse tendencies. Second, participation is not only a concrete mirror of the opportunities for expressing aspirations and ways to fight for it but more importantly, participation becomes a guarantee for not ignoring the interests of the people. Third, that the problems in the dynamics of development will be overcome by community participation (Juliantara, 2002).

In Margacinta Village, Pangandaran Regency, community participation in tourism development can be seen from involvement in planning to the evaluation stage in the formulation of a typical tourism development program in Kampung Badud. Due to limited funding, making traditional house concepts that have been planned for tourists to spend the night in Badud village has not been realized, therefore community participation can be seen from the involvement of making their home a homestay if tourists are interested in staying at Badud Village. To increase community participation in the development of the culture of Badud village, supporting facilities and infrastructure are needed in the construction of involving the community to work together to create a pavilion that functions as a place to organize regional arts and also functions for village activities such as welcoming guests. In welcoming guests or tourists the community is involved so that there is a sense of belonging and representation of Kampung Badud's

hospitality. The pavilion can also be used to hold a minggon meeting in the evaluation of tourism development in Kampung Badud and followed by the Margacinta Village apparatus, traditional leaders and the community to discuss the inhibiting factors of tourism development and the aspirations of the people who are accommodated for a joint solution. So that the output of the minggon meeting can be seen from improvements in tourism development both in terms of services provided and supporting facilities and infrastructure. The five saung, musholla and public toilets that were built were also tangible forms of development that involved the community so that in their care not only became the responsibility of the village government but the community was also involved in maintaining both cleanliness and security. Participation in the Margacinta village community in reviving culture is reflected in the presence of Saung Angklung Mang Koko and Padepokan Jenggala Manik, besides being a place to practice Sundanese traditional arts and culture, tourists can watch some Sundanese traditional musical instruments including angklung, kecapi, flute, and kendang. In addition to traditional musical instruments, tourists can also see and know some tools used by adults in ancient times (old-fashioned) such as dudukuy (straw woven hats and bamboo), hoes, machetes, and other tools.

4.1 Conclusions

From the results of the study entitled "Governance Innovation In Tourism Development Margacinta Pangandaran Village" it can be concluded that the concept of sustainable tourism in managing tourism in Badud Village has been innovating in terms of transformative leadership, the development of civil society tourism groups in Margacinta Village, various innovations in natural wealth and cultural products of Badud Village and the participation of the community to develop tourism together with the government.

4.2 Suggestions

Along with developing innovative tourism, there are still many shortcomings in tourism development that need to be addressed. To the Margacinta village government to pay more attention to infrastructure such as roads to tourist attractions, it is still minimal, hampering the mobilization of tourists who want to visit and Margacinta Village communities to increase participation especially in cultural development and preservation, specific in Kompepar Desa Margacinta membership and to utilize technological advances in tourism so that it can attract the wider community to visit Badud Village.

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Reading Parks As A Waiting Room Services Center
In Pakusari Village Of Jember Regency

READING PARKS AS A WAITING ROOM SERVICES CENTER IN PAKUSARI VILLAGE OF JEMBER REGENCY

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Abstract

Improving the quality of human resources rural communities is an important aspect of development that should be given serious attention. Innovation in public services the village is directed to provide added value to the quality of services while improve quality of human resources to achieve development goals. One such effort is the existence of the reading park as a waiting room at the Pakusari village office. This research aims to know more clearly how to use the park as a waiting room read villages and any service enabling and inhibiting factors such utilization. The research carried out by the primary data sources derived from direct observation and interviews and secondary data sources derived from the documents that support. As the reception area for the public service, there are five categories of responses and attitudes that indicate the level of indulgence or interest to read it, ranging from users who have an interest to read very well until the very lack of interest in reading. The results also showed 3 supporting factors and inhibiting factors in an effort to use the reading park as a waiting room Pakusari village office services. Besides to provide added value to the quality of service, as the waiting room reading park service is also expected to develop and increase reading interest as an important asset in the process of rural development.

***Keywords*: village development, village service, reading park.**

I. INTRODUCTIONS

The main purpose of national development is essentially to improve people's lives. This includes development in all fields and various aspects of people's lives, as well as the national development goals contained in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution. The efforts to achieve national development goals also involve all levels of government, both central, provincial, district, sub-district and village. The villages are an important base in state life that has social, economic, political and social capital that must get the full attention of the government. So that in truth, the village development is an integral part of national development.

Since the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the position of the village has been transformed in 2 important aspects, namely the independent and the village as the center of development. The villages in an independent context lead to village authority to develop their potential in improving community welfare. This has received serious attention from the government with the allocation of village funds which are expected to spur the village development process. The village as a center of development is in line with the paradigm of village development which places society not as an object of development, but as the subject of development. Through this paradigm, village planning is more of a "buttom up" model with a participatory development model. The transformation of the village becomes more independent and as a center of development places the village as an important level in producing positive changes and progress for the village through efforts made consciously and programmed and involving synergies between citizens or institutions.

Looking further at village development, there are 2 main aspects, namely development in physical aspects and development in the human aspect or more commonly known as community empowerment. The development in physical aspects will be more related to physical infrastructure, while development in the human aspect is aimed at efforts to develop and enhance the potential of the community, thereby increasing the strength and independence of the economy, social and political. The term community empowerment is actually not a new thing in the construction context. However, until now the concept has become an important study both in theory and practice. This shows an awareness that humans are an important factor in development. Subeja and Narimo (in Mardikanto and Soebianto, 2012: 31) state that the process of community empowerment is a deliberate effort to facilitate local communities in planning, deciding and managing their own local resources aimed at achieving economic, ecological and social capability and independence. In language, empowerment comes from the word power which means strength, which get the prefix so that it means to have strength. The strength in question is strength in all aspects of life, so that efforts to build strength must also cover all aspects of people's lives.

The one important indicator that can be used in viewing village development is public services in the village. Based on Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, it is stated that public policy is an activity or series of activities in order to fulfill service needs in accordance with the laws and regulations for every citizen and resident

for administrative goods, services and / or services provided by public service providers. The organizer of public services in the village is the village government which includes the village head or what is called by another name assisted by village officials. To ensure that public services are carried out properly by supervisors, there are service standards that are used as benchmarks for service quality.

In facing global dynamics and the increasingly massive development of information technology, innovation in public services has become a potential breakthrough to improve quality and provide added value in services. The concept of innovation is often heard in the private sector as an effort to maintain products and the existence of companies in business competition. Innovation is a process that includes the appearence news idea, objects and applications are deliberately created, develop or new rediscovered (Wahyudi, 2016:53-54). Meanwhile in the public sector, innovation is carried out in the public domain as a whole. One of them is innovation in the implementation of public services. Furthermore, Dwiyanto (in Wahyudi, 2016:54) means that innovation is in the context public services as a application new idea in one or various aspects in public services that can provide added value. It means that a better change or increase the condition before innovation with condition after innovation.

The innovation in the implementation of public services carried out in Pakusari Village, Jember Regency is the existence of a reading park as a service waiting room. This reading park is intended as an effort by the village government so that service users or the community can get added value in services. In addition to getting the administrative services needed, the public can gain knowledge from reading materials available in the reading garden. This is also an effort that is simultaneously carried out by the village government to increase community power or the level of community empowerment as an important aspect of village development.

The existence of a reading park as a village service waiting room in Pakusari Village is something that is quite interesting, because it integrates 2 important concepts namely public service and community empowerment. Public services will have added value in efforts to empower the community and the community will also have new or increasing knowledge. Based on this explanation, the question arises about how the reading park is used as a village service waiting room. So, the purpose of this study is to find out more clearly how to use the reading park as a village service waiting room and what are the supporting and inhibiting factors of the utilization.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive types. The location of the research was in the Pakusari Village Reading Park, Jember Regency. The focus of this research is the use of reading parks by the community as a village service waiting room. This is seen from what activities are carried out by the community in the reading park. In addition, it also identifies what are the supporting and inhibiting factors of the utilization, both from the side of the village government, read the park manager and from the community side.

The source of data in this research consisted of primary data obtained from interviews with village heads, managers of reading parks and residents of reading park visitors. The visitors to the reading park referred to in this study were community members who were waiting for village administration services in the reading room. Meanwhile, visitors who did not wait for services and did deliberately come to the reading park were not categorized in the data sources in this study. This is because the focus of this research is the reading park that is used as a village service waiting room. Meanwhile, direct observation of reading park activities was also carried out by researchers to obtain primary data sources. Secondary data sources are related to village and reading park documents that are relevant to the focus of research.

Checking the validity of the data is done by using the source triangulation technique, which compares and checks the degree of trust in information obtained through different times and tools. This is done by comparing observational data with interview data. Meanwhile, data analysis was carried out by analyzing the interaction models of Miles and Huberman which included data collection, data reduction, data presentation and data verification.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Reading Park As a Village Service Waiting Rooms

The increasingly global dynamics of life and increasingly rapid development of science and technology, have consequences for changes in aspects of life. In facing this, surely every human being will carry out the learning process as a need to maintain and develop themselves to adjust to the environment and the demands of life. In a broader context, learning is needed by every citizen to be able to develop themselves and be able to contribute to the development process. With this learning, a person will gain knowledge that can improve the quality of a nation's human resources. As is known, Indonesia is a large nation that has abundant human resources and natural resources. This condition provides opportunities and potential for our nation to become a developed nation. However, until now Indonesia is still included in the category of developing countries which are still striving to solve various fundamental problems, including improving the quality of human resources. Based on that problem, learning becomes something that must be encouraged in people's lives.

During this time, learning is only required to be done by students or students or intellectuals only. In fact, learning must be done by all human beings and in the entire life process, better known as lifelong learning. Learning is very closely related to reading interest. Based on a book published by the Ministry of Education and Culture (2017: iii), data released by the 2015 Program of International Student Assessment (PISA) shows that the reading rate of Indonesian students is 64th in 67 countries. In addition, the 2012 UNESCO data also showed that reading interest in Indonesian society was 0.001. That is, from 1,000 residents only 1 person has an interest in reading. This condition provides an awareness and reinforcement to us that people's reading interest needs to get attention from all elements of the nation.

One of the efforts to develop and improve the reading interest of the people in Pakusari Village is the existence of a reading park. This reading park is also integrated as a village service waiting room. In a book published by the 2013 Directorate of Community Education Development, it was stated that the reading park is a facility or institution that aims to foster interest in reading to create a lifelong learning society. According to Hatimah (2013: 5.48), the benefits of the reading garden include:

a. Growing interest, love, and fondness to read
b. Enrich learning experiences and knowledge for the community
c. Growing independent learning activities
d. Helps develop reading skills
e. Add insight into the development of science and technology
f. Improve community empowerment

The Pakusari Village Reading Parks were established in 2017. The process of planning the development of the reading park was carried out through meetings involving village officials, hamlet heads, community leaders and youth organizations. Meetings are held to have the same perceptions and agreements about the existence and purpose of establishing this reading park. In this meeting were discussed and agreed upon several things such as the name of the reading park, the location of the reading park, the management of the reading park until what books should be provided in the reading park. The books that will be prepared come from the input of all meeting members representing each hamlet or group.

Based on the results of the meeting, it was agreed that the name of the reading park would be the Pakusari Village Reading Parks. This reading park is located in the Pakusari Village office, occupying 2 rooms in the Pakusari Village office with an area of 8 x 4 m. This reading park is made without reading tables and chairs, but is installed on a floor carpet as wide as the room. Reading books are placed on a shelf placed around the room. There are 7 reading racks with each measuring 2 x 3 m and having 3 traps on each shelf. With the design of a room like this, in the middle of the room there is enough space to read. In addition, there is also a small / folding reading table in the reading park to support the learning process in the reading room.

The rapid development of information technology brings changes and progress in access to information. If in the past all information and knowledge was obtained through print sources, now online information sources are increasingly open with the existence of the internet. To accommodate these demands, then in the Pakusari reading park there is also a unit of computers connected to the internet network and equipped with a printer. This makes it easier for people to access various learning resources online.

Reading books and supporting facilities available in the Pakusari Village reading park as in the table below:

Table 1. Reading Books and Supporting Facilities in Pakusari Village Reading Park

Book Types and Supporting Facilities	Total	Unit
Reading books for children	77	Copies
Hobby books (cooking, household craft)	54	Copies
Hobby Book (automotive, computer)	26	Copies
Book of Religion Sciences	24	Copies
General knowledge	57	Copies
Books on agriculture, plantations, fisheries	61	Copies
Healt book	32	Copies
Child care	9	Copies
Novel	7	Copies
Educational Poster	13	Unit
Small/folding reading table	10	Unit
The Puzzle for children	5	Unit
Crayon/Colour pencil	5	Pack
Computer	1	Unit
Printer	1	Unit
Speaker	1	Unit
Tradisional toys “congklak”	5	Unit

The table above shows that the books and learning support facilities found in the reading park of Pakusari Village are quite complete. This completeness is seen from the types of books available, ranging from books for children, hobby books to general knowledge books. In addition, the available books also cover the entire age of the community from children, adolescents/youth to households. This is so that the existence of this reading park can be utilized by all citizens. In addition, as a tool that is expected to be able to develop reading hobbies in the community, the reading park must also provide a comfortable and pleasant feeling for visitors. Therefore, this reading park also provides several learning resources for children's entertainment such as puzzles, colored pencils to traditional "congklak" toys. The existence of these supporting facilities is intended for children to make the reading garden a fun place to play, and slowly they will love the reading park. This love of the reading park can be a strong capital for children to love learning in the reading park.

In the carrying out its functions, the reading park in Pakusari Village has 3 administrators who are members of the Pakusari village youth club is called Karang Taruna. At the beginning of the establishment of the reading park until the end of 2018, it was this board that carried out all the park reading service activities. Initially this reading park has service hours every Monday to Thursday starting at 09:00 a.m until 12:00 p.m and 02:00 p.m until 03:00 p.m. While on Sundays, the reading park is only open if there are activities such as competitions. Although the socialization of the existence of the

reading park has been carried out to the community, but based on the results of interviews with reading park administrators, the number of visitors to the reading park is still very low, around 10 to 15 visitors per week. If on certain days, the number of visitors is very large, it is usually dominated by high school students who are looking for information to do assignments. In addition, the reading park will be crowded with residents when there are important activities such as during the recruitment of prospective Civil Servants. Many residents come to find information on job vacancies for recruitment of Civil Servants and borrow their exam books.

In an effort to maximize the use of the reading park and develop community reading interest, starting in 2019 Pakusari Village Head made an innovation by making the park read as a waiting room for Pakusari village office services. The service is given to all citizens who need it or often referred to as public services. In Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, it is stated that public services are activities in order to fulfill the service needs of every citizen provided by public service providers. Public service providers are every state-run institution, corporation, independent institutions formed by law for public service activities, and other legal entities formed solely for public service activities. In the village level, public service providers are village heads and village officials. Public services provided by the village include administrative and non-administrative services. In this study, services that are used as the focus of research are administrative services such as letter making services or information needed by the public.

There are various types of administrative services provided by the village apparatus for community members. In Pakusari Village, some of the services most often needed by residents include:

a. Services for making a National Identity Card (KTP)
b. Services for making domicile certificates
c. Family Card Making Service (KK)
d. Services for making Certificate of Not Married
e. Service for making marriage delivery letters
f. Service for making death certificates
g. Service for making certificate of heirs

However, there are still many other types of administrative services that are also the obligation of the village apparatus to provide services that are the rights of the community. If we study further, then the village office services are very broad and cover almost all administrative needs in the lives of every citizen.

In order to optimize the reading park as a service waiting room, at the beginning of 2019 the Village Head of Pakusari also appointed 2 village officials called the reading park companion. The companion will be on duty every day during working hours to provide services in the reading park, as well as one of them serving the community in administering administrative services. However, the implementation of the reading park escort assignments remained in coordination with the park management. With the presence of these two companions in the reading park management structure, it is

expected that the residents who visit and utilize the reading park will be more improved and the reading park services will also be more optimal. Meanwhile, the management of the reading park from the Karang Taruna members will provide many services, especially outside of working days and hours.

In the reading park operation as a service waiting room, the service delivery phase is as follows:

a. Community service/applicants leaders meet with service personnel
b. The service clerk records service administration requirements and complete service requirements
c. The reading park companion directs applicants to wait in the reading garden
d. The companion invites service applicants to read reading books or guide/service service applicants who need information through the internet
e. The companion records applicants who borrow books
f. The service clerk provides the results of administrative services

In a research conducted from early January 2019 to the end of March 2019, there were 631 residents of the Pakusari Village who came to the village office to request administrative services. Thus, the average number of service applicants is approximately 200 applicants each month. Based on the number of 200 service applicants each month, the number of applicants per day is 10. Providing services to 10 applicants every day is the same as the above stage, but not all community members / applicants provide the same response. Based on the results of interviews with reading park companion and direct observations, there are several types of community responses including:

a. Category 1 (Applicants enter the reading park, read and borrow books)

Applicants for services in this category can be considered as applicants who have a very good awareness and penchant for reading. While inside the reading park, these applicants will tour the existing bookshelves to see a collection of books. When the person in question has found an interesting book, it will immediately sit quietly and do reading activities. There are times when the applicant also goes directly to the desired shelf in accordance with the title on each shelf. Applicants in this category also do not hesitate to ask the park companion to read about the book they want to read. In conducting reading activities, the applicant is more calm and look focused. If the book that is read has not been completed, then the person concerned will borrow the book to take home. The number of applicants for services in this category 1 is 10% or 1 person out of 10 service applicants every day. Based on observations and interview with companions in reading park, the following are the characteristics of the category 1 service applicant activities while in the reading park to wait for services:

- First go around to the bookshelves, and sometimes go back to the previous bookshelf to pick up the book you want to read, or go to rack of books that you want based on the reading topic which write in rack
- Do not hesitate to ask the companion about the availability or existence of a book
- Do reading activities calmly and focus (usually it done while sitting)
  Borrow books if you have not read them

Some applicants, there are those who provide input to assistants for the type of procurement of the next book.

b. Category 2 (Applicants enter the park read and do reading activities)

The applicants for services in this category can be considered as those who already have a good awareness and penchant for reading. Applicants in this category will enter the reading garden and usually tour to see the collection of books on all the shelves. When finding a book that is considered interesting, it will be read at a glance while standing. Usually it only read in passing and not complete. That is how the applicant is waiting for the village administration services to complete. If administration services require a long waiting time, this applicant will usually sit while carrying a book. However, the person concerned is no longer focused and calm in carrying out reading activities. Usually it interspersed with other activities such as using cellphones. Applicants in this category seldom ask the companion about the availability of the desired reading book. The number of applicants for services in this category 2 is 40% or 4 people out of 10 service applicants every day. Based on observations and interviews with the reading park companion, the following are the characteristics of the category 2 service applicant's activities while in the reading park to wait for services :

- First go around to see the books on the shelf
- Read at a glance the books on the shelf (usually done while standing).
- If village administration services require a considerable amount of time, they will usually do reading activities while sitting, but there are other activities carried out such as using a mobile phone.
- Do not ask the companion about the availability or existence of a book
- Immediately put the books that are read if the required village administration services are completed

c. Category 3 (Applicants do not enter the reading park, but do reading activities)

The applicants for services in this category can be considered as those who have a good awareness and fondness for reading with special characteristics. When the village reading park companion invited to enter the reading park, the applicant for this service was not willing to enter. However, when the park companion reads several books that are considered attractive to service applicants, they read the book. This interesting book was chosen by the reading park companion based on several considerations, such as the profession and the fondness of the service applicant. For example, when the park companion reads to know or ask, it is known that the applicant for this service is a farmer, so the book prepared is agricultural books. Likewise, if the service applicant is a young man who likes to modify the motorbike, the books will be brought in related to his hobbies. They prefer to read outside the reading park, which is in the hall in the middle of the village office building, which has a large enough size, and without partition walls. They assume that the outdoor waiting room is more suitable and comfortable than in the room. The number of applicants for services in this category 3 is around 20% or 2 out of 10 people requesting services every day. Based on observations and interviews with the

reading park companion, here are the characteristics of the category 3 service applicant activities:

- Read at a glance the books prepared by the reading park companion. However, there are times when they also read certain books until the awaited village administrative service is completed
- The waiting room for services is more comfortable in a hall / outdoor area that is open than being in a room.

d. Category 4 (Applicants enter the reading park but do not carry out reading activities)

The applicants for services in this category can be considered as those who lack awareness and interest in reading. The number of applicants for services in this category 4 is 10-15% or 1-2 people out of 10 service applicants every day. When requesting administrative services in the village, the applicant is willing to enter and wait in the reading room, but does not carry out activities to read the reading books available in the safe reading. If you carry a cellphone, they usually use the cellphone. Based on the observations, the reading park companion has tried to invite them to read, but it still does not interest them. During the interview, the applicant said that it was not used to reading books and conveying that they would read later. In this category, the existence of books in reading parks and other supporting facilities that are quite complete cannot make applicants of this category interested in reading. This low reading interest is another thing that must pay attention to the management of the reading park to make a way that is more interesting for the community to read. They basically want to be in the reading park as a means of reading, only if there is something that is interesting for him to direct him to read. Based on observations and interviews with the reading park companion, the following are the characteristics of the category 4 service applicant activities while in the reading garden to wait for services:

- Enter the reading park, but don't read the books available
- The activity carried out is to keep silent or use a cellphone that is carried or talked with other service applicants who are waiting
- The greetings from reading garden companions cannot attract reading interest
- Completeness of reading park facilities cannot attract reading interest

e. Category 5 (Applicants do not want to enter the reading park and do not want to read)

The applicants for services in this category can be considered as applicants who have no interest in reading. The number of applicants for services in this category 5 is 10% or 1 person out of 10 service applicants every day. Although they have been welcomed to wait in the reading park, this applicant is not willing to enter the reading garden. In fact, when the village facilitator brought a number of books that were considered attractive to these applicants, the applicant still did not read them.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of Reading Parks as Village Service Waiting Rooms

In an effort to use the reading park as a waiting room for Pakusari Village office services, there are several supporting factors and inhibiting factors. Supporting factors include the following:

a. Available reading books variation

The books available in the park read quite varied both in terms of the book title and the main segment of the users of the book. The main segments of the book available cover the entire age of the community, ranging from children to adults. Topics of books which are entertainment books, practical knowledge books, hobby books and others are also available in quite a number of titles.

b. There are computer and internet facilities

The rapid development of information brings changes in sources of information. If previously the community is accustomed to getting information through the source / print media, but now there has been a shift. Online information media that utilizes internet use is more often accessed by the public. This is because with the internet, we can get information anywhere, anytime and unlimited. This condition has also been addressed by the reading park in Pakusari Village by providing computers connected to the internet network. In fact, the printer has also been prepared if visitors want to bring home the results of the information obtained. Reading park visitors can take advantage of this facility free of charge. In fact, for visitors who are not yet skilled or unable to operate the internet, the reading park companion will guide or find the information needed.

c. Special support facilities available for children

In some cases, applicants for village administration services come to the reading garden together with their children. To facilitate this, there are also a number of supporting facilities for children such as crayons or color pens, puzzles, even traditional congklak toys, to facilitate this.

Meanwhile, some of the inhibiting factors for the use of reading parks as waiting rooms for Pakusari Village office services are as follows:

a. The reading park is in a room that is not adjacent to the village administration service room. The Pakusari Village Office has a "U" building facing east. In this building there are spaces that are used to support all activities in managing the village administration. In the center of this building, there is an open hall (without walls) that can be used for various purposes that can accommodate up to 100-150 people. At present, the reading garden occupies 2 rooms facing east, while the service room is on the other side facing north. The location of 2 spaces that are not adjacent or in the same direction, but which have an integrated function is still an obstacle for the service applicants and the reading park to guide the service applicants.

b. There is no flexible flow to integrate the reading park as a waiting room service. Integration of both of these services require a clear path so as to facilitate cooperation scheme for officials as well as the service requester. Flow describes in detail the stages of the administrative services of the village and the park service read. This groove at once leads to how the reading park has a strategic location with room service. Thus, the context of the workflow in that it has two meanings that describe the stages of service delivery

and continuity between the administrative services and the service reading park. In the Pakusari village, two services are still not look aligned. When the applicant service comes, will be heading in the service space located on the south side. After that, they will go to the park reading on the west side. After the village administration services, the applicant will return to the room service. This condition is less strategic and efficient both for the applicant as well as service personnel services.

c. The reading park that just being in the room gives less flexibility for users to read. As the service user response in category 3, the applicant is not willing to read indoors reading garden, but prefer to read in the open hall. Reading in the room was considered too rigid and did not give freedom

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion that has been described above, some of the conclusions in this research are as follows:

a. Reading parks is used as a waiting room at the Pakusari Village services is one of the innovations in the field of services that aim to provide added value to the quality of service and simultaneously develop and increase public interest as an important asset in the development process.
b. There are 5 categories of response and attitude on the existence of the park service users read as a waiting room. This category describes the activities of users of the service while in the reading park that indicates the level of indulgence or interest to read it, ranging from users who have an interest to read very good until have no interest in reading.
c. There are 3 supporting factors in the effort to use the reading park as a waiting room in Pakusari Village office services, namely variations in reading books, computer and internet facilities, and the existence of special support facilities for children.
d. There are 3 inhibiting factors in the effort to use the reading park as a waiting room for Pakusari Village office services, namely the reading park space which is not adjacent to the service room, there is no flexible flow to integrate administrative services with reading park services, and reading parks that are only provided the room does not provide flexibility in reading.

Based on these conclusions, there are several suggestions that can be used as considerations in an effort to improve the quality of the reading park as a waiting room for Pakusari Village office services, including:

a. Reading parks should provide a place to read which are outdoors. This is in order to provide flexibility for service users to choose according to their reading.
b. The location of the village administration services space and parks should read side by side for easy service requester and service personnel.
c. There is a clear flow of services that integrates stages of the administrative services of the village with reading park. This includes also serve applicants for services outside the room reading a book in the reading park.

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Strengthening Collaborative Government In The Open Government Era Based On The Utilization Of E-Government In Jambi Province

STRENGTHENING COLLABORATIVE GOVERNMENT IN THE OPEN GOVERNMENT ERA BASED ON THE UTILIZATION OF E-GOVERNMENT IN JAMBI PROVINCE

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Abstract

The enactment of Law No. 14/2008 concerning Public Information Openness and Law No. 25/2009 on Public Services is the legal basis for the existence of Open Government Indonesia (OGI), which should be applied by all government hierarchies in Indonesia. In the OGI action plan there are four main things; increasing public participation, improving governance through bureaucratic reform, strengthening public services, strengthening public information disclosure and data governance. The implementation of the Open Government administration should be supported by the use of e-government, in Jambi Province, this has not fully gone according to expectations even though it has long been a discourse. Public services are made easy and cheap with the presence of applications such as e-Planning and e-Budgeting which are products of e-government, gradually implemented by the Government of Jambi Province. Basically the challenges in implementing e-government are at the policy level, financial support and infrastructure. On the other hand, the system and the range of authorities that have not been integrated are still difficult obstacles to be parsed. This article examines more deeply the strengthening of government collaboration in the utilization of e-government applications by referring to the development of governance with the Open Government concept and this is a consequence arising from the granting of regional autonomy, it is necessary to adjust institutional arrangements and patterns of relations between government institutions and communities .

Keywords: ***Government Collaboration, Service Innovation, Open Government, e-government, Data Governance.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Open Government Design or internationally known as Open government, this concept became popular after the Memorandum on Transparency and Open Government by the Barack Obama Administration in the United States in 2009, and was followed by the launch of data.gov.uk by the British government in 2010. Then this concept of openness triggered a movement that followed globally, the emergence of a government data portal that continued to spread, created by the government and multilateral independent teams in collaboration with the government working to develop open government data in a country[1]. Wirtz and Birkmeyer (2015: 12) define open government as a multilateral, political and social process, which includes particular transparent, collaborative and participatory action by government and administration. (Obama, 2009). In Indonesia, the open government movement has been responded by the Indonesian government through Open Government Indonesia (OGI) which has been rolling since 2011 both in the central government and regional government. The OGI movement was born from a similar movement called the Open Government Partnership. OGP is a multilateral initiative that aims to guarantee the government's concrete commitment to increase transparency, empower people, fight corruption, and use new technology to strengthen the government. OGP was officially established on September 20, 2011 by eight countries, namely Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, South Africa, Britain and the United States. The founding countries declared the Open Government Partnership (OGP) movement and approved and announced action plans carried out by each country. Currently OGP membership is sixty-four countries, including hundreds of community organizations in it. Even Indonesia as one of the OGP Co-Chairs for the period October 2013 - September 2014. The vision of OGP is to create more governments that are more transparent, responsible and responsive to society on an ongoing basis, with the main goal being to improve the quality of government and the quality of public services received by the community . This requires an effort to change norms and culture so that it can ensure collaboration between the government and civil society[2].

In general, Open Government Indonesia (OGI) allows a communication channel that is not only two-way between the government and the community but also interactive and even real-time (real-time computing can be directly observed and responded to). Various channels (communication channels) as a manifestation of more open government can be observed in social networks and integrated public service portals for the community, although not yet can be enjoyed by all levels of Indonesian society, the presence of OGI as an effort to see the impact of government policy with the issuance of Law No. 12 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness which has been effective since 2010.

Open Government is a movement to produce more participatory and more innovative management including at the level of regional government, this is based on Law No. 37/2008 concerning the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 25/2009 on Public Services, Permendagri 35/2010 concerning Management Guidelines Information in the Ministry of Home

[1] Wirtz, B. W., Weyerer, J. C., & Rosch, M. (2017). Citizen and open government: An empirical analysis of antecedents of open government data. *International Journal of Public Administration, 00*(0), 1-14. doi:10.1080/01900692.2016.1263659

[2] Laporan Akhir Reviu Implementasi *Open Government Indonesia* (2011-2014), Direktorat Politik dan Komunikasi Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / BAPPENAS, 2015.

Affairs and Regional Government, as well as Government Regulations or PP 61/2010 concerning Implementation of Law 14/2008.

The Open Government harmony is supported by the implementation of electronic-based governance, or what is commonly called e-government, before the presence of the OGI movement, the innovation of governance in Indonesia was preceded by the development of e-government which had been initiated since 2003. for an integrated system, the development of e-government in Indonesia is also supported by the Instruction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3/2003 concerning National e-government Development Policy and Strategy. In this regard, this is in line with the spirit of bureaucratic reform in Indonesia, e-government increasingly plays a role in improving the quality of public services and helping the process of delivering information more effectively to the public. It needs to be realized and understood that according to the mandate of the Constitution or UUD 1945 Article 18 Paragraph (2) and Article 34 paragraph (3), improving public services must get the main attention from the government, because public services are social rights or fundamental rights[3].

The author looks at how the implementation of e-government and Open Government at the regional government level, analyzes the conditions of public service provision and collaboration between government institutions, the Jambi Provincial Government along with the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD) of Jambi Province have ratified Jambi Province Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2014 regarding the Public Information Service for the Implementation of Regional Government on 11 March 2014 by looking at the goals and objectives of the Regional Regulation to realize good local government implementation, through openness, participation, effective and efficient, accountable and accountable and encourage and increase community participation in policy making public and good management of public bodies in the framework of open government.,However, in 2015 Jambi Province was still at a fairly low level of openness, which was ranked 28th out of 34 provinces in Indonesia, compared to several provinces such as DKI Jakarta, West Java, North Sumatra, and Riau. from this data Jambi Province is still lagging quite significantly, the comparison can be seen from the table below:

Table 1. Comparison of Rating Crosses Elements of Openness in the Indonesian Provincial Government in 2015[4]

No	Province	Local Government Performance Evaluation	Compliance with Public Services	Performance Accountability	Total
1.	North Sumatra Province	2,6885	75,54	58,00	136,2285
2.	West Java Province	0,1760	52,72	70,06	122,9560
3.	Jakarta Province	3,0560	61,20	58,57	122,8260
4.	Riau Province	N/A	57,05	54,73	111,7800
5.	Jambi Province	2,6228	28,12	52,87	83,6267

[3] Elysia V., dkk., (2017) *Implementasi E-Government untuk Mendorong Pelayanan Publik yang Terintegrasi Di Indonesia* . Optimalisasi Peran Sains dan Teknologi untuk Mewujudkan Smart City.
[4] Laporan Kegiatan Koordinasi Pelaksanaan Rencana Aksi Keterbukaan Pemerintah (*Open Government Indonesia* 2016-2017)

The Jambi Provincial Government is one of the regional governments that has also utilized information technology in the administration of government, but its implementation has experienced various challenges that have caused delays, this can be seen from the fact that the Jambi Provincial Government is trying more seriously in integrating e-government in the planning and budgeting system starting in 2018. The development of the use of e-government in Jambi Province It can be seen from the follow up of the implementation of government planning and budgeting with the use of e-government based on e-Planning and e-Budgeting, this action is a recommendation from the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to all provincial governments in Indonesia As stated in the regional action plan for using the e-planning and e-budgeting system, the Jambi Provincial Government cooperates with the Government of North Sumatra Province in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), in the form of a 4-day Training of Trainers for application management operators in Jambi Provincial Government.

The issue of the slow response of the Jambi provincial government in developing e-government, indicated the existence of several underlying problems, such as the low commitment given by public officials, the inconsistency in the application of regulations that regulate the integration of authority between government agencies in providing services, so that collaboration towards innovation is not directed, hampered and stagnant, lacking commitment to financial availability, low quality of human resources who have expertise in the field of IT development, and work culture is still not supported.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Open Government (OG).

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines *Open Government* as "transparency of government actions, access to services and information from the government, and government responsiveness to new ideas, requests, and needs." *Open Government* policies are a means of achieving improving the quality of democracy in a country to improve the fulfillment of people's needs through an open policy management. This policy produces a variety of benefits for the business world and citizens, including for governments that implement it the policy. Key examples of the above policies include:

1. Ensuring better policy outcomes
2. Improve policy efficiency and effectiveness
3. Improve compliance with policies and regulations
4. Encouraging inclusive socio-economic development
5. Foster innovation

The Organization for Economic Co-Operations and Development (OECD) presents a concept that contains a broader understanding, namely by using the term *open government* . The concept of government openness according to the OECD is not just to be transparent, but also includes aspects of accessibility and responsiveness within relations between the government and the citizens it serves. Transparency in the sense that every government action can be observed by the public; accessible in the sense that each government action can be known by everyone, at any time, and everywhere; and responsive to new public ideas and needs (OECD, 2015). Thus, the open government here is interpreted as the administration of government carried out transparently and involving citizens and stakeholders since decision making, implementation up to evaluation.

O*pen government* according to Global Integrity (Turner, 2015) includes three things, namely information transparency, public involvement and accountability. Through transparency, the public understands how the government works. With public involvement, the public can influence the way their government works by being involved in government policy processes and service delivery programs.Accountability means that the public can ask the government to account for the performance of its policies and services. These three elements explain that open government initiatives, programs and interventions are often referred to as " *Open Government* ". The most important thing here, is that none of the initiatives or interventions of open government can stand alone. If it is combined with one another, it will truly look at the potential of open government in its most powerful and holistic form.

The concept of *e-Government* (e-Gov).

E-Government or *Electronic Government* is one form or model of a government system based on the power of digital technology, where all administrative work, service to the community, supervision and control of resources belonging to the organization concerned, finance, taxes, levies, employees and so on are controlled in one system . *E-Government* is a new development in order to improve public services based on the utilization of information and communication technology so that public services become more transparent, accountable, effective and efficient. In order to improve the quality of government services, it is necessary to integrate agency business processes into information systems that create efficiency and effectiveness in services. The implementation of *e-Government* in local governments is also one of the efforts to create transparency and improve public services to answer the needs of bureaucracy and administration in local governments. Development of information systems can also improve decision-making related to regional development planning **.** The mechanism of the relationship is through the use of information technology which is collaboration or merging between computers and communication network systems. Budi Rianto et al (2012: 39) say there are at least four indicators the success of *E-Government* , namely:

1. Availability of data and information in the data center.
2. Availability of data and information for regional promotion needs.
3. Availability of *E-Government* applications supporting office work in public services.
4. Availability of application of public dialogue in order to improve communication between governments, between the government and the private sector and the community through *e-mail* , SMS or *teleconference* applications .

The strategy in the innovation of public service provision, according to Denis Anderson, et al. (2015: 14-15) is the government's efforts to be able to provide public services in a way that is fair, effective, inclusive-centered on citizens, and the public sector that has the capacity to provide services, needs to be strengthened at the central and regional levels. This means efforts are needed to strengthen the four main dimensions between the public sectors, namely; public institutions especially at the regional level to provide services; leadership capacity and human resources needed to provide services in a transparent, fair, efficient and accountable manner; processes and mechanisms that support citizen participation in the design and delivery of services; and organizational culture so that it can create space for continuous improvement and innovation in service delivery to the community. \

Denis Anderson, et al. (2015: 14-15) propose five main strategies in providing public services:

1. *Innovative transformation of leadership and public public officials'capacities*
2. *Institutional and organizational innovation.*
3. *Process innovation, including innovative channels and mechanisms for partnership building and citizen engagement* .
4. *Organizational culture to promote knowledge sharing and management for innovation, transparency and accountability.*
5. *Leveraging the potential of ICTs: new opportunities for innovation* .

The five strategies above are interrelated and interdependent, therefore, this strategy must be used holistically. In other words, this strategy is important to be discussed and studied in an integrated manner in strengthening institutional frameworks, processes and mechanisms to provide services fairly and effectively, developing human resource capacity for equitable service delivery and the development and use of technology.

III. METHOD

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach emphasizing the analysis of *quality*. The data collected is not in the form of quantification of numbers, passing the data obtained comes from in-depth interviews, researcher field notes, personal documents, and other official documents obtained through *field research* . So that the main target of this research is to describe the empirical relationship behind phenomena by obtaining a deep, thorough, detailed and complete meaning. Therefore the use of a qualitative approach in this study is to match, compare, and look for the red thread between empirical reality and the prevailing theory using descriptive methods. Data was collected through library research and documentation, observation and in-depth interviews with a number of informants consisting of elements of local government and other non-governmental organizations such as the media and NGOs related to their respective main tasks and functions.

IV. DISCUSSION

Transformation of Innovation in Local Government Information Systems

Transformation of *e-government* innovation can be seen d ari overall number of Local Government comprising 548 provinces and districts / cities in Indonesia were recorded, 543 of which has recorded the official website using the domain go.id. of the total number of 483 websites accessible to the community, and the remaining 60 local governments cannot be accessed due to various problems.This means that from these data, there are around 88% of provincial and district/city government websites that have websites that can be accessed. More is explained in the table below :

Table 2. Distribution of the number and status of provincial and district government websites[5].

Status	Number of websites	Percentage
Accessible	483	88%
Not accessible	60	11%
Don't have a website	5	1%
Total	548	100%

From the data above, it can be seen that the development of *e-government* , which leads to a fairly good development nationally, transforms this innovation along with the development of *e-government*in Indonesia in the early stages starting with the issuance of Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2003, which mandates 4 models of stages of *e-government* implementation . Explained in the Presidential Instruction that e-government development is carried out through 4 levels: (1) preparation, (2) maturation, (3) consolidation, and (4) utilization. Condition of information channel *e-government* at the outset of its development in Indonesia, the quantitatively good conditions above are not relevant to the development of stages which are still largely in the first stage (preparation), only a small proportion have reached the second level (maturation), and no one has even those who reach the third level (stabilization) and / or fourth level (utilization).

Table 3. the latest status classification of developments in e-government in Indonesia by province in 2018[6]

No.	Province	Number of Regional Governments	Stages according to Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2003			
			Preparation	Maturation	Stabilization	Utilization
1	Jambi	12	2	8	2	-
2	West Java	28	2	17	9	-
3	DKI Jakarta	7	1	5	1	-
4	North Sumatra	43	2	23	7	-
5	Riau	13	1	5	7	-

From the looks that channel information of *the website* in the local government of Jambi seen from the use of *e-government* on the use of the *website* media the general majority is still at the maturation stage, categorized as a *website* that provides at least one media that presents the interaction of the government with site / public visitors and provides links to other institutions on the internal or external local government itself. The forms of interaction media in question include: providing e-mails, telephone numbers, input forms, *polls* , discussion forums, sms, and or chat. While only 2 Regional Governments have entered the consolidation stage, or are categorized for websites that provide at least one electronic service in the form of a website or

[5] Yunita N.P, Aprianto. R.D, Kondisi Terkini Perkembangan Pelaksanaan E-Government Di Indonesia : Analisis Website , disampaikan pada *Seminar Nasional Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi*, (Yogyakarta, 23-24 Maret 2018).
[6] *Ibid*

application for accessible public services. Websites or applications are not required to be integrated with one another, enough to enable the public as users to solve government affairs quickly and effectively. The initiative and involvement of local governments in implementing e-government in Indonesia certainly needs to be appreciated. But being aware of the fact that the mandate of e-government development has been around for the past 15 years, the e-government movement from one stage to another can be considered very slow. This delay is certainly motivated by a variety of contextual reasons: infrastructure, costs, the role of the government, involvement of related parties, etc., must be questioned. Implementation Transformation of *e-government* innovations in Indonesia still faces a number of serious challenges, namely lack of commitment to budget availability, low quality of human resources, low penetration of ICTs, lack of regulatory support, and work culture that is still not supported. Research by Hwang and Syamsuddin shows that the main obstacles to developing e-government are technical difficulties, the existence of digital divide (digital divide) and the lack of willingness to use e-government from the community and the government itself. [7]

Leadership and Capacity of Human Resources in e-government-based Government Innovation Reform.

Commitment from the regional head as a leading actor is a major factor in government collaboration in the transformation of innovation in the Jambi Provincial Government, e-government-based websites and government applications are a means of supporting transparency, accountability and public information transparency, in order to succeed in implementing e-government. commitment from the leadership or in this case the head of the region concerned so that the implementation of e-government does not only follow the trend alone, but must be proven by the presence of the government and felt by the public.

The application of electronic systems and website in this case must really provide significant benefits to the community relating to public information. In relation to the commitment to transparency and openness of public information, the Regional Head or leader must create a government based on the principle of good coporate governance which contains good transparency, accountability and management. All information relating to government performance will be posted via the media website. The commitment of a regional head in realizing transparency and openness of public information in his government is a step to improve the image of the bureaucracy so far that seems rigid and closed. This kind of commitment must be addressed more wisely and well transformed by the ranks of regional institutions so that government programs related to issues of transparency and public information disclosure can be implemented well.

One of the obstacles faced in implementing e-government is the ability of human resources to implement it because it involves how to change the mindset of employees. Therefore to improve the ability of employees to implement e-government in the Jambi Provincial Government through training in information technology. In training and improving human resources, it is necessary to change the view of information and communication technology, not just a tool for managing information, but rather it has cultural aspects.

[7] Hwang, J., Syamsuddin, I. (2008). Failure of e-government implementation : A case study of South Sulawesi. *In The Third International Conference on Covergence and Hybrid Information Technology, Busan.* IEEE Computer Society.

Technology not only requires mastery of hardware, but changes ourselves to interact with the public through information and communication technology.The findings of the research that have been carried out so far are to include employees in e-government development training in the context of technology transfer followed by employees appointed by the Jambi Province Communication and Information Agency, but this kind of training has not involved all regional government institutions (OPD) holistic, not patterned, and still in the preparation stage. Increasing the capacity of my source like this is crucial and it is very important to continue to provide adequate knowledge and skills for all e-government operators throughout the DPO, because the use of applications can be between or across institutions. The training method that needs to be done is to bring qualified and certified trainers, and through training classes that have been adjusted to the needs for current data disclosure, the trainees will be guided and guided step by step to understand, understand and do matters relating to all technologies that will be applied.

In addition the training provided to operators at OPD is carried out by hands-on practice for the training method that is carried out by bringing qualified trainers, and through training classes that have been set up in such a way, the trainees will be guided and guided step by step to understand, understand, and do things related to all technologies that will be applied. In addition, training provided to operators at OPD is done by direct practice (Hands-On) to configure and run existing technologies. The training provided is all application modules, infrastructure, and software used to build information systems in each OPD in accordance with the database requirements that will be used in the OPD. Training is basically to build the capacity and capability of employees so that the execution of tasks can be maximized. But the results of the training provided can be achieved if it is also supported by the ability of human resources to capture and understand what is given in the training. In the implementation of e-government in Jambi Province, judging from the application and the OPD website, it was shown that in general operators did not yet have adequate capacity to handle e-government in their respective OPDs. For this reason, operator training is very important to continue.

Collaborative Governance and Community Engagement in the Provision of Public Services.

Global Integrity (Turner, 2015) states that there are three important things in the realization of Open Government namely Collaboration that emphasizes the existence of information transparency, public involvement and accountability. Through transparency, the public understands how the government works. With public engagement, the public can influence the way their government works by being involved in government policy processes and service delivery programs. The author sees that collaboration design seen in the relationship of new forms of e-government use in Jambi Province is still at the Government-to- Government (G-to-G) stage, this can be seen through the completion of government tasks and affairs that connect one government to another, both between agencies, as well as relationships with vertical agencies, jambi Provincial Government has also just implemented the Government to Employees (G-to-E) stage. The G-to-E application type is intended internally for staff in government agencies, which is related to the employee payroll process, employee appraisal, has been done with the application.

The application of the Open Government principle requires the involvement of the public in accessing services, but this has not been reflected in the use of e-government in the Jambi Provincial Government / Government to Citizens (G-to-C) which should have provided government applications to build and implement various information technology portfolios to interact with the community. In fact, Jambi Province will begin operations in 2019, through the e-planning application system. This allows collaboration and integration of the use of e-government with the e-Planning application, namely an application for local government planning documents, such as RKPD, KUA PPAS, KUA / PPAS Amendment so that it can be resolved easily , quickly, precisely and in accordance with the directions contained in Permendagri No. 86 of 2016. With the existence of e-planning tools, BAPPEDA can maximize the system and the system is also able to present a very informative analysis for stakeholders including facilitating the public to be involved even from the planning process, accessible on the page http: //eplanning.jambiprov .go.id.[8]

The transformation of innovation can also be seen from the preparation of channels and mechanisms for public involvement in services, including the presence of facilities in the form of infrastructure, without the existence of supporting infrastructure, it is impossible for an electronic-based government to materialize. Availability of adequate information technology infrastructure is 50% of the key to the successful implementation of e-Government. In Jambi Province, to fulfill infrastructure, government / information and communication services, it is still very difficult to provide adequate infrastructure. This is due to the lack of a given budget. The budget provided by the government is more used to fulfill the activities carried out in the Information and Communication Agency, so the budget is not used to fulfill adequate infrastructure. In this case, it means that the allocation of funds has not focused on the supporting infrastructure requirements for implementing e-government. For that in the future, the government can help allocate sufficient and appropriate funds to provide e-government supporting infrastructure.

[8] Hasil Penelitian, 2018

V. CONCLUSSION

Innovation transformation in the provision of public services in local governments needs to emphasize reforming data governance and patterns of relations between agencies that have implications for strengthening collaboration among government agencies and public access to official government data which ultimately speeds up, simplifies and can reduce costs government service. Furthermore, local governments need to develop a regulatory framework as one of the government's strategies in improving the process of planning, implementing, evaluating and controlling development by ensuring the availability of government data that is accurate, up-to-date and integrated.

The results of the study show that there has not been a clear collaboration design coupled with the low level of understanding among service providers in government regarding mechanisms, methods, and innovation processes that aim to be able to involve the public freely, either as recipients or sources of services. This is due to the lack of commitment from leaders at the elite level, and organizational culture that is still static, not dynamic. And the availability of budget and supporting infrastructure that is still minimal. Then more effective collaboration is needed by being encouraged by improving regulations, structuring and improving the quality of human resources, and commitment to the provision of budgets and supporting infrastructure for electronic-based services. So if all these elements can be fulfilled, the implementation of a government based on open public engagement with open government design can be realized in Jambi Province.

Strong good will and political will are needed to encourage local government leadership commitment in providing flexible budgets in fulfilling the infrastructure and superstructure services, the achievement of government designs that emphasize accountability, transparency, participation, and collaboration which are the main principles of the open government designation (open government) will be realized.

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The Challenges & Opportunities of E-verification and E-voting on Simultaneous Village Head Elections (Pilkades) in Pemalang Regency in 2018

THE CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES OF E-VERIFICATION AND E-VOTING ON SIMULTANEOUS VILLAGE HEAD ELECTIONS (PILKADES) IN PEMALANG REGENCY IN 2018

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Abstract

Pemalang Regency is one regent first trial national who establish e-verification and e-voting on Pilkades simultaneously and in 2018 in 172 villages. Method observation during the pilkades found that with e-ID card e-verification followed e-voting in practice is strongly influenced by use of technology local electronic based and networks. This study found several challenges influence the pilkades simultaneously in Pemalang Regency 2018 years, namely a lack of socialization and simulation government, unpreparedness the community, community limited infrastructure and support. The lack of socialization resulted in the process e-verification and e-voting in this when no pilkades with different pilkades that uses paper ballots, the difference the result is issued rapidly as pilkades after. Unpreparedness the community in Pilkades for 55 % of 50 over years old still stutter technology, thus the voters from outside to guide chambered sound. Unstable electricity to every village has to provide generator, and the effectiveness of the moment the networks operate generator power lines fell deeply affect the smoothness of Pilkades. Because there needs to be cooperation with the stakeholders: the local government, the voters, the committee/Pilkades officers, BPPT and PT. INTI as developing technology, and PLN. In terms of chances, the Pilkades simultaneously in Pemalang Regency in 2018 has found that accuracy and speed the Pilkades, the efficiency of the funds and the time, the integrity of the committee, elector of the privacy of the voting booth well maintained. It means operational the contraints to be covered by the integrity committee/officers and security system of keeping the votes voters behind the voting booth.

***Keywords*:** e-verificaton, e-voting, networks, integrity, and the security system.

1. Introduction

The election of village heads is regulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, where in Article 25 and 26 of Law Number 6 Year 2014 and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 112 of 2014 concerning Pilkades Article 33 Paragraph (2).

Residents who have the right to vote come to the polling station (TPS) during the Pilkades, enter the voting booth and make an election by casting one of the candidates (picture mark) in the ballot to then put it in the ballot box. Along with the development of science and technology innovation was born in democracy. The use of electronic-verification (e-verification) and electronic-voting (e-voting) penetrated the village democratic process, so voters no longer need to cast paper-based images in the electoral booth. E-verification is a method of identifying the use of suffrage using fingerprints and electronic ID cards as a single identity (NIK). The officer will check the KTP-el and match the voter NIK as verification. Darmawan et al. (2014: 2) interpreting e-voting as "the use of suffrage in the election by using electronic technology assistance". The emphasis on this method of voting must be followed by aspects of the use of suffrage. The use of electronic technology according to Kersting and Baldersheim (2004: 5) includes when registering, the election process, counting, including facilitating voters remotely through internet voting. Furthermore the paper Centikaya & Centikaya (2007) reveals that "e-voting refers to the use of computers or computerises voting equipment to cast ballots in election". This means that e-voting refers to computerization of equipment in elections. Thus it can be said that e-verification and e-voting in the discussion of this paper will refer to Kersting and Baldersheim (2004) and Centikaya & Centikaya, namely the method of voting with the help of electronic technology devices for registration and selection process based on single identity.

The adoption of e-pilkades technological innovations (e-voting and e-verification) in Indonesia has been implemented in 981 village head elections in 18 districts, 11 provinces (Source: Community Empowerment and Village Government Service (Dispermasdes) of Pemalang District; October 24, 2018). The following are data on the use of e-Pilkades technology innovation as follows.

Table 1. Data on Regency and Number of Villages that Have Implemented e-Pilkades

No.	Year	Regency	∑ Villages
1.	2013	Focus: e-voting	**11**
		Boyolali	7
		Jembrana	2
		Musi Rawas	2
2.	2014	Focus: e-voting	**95**
		Musi Rawas	95
3.	2015	Focus: e-voting with technology transfer to PT. INTI, Boalemo (plus e-verification).	**300**
		Empat Lawang	101
		Bantaeng	9
		Bayuasin	160
		Boalemo	30
4.	2016	Focus: e-voting & e-verification	**117**
		Batang Hari	32
		Pemalang	11
		Musi Rawas	58
		Boyolali	16
5.	2017	Focus: Regional Head Election (Pilkada) Miniature	**161**
		Bogor	1
		Mempawah	20
		Agam	28
		Boyolali	5
		Bantaeng	25
		Banyuasin	48
		Boalemo	17
		Indragiri Hulu	1
		Musi Rawas	16
6.	2018	Focus: Strengthening Election Disputes with Technology	**297**
		Sidoarjo	14
		Sarolangun	39
		Pemalang	172
		Batanghari	15
		Luwu Utara	3
		Mempawah	10
		Bogor	1
		Ogan Komering Ulu Timur	40
		Pasaman Barat	3
∑ Villages			**981**

(Source: Community Empowerment and Village Government Service (Dispermasdes) of Pemalang Regency; October 24, 2018).

The table shows the use of KTP-el as a basis for E-voting and E-verification has also been developed. Pemalang District is very attractive because in 2018 it was one of the districts in Indonesia that implemented simultaneous e-voting and e-verification in 172 of 211 villages (82%) administering Pilkades.

Implementation of e-verification & e-Voting in simultaneous Pilkades in Pemalang Regency in 2018 is a challenge as well as an opportunity for Pemalang District in applying innovation technology for democracy. Through observation in the field during the Pilkades period, interviews and documentation; and using the framework of the IDEA (Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance) e-voting system which categorizes e-voting (include e-verification) in four types, namely (International IDEA, 2011:44): (1) Direct recording electronic or DRE, (2) Optical Mark Recognition System (OMR), (3) Electronic Ballot Printer or EBP), and (4) Selection system through internet or internet voting, so conclusions can be drawn at the end of the paper. Thus this paper is

expected to provide input for policy makers in implementing e-democracy if it will be applied in other villages or broader levels (districts/cities or provinces) as well as finding solutions to close the weaknesses of e-democracy.

2.1. E-Verification & E-Voting Challenges In Simultaneous Pilkades

Based on the Pemalang District Head Decree Number 141.1/386/2018 concerning the Implementation of Voting in the Simultaneous Village Head Election in Pemalang District Year 2018; Pilkades is carried out in stages as many as ten (10) waves, namely as follows.

Table 2. Implementation Date of Pilkades and Village Implementing

No.	Waves to & Date	Sub District (Kecamatan)	∑ Villages that Implement Pilkades
1	I - September 2, 2018	Taman	16
		Petarukan	2
		∑ Villages	**18**
2	II - September 9, 2018	Watukumpul	11
		Belik	6
		Bodeh	1
		∑ Villages	**18**
3	III – September 16, 2018	Bantar Bolang	9
		Randu Dongkal	7
		∑ Villages	**16**
4	IV -September 23, 2018	Pemalang	12
		Bantar Bolang	1
		Randu Dongkal	1
		∑ Villages	**14**
5	V - September 30, 2018	Bodeh	12
		Ampel Gading	6
		∑ Villages	**18**
6	VI - Oktober 7, 2018	Belik	1
		Pulosari	8
		Moga	9
		∑ Villages	**18**
7	VII - Oktober 14, 2018	Petarukan	14
		Ulujami	1
		Comal	1
		Ampel Gading	2
		∑ Villages	**18**
8	VIII- Oktober 21, 2018	Ulujami	14
		Comal	4
		∑ Villages	**18**
9	IX - Oktober 28, 2018	Comal	11
		Bodeh	2
		Ampel Gading	5
		∑ Villages	**18**
10	X - November 4, 2018	Randu Dongkal	8
		Warungpring	5
		Belik	2
		Moga	1
		∑ Villages	**16**
In total the Village of Pilkades Pemalang Regency in 2018			**172**

There is a set of devices used in e-verification and e-voting consisting of five tools, namely: (1) a special computer is used to display the Permanent Voters List (DPT). The inputted DPT is data that is verified and originates from the Pilkades committee; (2) KTP Reader is a KTP-el reader. Its function is to read population data of citizens who want to fulfill their voting rights; (3) Access openers in the form of plastic cards (smart cards) such as ATMs containing digital data. There is a password for voters to enter the e-

voting system; (4) Computer generators equipped with touch screen computer monitors with candidates in the voting booth. There is also a feature to repeat if the choice is to be replaced or abstention; (5) Thermal printers, namely a choice of paper printer. Without voter identity, this receipt paper is included in the Audit Box to be collected, stored and guaranteed confidentiality. This Audit Box is only opened if a dispute occurs.



Figure 1. Voter e-verification and e-voting
Source: https://ptik.bppt.go.id/berita-ptik/73-e-pilkades-sarolangun-30-juli-2018.

The e-verification stage is matching the fingerprint of voters with single identity in a program that has been inputted by the DPT by the Pilkades Committee. The KTP-el that is affixed and fingerprinted, the voters, then the NIK can be known and its existence can be quickly tracked in the DPT. The main key is in fingerprints and KTP-el, so that at this stage it went smoothly, except in Sitemu Village running smoothly. This is due to lack of skilled officers in the field so that by informant X it is said that there is no verification of voters. In addition, the obstacles faced by officers in e-verification are: if the KTP-el brought by the voter is not read by the card reader. If the KTP-el is damaged, then verify with the NIK entry manually and the corresponding KTP data appears to identify the electronic DPT. Dissemination of the implementation of the Village Headquarters was carried out by Dinpermasdes Pemalang Regency to Local Government Organizations (OPD), leaders, village officials, sub-district and village level committees, Main Technical Staff (TTU)/ Field Technical Staff (TTL) and to the community.

OPD supervises with TTU/TTL to the community, culminating at Day-1 (rehearsal/ simulation). But in fact when the rehearsal was attended by only about 50% of the voters, it was not on time and the attitudinal attitude accompanied by shame made the simulation of rehearsal less optimal. It is best for the committee to identify and prioritize people who are clueless and those above 50 years of age as the first priority that must be present at the rehearsal. Therefore, in the future socialization with stakeholders needs to be built well and continuously, so that an attitude of embarrassment to ask questions and fear of trying at the time of simulation can be reduced so that the time needed for Pilkades can be faster. A set of devices can facilitate around 300 voters; so that if the number of voters is large then several sets of devices must be provided. The government also provides a set of backup devices for each village that implements Pilkades with the aim that if there is one that does not function, it can immediately be handled. Considering the

electricity network is not stable, then for preparation and anticipation if the electricity goes out, generator sets should be available in each village. The case that occurred in Pemalang, the power grid died during the pilkades, demanding that the generator set be turned on. However, because there were no previous trials, the generator could not be turned on so that residents and officers had to wait for the electricity to start until 8:00 p.m. Regarding the electricity constraints, in fact Dinpermasdes (Community Empowerment Service and Village Government) has held a coordination meeting with agencies or related agencies, including the National Electric Company to prevent power outages when the pilkades take place. So PLN also already knows the information on the implementation of the pilkades. Thus, the non-technical constraints in the implementation of pilkades are a challenge.

For some voters over the age of 50 and stuttering technology, it is an obstacle when the concerned person enters the voting booth. Need help from outside the voting booth to guide until the ballot paper is printed. Informer Y.A. one of the witnesses from Sokawangi Village revealed that this situation was often used by the Committee which was not neutral to direct voters, so that it was not in accordance with overflowing principles. Therefore, the neutrality of the Pilkades Committee needs to be taken into account, and there are still village officials who are involved or become the success team of the Pilkada even though they are secretly. Because the neutrality factor of the Pilkades Committee, village officials, and the government must be the main concern and need to be given strict sanctions. The absence of strict sanctions makes the public less appreciative of the applicable legal norms in the implementation of Pilkades.

After the e-voting is closed, the results of electronic voting can be obtained. The results of this quick recapitulation calculation or e-recapitulation. After the results of the vote count calculation of the polling station are printed, and the C1 plano form is affixed with electronic signatures KPPS; then these legally valid electronic documents can be sent directly from the polling station to the data center and recapitulated automatically and tiered starting from the village, sub-district, district. Thus, during the selection process, the BPPT e-voting system is not connected to the internet network or other computer networks so that it does not allow hackers to enter the system and change the sound data. However, an audit of a tool or software is required before implementation. First: however, pragmatism can also be an obstacle to e-voting through internal or external hacking. Second, it is possible to leak data about individual choices. Therefore, ethics need to be upheld by all interested parties, especially the audit so that the software is used as intended. Thus e-verification and e-voting will have an impact on e-counting and e-recapitulation from a faster time side. While in terms of data leakage, an audit of public institutions is needed before and after implementation in a transparent manner and involves citizen participation.

2.2. E-Verification & E-Voting Opportunities In Simultaneous Pilkades

Technological progress opens opportunities for efficiency; but also demands a better quality of democracy. E-democracy demands integrity in a comprehensive manner from stakeholders. In terms of government, it is required to continue to develop e-

democracy technology in a proven manner, and free from interests. Therefore, ethical factors become a major factor before this opportunity is implemented. If so far, a set of e-voting tools with only a maximum capacity of 300 people must continue to be improved. In terms of the human resources of the apparatus, the neutrality must also be maintained, as well as the committee involved must be neutral. Because the facts show that the committee's neutrality is difficult to enforce in the field. In terms of implementation, the government was also demanded for at least six months the implementation of the local election began to carry out socialization of the tools to voters. This is important for citizens to familiarize the use of e-democracy tools so that they can reduce the role of officers in guiding voters from outside the voting booths. As Noveck (Gibson, etc., 2004: 44) puts it: "It is not technology per which is either fostered or denigrates the connection between communications media and participatory democratic culture. Technology exists within a framework of values and ideals, both inherent to it and imposed by the external legal and institutional structures".

E-democracy technology also provides an opportunity for citizen political participation as consumer e-democracy not to choose existing choices or abstain. This means that technology can accommodate the desire of citizens to abstain. But what needs to be observed is between the choice and printed receipt paper must be appropriate. Because this is a factor of data accuracy. Audit box that is not opened at TPS, means that the software tool must be accurate. Therefore the audit of software tools must involve the participation of local residents, and demand citizen supervision of the software. Finally, stakeholders' ethical factors, neutrality of interests, modernity of e-democracy tools play an important role so that e-democracy can be implemented in a wider scope. What is clear is that there is a need for ongoing trials and evaluations to achieve a perfect e-democracy.

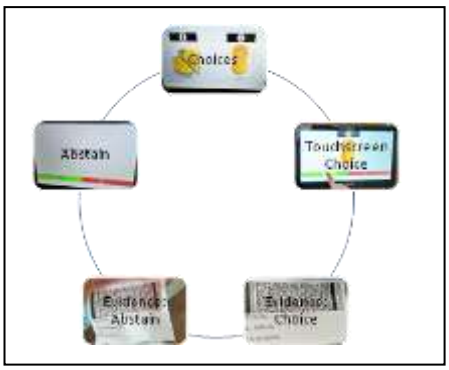


Figure 2: Examples of Selected Forms in Kandang Village, Comal Sub-District, Pemalang;14102019.

International IDEA (2011: 6) categorizes e-voting in 4 types, namely: (1) direct recording electronic (DRE), (2) Optical Mark Recognition System (OMR), (3) Electronic Ballot Printer or EBP), and (4) Selection system through the internet or internet voting. Referring to the International IDEA category, the pilkades in Pemalang Districat can be analyzed as follows. First, the Pilkades has used a voting machine with electronic direct

recording (DRE) accompanied by evidence in the form of receipt paper that is included in the audit box by voters. Computer technology used using touch screens.

Second, the OMR system is based on a scanning machine. The advantages of this data make it easier for the vote counting system because of the existence of a scanning machine. The disadvantage is that e-democracy is easily misused. Third, the sound printing machine (EBP) is the same as the DRE so as to produce sound proof print out. This facilitates automatic counting of sounds. Fourth, the voting system through internet voting. Voting in Pilkades in Pemalang is given through computers connected to the local server, even though the final report from the KPPS at the polling station already uses network technology for e-recapitulation reported in stages (village-district-district). The use of the internet is limited to recording data and reporting the results of recapitulation. In the future, internet voting needs to be developed with optimal supervision, so that the people who choose are confirmed to be the right people concerned. Things that are somewhat different from the facts in the field, regarding unreadable KTP-el data, it is necessary to add the fifth category to overcome the impasse of e-democracy. Fifth is a manual system for bridging voters using suffrage through key in to open the data through input officers. This fifth alternative must be sought at a minimum while reducing e-democracy fraud.

3. Conclusion

The challenges & opportunities of e-verification and e-voting on simultaneous village head elections (Pilkades) ini Pemalang Regency concerns technical and non-technical factors. Technical factors include socialization by the government that is not optimal because of: the limited skills of the committee using tools, the absence of residents in socialization, the culture of shame in asking and trying tools. Non-technical factors related to the readiness of tools, such as: limited generator set, KTP-el which is not readable by smart cards. In terms of opportunities, technical and non-technical improvements must be followed by the neutrality of stakeholders, democratic ethics upheld by stakeholders, tools or software that are accurate and continuously audited transparently and involve citizens, as well as the need for citizen supervision in implementing e-democracy as a form of participation citizen. The implementation of pilkades in Pemalang Regency conceptually gave birth to the 5th type of e-voting system from International IDEA which aims to bridge conventional technology with e-democracy.

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Birogog : The Critics Of General Interest Agent
In Indonesia

BIROGOG : THE CRITICS OF GENERAL INTEREST AGENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Seventy-three years Indonesia had been free from the shackles of colonialism after the second world war, but until now the goal of Indonesian people to advance general welfare hasn't been able to be carried out fairly by governance bureaucrats. Distortions of universal interest or general interest through the public services which should be the main orientation of the state often occur due to the behavior of bureaucrats in Indonesia who tend to act cooperatively only on particular interests like Marx's criticism of Hegel regarding the role of bureaucrats. In fact, universal interest is the main instrument to create the general welfare. The rampant of discriminatory treatment towards certain class communities just aggravate the pathology of bureaucracy in Indonesia. As a result, the bureaucrats as agent of universal interest now they can't afford to be fair and do their job as well as agent of general interest. It's causing that bureaucrats are more suitable to be called "*Birogog*" which means bad office leaders.

Keyword : Birogog, Interest, Agent

I. INTRODUCTION

Commonly, the agent of public interest is called as bureaucracy which means as an institution or organization which run government functions and responsibilities of state. The public interest agent is a link to connect relation between society and government. It is a government instrument which must require to independence within its implementation of governance (Hegel, mentioned in Martini, 2012:10). In the other word, the public interest agent refers to an engine room of state (Wright, ed., 1992). After the explanation of public agent interest has been discussed above, it concludes that the agent of public interest must be able to provide the excellent service to the society. Since, it would be able to run well the governance activities of Indonesia in easier and smoother way. For instance, if the public interest agent is able to serve the society in sector of health, then, it would increase the society trust to the services provided by the government. In return, it would increase the participation of society to the governance programs relating to health. Further, the society would focus on the track record of service process provided by the general interest agent.

The public interest service refers to a service delivery of society's interest which is associated to an organization, based on the basic principles and procedures that have been established before (Widodo Joko, 2001). The public service refers to a systematic process in certain hierarchy executed by individual or group which has authority from organization or institution. The excellent and democratic public service is a main key to build public trust on the government. The excellent service means an excellent delivery of service with customer satisfaction-oriented, in this context is society, based on the applicable values and norms, and is able to deliver the good service effectiveness in both time and material. According to Karmani (2011), the other skills which should be within an agent of public interest is sensitivity, responsiveness, and accountability. Basically, the sensitivity and responsiveness is a form of public responsibility and public service.

However, the expectation is not always smoothly realized and agreed with the fact; das-sollen is not always matched to das-sein. In fact, we can find a lot of abuses of authority which is executed by the agents of public interest in Indonesia. Therefore, the public interest is less maximal. There are cases like corruption, illegal extortion, and even high grading of public service on the process of governance implementation which often happen in Indonesia. A lot of authority abuses by many agents of public interest indirectly aim the public opinion to the certain classification regarding to the public interest agent. We can take an example from the classification of Birogog, which means a criticism that appears from the researcher's thought about the bad public interest which is provided by certain agents of public interest in Indonesia. As it is appropriated to the Marx's criticism to Hegel about a state, he stated that a state is a weapon which owned by men in power to facilitate them in the process of interest conflict and state that there was a mistake regarding to Hegel's assumption about an ideal state which is able to present universal interest, but evidently, only the particular interest which is accommodated by the state.

The researcher's criticism on the performance and behavior of public interest agents in Indonesia is also based on empirical findings on the practices which do not successfully achieve to the ideal expectation of public interest agent performance. This criticism is named as Birogog, it expects to be able to open up the reader's mind to how the public service

should be well-implemented by the agents, how the public service should be accepted by the society, and how the system which regulate the agents of public service influence to the performance of public service agent hierarchy. By this mind-openness, it would raise new innovations that could fix the capacity and quality of public interest in Indonesia. In this research process, the researchers do many documentation studies by studying to a number of literacy in order to collect supporting evidences which are beneficial to the entire discussion process of research. Besides the researchers exert method of study documentation, they exert empirical experiences of each researcher as the basis of research analysis.

The increase of human population in Indonesia automatically increases to the high demand of public service. It covers to the public service of health, education, transportation, and administration which is vitally related to the state existence. The government through this public interest agent is more demanded to be able to provide prosperity guarantee to the society through public service which is credited to the agents of public interest. The increase of society's demand to the role of state in every aspect of life aims to the new expectation of state as the governance authority, comprising to, the state as a provider, regulator, entrepreneur, or functions as umpire (Freidman, 1971:5).

Table 1. Projection of Population Growth of Indonesia

No	Year	Total Population
1.	2010	238.5 Million People
2.	2011	242 Million People
3.	2012	245.4 Million People
4.	2013	248.8 Million People
5.	2014	252.2 Million People
6.	2015	255.5 Million People
7.	2016	258.7 Million People
8.	2017	261.9 Million People
9.	2018	265 Million People
10.	2019	266.9 Million People

Source : databoks.katadata.co.id

Nevertheless, several authority abuses by some agents of public interest in Indonesia exactly points to the fact that the government of Indonesia do not able yet to pursue the new expectations of society. The authority abuses executed by some agents of public interest, like extortion and corruption are often happen in the process of Indonesia governance. For example, the corruption case of e-KTP, this case was deceived to the chairman of Indonesian Legislative Assembly (DPR-RI), Setya Novanto which impacts to the slow process of service in the sector of human population administration in Indonesia. Moreover, this case is regarded as a systematic danger to the public trust of society to the government of Indonesia. It is not only able to decreases the public trust to the government, but also to impact difficulties to the society to run activities which are attached to the requirement of identity card (KTP) as a requirement of certain file submissions. This case indicates that there is no doubt to the researchers to call Setya Novanto as Birogog. This term means to a bureaucrats

who are busy to enrich themselves and forget to the responsibilities as the agents of public interest.

It is not only about the case of Setya Novanto, there are still many cases related to the authority abuses by the agents of public interest which we can find in Indonesia. These cases hopefully could be a record for the public interest in Indonesia. Therefore, it is not peculiar that within the process of public interest in Indonesia, we can find many criticisms like Birogog addressing to the individuals in public interest who misapplied the authorities. On this discussion session, the researchers would try to present a description related to the criticisms by addressing the call of Birogog as a classification to the individuals of public interest agent who misapply the authorities, how this Birogog could initially exist, and how the existence of Birogog in the process of Indonesian governance.

II. BUREAUCRACY IN INDONESIA

The history of Indonesian bureaucracy has been existed since the royal period of Indonesia, which initially began with Kutai Kingdom in about the century of 400 M. In this system of empire government is leaded by a king or queen, which aims to smooth and regulate the administration interest of government. This task could not be settled by the king or queen by themselves, they needed to the role of bureaucrats as a provider of governmental administration which was required in order to support the empire government.

On the period of colonialism, Indonesia had been colonized by a number of countries which then affected to the rise of new governmental system which was adjusted to the colonial state, it developed the bureaucracy structuralism and raised to the new organizations as bureaucracy medium to execute the tasks in each sector of government. Even, after Indonesia had stated independence proclamation on August, 17, 1945, up to this time, the role of bureaucracy as an agent of public interest cannot be separated from the government structure in Indonesia. Generally, the developing country like Indonesia has an enough total of bureaucrats, but it has less optimal output. The total of State Civil Apparatus (Aparatur Sipil Negara/ASN) in the sector of public administration in Indonesia in 2018 was recorded approximately about 1.643.535 people (Berita Satu, October, 29, 2018). Therefore, the assessment on the criticism of bureaucrat performance as the agent o public interest cannot run ideally according to existing system, it is called as the term of "Birogog".

The culture of bureaucrat performance which raises and grows in Indonesia is able to influence the process of public interest service implementation. This culture growth cannot be separated from the character building of bureaucrat as the agent of public interest in order to run the principal tasks and functions. In the context of politics in Indonesia, it shows some distortion on the bureaucrat performance which actually should serve the best to the society, since the role of bureaucrat is as the agent of public interest in Indonesia. But, in fact, the culture of bureaucrat performance is often misapplied by certain personal or group interests in the form of corruption. The problematic issues in the bureaucrat organization not only relates to the corruption case. If it is seen from the behavior of Indonesian bureaucrats since a long time ago, the case of corruption by certain dishonest

bureaucrats is the most influential matter to the aspects of other bureaucrat agent performance, like the optimality of service which is provided to the society. If it is seen examined from the aspect of bureaucracy development history in Indonesia, the culture of bureaucracy in Indonesia is related to the initial paternalism culture. The culture of paternalism developed in the bureaucrat organization is divided into two important points: external relation among bureaucrats as the agents of public interest to the society and internal relation between positions of chairman and subordinates in an organization. The existence of paternalism culture in the bureaucracy in Indonesia affects to the rise of problematic issues which is influential to the bureaucrat performance, it is familiarly named as the term of Up to Your Pleasure (Asal Bapak Senang/ABS) which means to the condition where the subordinates run the tasks based on the accord and demand of leader without considering the impact of their obedience and applicable norms within the organization.

Currently, the culture of corruption in the bureaucracy structure of Indonesia still happens many times. Many years ago, exactly in 2017, Indonesia is astonished by the arrest of the chairman of Indonesian Legislative Assembly (DPR-RI), Setya Novanto. Setya Novanto is determined as the suspect of corruption case in the e-KTP project. e-KTP is an identity card of society which is loaded in a card which contains personal data like residence number, name, place/date of birth, gender, domicile address, religion, marriage status, occupation, citizenship, photo, and signature which is completed by the special security system. The existence of e-KTP aims to minimize the identity reduplication which tends to be misused to some criminalities. The total budget of this e-KTP project is 5,9 trillion rupiah. But, Setya Novanto and certain individuals cooperated to compose a scenario of budget abuse from the e-KTP project, with the detail of fund 2,662 trillion rupiah, which was directed to the certain group interest. In the facts of trial, it was discovered some evidences from 81 witnesses, 9 defendant experts and evidences, the prosecutor judged that Setya Novanto had misused the authority and position as the chairman of DPR in the matters of product and service supply (BBC, March, 29, 2018). Setya Novanto was an actor in the e-KTP project fund abuse. He became the main spotlight, since Setya Novanto was mandated a huge trusteeship from society as the chairman of DPR-RI which must be a representation to voice up aspiration and fight for the society's right, but, unhopefully, he disappointed all society by misusing the project of public interest for his personal enrichment.

The corruption case of e-KTP project which was executed by irresponsible individuals could affect to the systematic of public administration service in Indonesia. This case also impacts to the public service obstruction precisely in the sector of population administration for the society who attempts to arrange the identity administration. Moreover, the corruption of e-KTP project affects to the blank scarcity in all Civil Population and Registry Office (Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil/Disdukcapil) in Indonesia. The policy of e-KTP program has currently run along these six years, but it is unfortunately that within the process must be obstructed by the case of corruption from the irresponsible individuals. Commonly, all policies could be evaluated, if it has passed the process of policy implementation for 10 years. Then, it is said that the corruption case

by Setya Novanto becomes as a red record for the evaluation of e-KTP policy. This red record is based on the bureaucrat behavior and attitude in serving the e-KTP supply of society.

On a few of regions, it is found some cases of indolent and deceitful bureaucrats within the implementation of public interest service. Regarding to the blank scarcity of e-KTP, it impacts to the opportunity for certain bureaucrats to execute extortion to the society. The total blank is now limited in each office in Indonesia. The use of blank is specifically addressed to the beginners who want to register e-KTP and individuals who lose e-KTP. This opportunity is then benefitted by certain bureaucrats to appeal the society who want to settle e-KTP in hurry and fast without waiting for the months or even years due to the crisis of e-KTP blank. Some individuals then have to spend specific fund for this purpose. In the other word, it represents the extortion to pursue interest of both parties.

III. *BIROGOG*

a. What is *Birogog*?

It is a unique term which is emerged in the researchers' mind when they directly face a reality which figures how certain individuals from the agent of public interest started misuse the public service for the sake of personal and group interest. this unique term is emerged from the reality where there are so many reports about the bad public service in Indonesia. The term of "Birogog" is a term rises in the researchers' mind which figures the criticism on the performance of public interest agent (in this context, it directs to the governmental bureaucrats). This term also refers to an idiom from the word "bureaucrat" and is then altered into "birogog", if it is related to the bureaucrats with certain categories.

Secara Etymologically, the term "Birogog" is a compound from two syllables "bureau" (in Indonesia, it is known as biro) which means a desk or office and "agogos" which is from Greek and means a leader in bad connotation. Then, the term "Birogog" etymologically means as a chairman who has bad behavior. Terminologically, the term of "Birogog" means as an individual from certain public interest who has bad performance in the process of public service to the society. According to the researchers' experience about the public service, an agent of public service have to be able to run all tasks as a public server and it is his/her main responsibility to provide excellent service to all users of public interest. If the users are not served well, it impacts to the decrease of society trust as the users of service agent. It then obstructs the government to run functions of governance; it is in Dutch, called as the term of "bestuur" (Van HolenHoven dalam Saebani dan Haqiq, 2016 : 210).

b. Who is *Birogog*?

Public interest agents who have a low level of discipline, minimum capacity in the area that should be taken care of, selective logging services, illegal levies, corruption, and arrogant attitudes towards the community as indicated by less friendly services to government service users. The types of agents mentioned above are bureaucrats, who know that public interest agents deserve the title of Birogog. With such culture and capabilities, the impacts that occur will directly harm the people who are users of services provided by the government. In fact, excellent service must be able to be given by an agent of public

interest because it is their obligation that must be fulfilled and this is also because excellent service and not selective logging is a right that must be accepted by the community considering the government is a manifestation of universal interests (Hegel). But the author believes that actually behind the shortcomings that is owned by agents of public interest in Indonesia, it is not entirely an error that must be accounted by each individual agent of public interest. Accountability for the poor ability of public services in Indonesia has systematically happen from the recruitment process to service. So, naming Birogog is actually appropriate to be used on the bureaucratic system in Indonesia. The mention of Birogog for writers in addition to being a new term as a critique of the performance of agents of public interest, but also indicative with expressions of criticism of the performance of someone that is found a lot in Indonesia, such as fool (bobrok), dumb (dongo), etc.

Talking about the criticisms of the writer above is not only limited to a beautiful but empty argument for data, but a criticism based on empirical experiences that have been experienced directly by the author, as well as the study of documents carried out by the author. For example, in the administrative service to manage e-KTP experienced by the author, the manufacturing process takes months to produce a residence card after undergoing the registration process in the district where the author resides. The incident was difficult for the writer, because the author needed the e-KTP for the educational administration needs. Maybe in this case the reader thinks that the incident is a natural thing because it is difficult for the government to provide e-KTP stamps quickly and thoroughly throughout Indonesia. But there are events that may also have to be known by the reader, that when it already takes too long for the e-KTP to be issued the author tries to come directly to the Population and Civil Registration Office (Disdukcapil) of Tanggamus Regency, the author is offered to pay an additional amount of money so that the e-KTP printing process can immediately done. After made a transaction, a long process that takes months can be completed in just a few minutes. Even though the Minister of Home Affairs (Menteri Dalam Negeri) during the SBY administration, Gumawan Fauzi said that starting from January 1, 2014, the making of e-KTP, Family Card (Kartu Keluarga), birth certificate, and death certificate were free of charge. But the reality is different, to get e-KTP quickly you must have money! Aside from the experience that directly felt by the author, another fact says that it turns out that poor public services in Indonesia have also been recorded in the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) of the World Competitiveness Yearbook 2018, Indonesia is only able to be in the 43rd rank of 63 countries.

IV. *BIROGOG* IN PUBLIC SERVICE VIEWPOINT IN INDONESIA

The process of analyzing case studies in Indonesia related to the term *Birogog* as a new term introduced by the author, should be based on individual bureaucrats who have a bad quality and a bad track record while serving as agents of public interest in serving the public. Concern about the quality of bureaucrats in carrying out e-KTP services in Indonesia is rampant even until this day. For example, in 2018, there were disclosures of

cases of illegal levies in the process of making e-KTPs in South Sumatra by certain individuals at the local *Disdukcapil*. The process of illegal levies by individuals who can be said as *Birogog* is done outside the office. This aims to be unknown by the other employees. The *birogog* will personally deliver the e-KTP of the residents to the residents' houses. The scarcity of blanks due to corruption cases conducted by Setya Novanto, (Chairperson of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia) resulted in the emergence of mischievous ideas to do extortion to citizens who wanted a quick process of making e-KTP. On the other hand, e-KTP is the main instrument in the process of making complete other public administration documents. This is what encourages some citizens to cooperate with *Birogog*. Residents were forced to pay as much as Rp. 300,000 to get a fast e-KTP using blanks, which are limited to each *Disdukcapil* in Indonesia.

In 2017, e-KTP services in Pelampang Sub-District, Mampang Prapatan Subdistrict, South Jakarta were criticized by the local community. This is because in the process of making e-KTP, agents who are in charge of serving the community are considered acting too arrogant and seem unfriendly. Many employees find that they do not use polite language speech and tend to be indifferent when dealing with people who want to make e-KTP. The language and body gestures shown by employees change their moods. Cynical gazes and sullen expressions became daily food for people who wanted to administer public administration at the place. The attitude of employees in doing service to the community should be professional. Even though the employee is having a personal problem, the employee should still maintain a polite style and gesture.

In the process of recruiting the State Civil Apparatus (Aparatur Sipil Negara) there is one set of processes, that is interview. The interview process was conducted to determine the integrity and morality of the ASN candidates. However, the reality speaks that in the case study of the Pelampang Village e-KTP service, there was a moral difference, causing people who felt the service of making e-KTP in that area felt dissatisfied and disappointed. Therefore, the *Disdukcapil* employee recruitment process should be tightened so that there is no moral difference during the selection process with the reality when the employee has been accepted. Serious steps also need to be carried out by the authorities to reprove the morale of their employees. Good management in controlling the behavior patterns of employees by the Head of *Disdukcapil* is also very necessary so that the process of making e-KTP services does not disappoint the community. Therefore, it is necessary to anticipate and take action against *Birogog* as a public interest agent who has bad behavior in the process of serving the community. Management in these institutions also needs to be corrected and reviewed so that the same mistakes are not repeated again.

As a result of the behavior of *Birogog* that often carry out illegal levies, corruption and lack of integrity and morality, some Indonesians become lazy to administer public administration in the form of e-KTP. Starting from the limited cost of obtaining an e-KTP with a fast process, the process of making e-KTP that takes too long which almost takes one year, and the behavior of officers who do not behave is a separate reason for some people to prefer passive participation in e -KTP. This behavior is very unfortunate because the making of e-KTP should be a mandatory requirement for Indonesian citizens (WNI) as proof of their population in Indonesia. All matters relating to population administration in

the form of e-KTP are stipulated in the Republic of Indonesia State Law No. 24 of 2013. Starting from an explanation of what an e-KTP is, who has the obligation to make e-KTP, and other rules related to the technical and implementation of e-KTP in Indonesia.

The minimum socialization from the government of Papua and West Papua relating to the importance of having e-KTP, the difficult geographical constraint which has to be reached from one region to the other one, and the recorder of e-KTP which is often broken all become the reasons why most society in this province do not participate in the making and registration of e-KTP, which aims to complete the population data. It is significant to know that the achievement of e-KTP growth up to March, 31, 2019, the project of e-KTP is recorded 98,22%, which means that it remains 1,78% or approximately 3,4 million people who have not registered to the process of e-KTP record (Indopos, 2019). From 3.423.616 people in Indonesia who have not registered to the process of e-KTP record, 1.997.319 people are the citizens who live in Papua and West Papua. Regarding to the general election in April, 17, 2019, Department of Internal Affairs (Kemendagri) which is located in district/city of Papua and West Papua innovates to provide door-to-door service. This service aims to facilitate society with certain restrictiveness in the access of e-KTP service to be able to have this e-KTP on the behalf to complete the population data. This action from Kemendagri is one of examples of bureaucrat role to prioritize the public service to the society regarding to their duty as the agents of public interest service. It is not to be assigned as Birogog who are busy to enrich their selves by benefitting certain problematic situation or to put aside kindness in the process of public service, so the integrity and morality value of bureaucrat is really less optimal. It needs to innovation and good management from Kemendagri to cooperate with Disdukcapil to serve the making of e-KTP in Papua and West Papua to be a good representation for the other regions. Due to the many regions in Indonesia who still have the similar problematic issue relating to bureaucrat service.

V. CONCLUSION

The agent of public interest refers to a connector between society and government. Ideally, the public interest agent should have several requirements, covering to independence to settle down the governance and sensitivity as well as responsiveness which are basically the form of public responsibility and public service. In Indonesia, that ideal perception is reversed to the reality of certain practice of dishonest individuals in public interest agent. The public interest agent must provide excellent service to the society, as the service users provided by the government. For instance, since the case of corruption on the huge project of e-KTP which was executed by Setya Novanto (a chairman of DPR-RI), the corruption case became the icon to the criticism of public interest agent performance. by this authority abuse from certain individuals of public interest agent, it raises a unique term from the researchers' mind, Birogog. The term of Birogog is directed to the agents of public interest who have low level of discipline, minimum capability in the determined sector, high grading service, practice of extortion, corruption, and rise of arrogance to the society which is indicated from the less hospitable service to the users of government service.

In the perception of governance in Indonesia, a Birogog is indicated from many cases which show that the service provided by the agents of public interest in Indonesia do not be able to run the duties well. In this matter, the government must quickly fix the problems, regarding to the increase of population in Indonesia as well as high demand of society to the government. By the improvement of service capacity and quality from the agents of public interest, it is able to affect to better process and implementation of governance. This assignation of Birogog is a form of criticism, the researchers hope that the government is able to settle and fix the system and personal from each agent of public interest in Indonesia.

The researchers not only declare criticism to Birogog, but they also provide solutions in order to settle down problems related to Birogog as bureaucrat individuals who are not able to run well the duties. Therefore, the researchers offer solution of "Bureaucracy Reformation". This bureaucracy reformation is considered as very significant thing if it is seen to this current reality, where there are so many cases that indicated the bad behavior of Indonesian bureaucrats. Due to the less competent quality of human resource in Indonesia, this bureaucracy reformation can be applied since the first recruitment of State Civil Apparatus, that must consider and value more to hire competent candidates, who have high integrity, morality, and competence based on the selected sectors. If the state civil apparatus have been selected and appropriated to the criteria mentioned above, it is hugely expected that they could run all duties of bureaucracy in Indonesia under an organization to satisfy and fulfill the society's need through public interest service.

To be able to run all programs of bureaucracy reformation, it requires to the change of aspects, each state civil apparatus must have spirit of discipline, accountability, and sincerity to serve society. Moreover, they must be able to fix bureaucracy governance in Indonesia in order to pursue the good governance. The bureaucrat is properly a part of human resource with high quality which is indicated by the spirit of leadership in each individual, like professionalism, responsibility, and the other spirits of leadership. To monitor this governance, the performance of employee must be stretched. It is hoped to prevent destruction in the bureaucracy system which is impacted by the bad action of Birogog (dishonest and irresponsible individuals). The last aspect to be highlight in the ideal bureaucracy reformation is to fix the public service. In sum, those five aspects must be run well and interrelated each other, in order to pursue the ideal bureaucracy reformation, and then to be categorized into indicators of success, not as degradation of bureaucracy system in Indonesia.

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Digital Democracy In The West Java Gubernatorial Election 2018: Participation, Party Campaign, And Power Relations

DIGITAL DEMOCRACY IN THE WEST JAVA GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION 2018: PARTICIPATION, PARTY CAMPAIGN, AND POWER RELATIONS

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Abstract

The logic of digital democracy is often parallel with freedom and openness which offer improvement. The interplay between democracy and technology has formed the dialectic interaction among political party, government and society. Democracy itself depends on participation of citizens which requires space, time and place. The presence of citizens' participation has transformed from conventional to the virtual form through social media. Penetration of social media has reshaped the political realities which influenced by digital communication of the users. Thus this research attempts to examine how digital democracy shapes and influence participation, party campaign, and power relations in the West Java gubernatorial elections 2018. This research employs a qualitative approach based on case study analysis which provides an in-depth understanding of a case or cases. The case study research is one of the qualitative traditions of inquiry. Data are collected through interviews and literatures. As a tool of analysis, the researcher uses Manuel Castells idea with social network approach to explain participation, party campaign, and power relations in the West Java gubernatorial election 2018 which was held on 27 June 2018. This study found that social network through social media has shaped and influenced participation, party campaign and power relations in the West Java gubernatorial elections 2018.

Keywords: Digital democracy, West Java, gubernatorial election 2018.

I. INTRODUCTION

Penetration of digital technology in human life aspects is a necessity. Political, economic, social, and cultural characteristics then shifted from the conventional to the digital form. At the level of political praxis, direct elections that had been implemented in 2005 experienced a phase of shifting digital communication patterns. The public space of democracy in the digital era is characterized by the use of social media to socialize programs, campaigns, and greet netizens in the digital level. Freedom and openness are determinant factors in the concept of digital democracy. Therefore, current political contestation is difficult to be released from a democratic process that is supported by digital technology where it successfully shapes and influences the public mind.

In 2018, West Java Province has carried out the election of the Governor and Deputy Governor, as well as regional elections in 16 districts / cities. Referring to the population projection carried out by the West Java Provincial BPS in 2015, there are at least 12.2 million people who are in that age range, or 28.3% of the total population or 37.2% compared to the number of 2014 Presidential Election DPS in West Java (BPS West Java 2015). While official data from the Provincial KPU states that the number of young voters in West Java is around 30 percent where the prediction of the number of Permanent Voters List (DPT) reaches 32.8 million voters as reported by the official website (http://jabar.kpu.go.id). The amount is vastly large and significant and can determine the victory of the candidate pairs who contested in the 2018 West Java gubernatorial election.

At the same time, the use of the internet in the public sphere of Indonesian society experiences an annual increase in intensity. As Chadwick describes (2009) because it is a platform for political discourse regarding an idea that refers to the shift of communication patterns from static models into network services are commonly called web 2.0 (Fayakhun: 2016, O'Reilly's: 2005). The presence of the internet as well as the development of the World Wide Web technology that is increasingly developing presents new types of communication media, namely social media. The data reported by Wijaya (2014) notes that the number of internet users, which is around 72.7 million, is an active internet user. In 2016 the Indonesian Internet Network Operator Association (APJII) had survey data that there were 132.7 million Indonesians connected to the internet, up 51.8 percent compared to the number of internet users in 2014, which were only 88 million internet users (Kompas, 2016). Therefore, this paper attempts to examine how digital democracy shapes and influences aspects of public participation, party campaigns, and power relations within it. The interaction between democracy and technology shifts political tendencies from political parties, the government and society.

The election of the Governor of West Java in 2018 presents four pairs of candidates including (according to the candidates number) Ridwan Kamil - Uu Ruzhanul Ulum (Rindu), TB. Hasanudin - Anton Charliyan (Hasanah), Sudrajat - Akhmad Syaikhu (Asyik), Deddy Mizwar - Dedi Mulyadi (Duo DM). Of the four candidate pairs the real count calculations carried out by the KPU of West Java Province had announced victory over the pair candidates of Ridwan Kamil - Uu (Rindu). In this plenary session there were

21,979,995 valid votes, while the invalid vote reached 744,338 voters. The total number of valid and invalid votes reached 22,724,333 voters. Table 1 describes information on candidates, bearer parties and vote acquisition based on the results of the vote recapitulation of the KPU of West Java Province on July 8, 2018.

Table 1. Candidates, Party Coalitions and Vote Results Of West Java Gubernatorial Election 2018

No.	Pair Candidates	Party Coalitions	Vote Results (%)
1.	Ridwan Kamil-Uu Ruzhanul Ulum	Nasional Demokrat, PKB, PPP, Hanura, PSI	7.226.254 (32,88)
2.	TB. Hasanudin-Anton Charliyan	PDI-P	2.773.078 (12,62)
3.	Sudrajat-Akhmad Syaikhu	Gerindra, PKS, PAN	6.317.465 (28,74)
4.	Deddy Mizwar-Dedi Mulyadi	Demokrat, Golkar	5.663.198 (25,77)

Sumber: Hasil rekapitulasi suara KPU Provinsi Jawa Barat

Ridwan Kamil's victory as the elected governor of West Java was predicted along with the result of various survey polls before D Day. His figure is popular in the landscape of Pasundan land as former Mayor of Bandung for the period 2013-2018 is a factor that is not easily ignored. His success in building the City of Bandung with all his achievements is proof as well as a note that Kang Emil (popularly known) deserves to be elected. However, the contestation of the governor of West Java was uneasy for him. The trigger is a blocking or political sentiment that has been formed before the 2019 presidential election. This issue is important because West Java has a huge constituent and is contested in the Presidential Election contest. Therefore, the election of West Java governor 2018 is actually an entrance and stepping stone for political parties to test their vote before entering the simultaneous national elections in 2019 which combines presidential and legislative elections at the same time.

Numerous political experts' opinion often said, to win the presidential election, the coalition of political parties with the success team must work hard to control the votes in Java. West Java, Central Java and East Java. In short, Java is the key to winning the race. Statistically, the three regions mentioned above are densely populated areas which, in total, exceed half the number of Indonesian voters. Due to the strategic location of the region, this research is interesting to study which focuses on West Java and looks at how digital democracy shapes and influences public participation, party campaign, and power relations within it. The purpose of this research is to analyze digital democracy that is closely linked to the value of freedom and openness in line with the implementation of 2018 West Java Election.

II. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods relating to efforts to develop social phenomena that aim to understand the behaviors and social situations

around them, focusing on why people behave and cultured as they do, how opinions and attitudes are formed, how people understand events that exist around it (Hancock., et. al, 2009: 7).

Qualitative research is subjective depending on the experience of the researcher and the one being studied. In exploring events during the course of research, or cutting them if they are not in accordance with the research topic (Greenhalgh and Taylor, 1997: 2). The data source used in this study uses primary data, namely through interviewing parties related to research topics such as success teams, political party administrators, voters. For secondary data, the data that the researcher obtained through literature studies such as books, journals, documents, mass media, social media and other related data.

In qualitative analysis, there are three lines of activities that occur simultaneously namely (Miles & Huberman, 2009: 19):

a. Presentation of data sources, which starts with all available data from interviews, observations, literature studies and other sources.
b. Data reduction, defined as the selection process, focuses on simplifying, abstracting and transforming crude data that arises from the results of research records in the field. Through this activity, the writer can classify, direct and organize data so that final conclusions can be drawn.
c. Drawing conclusions or verification is the last step in qualitative analysis activities. The application of this conclusion depends on the size of the collection of notes in the field.

This research focuses on the official results data of the West Java Provincial Election Commission in 2018 which was elaborated by the approach determined by the researcher. Literature and online data related to digital democracy in the election of the 2018 West Java governor regarding participation, party campaigns, and power relations. Digital democracy is a concept that elaborates on people's participation in a new public space or social media.

III. FRAMEWORK

The theoretical guide in this research refers to the work of Manuel Castells with the network society. He explained that network society is a social structure formed by micro-electronic networks, based on communication of technology and information. The social structure is formed from the relations of human relations in production, consumption, reproduction, experience, and expression of power that is interpreted by communication. The network consists of several interconnected connections. Connection is very important for the network, because it forms and disseminates messages and information efficiently. Network communication is a pattern of relationships between communicators through messages that form through space and time.

Nick Couldry in the Handbook of Digital Politics emphasized that Castell's work entitled Communication Power constructed on three volumes of previous work entitled The Information Age offers the most advanced and comprehensive theory of digital politics. Castells rationalizes the role of the network in politics and society in general. Castells argument in Communication Power (Castells, 2009), simply, that in the last few

decades community and political organizations have changed radically: first, the emergence of networks has provided a medium that connects people, across nation-states; second, there is a transformation that comes from constructing meaning in the network, because power always needs to be legitimized and culturally translated (Couldry, 2015).

The first factor is that the internet makes it easy to maintain the network. Castells approaches the foundations of digital social politics through the concept of 'network society'. With this he translates the social structures built not determined by digital communication networks across national borders: Castells believes that global networks shape all societies (Castells, 2009: 24, 53). He completely denies the idea that today's society, if they ever existed, is based on the same values (shared values). On the contrary, it is calculated relational power, and power relations are not only based on strength but also on communicative resources that are disseminated and strengthened in the network. So Castells helps introduce cultural elements into the analysis of its social structure. In short, researcher can take the essence of digital democracy through the social media medium (and its network) that targets voters with regard to participation, party campaigns and power relations.

IV. RESULT

This research explores how the digital technology revolution is marked by the birth of social media with all forms of platforms intertwined with democracy. An idea where freedom and openness are key words those are in line with democracy. The people have sovereignty in expressing their rights within the framework of electoral politics. Therefore, this research was wrapped up in the ideas of Manuel Castells with a social network approach.

Participation

The voting participation target in the 2018 West Java gubernatorial election proclaimed by the KPU is at 77.5%. Although it has not yet reached the intended target, data from the Provincial KPU notes that participation in the West Java gubernatorial election this time is in the range of 73%, but this figure is much higher compared to 2013 which only touched 63%. This means that there is a significant increase in terms of participation. Therefore West Java KPU chairman Yayat Hidayat expressed his gratitude due to the socialization carried out was maximized. In it there is also a large share of media, both conventional and new.

As explained in the background section, the level of community participation in the West Java Pilgub contestation rose significantly compared to the 2013 Pilgub. The factor of advanced candidates was allegedly affecting the community went to the polling stations. Head of West Java KPU, Yayat Hidayat, said that in the 2018 West Java gubernatorial election, public participation increased by around 15 percent. In the previous Pilgub in 2013, the level of community participation was only around 63 percent. While the 2018 Governor Election, community participation increased to 72 percent. Now high participation is up to 72 percent. "It can go up because of the positive news in the media and the candidates are calm too," Yayat said when met at the West Java KPU Office, Jalan Garut, Bandung, Thursday (6/28). Not too noisy, although there

were several cases between candidates who were of public concern such as the presidential campaign during pilgub debates and black campaigns in the quiet period.

The success of the KPU to increase public participation in taking part in the general election is also none other than the organizers' strategy to create programs or activities that can attract voters. One example is the Rock the Vote Indonesia program in collaboration with the Center for Election and the Political Party of the University of Indonesia aimed at targeting young voters and young voters whose numbers are extraordinarily large in quantity. This voice niche is utilized correctly by organizers to be able to increase voter participation according to what the Provincial KPU targets. In RTVI activities the number of participants is around 100-175 people. Hopefully, for example 100 RTVI participants after participating in the event will disseminate the message and information on the results of the socialization to their friends or groups and to their social media. Thus it triggered the multiplier effect process to those who join the program. The presence of social media with all its features and platforms makes it very easy for users to socialize, communicate and receive information. The existence of socialization and communication through networked social media produces network society. The definition of the network community is the formation of online citizenship ties based on the similarity of interests, issues and certain topics that become public discourse.

The same enthusiasm can be seen from the number of young people who actively participate in KPU officers such as socialization agents, PPS, PPK and so on and so forth. Then become participants of events which organized by KPUD, for example healthy walks, RTVI, video competitions, photo competitions, and West Java student political debate competitions in 2018. The variety of activities was aimed at increasing voter participation in general. And social media became one of the mouthpieces for informing the election of the governor of West Java. So it can be said that this is the implementation of a very friendly and attractive governor election among young voters. Therefore, the achievement of targets by the organizers can be said to be successful because the above variables, all of which are related to the information technology, are increasingly being used by constituents in general. The social media medium with all the platforms in it is very helpful for voters to participate and determine their choices.

Party Campaign

At the most general level, a party campaign can be best understood as organized efforts to inform, persuade, and mobilize the people that leads to the achievement of multiple goals, ultimately in attracting as many voters as possible (Norris, 2003). Therefore, the campaign is an integral part of the democratic process. The task of those who run campaigns is to ensure that the electorate is well-informed about the personalities and issues involved (Watts, 2010). In particular, campaign managers wish to see that there is a maximum numbers on the day of the vote. Since the televising of politics—the media at large– began to innovate their role and at present have created a new style of developed-campaigning.

The common features of Indonesian elections campaigning were mass gatherings and campaign parades popularly known as *pawai* (motorbikes convoys) where the party

often hired the famous pop bands, or *dangdut* (local pop music) singers to entertain the people. Unfortunately, when it comes to speeches delivered by the candidates or party elites, the people do not highly appreciate what the party offered to them if they were elected. Moreover, the participants dress in the colour of their party, yell slogans, and decorate themselves and their motorbikes (trucks, buses, etc.) accordingly (Lindsay, 2007). They get free t-shirts and often so-called with "petrol money" from the party organizers. And many of them participate in *pawai* for more than one party.

In the 2018 Election Contest, political parties carried out two campaign models, conventional and digital form. In conventional way by meet the constituents face to face directly by conducting socialization and open campaigns in disseminating messages. At the same time, they also carried out a digital campaign to win the votes of millennials which had a significant electoral impact on the contestants. The use of social media is certainly very relevant to be used by political parties to absorb voters' aspirations and articulations which are very large in quantity and potentially become the key feature to winning the candidate pair. Issues that become public discourse mostly about improving the economy, education services, health and infrastructure. The most typical method used by almost all candidates is to visit places that are crowded with visitors such as traditional markets, areas that are considered to be lagging behind in development, and open spaces that mobilize the masses.

Party campaigns in the West Java gubernatorial election are also not immune from the role of digital technology and identity politics. The intersection between the two makes the party campaign of any candidates' claims to be a candidate who departs from the environment of the *santri* and the Sundanese tribe which becomes the second largest tribe after Java. Therefore, these issues became the main commodities of political contestants to gain votes. However, the real battle was with the two camps between the Jokowi coalition parties and opposition side under Prabowo. It is hard to ignore that West Java, geographically, is close to the center of power, DKI Jakarta. So that the hot issue that is being disputed in public spaces becomes the same issue in the West Java Governor Election 2018. This panorama dominates particularly the 2019 presidential change movement sentiment is a trending topic that becomes public debate.

According to many, the hardening of identity politics sentiment in the West Java governor election 2018 was triggered by the Ahok case in the Jakarta governor election a year before. These effects draw religious symbols for the sake of electability in electoral politics. Therefore the jargon of *nyantri-nyunda-nyakola* really becomes an electoral magnet in gaining public sympathy. As a region dominated by Muslim voters, West Javanese people are known as religious or known as *santri*, so it is not strange if social piety is really exploited as political campaign. Religion becomes justification tool for candidates to win the contestation. In addition, the Sundanese tribe is also a campaign material to attract voters, because sociologically the natural born sundanese becomes the ticket into the minds of voters. Consequently the candidate hopes to get voter support because he or she has the same social circle, so that the policies that will be carried out are also based on the identity itself. And the last one is *nyakola*, from the four candidates in the West Java Pilgub 2018 are well- educated figures and cadres who represent the

people of West Java. Educational background is also a determinant of candidate choice. And this third point, the researcher consider excluded from identity politics.

Power Relations

All Foucault's works can be divided into three main themes, explicitly knowledge (truth), power, and subject or ethics. The second axis or theme discussed by Foucault is power. Through the genealogy method, Foucault talked a lot about human relations and how that power was practiced in human culture and communication. This power can be used repressively and dominatively in the sense that people can control others, but what Foucault means is power in terms of strategy and human relations. Power assumes that there are people who become rulers and others are ruled, while mainly the understanding of power by Foucault is very neutral. Foucault also acknowledges that the word power can lead people to an understanding of domination in the sense that there are people who control others and controlled. The use of power like this is very one-sided, in the sense that there are weak parties who are always pressured and there are strong and influential parties who always dominate the others. In fact, the meaning of power according to

Foucault is very neutral and such power is inside one and all.

From the explanation above, the researcher has elaborated the idea of power relations in the context of this study are contestant and voter. Contestant refers to political parties in coalition to compete for the seat of the West Java Governor for the period 2018-2023. Meanwhile voter represents the constituents who have the right to vote. Both parties share mutual relationships, especially participant (candidate) due to the fact that legitimacy is marked through ballot papers was chosen by the constituents. Then this construction is reinforced with Castells' idea in a network society that is intertwined with electoral politics in the 2018 West Java Governor Election. According to survey data from APJII in 2017, penetration of internet users in Indonesia is around 143.26 million out of a total population of 262 million. For regional composition of users, Java Island dominated with a total of 54.08% compared to other regions. This data is expected to continue to grow every year considering that the internet infrastructure as supporting system is almost complete, namely the West and Central Palapa Ring. Although it continues to grow, Java is the largest contributor to the Indonesian internet user, with West Java province being the biggest contributor. It is worth to note that up to 16.6 percent of the total population who are internet literate in Indonesia are residents of West Java.

From the data above, it can be seen that social media users in West Java have a significant amount. With such a large percentage, the candidates must be able to optimize social media. Moreover, social media users are dominated by educated and middle class groups. This group has the ability to vastly influence both online and offline. In online side, they are able to influence the network of friends on social media in all platforms and shapes. On the offline side, they can affect the closest environment, such as family, friends, school, campus and work environment. Based on research from Nielsen, oral or mouth-to-mouth recommendations have the greatest level of trust beyond advertisements on TV, magazines, newspapers, billboards and radio. Social media can be a network of communication that is effective enough for candidates to convince them, because on social media it is possible to have two-way interactions. Candidates can explain and

answer all questions from the public through social media. Social media users are critical group, however, if they already set their choice, they are not reluctant to share their views through their network. Traditionally, there is common axiom that in a ballot widely known ‘one man is one vote’, whereas on social media, digitally, ‘one man can be multiple votes’, because their expressions can affect the choices of others. Winning in battle on social media, means winning in the battle of public or voter perceptions and at the same time the battle of perceptions greatly determines the outcome of the choice in the ballot.

In the electoral politics context, voters are user of the various candidates offered. Because the relations between them are interrelated and intertwined, thus there is an effort to provide information, mobilization and influence from the participants to vote their candidates and gain the contestation in the 2018 West Java Governor Election with triumph. To reach that victory, political parties and success team have to circulate the information through new media such as; infographics, short videos, and other creative way to persuade voters to choose. The ability of social media to convey messages generate opinions and shape public perceptions is reasonably strong. To support the virtual work, coalitions of political parties are regularly equipped by social media teams that are engaged in cyberspace. Not only to frequently promote prospective programs and policies offered, social media is also useful to counteract black campaigns and negative campaigns that often appear to attack candidates for every political event.

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VILLAGE VS TECHNOLOGY: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED VILLAGES GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN BENGKALIS REGENCY, RIAU PROVINCE

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Abstract

The development of technology and information facilitates make human activities easier and more efficient. Included in the management of government organizations, started a lot of application of technology. The Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform and the Ministry of Communication and Information, has formed a team to accelerate the implementation of the Electronic-Based Government System not only at the level of the national government until the village government. The main target is the empowerment of the village government through a technology-based village government system. By making an application for the village government system, which includes e Budget Base ePerformance (ePlanning, eBudgeting, eProcurement, eMoney, eAudit). One of the areas that are intensely doing this, is the Bengkalis Regency Government, through the implementation of the Broadband Village program from the Ministry of Communication and Information. So now, almost all villages in Bengkalis Regency already have village websites. The interesting question is does the village have to understand technology? Does the village have to implement a technology-based government system? Does the state forget that the village and its community have a Self Governing Community?. which is long before the electronic village-based government system exists and develops. This will be answered by using discourse analysis. Because discourse believes that power relations in society influence and shape ways, how knowledge is created. The discourse in this paper is the implementation of a Technology-Based Government System, which is believed to be a tool that forms power relations in society through processes of defining, isolating, justifying. This paper then tries to express the state power represented in its efforts to implement a technology-based village government system.

Keyword : technology-based village government system

I. INTRODUCTION

Now globalization demands the realization of efficiency and effectiveness in the whole world. The progress of technology communication and transportation has made the mobility of people, objects, and information can be done quickly, precisely and accurately and could reach areas widely and without limits. fact, there has been a technological convergence between computer technology, electronics, telecommunications, and broadcasting, which seems to know no national geographical boundaries. And now, the world is in the midst of a transition to the industrial revolution 4.0 era. or the fourth world industrial revolution, where technology has become the basis of human life. Everything becomes limitless and is not limited to the development of the internet and digital technology. This era affects many aspects of life both in the fields of economics, politics, culture, art and even to the world of education. To deal with world developments that have entered the industrial revolution era 4.0 Indonesia needs an initiative towards this by utilizing the development of the internet and technology, one of which is the discourse on the application of an Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE). the not only government in a wide range of areas such as provincial and district/city governments but the application of SPBE also touched the realm of village governance. to develop the potential of the village through the use of information and communication technology, Indonesia through the Ministry of Communication and Information inaugurated the Integrated Broadband Village Development Program in several priority districts/cities (LOKPRI) based on Regulation of the Head of National Border Management Agency No. 1 2015. Integrated broadband villages are villages that will be equipped with network facilities or internet access, end-user devices and applications that match the characteristics of the local population.

The Integrated Broadband Village Development Program is a program that will later support the implementation of SPBE. Where the Village Information System is an integral part of the implementation of the Village Law. In the Third Section of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Article 86 concerning the Rural Development Information System and Rural Area Development it is clearly stated that the village has the right to obtain access to information through an information system developed by the Regency or City Government. Through the discourse on the Village Information Technology System in its development, it is not only a tool to monitor development, but also as a village library containing data for planning village development, and rural areas, of course. In its development, the village provides broad opportunities to develop village potential by utilizing this information technology. In Indonesia, many villages have used this information technology to realize the SPBE. How much information technology is applied in the village?. First, what many villages do in the use of information technology by creating official village websites using the desa.id domain. Regarding the official website of this village, the benefits are to provide information to the community regarding the activities and potential of the village. Second, the use of village technology is also done by creating a system or application that is useful as a database that contains population data, territory, potential and other data that the village has. Third, besides the database of village information technology governance, it also supports the use of

electronic government that is useful for transforming conventional supportive governance into online.

However, the village still has major limitations in the use of information technology to realize this SPBE. The main limitation lies in independent information technology resources. Many villages use third parties to help villages to realize this SPBE. In this paper, the author tries to look at the two major providers of village information system creation services, namely Open Village Information Systems (OPENSID) and SIDEKA. From number of village information system service providers, data is obtained about the number of villages in Indonesia that have utilized information technology in their governance, shown in the following figure:



Picture 1. SIDEKA System User Distribution in Indonesia

In the official SIDEKA website, users of this village governance platform have reached 6536 villages spread throughout Indonesia. Whereas for OPENSID users it has reached a total of 6092 villages, with the distribution of 3513 villages and villages online using 4175 villages offline. From these data it can be described that in the utilization of village information systems more than 12,000 villages have been utilized out of a total of 74,957 villages in Indonesia.

It is interesting when talking about the context of village governance comprehensively. wherein the implementation of the village government system in Indonesia, there are still many villages which in the implementation of their government try to maintain the existence of the village as an area that has genuine autonomy which is a form of uniqueness from the village. On the other hand, the state also recognizes the existence of this village as an entity that is not separated from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Like villages in Bengkalis Regency, Riau Province. In Bengkalis Regency there are still villages with local wisdom that have a strong social life to certain tribes. As in Pinggir Sub-District which has 15 villages with a majority of the indigenous Sakai tribes. The Sakai tribe itself has a culture that tends to avoid the moderate sphere in its life. On the banks of the Bengkalis regency precisely on the island of Rupat, 9 villages also have local wisdom that is known to be to be strong with traditional life. They are known as "native tribes/tribes of akits" who became the majority of the people in these villages

As a principle of traditional society, of course, the use of technological systems in governance and society is something foreign to them. the state with "power" that it has also sought to implement the village based on this technology. Political perspective, the state's efforts in implementing SPBE can be seen as a discourse on "the power of knowledge" that is trying to be developed in the village government. While there are still many villages that have a self- governing community as a characteristic of the village. Therefore, this paper tries to answer the basic questions related to the discourse of implementing this technology-based government system. First, how is the discourse on the application of this technology-based village government system? Second, how do the self-governing communities that the village have as marginalized discourse? To answer this question, this paper tries to express it using Critical Discourse Analysis by using the conception of the discourse of knowledge described by the Foucoult.

II. METHOD

The discourse on the application of a technology-based village government system in Bengkalis Regency is seen as the state's construction of knowledge that must be understood by the community, in case the village government. In this paper to look at the discourse on the application of a technology-based village government system in Bengkalis District, critical discourse analysis that uses elaboration Foucaultian discourse analysis adopted by Eriyanto is used.[1] In Foucault's view, discourse causes a narrowing of one's area of concept, to eliminate the wide range of phenomena that are determined as real or valuable, and then build a set of discursive practices.[2] The statement underlines the tendency for discourse domination to be present in sociocultural. There are two kinds of consequences of the dominant discourse. [3] First, dominant discourse provides direction on how an object must be read and understood, so that the extent to which the object must be defined and will form a discursive pattern. Second, the discursive structure of an object does not mean truth. The power to choose and support discourse makes certain discourses dominant, whereas other discourses will be marginalized or submerged[4]. For Foucault, discourse is controlled, selected and managed. So that by using Foucault's perspective, he can dissect the concept of power in the application of technology-based village government systems in Bengkalis Regency, Riau Province. There are several stages in analyzing discourse using Foucault's perspective. First, to find out how the power of knowledge of "technology-based village government systems" was built, it is necessary to know how the dissipated structure of the power of knowledge is formed, this is done by mapping existing dissipating structures by analyzing them as dominant discourses.

Second, after understanding how the power of knowledge of the technology-based village government system as a dominant discourse is formed, it is then necessary to know the marginalized discourse which is a form of interpretation of the dominant discourse structure that is formed.

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[1] Eriyanto. 2001. *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media.* Yogyakarta: LkiS.Hal. 65.
[2] *Ibid.* Hal. 51.
[3] *Ibid.* Hal. 77
[4] Aditjondro, 1994. Dalam Eriyanto *Op. Cit.* Hal. 77

1. Framework

In understanding knowledge as a power we need to understand Michel Foucault's view which is quite relevant to discuss power-knowledge. according to him, knowledge has been institutionalized as power. Knowledge has the power to force someone to say certain things, in his study of insanity, for example, Foucault seeks to capture the disposition of knowledge on the meaning of normality as opposed to abnormality or madness.[5]

Stabilization of knowledge so that it becomes distinctive involves the ongoing operation of power which is inseparable from how scientific knowledge relates to lay knowledge. Consolidation takes place at the level of discourse. As an episteme, relation to scientific knowledge no longer stands as a way of looking at the distinction and separation between the right from the wrong, but the separation in the practical domain between what might be impossible or thought out by the basis of scientific knowledge. Through episteme, the strategy for operating power in knowledge can be known.[6]

In the Foucault concept, discourse contains an understanding of the power behind these statements. This notion believes that power relations in people influence and shapes how we communicate with each other and how knowledge is created. Discourse is believed to be a tool that forms power relations in society through processes of defining, isolating, justifying. Power in discourse determines what can be said, which is not for a particular field, at a certain period time. The following is illustrated how the framework in this paper:

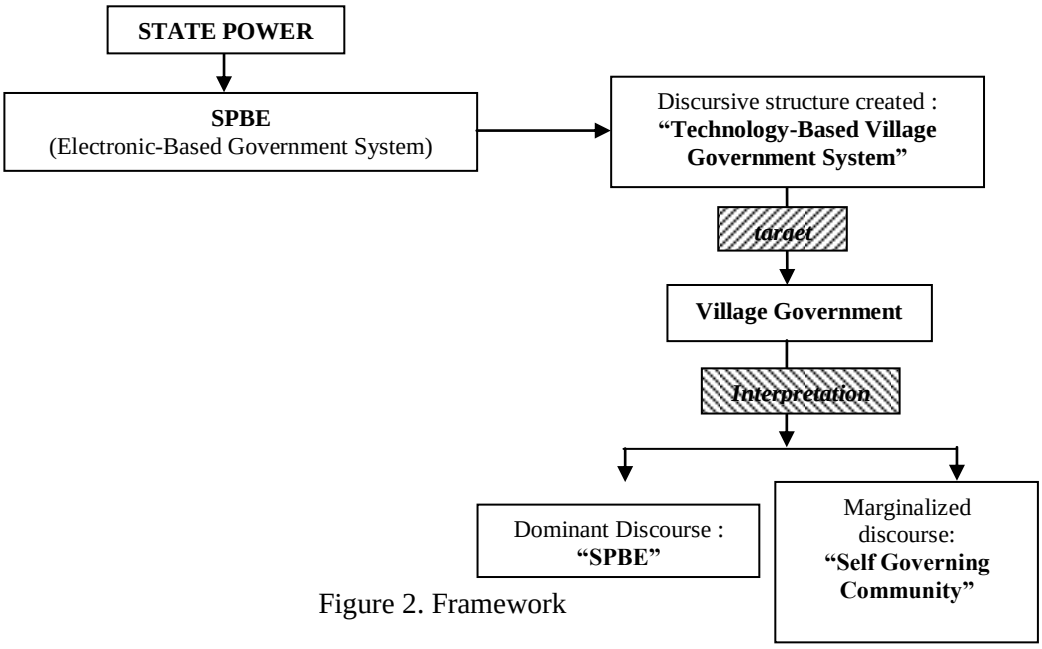


Figure 2. Framework

[5] Foucault, 1978. *The History of Sexuality: An Introduction, V*ol. I, Penguin,Harmondsworth (first published 1972).
[6] Dalam Abdil Mughis, 2013. *Teori Kekuasaan Michel Foucault: Tantangan Bagi Sosiologi Politik*. Jakarta. Masyarakat: Jurnal Sosiologi

III. RESULT

The electronic-based government system (SPBE) is a policy made by the state as a form of adjustment to globalization and demands for changing times. So the government thinks to make a policy that can be implemented effectively at all levels of government. The village government is inseparable from the efforts of the state to try to construct related knowledge as a system of village governance based on this technology. Several things are done in constructing a discourse on a technology-based government system in the village government.

First, the existence of the state as the owner of power, so that the state could construct knowledge that can be disseminated to the community as a truth that must be done. In the discourse of the SPBE of the country through the village government, the existence of the village information technology is a singularity and security of a village. The government through the Ministry of Communication and Information provides DesTIKa desa.id awards to villages that can use information and communication technology to speak out.

Second, the state also encourages the existence of a technology-based government system as a manifestation of ease in implementing governance including in the village. The convenience obtained in this technology-based government system is a basis for strengthening the position of the SPBE as knowledge must be trusted and implemented by the village government.

Third, the existence of service providers who can provide village information needs comprehensively is also a strong basis for how the SPBE discourse can provide fresh winds in the problems of village governance in Indonesia. In the following section, we will explain how SPBE is the dominant discourse in technology implementation in village government

a. Technology-Based Village Government Systems as Dominant Discourse

The implementation of a technology-based village government system as a discourse can be seen from how the state gives great effort to this idea. The state confirmed the discourse of the application of a technology-based government system by making it the basis of the truth that must be carried out. The state then transferred it to the Village Information System as practices that were protected and inseparable from the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. In article 86, the third part is where the Village Development Information System and Rural Area Development explain.

- Villages have the right to access information through the Village information system developed by the Regency / City Government.
- The Government and Regional Government must develop Village information systems and the development of Rural Areas.
- The village information system as referred to in paragraph (2) includes hardware and software facilities, networks, and human resources.

- Village information system as referred to in paragraph (2) includes Village data, Village Development data, Rural Areas, and other information relating to Rural Development and Rural Area development.
- The village information system as referred to in paragraph (2) is managed by the Village Government and can be accessed by the village community and all stakeholders.
- District/City Governments provide information on district/city development planning for villages

Through this rule, the village government sees the SPBE is a necessity that they must or not have to carry out. The discourse of SPBE is constructed as a form of excellence and progress that the village government has. SPBE provided by service providers such as Open SID and SIDEKA systems have features that can facilitate village government governance, such as online population services, population databases, regional databases and financial databases that are usable and attractive features. in this discourse. In the discourse on the SPBE application, the village government in Bengkalis has also implemented SPBE at the most common level to the most specific.

In Bengkalis Regency, out of 136 villages, almost 80% of the villages have official village government websites with desa.id domains. then from most of the villages, there were several villages that used Open SID, such as Kelapapati village, Pedekik Village, and Muntai Barat Village. Whereas those using SIDEKA in Bengkalis Regency have Wonosari Village. Villages that do not have an official website in Bengkalis Regency are villages that are in the interior of Bengkalis and the coastal bengkalis, these villages are the places of residence of the tribe of Sakai and the tribe of akits or indigenous tribes.

In a system created by SIDEKA, there are several features offered such as population data management features, financial data, and poverty data. Filtering, sorting, and searching data can be done with just a few clicks. The next feature owned by SIDEKA is a feature that can serve the needs of the village community in making an optimal statement. Letters that can be easily made with Sideka include a certificate of domicile, certificate of ownership of land, certificate of incapacity, and so on.

Meanwhile, in the Open SID system, it is not much different from SIDEKA. At Open SID it contains the administration module. The Administration module contains features to facilitate village office tasks such as managing village data, printing letters and reports; and to manage the information displayed on the village website. More complete features provided by Open SID include village information features, administrative area data, family and population data, migrant population data, household data, group data, statistical data, letter printing features, analysis features, etc. The existence of this system is a big selling point for the village government. This can not be separated from the many benefits obtained in this system if the village government applies it in the implementation of its governance.

b. **Self Governing Community as a Marginalized Discourse**

In discussing the discourse on the application of technology-based village governance systems there are things that people often ignore. Without realizing the dominant discourse that was tried to be constructed by this state became a new knowledge in the village government which then had to be carried out. The conception of the village government as the owner of autonomy is actually often overlooked by ideas that the state tries to construct, including also in the discourse of the system of village governance based on this technology. The state considers the village government unable to take care of itself, which then needs to be given knowledge in managing its government affairs.

The consequence of the recognition of genuine autonomy is that the village has the right to regulate and manage its own household based on the origins and local customs (self-governing community), and is not the authority that is handed over by the superior government to the village. The village is a Self Community which is a self-regulating community. With the understanding that the Village has the authority to manage and regulate the interests of its community in accordance with local conditions and socio-culture, the position of the Village which has genuine autonomy is very strategic so that it requires balanced attention to the implementation of Regional Autonomy

In the village government structure in Bengkalis Regency, the people who are in the social structure are still "backward" into villages that are in the marginalized discourse. They are in a discourse that does not become a knowledge that is understood and carried out by others. The discourse that they hold is more on the effort to implement "the real auotonomy" as a manifestation of the original autonomy of the village.

Like the Sakai tribal community that inhabits 15 villages in Bengkalis Regency. The Sakai community in the past had a government system that they called Perbatinan led by the Batin. Sakai people occupy 13 tributaries, their settlements are called inner ones which are then called villages in the Republic of Indonesia government. This Perbatinan consists of Perbatinan Five and Perbatinan Eight. Referred to as Perbatinan Five of their respective perbatinan have land of customary rights and forests in (1) Minas; (2) Kuala Penaso; (3) Beringin; (4) Belutu; dan (5) Tengganau. Perbatinan Delapan adalah kelompok orang Sakai yang di beri hak untuk membuka hutan oleh Raja Siak Sri Indrapura meliputi wilayah (1) Petani; (2) Sebanga; (3) Air Jamban; (4) Pinggir; (5) Semunai; (6) Sam-Sam; (7) Kandis; (8) Balai Makam.

In addition to villages with a majority of tribes sakai, Bengkalis also has a village with the majority still maintaining its local wisdom, namely the tribe of akits or tribes of the indigenous people. They are also commonly referred to by some as a sea tribe because their lives are much related to marine life. Their activities are generally related to rivers, straits and the sea, such as fishing. In addition to catching their livelihood fish is by utilizing mangrove wood found in rivers, straits or on the seafront, namely utilizing mangrove forests. The wood is usually used as firewood, and today many are also processed into charcoal wood. The tribe of akit people also have special characteristics in carrying out their social life. The mind as a traditional leader or tribe still plays an

important role, both in socio-cultural, and traditional ceremonies. The mind as a form of informal government can also be called as a form of original autonomy owned by a village.[7]

The community with this local wisdom cannot be denied. In every social life, they are based on philosophical values that have long-lived and developed amid during this community. These communities believe that the traditional life they are living in is an effort to preserve the heritage of their parents. This local wisdom is often overlooked when faced with "newness" because what is considered as what the community does as its local wisdom is something that is marginalized.

IV. CONCLUSSION

In the discourse analysis of the application of a technology-based government system in Bengkalis Regency, we can conclude this discourse as a state construction effort towards knowledge regarding the application of technology in village governance, which is summarized in the following conclusions:

First, the discourse of technology-based village government systems is a dominant discourse, this can be seen from how the state builds and constructs this discourse as a knowledge that is strengthened in the rules that must be implemented by the village government.

Second, in the interpretation of the technology-based village governance system discourse, there is a discourse that is marginalized namely the form of original autonomy from the village itself through the self-governing community, which makes each village must have its own way and specificity in regulating its governance and social life.

[7] Julianus Limbeng, 2011. Suku Akit Di Pulau Rupat, Jakarta: Perpusnas

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Effect Of Employee Work Effectiveness On Service Efficiency In The North Bungku Sub-District Office In North Morowali District

EFFECT OF EMPLOYEE WORK EFFECTIVENESS ON SERVICE EFFICIENCY IN THE NORTH BUNGKU SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE IN NORTH MOROWALI DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study aims to examine and analyze the magnitude of the Effect of Employee Work Effectiveness on Service Efficiency in the North Bungku Sub-District Office in North Morowali district. Research design uses quantitative design. Data collection methods used in this study are documentation, interviews with employees and questionnaires distributed to 24 people. The analytical tool used in this study is the analysis of Simple Linear Regression Analysis using the SPSS version 16.0 program. The results showed that there was a significant effect of Employee Work Effectiveness Variables (X) partially on the Service Efficiency in the North Bungku sub-District Office (Y). This can be seen from the value of the regression coefficient = 1.359, and the significant level> 0.001 with obtained tcount = 3.808 greater than t table = 1.876 at the 0.05 significance level which means accepting Ha and rejecting Ho. There is a significant effect of Employee Work Effectiveness Variables (X) simultaneously on Service Efficiency (Y). From the test results of the F test obtained Fcount = 14.499 greater than Ftable = 4.301 and the value of the Coefficient of Determination (R2) value 0.397 which means 39.7% Service Efficiency in North Bungku District Office North Morowali Regency is influenced by Employee Work Effectiveness while 60.3% influenced by other factors outside of Employee Work Effectiveness

***Keywords*: Employee Work Effectiveness, Service Efficiency**

I. INTRODUCTION

Human resources (HR) are the main elements or central factors in an organization whatever the form of the organization. Are these organizations profit organizations (companies and industries), non-profit organizations (government agencies and community organizations). Thus HR, namely employees or employees of an organization including the Bungku Utara District organization must be managed effectively and efficiently to become an effective and efficient Subdistrict in achieving its objectives. Managing or managing HR professionally will be able to create an effective organization.

Work effectiveness consists of two words, namely effectiveness and work. As said by Richard M. Steers, a job is said to be effective if a job can be completed on time in accordance with a predetermined plan. (in Steers, 1985: 46-48). Work effectiveness shows the ability of an organization to achieve goals that have been set precisely, in accordance with the target time with the size and standard that applies. Achieving these objectives shows that the organization has worked effectively and is able to continue to live.

In fact, Sub-district employees are the most important influence factor because their behavior will facilitate or hinder the achievement of the Kecamatan objectives. Sub-district employees are resources that are directly related to the management of all existing resources in the Sub-District, especially in providing community services in order to meet the needs and desires of the Sub-District community as service users.

Bungku Utara sub-District employees are the main capital in the sub-district which will have a big influence on effectiveness, because even though the technology used is a sophisticated technology and is supported by a good structure, without any employees it is of no use.

The effectiveness of the employees of Bungku Utara sub-District in public service practices can be assessed by using measuring instruments in the form of questions such as: do employees of Bungku Utara sub-District have the ability to adjust to the demands of a growing community? What are the work performance of the Bungku Utara sub-District staff? Have the community been satisfied with the provision of services by employees of Bungku Utara sub-District? Of all the measuring instruments used to take pictures of community service delivery in Bungku Utara sub-District, there is a tendency that the service delivery has not been maximized so that the work effectiveness of Bungku Utara sub-District staff can not be effective and can lead to negative image and mistrust of residents of Bungku Utara sub-District staff.

A successful organization is an organization that is able to create together a high level of efficiency and effectiveness. Efficiency shows the ability of the organization to use resources properly and there is no waste, and conversely the effectiveness shows the ability of an organization to achieve goals that have been set precisely, so that between effectiveness and efficiency are interrelated. Organizations are not only required to pursue purely goals, but how they can be achieved efficiently.

The efficiency of public services can be interpreted as a comparison between input and output. The input intended here can be in the form of costs, time and energy. In terms of input, public services are said to be efficient if the service uses cheap and not wasteful

resources. In terms of the process, so that it can be said to be efficient, public service procedures must be simple so that citizens do not spend a lot of energy and costs in accessing a service. While from the output side, public services are said to be efficient if the use of cheap and non-wasteful resources earlier produces service products that are in accordance with the standards and satisfy service users.

Efficiency in public services can be seen from the perspective of service providers and service users. From the perspective of service providers, service providers must strive for low service prices and no waste of public resources. Public services should involve as few employees as possible and be given in a short time. Likewise, from the perspective of service users, they want public services to be achieved at a low cost, short time, and not waste much energy.

According to the researchers' initial observations that service efficiency was not maximal. This is probably due to the low work effectiveness of the Bungku Utara sub-district staff, such as in making and renewing ID cards, building permits, business licenses, land certification, birth certificates and multiple retributions withdrawn from residents so that all costs incurred by residents users to be given to employees of the sub-District of Bungku Utara so that they can be served quickly and not verbally. This causes the price of public services to be more expensive in terms of the price provisions or even free. These additional costs are often interpreted by employees of Bungku Utara sub-District as a thank you for the service they have provided. This phenomenon has spread in the era of regional autonomy because each region has a tendency to try to increase PAD (local revenue) by collecting funds from the public.

Based on the background above, the purpose of this study is to examine and analyze the magnitude of the Effect of Employee Work Effectiveness on Service Efficiency in the North Bungku Sub-District Office in North Morowali district.

II. Literature Review

a. Definition of Effectiveness

Understanding effectiveness according to Sedarmayanti in his book entitled Human Resources and Work Productivity that::

Effectiveness is a measure that gives an idea of how far the target can be achieved.

> The definition of effectiveness is more output-oriented while the problem of using input is not a major concern. If efficiency is associated with effectiveness, even if there is an increase in effectiveness, efficiency may not necessarily increase. (Sedarmayanti, 2009: 59).

Based on the above understanding, that something can work in accordance with what is expected correctly and successfully, then something is already running effectively and efficiently, meaning that information must be in accordance with the needs of the community. The purpose of government can be achieved if every government agency needs to carry out its activities more effectively and efficiently so that the goals set can be achieved.Sondang P Siagian (Samba, 2009: 31) reveals several things that become criteria in measuring effectiveness: Effectiveness can be measured from a variety of things, namely: clarity of goals to be achieved, clarity of strategies to achieve goals, process

analysis and formulation of policies that are solid, careful planning, proper programming, availability of work facilities and infrastructure, effective and efficient implementation, system educating and controlling.

From the various theories above, According to Steers, 1985: 46-48) states that what is meant by employee work effectiveness is the ability of employees to display their performance quality appropriately which is characterized by using several criteria namely:

- Outcomes in the sense that what is given or done is really in accordance with what is needed,
- Responsibility in the sense of one's obligation to carry out the functions assigned as well as possible according to the direction received,
- Objectives in the sense of achieving agreed targets for joint ventures,
- Motivation in the sense that there is a force of encouragement that emerges from each individual to achieve goals, and
- Spirit in the sense of feeling bound in terms of achieving goals, which involves additional effort, togetherness of purpose and feeling of belonging.

b. Definition of Efficiency

Kermally (1996: 69) said that: "Efficiency is doing the right thing where effectiveness is doing the right thing right". (Efficiency is doing things right, while effectiveness is doing something right).

Based on the theories described above, According to Kermally (1996: 69) states that what is meant by public service efficiency is the ability to minimize the use of power resources correctly and precisely in fulfilling the desires and needs of the community, with several indicators namely:

- Savings in the sense that people get what they want at a low cost,
- True in the sense that employees provide services in accordance with the applicable rules and according to their respective duties and functions.
- Timely in the sense that what is given or done is really in accordance with the time specified,
- Needs in terms of employee responsiveness in helping and providing services to customers quickly,
- Satisfaction in the sense of a condition that is felt by all people in receiving services according to what they want.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

a. Research Sites

This research was conducted in Bungku Utara sub-District North Morowali Regency. The time needed from the implementation of observations to the process of completing research activities requires approximately three (3) months, from September to November 2017.

b. Population and Research Samples

- Research population. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by

researchers to be studied and conclusions drawn later (Sugiono, 2004: 90). In this study the population is all employees of the Bungku Utara sub-District Office, with a population of 24 people.

- Research Samples. Samples are part of the number and characteristics of the population. (Sugiono, 2005: 96). According to Arikunto (1991: 107) if the subject or polpulation is less than 100 people, it is better to take everything so that the research is a population research. The sample in this study were all Structure and Staff employees at the Bungku Utara sub-District Office, which were 24 people.

c. Data Collection Methods

In an effort to collect accurate data about the variables to be studied, the researchers used several techniques as follows:

- Documentation Method. The documentation method is to find data on things or variations in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes of meetings, agendas and so on (Arikunto, 2002: 134).
- Documentation is used to obtain preliminary data and accurate information about variables investigated in relation to the efficiency of public services and the effectiveness of employee work.
- Interview Method. Data collection techniques with interviews are data collection techniques by asking directly to data sources or face to face with employees of Bungku Utara District Office to find out about the Effect of Employee Work Effectiveness on Service Efficiency in Bungku Utara sub-District, North Morowali Regency. This interview was conducted to obtain the information needed. In this study, research instruments in the form of interview guidelines are needed, by first preparing and determining the questions that will be asked to get clarity from the problem.
- Questionnaire Method (Questionnaire). A questionnaire is a number of written questions that are used to obtain information from the respondent in the sense of reports about his personality or things he knows (Arikunto, 2002: 139). Questionnaires are used to obtain data concerning the work effectiveness of employees, and the efficiency of public services at the Bungku Utara District Office. This questionnaire was given to 24 people.

d. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used by the author is quantitative data analysis techniques, namely Analysis to determine the Effect of Employee Work Effectiveness on Service Efficiency in the North Bungku Sub-District Office North Morowali district, namely by using the following instruments:

- Simple Linear Regression Analysis.

  This analysis is to determine the effect of a performance variable associated with organizational culture variables (Djarwanto and Subagyo: 1996).

  $Y = a + b X + \epsilon$

  Where:

  Y = Service Efficiency

  a = Constant

X = Employee Work Effectiveness
b = regression coefficient which is the amount of change that occurs in Y if one unit changes in the independent variable (variable x)
ϵ = Prediction error
Statistical analysis was carried out with the help of SPSS Version 16.0 software

- Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis

This method is used to determine the presence or absence and the size of the relationship between Employee Work Effectiveness on Service Efficiency, then use the formula as follows: (Sugiono, 2004: 212).

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$$Rumus: r[?][?][?][?][?][?] = \frac{n(\Sigma xy) - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{\{(n.\Sigma x[?][?] - (\Sigma x)[?][?]\}.\{n.\Sigma y[?][?] - (\Sigma y)[?][?]\}}}$$

Information :
$r_{\chi\gamma}$ = Pearson Product Moment Correlation Index Number
N = Sample size
Σxy = Amount of product multiplication between score X and score Y
Σx = Total score X
Σy = Amount of all Y scores
Statistical analysis was carried out with the help of SPSS Version 16.0 software
Interpretation of these correlations according to conservative measures is as follows:

Table 1. Guidelines for providing coefficient interpretation

Coefficient Interval	Relationship Level
0,00 – 0,19	Very low
0,20 – 0,39	Low
0,40 – 0,59	High enough
0,60 – 0,79	High
0,80 – 1,00	Very high

With the r value obtained, we can see directly through the correlation table to test whether the r value we get has a influence or not. The table lists certain significant r boundaries, in this case a significant 5% if the r value is significant, meaning the alternative hypothesis can be accepted**.**

- Determinant coefficient

The coefficient of determination is used to find out how much (percentage) the effect caused by the independent variable on the dependent variable.
The formula used is as follows:

$$D = (r^2) \times 100\%$$

Information :

D : The coefficient of determination

r : Product moment correlation coefficient (Sugiono, 2004: 149).

Statistical analysis was carried out with the help of SPSS Version 16.0 software.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. The Effect of partially Employee Work Effectiveness on Service Efficiency in the Sub-District Office of Bungku Utara.

The null hypothesis (Ho) states that the work effectiveness of employees does not affect service efficiency while on the other hand the alternative hypothesis (H1) states that employee work effectiveness affects service efficiency.

Based on the research obtained the results of the calculation of Regression Analysis using the SPSS for Windows 16.0 Computer Program as follows:

Table 2. Test t_{hitung} (**Coefficients(a))**.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-36.961	26.109		-1.416	.171
	EFFECTIVENESS OF EMPLOYEE'S WORK	1.359	.357	.630	3.808	.001
a. Dependent Variable: EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE						

Based on the following table a simple linear regression equation is obtained as follows: Y = -36,961 + (1,359) X. The regression equation has the meaning:

- Constant -36,961, this means that if the employee work effectiveness variable = 0, then the service efficiency is -36,961.
- Coefficient = 1,359, meaning if the variable work effectiveness of employees has increased by 1 (one) point, it will affect service efficiency by 1,359 points.

In Table 2. The count test (Coefficients (a)) above obtained a regression coefficient for Employee Work Effectiveness variable is 1.359 which in its significance test with t test obtained tcount = 3.808 greater than t table = 1.876 at the real level of 0.05 can be said that there is a positive relationship between Effectiveness Employee Work (X1) with

Service Efficiency (Y) is very significant. In other words, Employee Work Effectiveness affects Service Efficiency. With a significant level of 0.001 (a)

b. The Effect of Simultaneous Employee Work Effectiveness on Service Efficiency in the Sub-District Office of Bungku Utara.

The null hypothesis (Ho) states that Employee Work Effectiveness does not affect Efficiency While on the other hand the alternative hypothesis (H1) states that Employee Work Effectiveness increases Service Efficiency.

Based on research obtained from the results of Regression Analysis using the SPSS Computer Program for Windows 16.0 as follows:

Table 3. Test F_{hitung} (**ANOVA**)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	185.844	1	185.844	14.499	.001[a]
	Residual	281.989	22	12.818		
	Total	467.833	23			
a. Predictors: (Constant), EFFECTIVENESS OF EMPLOYEE'S WORK						
b. Dependent Variable: EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE						

Based on the table above, the results of the t test are obtained Fcount = 14.499 with a significant value of 0.001 (a) because the price is significant <0.05, indicating that the calculated F value is very significant. Thus showing that together Employee Work Effectiveness (X) has an effect on Service Efficiency.

Furthermore, the coefficient of determination (R^2) is used to measure how far the ability of the model in explaining variations in the dependent variable. The calculation of the determination coefficient (R2) can be seen from the following table using the SPSS 16.0 for Windows computer program :

Table 4. Determination Coefficient Test Results (**Model Summary(b))**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.630[a]	.397	.370	3.58018	.397	14.499	1	22	.001
a. Predictors:									

(Constant), EFFECTIVENESS OF EMPLOYEE'S WORK									
b. Dependent Variable: EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE									

From the results of these calculations obtained a value of R = 0.630 (a) and R2 value of 0.397 which means 63% Service Efficiency in the office of North Bungku Sub-District is influenced by Employee Work Effectiveness while 37% is influenced by other factors beyond Employee Work Effectiveness. With a significant level of 0.001 (a).

V. CONCLUSION

a. Conclusions.

Based on the results of research, data analysis and the results of studies in previous chapters the authors can conclude the following matters:

- There is a significant effect of Employee Work Effectiveness Variables (X) partially on the Service Efficiency in Bungku Utara Sub-District Office (Y). This can be seen from the regression coefficient = 1.359, and the significant level> 0.001 by obtaining tcount = 3.808 greater than t table = 1.876 at the 0.05 significance level which means accepting Ha and rejecting Ho
- There is a significant effect of Employee Work Effectiveness Variables (X) simultaneously on Service Efficiency in the Bungku Utara Sub-District Office (Y). From the results of testing the F test obtained Fcount = 14.499 greater than Ftable = 4.301 and the value of the Coefficient of Determination (R2) value 0.397 which means 39.7% Service Efficiency in the Office of North Bungku District is influenced by Employee Work Effectiveness while 60.3% is influenced by other factors Beyond the Effectiveness of Employee Work.

b. Suggestions.

Based on the conclusions above, the author can suggest the following:

- Leaders must motivate their employees to do their jobs as well as possible and also leaders must improve the reliability of employees in serving the community by always supervising subordinates.
- Sub-district employees must be responsible for the quality of the implementation of public services and the results of their work to be effective.

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ANALYSIS OF COMPETENCE OF APPARATUS IN PUBLIC SERVICES AT THE INVESTMENT OFFICE AND ONE-STOP INTEGRATED LICENSING SERVICE GORONTALO REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the competency of the apparatus in carrying out services to the Investment Office and the One-Stop Integrated Licensing Service (DPMPTSP) of Gorontalo Regency. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method in analyzing the competency of the field of expertise in carrying out tasks and functions of public services related to licensing. The results of the study show that the competency of the apparatus is related to knowledge and work experience. There are 11 (eleven) apparatus competencies that are based on aspects of expertise based on education, this greatly supports the implementation of DPMPTSP's duties and functions in administering government services. In carrying out the function of public service based on the competency of the apparatus, this institution has 3 (three) fields, namely the field of Investment, Licensing Services and Supervision and advocacy. The conclusion of this study, even though the competency aspects have been fulfilled, but still found public complaints related to the quality of services that have not been in line with expectations. So this research recommends increasing the competency of the apparatus through various trainings to increase the capacity of individuals in providing services to the community.
Keywords: Competence, apparatus, public services.

I. INTRODUCTION

Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning public service article 1 states that "Public services are activities or series of activities in order to fulfill service needs in accordance with the laws and regulations for every citizen and resident for the goods, services and / or administrative services provided by public service providers ". The government as a public service provider is responsible and seeks to improve the quality of services to the community. The mandate of the act implies that public services are carried out by people who have competence. Likewise with public services carried out by government agencies, that government services can provide satisfaction to the community, therefore government officials must have competence. Competencies in question are knowledge, skills and behavior. These competencies are contained in Law Number 5 of 2014, Government Regulation Number 11 of 2017 and Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform number 38 of 2017

Service activities carried out by government agencies in measuring the level of community satisfaction are based on Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation Number 14 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Preparing the Community Satisfaction Survey, Public Service Provider unit. The purpose of this Ministerial Regulation is to measure the level of satisfaction of the community as users of services and improve the quality of public service delivery. Initial research through literature study found: Gorontalo District Government public service performance in 2018 based on the results of the Ombudsman's assessment of Gorontalo Province showed compliance value 73.17 was in 82nd position out of 199 districts assessed, and put Gorontalo District in the yellow zone. Observations were made to assess the level of compliance with public service standards for 54 service products in Gorontalo Regency Government service units. Gorontalo District Community Satisfaction Index (IKM) based on Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform Number 14 of 2017, observation report by survey team on the performance of Gorontalo District Government services in 2016 IKM value 79.89, 2017 IKM value 80.47 and in 2018 the IKM value was 85.46 with the "B" or good Community Satisfaction Index (IKM) category. The assessment given by the community determines the size of the public service performance of government organizations carried out every year.

Research Results Ratna Safitri & Aufarul Marom note that the Community Satisfaction Survey (SKM) in the BPPT and Investment (PM) City of Salatiga in 2016 showed the results of the assessment in the good category. From the results of the Community Satisfaction Survey (SKM), it can be said that most of the community or service applicants are satisfied with the public services provided by BPPT and Investment (PM) Salatiga City, although in reality on the ground there are still complaints from some people about public services at BPPT and Investment (PM) of Salatiga City. So that efforts are still needed to improve service quality on an ongoing basis The location of this study is the Gorontalo One-Stop Service and Investment Services (DPMPTSP), a Regional Government Organization (OPD) that carries out government functions in the provision of licensing and non-licensing services. Based on the results of the Community Satisfaction Index (IKM) survey in 2017 this service obtained 77.7 IKM scores and 2018 increased so that it obtained an IKM value of 82.97 with a value of "B" or good category (ORB Section of the Regional Secretariat of Gorontalo Regency, 2018). Since it was formed based on Regent Regulation Number 53 of 2016 DPM-PTSP currently has a total of 24 employees, consisting of Masters 2 people, Bachelor 14 people, Diploma three 2 people and High School 6 people. Furthermore, there are 11 competency apparatus based on the level of education and expertise. This condition is not sufficient when compared to

the delegation of authority in the field of licensing and non-licensing based on Regent Regulation Number 26 of 2018. The type and number of services consists of 8 fields and 61 types of licensing services and non-licensing services consisting of 14 fields and 25 types of services This study analyzes competencies by focusing on skills and self concepts of government apparatus in carrying out service functions. The results of this study are expected to contribute, thinking for the development of public policy studies on public services. Practically it is expected to become a reference for local governments in making public service delivery policies.Miyawaki (Mohd Noor & Dola sequence, 2009: 228) defines competence as a talent possessed by a person through natural processes and education needed by institutions to improve one's basic abilities and improve performance to a higher level according to efforts to achieve organizational goals. Another opinion about competence stated by Spencer and Spencer (1993: 9) that one's competence is the basis of the individual associated with effective and superior performance in a job. More directly Spencer, Spencer and Boyatzis (Sudarmanto, 2009 & Sani, 2018) mention the components of competency Human resources include several things, including the focus in this paper as follows:

1. Skill and knowladge, namely knowledge or information, which a person has in a specific field. Or the ability to do or carry out certain physical tasks or certain mental tasks. Skills are capabilities that show a system or sequence of behaviors that are functionally related to achieving performance goals. Skills are also the capabilities of a person who is functionally effective or ineffective in a work situation.
2. Self concept and image, namely attitudes, values, a person's self image, or is a person's perception of himself and an evaluation of that image.

In accordance with the concept of competency of Human Resources as described above, the competency of the apparatus is related to the specification of knowledge through a tiered education process, experience in work, skills through special education, and behavior formed through the work environment. According to Kotler (Lijan Poltak Sinambela, 2011: 4-5), service is "every activity that is profitable in a group or entity, and offers satisfaction even though the results are not physically bound to a product", and public which means public, community, state . So public services can be interpreted as a profitable activity in the community that offers satisfaction and the results are not tied to a particular product. Harbani Pasolong (2010: 199), and KemenPAN number 63 of 2004 argue that public service is an activity carried out by the government as an effort to fulfill community needs. Whereas in Law Number 25 of 2009 the scope of public services includes the service of public goods and public services as well as administrative services stipulated in legislation. Based on the description of the definition of public services, it can be concluded that public service is the activity of providing services for goods or services to the public carried out by the government.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is qualitative descriptive which refers to the results of the Community Satisfaction Index (IKM) survey at Gorontalo District's Investment and One-Stop Services (DPMPTSP) which is the location of the study. Data collection in this study was carried out through: observations carried out directly about the state of the environment, facilities and service activities, survey reports, and interviews with officials and the community of service users. The results of the Community Satisfaction Index (IKM) survey form the basis for analyzing this research data with qualitative data analysis techniques (Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014: 14).

III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Apparatus Competence

Competence is the skill or ability that a person has in relation to the work done. While the competence of government officials is more on the authority and ability of a person in carrying out tasks in a position in a government or business organization. In this paper a discussion on the competencies of Gorontalo District One-Stop Services and Investment Services (DPMPTSP) officers focuses on Skills and Knowladge competencies and the competence of Self Concept and image.

Skills and Knowladge

The competency of the apparatus in providing services is determined by the knowledge, expertise and skills possessed. The skills competency of the apparatus possessed can provide a good, fast and responsive response in responding to any complaints from the community, so that the service is maximized. To improve the skills competency of the apparatus, the Investment Services and One-Stop Integrated Services (DPMPTSP) in collaboration with the Regional Personnel Agency, Education and Training (BKD-DIKLAT), Gorontalo District has held training in order to improve the skills of officials related to public services. The training focused on strengthening individual apparatus skills related to computer operational techniques, field survey analysis, organizational management and service ethics. The ability of the apparatus to be seen in their competencies is a determining factor for the success of the service. Communities as service users have high expectations of service providers in responding to their needs. According to Kartono (2012: 13) that ability is all power, ability, strength and technical and social skills that are considered to be more than ordinary members. These types of abilities include: intelligence, analyzing, wise decision-making, organizational management and leadership, community and technical knowledge of work. This opinion indicates that in a government organization the apparatus must have the ability or strength physically and non-physically such as skills and knowledge of a job, so that they can carry out tasks and functions as public servants. In the sense of the ability of the apparatus can be seen from the results of their work or their ability to work. "The ability of the apparatus in charge has been good at providing services because they have understood what they are doing". (ST, April 2018) The ability of this apparatus to work will lead to public trust in the administration of the government, increasing community cooperation and participation in various government programs. In addition, the ability of the apparatus to work will improve the quality of service because of the response of the apparatus shown by their expertise or skills. The manifestation of quality service is the response of the community as service users, this can be used as capital in developing the knowledge of officials in the preparation of operational procedures for service procedures (SOPP). So that service providers will have a knowledge base on the form of SOPP, reasons, time, place and service processes that are in line with community expectations. In addition, what is equally important in the knowledge competence of government aaparatus is seen in the aspect of expertise through formal education. Knowledge competency of the Gorontalo District One-Stop Integrated Services and Investment Services (DPMPTSP) based on skill level can be presented in the table below:

Table: Competence of Apparatus Based on Expertise / Department

No	Bidang Keahlian Aparat	Jumlah
1	Technique	5 People
2	Mathematics	1 Person
3	Economy	6 People
4	Laws	3 People
6	Environment	1 Person
7	Health	1 Person
8	Accounting	1 Person
9	Computer	1 Person
10	Social	3 People
11	Agriculture	1 Person
12	Others	1 Person
Jumlah		**24 People**

Source: Dinas PMPTSP 2018

The table shows that there are 11 (eleven) areas of apparatus expertise related to the implementation of tasks, especially in the field of service. This area of expertise has become a requirement and provision in a minimum service standard (SPM). The findings of this study indicate that the competence of the government apparatus in the Gorontalo Investment Service and One-Stop Integrated Service Permit (DPMPTSP) has been good. There are 11 (eleven) knowledge competencies of the apparatus based on the field of expertise / department that can support the implementation of this service function in the administration of public service government in the Regent Regulation Number 26 of 2018. In the administration of government in Gorontalo Regency this service performs licensing and non-licensing services.

Self Concept and Image

Self concept is one of the competencies of Human Resources, which is seen in one's attitude, values, or self image. This competency can also be seen in the perceptions or judgments of others towards him. In the implementation of Gorontalo Regency Government public services, the activities of the apparatus self-concept can be seen in the aspects of politeness and friendliness of the service staff in Gorontalo District One-Stop Investment Services (DPMPTSP) indicated by the attitudes and behavior of officers in providing services to the community. The results of the research in the field indicate that courtesy and friendliness of the officers in providing services are good. Apparatus behavior is an attitude that must be shown to the community as recipients of services. As employees government or apparatus who provide services, they must show a friendly, polite attitude and listen to complaints from service recipient communities. Awareness of an officer in providing services as a form of action or attitude shown. The awareness of

the apparatus includes the attitude of friendliness in providing services to the community is the value or self-image of an officer. The image of an apparatus is seen in the response to complaints in service, discipline, solving problems, attitudes and behavior of employees in carrying out their duties. "The hospitality of the apparatus in providing services to the community, such as providing a response to public complaints about the completeness of administrative documents". (MA, April 2018)

This shows that the image of the apparatus is shown in attitudes and behaviors in providing services to the community. " Service in managing business licenses in this service is good because some employees care about complaints, on time according to procedures. (HR April 2018) Human behavior is the result of various experiences and human interactions with the environment that are manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes and actions. This is in line with the opinion of Notoatmojo (2010) which states; behavior is a response / reaction of an individual to a stimulus that comes from outside and from within him. Based on the understanding above and the results of observations based on the author, that friendly and polite attitude is always shown by the apparatus in providing services to the community. They are able to explain the requirements needed to arrange permits and service procedures. Communities that do not understand the requirements and licensing procedures are assisted by giving an explanation. Based on this, the apparatus in carrying out their duties are in accordance with the Operational Procedure Service Standards (SOPP) and service announcements at the Gorontalo District One-Stop Investment Services (DPMPTSP) as evidenced by the attitude of employees who are polite, friendly, responsible and professional in providing service to the community that takes care of licensing.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study concluded that it is necessary to increase the competency of service providers in the field of computer expertise, technical, administrative management. The behavioral aspects of the apparatus in serving the community are related to friendliness in providing services. This study also suggests that it is necessary to carry out technical guidance, trainning and internships to improve skills in the field of expertise.

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EUPHORIA OF VILLAGE-OWNED ENTERPRISE (*BUM Desa*)

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Abstract

The establishment of Act Number 6 Year 2014 on village is like a new hope which brings a million hopes for the citizens. Village is reborn and full of energy and power to change into developed and independent village. This paper deeply explores the spirit of Village-owned enterprise (*BUM Desa*) which has been established in Nglanggeran as the best tourist village in Yogyakarta. In this research, the author sees that *BUM Desa* is the basic instrument which becomes present idol on the rural area development program in the country, especially in Nglanggeran Village. It is because the spirit of *BUM Desa* management brings mutual assistance, participation and use of resource spirit for the village societies' welfare. The development should be held based on the community empowerment which accentuates on the community. This paper tries to see the management and use of *BUM Desa* which exists in Nglanggeran village using positive approach that considers capacity, power, asset, and potential as precious capital in building and the *BUM Desa* distribution process it self to all societies. This writing issue is elaborated using explanative qualitative method with data collection process such as interview, observation and documentation. In the conclusion, this paper finds spirit distortion between Nglanggeran village *BUM Desa* and Act Number 6 Year 2014 in manifesting independent and sovereign village. Their potential experiences various managerial and low village innovative ability obstacles.

Keywords: Village-owned Enterprise (BUM Desa), Resource, participation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural area development becomes the government consent to accelerate and manifest the development equity in the archipelago. Rural areas or villages should possess independence to manifest good public service, alleviate poverty, advance rural economy, overcome inter-rural gap and rural societies have capacity and readiness as the development subject. In order to accelerate rural area development, the country allocates high State Budget through rural areas fund program. The fund allocation was 20.77 billion in 2015 and 60 billion in 2018. Indonesian country that consists of million rural areas with plurality and wealth is expected to struggle in alleviating poverty and accelerate local society-based development. Economic sector becomes a target and government priority. Good economy will positively affect the rural societies. Therefore, any kind of rural areas potential whether it is natural or human resource and culture should be empowered and managed well and utilized as optimum as possible for the local societies welfare. One of spirits included in the Rural Area Act Number 6 Year 2014 on Rural Area or Village is the Village-owned Enterprise or *BUM Desa*. It is an enterprise which total or a part of the capital is owned by the rural area through the direct participation of rural area wealth divided to manage the asset, service, and other business and be utilized for the rural societies' wealth optimally. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) or village-owned enterprise is the rural business managed by the local administrator and societies. It becomes the means to institutionalize the societies' business attached to eat. Through the institutionalization of rural business, it is expected that the economic development is more directed and has the ability to provide benefit for the rural societies' economic growth. The existence of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) can be a means to unite all the societies' component and encourage the active participation and mutual assistance to assist the rural area collectively. Through Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*), the rural administration and societies can unite the mission and vision to manage the rural potential for the development, wealth, empowerment, and independence of the area.

The existence of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) can be the answer of problems which have been experienced by the rural area, such as backwardness or retardation, and economic change and growth. Various factors which occur in the rural area so far are caused by human resource limitation, potential management institutionalization in the rural area is low, the lack of harmony between the rural administrator and other capital limitations. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) is expected to be the rural area societies' economic activator motor. In order to achieve it, approach-based societies' requirement and rural administrator goodwill are required. There are two approaches delivered Rutiadi (in Maria, 2016; 156), which are a) societies' need to change and avoid unwanted things, and b) political will and rural administrator and the societies' ability to implement organized development aplan. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) can be a means to answer what becomes the rural area societies' need. Through it, the move and direction of economic development is applied by prioritizing local initiative, creativity and innovation. Therefore, it will cultivate the participative and possessive spirit to collectively manage rural area economic source for

collective wealth. Active participation of the societies can become the power for the rural development and administrator's policy to establish village-owned enterprise with the spirit of mutual assistance for the rural economy and development.Nglanggeran village is one of villages located in Gunungkidul Regency Yogyakarta which possess Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) by overseeing some business units managed by the societies. Some businesses coped by Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) are natural tourism place *Gunung Purba (Ancient Mountain)*, homestay, Nglanggran Market, Chocolate Counter and some businesses which at present pioneered by the societies and Nglanggeran rural administrator. The spirit of Village-owned Enterprise (BUM Desa) is to maximize the resource management possessed by Nglanggeran Village to collectively increase the societies' economy and PADes (Rural Real Revenue). Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) can also open job opportunity and add additional value of potential found in Nglanggeran village. However, the challenge of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) or Nglanggeran Village is how the economic sources under Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) can be distributed and felt equally by all the societies. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) is not only aimed to increase Original income Village (*PADes*) but also benefit for the manager or people in the authority circle. However, the existence of Village-owned Enterprise (BUM Desa) can be a blessing and provide equal benefit for all Nglanggeran village societies.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

a. Rural Area/ Village

Theoretically, rural area provides some definitions which centers on the maximization of law societies unity who have limitation, territorial and score recognized by the Indonesian State. In the administrational regulation Number 712 Year 2005, rural area/village is a law societies' unity that has territorial borders that has authority to manage and administer the local societies' interest based on the local custom recognized and considered in the Indonesian Administrational System. Similar meaning is also written in the Act Number 6 Year 2014 on rural area is a village or custom village which is called by different name, furthermore is called as village or rural area. It is a law society unity that has territorial border that has authority to manage and administer the administrational affair, local societies' interest based on their initiative, origin rights, and/or traditional rights acknowledged and considered in the Indonesian administrational system. In *Desa Mandiri Membangun* (Building Independent Village) book (Boni Kurniawan, 2015: 9-10) it is affirmed that the rural area position based on Act Number 6 Year 2014, which is to "

- provide recognition and respect towards the existing rural area or village with its variations before and after the establishment of the Unitary State of Republic Indonesia;
- provide status clarity and legal certainty on rural area in the Republic Indonesia constitutionality system to manifest justice for the whole of people of Indonesia;
- preserve and advance custom, tradition and culture of rural societies;

- encourage initiative, move, and participation of rural societies for the potential development and Rural Asset for the collective welfare;
- establish professional, efficient and effective, transparent and responsible rural administration;
- develop public service for rural societies in order to accelerate general welfare manifestation;
- improve the cultural social sovereignty of rural societies to manifest societies who are able to preserve social unity as a part of national sovereignty; advance the rural societies economy and overcome the national development gap; and
- strengthen rural societies as the development subjects

Thus, it is understood that rural area is legal society unity that has limitation and territorial with culture recognized by the Unitary State of Republic Indonesia;

b. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*)

Village-owned enterprise or which is called as *BUM Des* is a legal rural economic institution and has been mandated by Act in Act Number 6 Year 2016 article 1 number 6 which explains that Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) is a whole or a part of enterprise which capital owned by the village through direct participation of its wealth which is divided to manage asset, service, and other business for the societies' welfare. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) becomes the mean of rural administrator to accommodate various rural potentials as the instrument between rural administrator and societies in implementing economic empowerment on the rural level. Therefore, the capital ownership of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) is always dominated by the rural administrator. It is done to avoid economic and resource potentials domination in rural area individually. Based on the Rural Minister Regulations, Underdeveloped Region Development, and Republic Indonesia Transmigration Number 4 Year 2015 on Chapter II article 3 affirms that the objectives of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) establishment are:

a. Increasing rural economy
b. Optimizing rural asset which is useful for its welfare;
c. Developing social business in the rural economy potential management;
d. Developing business cooperation plan among rural areas and/or the third parties;
e. Creating market opportunity and network which support the societies' public service requirement;
f. Opening work opportunities;
g. Improving societies' welfare through public service improvement and rural economy equity ; and
h. Increasing rural societies' and Rural Original Revenue

Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) becomes one of important instruments in building modern to be independent and developed rural area. Therefore, Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) basic principles should be maintained for its objectives which are to implement developed rural area and build it by local initiative. In 7 Rural Area Ministerial, Underdeveloped Region Development and Republic Indonesia

Transmigration written by Anom Surya Putra, the main ideas of tradition in the Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) principle are:

a. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) needs social capital.
b. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) develops inclusive politic;
c. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) is one of collective rural business forms.

Sutoro Eko (2017: 92) in his book entitled "*Desa Baru Negara Lama"* or "New Village, Old Country" tells that Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) is one of economic institutions which is relevant with village driven development. Therefore, Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) is a rural area economic institution managed collectively by the rural administrator and societies which are based on mutual assistance, social and initiative capital to accelerate rural development towards independence.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This is qualitative method research which tries to understand social problems in the societies. This research is started with the assumption and interpretation/theoretical which shapes or affects the study on research problem related to the meaning attached by individuals or groups on social or humanistic problems (Creswel, 2015:59). The research location is Nglanggeran Village, Gunungkidul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. In a scientific work, the researcher tries to gain valid and relevant data with issues which becomes the locus of research. Therefore, the researcher tries to gather empirical data by performing observation, interview, documentation and the subjects involved in this research are various elements in Nglanggeran Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) activities, such as Village Head, Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Director, Unit Head of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Business Manager and some societies and institutional members. This research utilizes descriptive approach, in which the researcher tries to deeply and systematically explore issues found in the rural resource management and distribution towards the societies through Village-owned Enterprise (BUM Desa) Tunas Mandiri of Nglanggeran Village. Whitney (in Pratowo, 2016:201) stated that descriptive method is fact searching by correct interpretation. Therefore, this writing tries to elaborate and find out the fact on the benefit management and distribution process of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri in Nglanggeran Village existence.

IV. ANALYSIS

Village-owned Enterprise (BUM Desa) Tunas Mandiri and Nglanggeran Village Societies

Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) becomes an economic institution which exists in the village is mandated by the Act. In order to reach its objectives such as open economic opportunity and empower local economic potentials, Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) requires good management. Village-owned Enterprise (BUM Desa) Tunas Mandiri in Nglanggeran is one of rural administrator and societies' efforts to apply constitution and as a real form of partialities towards local societies' interest. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri is established as objectives written in the

regulations of Nglanggeran Village Number 7 Year 2017 on Chapter II Article 2 that "The regulation concerning Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) management is aimed to guarantee legal certainty on the position of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) as rural economic business institution in :

a. Rural area economy increase through rural economic business which runs with business ran by the rural economic actors;
b. The use and optimization of rural area potential and asset for the rural area welfare;
c. The development of rural societies business in rural economic movement-based rural management of potential and asset;
d. The development of rural business cooperation plan with the third party using partnership which is profitable for the rural area;
e. The effort to create market opportunity and network which support the public service need of rural societies;
f. The development of rural basic service quality;
g. The creation of work opportunities for the rural societies; and
h. The revenue increase of rural societies and rural original revenue.

The explanation draws basic milestone of the existence of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri in Nglanggeran Village. The rural economic developments become the struggle faced by the government and rural societies. Agricultural and another natural resource potentials have not been able to manage well as the collective welfare source. Nglanggeran village has natural tourism resources, which are Gunung Purba, agricultural products, livestock, culture, etc. Considering the resource possessed, the rural administrator and societies want to create a legal medium to manage the resource such as Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*). It has been planned since the Act 32 Year 2004 and Government Regulation Number 72 Year 2005. However, rural spirit and the recognition. However, the rural spirit and recognition towards rural initiative which is written in Rural Act Number 6 Year 2014 to become an energy which moves Nglanggeran society to establish Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) to manifest local potential-based development.

During the interview, the Director of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri, stated:

"In my opinion, Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri is the real action of Nglanggeran Village Head and the societies to maximize the existing potential. Using Rural Act, rural area becomes the main actor in building themselves. We admit that the issue which occurs in the rural area or village is the lack of societies' capacity to manage their potential. The existence of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri can be a medium which unite the societies' potential to get a guidance in the management, assistance, capital to the marketing of existing potential."

(Interview with Mr. Nasrudi, the director of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri, 14th March 2019)

Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri of Nglanggeran village becomes the instrument which unites the societies and potentials possessed by them for

collective welfare. Using Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri, the village potential can be managed well and have profitable economic value for the societies. Through it, various forms of existing economic potentials that have been managed by the societies can be optimized through good governance and management. The existence of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri does not only become economic institution but also social interaction medium which triggers societies' active participation to build their village. As mandated in the Act Number 6 Year 2014 that the development subjects of rural development are government and local societies based on their initiative. Nglanggeran's societies participate in building culture, democracy values and pride of being the community. Therefore, rural societies do not see rural area as underdeveloped and poor anymore but a developed and wealthy place.Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri provides an explanation on how to build transformation towards the societies' understanding in interpreting their village by using its existing potentials:

"The main problem occurs in our village is lack of jobs and the societies who always perceive that they will not be rich if working there. It encourages the societies, particularly new Senior High School graduates who leave their village to find a job in the urban area or city. Many rural societies see that they'll get money more easily in the city than village as a farmer. They use village as a residence and prefer to work in Yogyakarta with various professions. At the end, they neglect the rural area potentials. Village-owned Enterprise (BUM Desa) becomes the answer towards our societies' confusion. There are things that should be developed with various innovation and encourage the societies' participation broadly. (Interview result with Sugeng Handoko, the Secretary of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri, 15th March 2019).

The establishment of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri becomes the answer and challenge for the government and village societies in optimizing the use and management of resource. The establishment is not only seen from the economical profit but also social capital reinforcement and empowerment in the society. In order to make Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) succeed, societies' social capital such as cooperation, solidarity, trust, mutual assistance etc. Collective work becomes an important instrument to make Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) as an institution which has good economy and output on the empowerment, independence of development of Nglanggeran village development. The point of interview is that the societies have not possessed a good understanding and awareness towards the importance of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) as the rural area economic driver. Therefore, it requires continuous education and push the societies' active involvement in Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri activities.

Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri oversees some business units which at present have been developed by Nglanggeran Village societies. The following is the management structure and business units found in Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri of Nglanggeran Village:

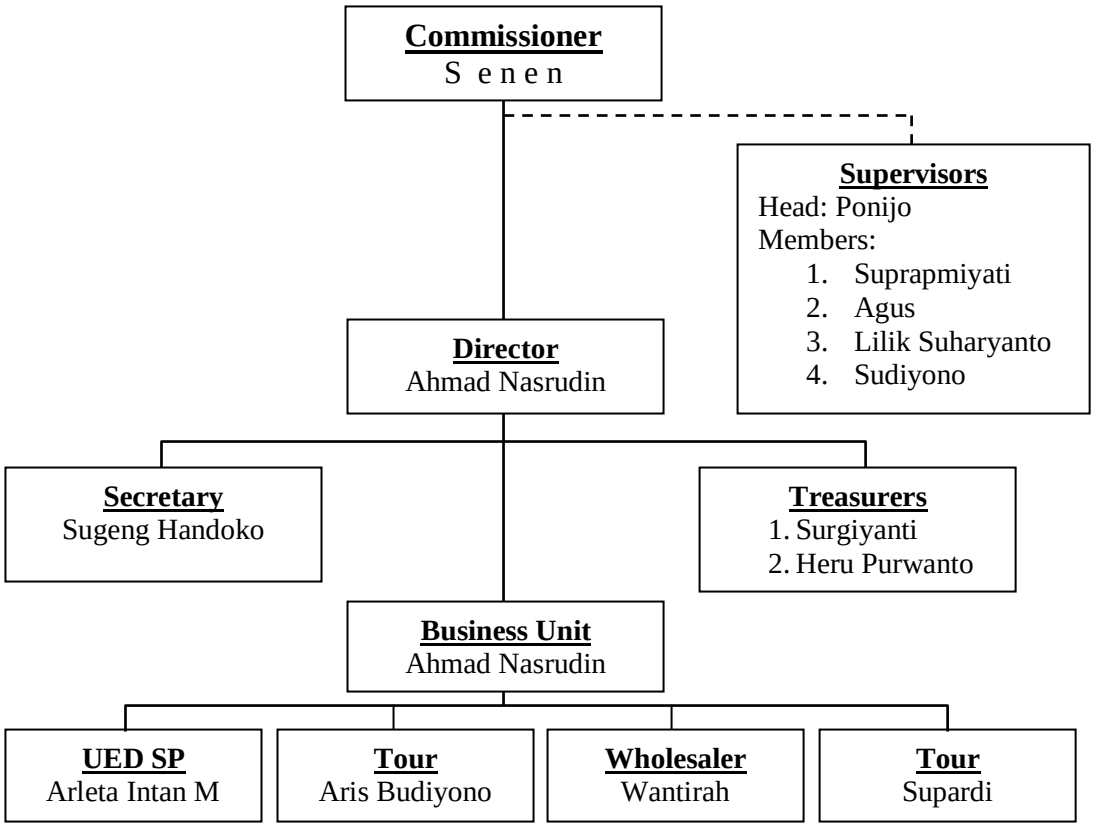


Chart 1: The management structure and business units found in Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri of Nglanggeran Village

Of the figure, it is seen that some business units that can be used by the government and rural societies collectively in developing Nglanggeran rural area potential. Saving and Loan Unit can be a target to help the societies to build any kind of business. Tour unit also has high contribution to the PADes revenue and contribution to jobs for the societies in Gunung Purba tour area. Wholesaler unit is a unit which provides many household needs so that there is money turnover from the society to society, while TPS unit is a unit which produces organic fertilizer and impact the village surrounding.

Use distribution of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) for Nglangeran Societies

The present of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri in Nglanggeran village brings a new hope for the societies in local economic development and wider job opportunities. As the spirit of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tugas Mandiri which is written in the Rural Area regulation Number 7 Year 2017 that the existence of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) becomes a medium to open job opportunity and distribute equal potential to the village societies. Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri triggers the village potentials to give more benefits for the societies as a whole. However, based on some interviews, some sources still see that they who get Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri benefit

are people who have access and live in the area which is near to the rural potential objects.

According to the interview, Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) manager explicitly states that dominantly, societies who live near to the objects or resource enjoy the benefit more. The following is interview quoted obtained in the field:

"Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) is established on behalf of societies, but they who live near to the resource are prioritized to be involved in it. As in the tour units, there are *Gunung Purba* (Ancient Mountain), *Embung*, and *Rumah Coklat* (Chocolate House). It is confirmed that the nearest village have more involvement, but the management has also offered other villages to be involved. They may not involve because they have had a job."(Interview Result of Heru Purwanto, 15th March 2019)

The previous interview result depicts the societies' participation problems especially in the villages which are far from the resource. It is indirectly break the nature of rural life participation and culture in the societies. The limited societies' understanding towards the village potential and ignorance also color Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri development. The resource distribution of Nglangeran village can only provide impact for some people. So, education and persuasive approach done by the rural administrator is required to filter each element to be involved in the rural resource management. Besides fair and equal distribution, the societies' participation is required in the institutional process so that the rural culture grown for the village development. Justice and equity spirit must be maintained by Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) management for collective welfare.

The Challenges of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri

The management of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) in Indonesia has challenge for themselves. The challenges are from various aspects. The following is interview result quote with the Treasury of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri and as the pioneer of Chocolate House business.

"At present, chocolate house have many customers and buyers. However, lack of training becomes the business management obstacle so that all works are done manually. Besides, the marketing has not been expanded to public societies."(Interview result of Mrs. Surgiyanti, 14th and 16th March 2019).

Here, it is depicted that establishing Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) is not only about economic profit but also good management and managerial effort. Some matters should be prepared to support the development and success of *BUM Desa*, which are:

- Preparing continuous professional and competent human resource with training and comparative study.
- Good and systematic institutionalization process.
- Updated capacity reinforcement.
- Moving the societies with possessive and proud sense of living in the village.
- Identifying good natural, social and human potential.
- Building similar understanding and objective for the collective welfare.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the research on Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) euphoria, it is concluded that the development of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri in Nglanggeran village is not only limited to see the development of other Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) but also but it is also able to identify possessed potential which is relevant to Nglanggeran village Gunung Kidul. Collective participation is required to build the sense and culture of living in the village among Nglanggeran societies so that everyone has the sense of possession and is involved actively in the rural development of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tunas Mandiri.

Some suggestions for the development of Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) Tuna Mandiri Desa Nglanggeran are:

a. Preparing sufficient resource
b. Involving young people in all rural activities
c. Filtering the potential of young people who have commitment towards the rural development
d. Opening continous discussion rooms with the societies.
e. Building Village-owned Enterprise (*BUM Desa*) by improving the benefit for whole rural societies in any forms of programs.

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Recruitment Models of Independent Election Organizing Instituation in Yogyakarta Special Region

RECRUITMENT MODELS OF INDEPENDENT ELECTION ORGANIZING INSTITUTION IN YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION

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ABSTRACT

The quality of elections is highly determined by the election organizers which consist of Election Commission (Komisi Pemilihan Umum) and Election Supervision Agency (Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum) who must be independent and have high integrity. Therefore, permanent recruitment of election organizers must be perfect due to the significant impact on the quality of elections. The research aims to identify the issues of the recent recruitment model as well as formulate an ideal model of recruitment of permanent election organizers in Yogyakarta Special Region that guarantees the independence and integrity of the election organizers. The method applied is a qualitative research design using observation, depth interviews and focus group discussion for collecting data. The results show that the recruitment model of election organizers is regulated in three Laws, First, the Law No.12 of 2008 which shows the recruitment process still involved executive power; Second, the Law No. 15 of 2011 shows a better model; and in the Law No.7 of 2017 is quite ideal, which are indicated by the existence of public involvement in the recruitment process. However, there are several issues, such as: First, the difficulty to find an ideal candidates who have high integrity, high quality and comprehension of electoral skills; should be solved by an open recruitment using both of the CAT system and written documents to ensure that candidates for election management have good theoretical and practical skills; Second, the need of Provincial Election Committee and Provincial Election Supervisory Body involvement in selecting the candidates of Regency / City level election organizers; Third, the need of public awareness on the Election Organizing Institution as an independent and professional institution, so that political preferences can be suppressed.

Keywords: Election, Election Organizing Institution, Recruitment

I. INTRODUCTION

The nature of elections in a democratic country is the embodiment of people's sovereignty which is manifested in the form of constitutional rights of citizens in a free and fair election in choosing both leaders and representatives who will manage and serve all levels of society at both the central and regional levels. One of the most important and strategic elements in realizing the free and fair elections is the existence of competent, independent and integrity organizers. Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution states that general elections are held by an electoral commission that is national, permanent and independent. The constitutional interpretation of the phrase "general election commission" in the Constitutional Court Decision Number 11 / PUU-VIII / 2010 does not refer to a particular institution's name, but rather refers to the function of national, permanent and independent election management. Therefore the legislators in Law No.15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers and Law No.7 of 2017 concerning General Elections define Election Organizers as institutions that organize elections with a unique design consisting of the Election Commission (KPU), Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), and Election Organizing Honorary Council (DKPP) as a unit of the functions of the election administration. Article 6 of Law No.7 / 2017 states that KPU consists of National KPU, Provincial KPU, Regency/City KPU, District Election Committee, Village Election Committee, Election Committee Group and Overseas Committee Group.

The position of National KPU, Provincial KPU, Regency/City KPU is permanent. Meanwhile, the Article 89 of Law No.7/2017 also states that the Election Supervision is carried out by Bawaslu, which consists of National Bawaslu; Provincial Bawaslu; Regency/City Bawaslu; District Panwaslu; Village Panwaslu; Overseas Panwaslu; and Election Place Supervisor. The position of Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, and Regency / City Bawaslu is permanent. In the local context, both the Provincial and the Regency/City Election Organizers have played significant role, so that the election's quality depends on the independence and integrity of the election organizers. Independent and impartial concept means to be free from other parties' intervention, which can reduce the ability of Election Organizers to perform such ideal elections (Jenedri, 2012: 109). In addition, to ensure that the honest and fair election could be implemented, the election organizers should have high integrity that is indicated by their positive qualities regarding the consistency of thoughts, words and actions so that they can be trusted and remain committed (Sansuri, 2016). The election organizers' independence and high integrity must be guaranteed since the recruitment process and during the execution of tasks (Jenedri, 2012: 109) which must be maintained so that the election organizer is free of external factors that could interfere their independence.The independence and integrity of the organizers is the key to organizing democratic elections (Nasef, 2014). The not neutral election organizers will have a direct impact on the collapse of the election administration quality. So that the House of Representatives establish Honorary Council of Election Organizers – DKPP - (Isra, 2017: 76). Despite the authoritative existence of DKPP, the facts show that there were 2,578 cases of

alleged violations of the code of ethics to the DKPP involving 12,198 election organizers during 2012-2017. (http://dkpp.go.id/index). It means that there are some problems related to the independence and integrity of election administrators at all levels since the recruitment process. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate a new recruitment model that guarantees the independence and integrity of election administrators for both permanent and ad-hoc organizers. Based on the background, the research problem are as follows:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the permanent election organizer recruitment model in Yogyakarta Special Region ?
2. What is the ideal model for (permanent) election organizer recruitment in Yogyakarta Special Region which guarantees independence and integrity of election administrators?

II. METHOD

Type of the research is qualitative design, using library studies, observation, depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) for gathering data. To analyze data, this study used qualitative descriptive which can provide an clear exposure to the object of research. The qualitative descriptive analysis approach is carried out by treating objects based on certain categories, which aim to select relevant data, and then classified it juridical and systematically. Data analysis stages in research are namely (1) Facts organized and adjusted to the object of this study; (2) Systematized facts are described and explained according to the study object based on theory; (3) Facts that have been described are then evaluated. At this stage several activities were carried out such as collecting and reviewing secondary data and mapping the results of depth interviews with speakers and the results of focus group discussions (FGD) with stakeholders. (4) These activities are carried out to comprehend the focus of the research in depth and systematically.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Advantages and Weaknesses of the General Election Organizers Recruitment System

In a democratic country, elections have become the best mechanism in the process of changing positions of power. The philosophical spirit of Election is to provide equal opportunities for individuals to occupy desired positions while fulfilling specified qualifications. Elections also guarantee the rights of citizens to determine the leaders of their choice. Also through the General Election, the change of power which in the past was often traversed by means of violent or bloody coups, is now passed through constitutional means and competition with the rule of law as a reference standard for the implementation of elections. Elections also become a control tool for the quality of political leadership of a government. The people can give appreciation and punishment to

ruling leaders to be able to continue or be replaced according to their performance when in power. Elections are a means of punishing negligent leaders of the people by not being elected again in elections. For leaders in power, elections are a means to gain legitimacy (DKPP, 2015: 10). The democratic general election standard states that free and fair elections can be achieved if there are legal instruments that regulate all the process of implementing elections; while being able to protect organizers, participants, candidates, voters, monitors, and citizens from fear, intimidation, violence, bribery, fraud, and various other fraudulent practices that will affect the election results. There are a number of internationally recognized standards, which are the benchmarks of democracy whether or not an election. This international standard is a minimum requirement for the legal framework to guarantee democratic elections. The indicators of these standards amount to 15 aspects, i.e: (1) legal framework preparation, (2) electoral system selection, (3) electoral district determination, (4) right to vote and be elected, (5) electoral administration body, (6) voter registration and voter list, (7) ballot paper access for political parties and candidates, (8) campaigns democratic elections, (9) access to media and freedom of expression, (10) financing and expenditure, (11) voting, (12) vote counting and recapitulation, (13) roles of party and candidate representatives, (14) election monitoring, compliance with the rule of law, and (15) enforcement of election regulations. The democratic elections is well implemented if the credibility of the election organizers (KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP) is guaranteed. RH Taylor stated that elections are actually an absolute condition *(conditio sine qua non)* for the implementation of government based on the principle of representation, so democratic elections require a number of requirements, namely: (1) recognition of universal suffrage; (2) the freedom to form a shelter for the plurality of aspirations of the voting community; (3) the existence of a political recruitment mechanism for candidates for public representatives who are open; (4) there is freedom for voters to discuss and determine their choices; (5) the freedom for election participants to compete in a healthy manner; (6) there is an honest vote count; (7) bureaucratic neutrality; and, (8) the existence of an independent election organizing institution (Didik Supriyanto, 2007: 23). An ideal election can only be held by organizers who are not only capable, but also have high integrity. Election organizers work according to principles which are based on clear rules, measurable, and applicable. Their credibility is also determined by the public's perception of their performance in conducting a series of previous elections. The point is the aspects of leadership, integrity, independence, and electoral competency must be fulfilled. Referring to the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance standards, there are philosophical and normative foundations which are the main principles of the election organizers in holding elections, namely: (Ramlan Surbakti and Kris Nugroho, 2015: 17-18)

a. Independent: it is imperative for organizers to act independently in conducting elections. It is also indicated by the ability of the organizers to be free from any political interests and pressures.
b. Impartiality: Election organizers must perform both impartial attitudes and actions to election participants (either party or candidate).

c. Integrity: Election organizers should have a personality and strong commitment to carry out their duties and authority to control all electoral processes in accordance with applicable legal rules and norms.
d. Transparency: Transparency is key to the governance of democratic elections, because it guaranteed election participants and the public are able to access information regarding the administration of elections both in terms of budget, policy and accountability of all stages of election administration.
e. Efficiency: Efficiency emphasizes the carefulness of the organizers in making right electoral planning, the right and efficient budget based on needs and priorities
f. Professionalism: election organizers must be expert figures and master electoral issues, recruited from candidates who have high qualifications as commissioners and prioritize shared interests to succeed in elections with integrity.
g. Service-mindedness: Election organizers are required to be able to provide services that prioritize all parties (parties, candidates, and the public) and prioritize work governance that can be accounted for from the legal aspect.

According to Ida Budhiaty, independence is the ability to maintain impartial behavior in a decision making as well as the ability to maintain behavior that is not easily perceived in favor. Integrity means the consistency among what is thought, said and done. The consistency of the election organizers include their independence, integrity and leadership will be tested after they are selected and also verified in practice with all its dynamics. Election implementation is the maturation process to test the independence and integrity of election administrators.

But the issue of leadership, independence, integrity, and professionalism in the administration of elections is not present, there is a long process that must be passed, especially related to the recruitment system and oversight of election organizers. The recruitment system for organizers of elections in this area must be directed to find election organizers who have good leadership, integrity, independence and electoral competence. Ramlan Surbakti and Kris Nugroho (2015: 15-16) stated that there are various models of election management membership selection referring to the methods used to select candidates for election management and those who are authorized to select them, namely:

1) Open recruitment through mass media.
   The recruitment model for election organizers is conducted openly, namely by posting announcements in the mass media. Furthermore, interested candidates submit applications to independent teams to be selected for their qualifications based on their expertise and experience related to electoral. Some countries that use this open recruitment and selection model are Iraq, Namibia and South Africa.
2) Appointment by the government and submitted to parliament.

The election organizer recruitment and selection model involves the role of the government. The plot is that the government submits the names of candidates in the electoral field, including legal experts to parliament for approval. Unlike the open recruitment and selection, this appointment model does not involve an independent team as the election organizer. An example of a country that applies the model of appointment of election organizers is Seirra Leone and Kenya. While in Ukraine, the appointment of election organizers is carried out through a different path, namely the parliament submits several names of candidates to the president (head of state) to choose several names. The names of candidates chosen by the president are returned to parliament for approval. This model gives parliamentary authority to establish and ratify electoral administration membership.

3) Recruitment and selection involving non-state institutions and legal experts. For the purpose of obtaining qualified candidates for election management, recruitment and selection involves legal experts, judges and election experts. The pattern is that there are public consultations from experts, such as involving the Judicial Commission in Botswana and in Guatemala the power of civil society is given a role in determining the nomination of election organizers.
4) Appointment of election organizers by state / government actors. The appointment of election organizers by state actors is also called unilateral appointment because it only involves the role of the state. Public roles such as lawyers and civil society forces are not involved. In this case the recruitment and selection of candidates is absolute in the authority of the state through the head of state who appoints it. Examples of countries that implement unilateral appointment models are India, Malaysia, Senegal and Zambia.

The recruitment model for election organizers in Yogyakarta has been contained in Law No.12 of 2008, Law No.15 of 2011, and Law No.7 of 2017. In Law No.12 of 2008, the recruitment process still involves executive power (Governors or Regents / Mayors), while Law No.15 of 2011 and Law No.7 of 2017 there is already a model of recruitment that has a measurable interactivity and process. The following are the advantages and disadvantages of the recruitment model contained in the regulations:

Regulation	Recruitment Model	Advantages	Disadvantages
Law No.12 of 2003	Unilateral Model	• Fast, effective and efficient, • Cheap • Government is able to choose experts, and propose prefer commissioners in accordance with the wishes of the government, and then submitted to the National KPU or Provincial KPU	• Less democratic and transparent • Candidates are potentially pro-government figures in power (Governors, Regents and mayors)
Law No.15 of 2011 and Law No.7 of 2017	Open system integration and involving non-state actors / *civil society*	• Involving the public • Transparency of selection and parameters used • The public can provide a candidate track record • Democratic • Transparency of the process • Representing public aspirations	• Not all people interested in nominating • Psychological barriers for fear of failure • A long selection process • The cost of a large selection • The possibility is long because it involves the public • Too many interests involved

B. Ideal Model of Election Organizer Recruitment

The recruitment system shows the quality of election organizers is determined by their leadership, integrity, independence and impartiality as well as professional at work. Based on the model, it can be infered that the model used to select election organizers in Yogyakarta today is a combination of open models and the involvement of non-state actors / civil society. This recruitment system is quite ideal, some of the advantages of this system are the existence of public involvement in the election organizer recruitment process, so that the results of recruitment can be accounted for (measurable accountability). Public involvement can be done both personally and institutionally (community organizations) in the form of proposing the best cadres from community organizations that have electoral competence, and of course can provide input on the track record of prospective organizers both with scientific perspectives, employment,

social relations, and others. In addition, the current system is through the establishment of a Selection Team consisting of academics, professionals, and community leaders who have integrity.

However, in practice there are several weaknesses, which are:

(1) Candidate's Capacity and Integrity

An open recruitment system has implications for greater public involvement as well as socialization of recruitment will be easier, so that many parties are aware of the recruitment. However, the basic problem is the qualification of less competent candidates and many candidates who do have an interest in 'looking for job'. Requirements for candidates who must have electoral expertise have not been carried out consistently. The number of people who have competence in electoral governance in the district is indeed limited. Many candidates do not have adequate qualifications as candidates for KPU and Bawaslu commissioners at both the provincial and district / city levels. Based on the results of the FGD, it was found that not all Regency / City KPU members had experience and electoral expertise and many candidates did indeed register for employment. In fact, the issue of leadership, independence, integrity and professionalism of election organizers starts from the recruitment process, while election administrators (KPU and Bawaslu) who are professional, independent and have integrity are not only determined by a quality selection process, but the dominant factor lies in the quality of candidates who register as election organizer.

The different background of the candidates for the KPU and Bawaslu in Yogyakarta inhibits both KPU and Bawaslu commissioners to develop good understanding of electoral regulation. The ability of the KPU and Bawaslu commissioners to build this understanding is very important as legal and political legitimacy to conduct elections with integrity and legal certainty. The more diverse backgrounds of prospective KPU and Bawaslu members who register become an institutional challenge to build a recruitment system that is able to produce competent prospective commissioners. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the parameters used to select candidates to produce KPU and Bawaslu members who have high competence as election organizers. The specifications of candidates who must have scientific competence with electoral skills are needed to produce prospective commissioners who have sufficient expertise in electoral issues.

The requirement to be a member of the KPU basically involves five things, namely: First, having competence in the electoral system and electoral governance. Secondly, having independent or non-partisan independence or attitudes from election participants. Third, have personal integrity or conformity between attitudes and actions, honesty, and compliance with the law. Fourth, have effective leadership or the ability to convince, mobilize, and direct other people to act in accordance with the goals and programs set out on one side, and the ability to resist seduction, temptation, and pressure from other parties to take actions that are contrary to the objectives, programs, and

applicable regulations. And fifth, have a body and be healthy in carrying out their duties and authority. But in the future, it needs to be added that considering that the Election Organizing institutions (especially Bawaslu) have the authority to settle disputes, it is idealized that half of the commissioners must have legal background.

(2) Selection Committee

The momentum of recruitment of election organizers is important to select adequate figures and empirically have competency and capable capacity. To recruit election organizers, the main responsibility lies on the Selection Committee, both in provincial or district / city level. The general requirements of the election organizer selection team determined by the KPU and Bawaslu, are as follows:

1) Has at least Strata 1 (S -1) degree;
2) Age of 30 (thirty) years minimum;
3) Prohibited from running for candidates as members of the Provincial KPU and Regency / City KPU in all regions of Indonesia as well as for the Bawaslu.
4) Has a reputation, credibility, integrity and a good track record;
5) Understand material electoral, constitutional, and party;
6) Not become a member of a political party within a period of at least 5 (five) years commencing when registered as a candidate for the Selection Team;
7) Not currently serving as a member of the Provincial KPU and Regency / City KPU as well as Bawaslu
8) Does not have family relations including children, wife / husband, parents, siblings, in-laws, parents-in-law, daughter-in-law, partners with selection participants.

Meanwhile, the task of the Selection Committee is as follows:

1) Announce the registration of prospective election organizers;
2) Accept registration of candidates for election management members;
3) Conduct research on election administration;
4) Announce the results of the research on the administration of prospective election management members;
5) Make a written selection with the main material about knowledge and loyalty to the Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika and knowledge about the election. Constitutional, and party (CAT system);
6) Do a series of psychological tests;
7) Announced through local mass media a list of names of provincial KPU candidate candidates who passed written selection and psychological tests to get community input and responses;
8) Conduct medical tests and interviews with the material for the General Election and conduct clarity on the responses and input of the community;

9) Determine the name of the candidates for election organizer as many as 2 (two) times the number of candidates for election management members who end their term of office in a plenary meeting; and
10) Submit as many names as the candidates for election organizers 2 (two) times the number of election organizer candidates who end their term of office to the Central KPU / Bawaslu Center.

Some issues faced by the Selection Committee are: First, Due to some tasks have been partially carried out by electronic systems (CAT) and independent institution for psychological and health tests, Committee's tasks are in the form of accountability for CAT results, as well as psychological and health tests result. Therefore, the task is not heavy, so that the Committee only works fully to select candidates for election management at the interview stage. Ideally in the future, there should be a construction that every stage must have benchmarks relating to leadership, integrity, independence and impartiality and professionalism of the prospective organizers. For example in psychological and health tests, the chosen institution must be able to determine the standard of the questions relating to leadership, integrity, independence and impartiality and professionalism of the prospective organizers.

Second, to select candidates who have good leadership, integrity, independence and impartiality and good professionalism for election management depends on the quality of Selection Committee, who must have requirements above. But in fact in Yogyakarta, there is indeed recruitment that is open in the mass media for prospective Selection Committee, but some facts show that certain figures have been contacted before registration, and there are even academics who do not register but whose names are included in the Committee. On the other hand, there are members who lack understanding of electoral, constitutional, and party matters.

This means that there is a lack of clarity about the requirements and the recruitment process for the future, so that the benchmarks of the requirements and mechanisms for responsible recruitment must be emphasized. Ideally, a good selection process is a fixed and there is no opportunity for people who are not independent or do not meet the mastery requirements for electoral, constitutional, and party matters. Therefore, choosing the expected Selection Committee is not based on trial and error, likes or dislikes, or there are similarities with candidates. The Committee should pay more attention to the needs of the election organizers that are needed by the Central KPU and Bawaslu. The Committee shoud be the trigger to improve the quality of election organizers and also understand the functions and structure of election organizers from the central level to the region. In addition, The Committee should also prioritize not taking sides with political parties or regional officials who will take part in the process of 2018 local elections and 2019 elections. Election organizer candidates must be free from pressure, including the regional government and really has a vision and mission besides being experienced. The selection process should inhibit for recruiting inaccurately of people who are not independent. On the other hand, the work of Selection Committee must be monitored by the community due to

its important role in recruiting potential people who conduct elections. The quality of the election organizers, depends on professionalism, independence and integrity of the Committee.

(3) Selection Mechanism

The written selection process currently uses the CAT (Computer Assessment Test) system, which the main material consists of knowledge and loyalty to Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika and knowledge about elections, State Administration, and Party. In the CAT System, the questions are multiple choice, and participants only choose from the answers provided in the problem. The advantages of this CAT system, the perspective of CAT system accountability can be measured, because the selection participants can know firsthand the results / values of the tests conducted and participants can find out whether they will pass the next stage or not. According to the Indonesian Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) that the CAT system is believed to make the selection process free from corruption, collusion and nepotism, and can reduce the potential for question leakage, while increasing public confidence in the election administration institutions. Another advantage is the use of this CAT system also makes the budget issued by Bawaslu for the recruitment process more efficient (approximately 30%) *(https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2017/08/08/16351601/gunakan-sistem-cat- bawaslu-hemat-ongkos-rekrutmen-hingga-30-persen).* In the electoral perspective, this CAT system only prioritizes the intellectual side of the participants, not on the basic understanding of elections and professionalism (including in matters of technical election). Moreover, the material contained in the exam questions does not touch on the practical issues of electoral affairs. Ida Budhiati's view that the CAT raises many problems, the fundamental problem is what is to be sought from the commissioners of the KPU and Bawaslu, whether it is only limited to the knowledge or skills of implementation. Quality election organizer systems cannot be measured by test material whose answers are "yes" or "no" or check point questions. The questions should be made that are able to explore the practical knowledge of electoralism, what is required is the ability of a commissioner to work professionally

In addition, the CAT system is difficult to reach people who have experience, because experienced people are usually busy, do not have time to read regulations, especially added in the CAT system there are questions related to constitutional knowledge. Selection with CAT is difficult to implement affirmation policies and is a system that is not friendly to women, female candidates must fight freely with male candidates, and if the percentage has not been met, the female candidate will fail. For example, passing the CAT graduation grade in the selection process 60, but if a woman does not fulfill this value, it will definitely be declared a failure. To measure the professional ability of the election organizer, it must be realized by a test in the form of narrative questions rather than check points (which are more suitable for ASN selection). Narrative questions will make participants carry out a comprehensive

elaboration on understanding regulations, theories and issues in electoral issues. In terms of transparency, the results of the written test can also be announced directly what the value is. This written system can accommodate affirmation policies for women and minority participants. In the future, the ideal system that can be done by combining the CAT system with a written system (essay), this is done to integrate intellectuality, integrity and professionalism of the selection participants. This combination is able to explore the potential and competency of candidates, while the acute problem of examinations can be done the same as the current system by announcing directly after the test and can show the test results to the selection participants. This combination can be done by balancing the percentage between the CAT system and the written examination system, for example CAT: 60%, and written: 40%. The combination of this system will benefit from the results of the selection, because participants who pass the selection must meet the criteria that have an understanding of electoral and constitutional theory, while the practical experience of holding elections is also a benchmark. For example in the Bawaslu selection process, in the selection process important Bawaslu is written selection considering Bawaslu also has the authority to adjudicate electoral cases. The competency issue of electoral dispute resolution cannot be measured by the CAT system.

(4) Psychological and Health Tests

Psychological testing is done in collaboration with partners (third parties) who are independent, psychological tests conducted so far are good models, because tests are carried out by competent parties and the results of the tests can be measured. Psychological tests in the recruitment of election organizers in Yogyakarta are a series of tests that aim to measure analytical skills, correct decision making, problem solving, ability to deal with pressure, and managerial and leadership abilities.The results of this test are in the form of a candidate ranking, so that the Selection Team can choose candidates who have high analytical skills, because they will be faced with decision making in a fast and appropriate time, have the ability to demand a lot of problems in a very short time , and has the ability to respond to pressures and interventions from various interests. Regarding the integrity issues of election administrators, there are certain questions to measure the high and low values of integrity possessed by each candidate.While health tests are also conducted in collaboration with partners (third parties) who are independent, medical tests conducted so far are a good model, because the tests are carried out by competent parties and the results of the tests can be measured. Health tests in the recruitment of election organizers in Yogyakarta are a series of tests that aim to measure the mental and physical health of prospective election organizers, so that the test material is in the form of psychiatric tests and physical health tests.

(5) Interview Test

The interview test is the authority of the selection team and is the last stage of the selection process carried out by the team. In the interview process, The Selection

Committee will explore the integrity, independence, leadership and competence of prospective election organizers. In addition, the Committee will also explore the potential of prospective election organizers by questioning the contents of the papers made and questioning various kinds of insights related to the authority of the election organizers. In the interview stage, clarification is also made regarding the track record of election participants both in community life and within the scope of the institution where they worked previously. In the interview test will be detected related to leadership, independence, integrity, ethics, professionalism of the selection participants.

(6) Final Decision

The final determinant of the selection of Provincial KPU and Regency / City KPU members is the Central KPU, as well as for the Provincial and District / City Bawaslu member candidates the final determinant is Bawaslu. However, there are differences in election organizer selection, namely: in the selection of Regency / City KPU, Provincial KPU was not involved.

In contrast to the Regency / City Bawaslu recruitment, the Provincial Bawaslu is given the mandate to evaluate the selection results, but the final decision remains with the organizers of the central election. According to Abdullah Iskandar, this centralized system aims to form an independent Election Organizing Institution. This centralistic system is the result of an audience with the House of Representatives Commission II, Commission II explained that there were aspirations: many selection processes in the regions were intervened by regional heads, intervention of political parties, entrusted candidates, so that those who entered were not independent. That is the ratio built by the formulator of the law, so that to build an independent and clean organizing institution needs centralized selection. All in the center, for Bawaslu and the Provincial and Regency / City KPU, for example if the former bureaucracy enters the Election Organizing Institution, their relationship with the government is never released. Therefore Bawaslu was given the authority to form the Regency / City Election Supervisory Body, technically the Provincial Bawaslu was only given the mandate to assess, but the final decision remained in the Bawaslu RI and it was also possible that the Provincial Bawaslu was also entrusted.

The centralized implication of the institutional hierarchy, the provincial Bawaslu was involved with delegation to rank (ranking) through the fit and proper test, only the determination was made at the center. Although the ranking is not binding. (Interview, 16 August 2018). According to Ida Budhiaty, the centralistic selection model would have the potential for abuse of power and weaken hierarchical KPU and Bawaslu institutions. As a result, the compliance of the Regency / City KPU / Bawaslu is only to the KPU / Bawaslu of the Republic of Indonesia, even though its coverage is limited.

While because the position of provincial level Election Organizers does not have the authority to choose and determine, there will be non-compliance with the institution. (Interview, 15 August 2018). Ideally in the future, central level election organizers have the authority to elect and determine candidates for provincial election administrators,

while provincial level election organizers have the authority to elect and determine candidates for district / city level election organizers, and so on up to the lower levels.

(7) Interventions and Political Preferences

The problem of recruitment that has been universal in our country is that there are too many non-professional considerations, there is a tribal approach, an organizational approach, a majority - minority group that overrides aspects of capacity and integrity. In fact, political preference does occur, but it is difficult to map both in determining the timsel and the election organizer. This determination of Committee which is not transparent and responsible is the entrance for the Commitee to determine who are community leaders, academics, and professionals whose vision and mission, as well as their organizations are in accordance with the commissioners at the KPU and Bawaslu Center. But this preference politics cannot be avoided in the recruitment process, given the public involvement in its constituency. According to Refly Harun, the fundamental problem in the current selection system is preference politics that influence or at least intervene in the selection process of the Provincial KPU / Bawaslu as well as at the District / City level. Selected candidates are cadres from certain community organizations, not based on the integrity and professionalism of the selection participants. This preference politics will disrupt the Indonesian democratic system that has been built with the spirit of reform, and will disrupt if the Election Organizing Institution is considered the same as the representative institution (interview, August 14, 2018). In the future, of course, there is political awareness from certain parties, both community organizations, to equate the perception that election organizers are not political institutions that convey the aspirations of organizations or communities. However, community organizations are important to prepare the best cadres to participate in the contest fairly, so that the elected election organizer candidates are people who have good leadership, integrity, independence and impartiality, and professionals in carrying out the mandate of popular democracy.

IV. CONCLUSION

The recruitment model for election organizers in Yogyakarta has been contained in Law No.12 of 2008, Law No.15 of 2011, and Law No.7 of 2017. In Law No.12 of 2008, the recruitment process still involving executive power (Governor or Regent / Mayor), while Law No.15 of 2011 and Law No.7 of 2017 there are already good recruitment models and measurable processes. The recruitment system contained in Law No.7 of 2017 is quite ideal, some of the advantages of this system are the existence of public involvement in the election organizer recruitment process, so that the results of recruitment can be accounted for (measurable accountability). Public involvement can be done both personally and institutions (community organizations) both in the form of proposals for the best cadres from community organizations that have electoral competency, and of course can provide input on the track record of prospective organizers both with scientific perspectives, work, social relations and others. In addition, the current system is through the establishment of a Selection Team consisting of academics, professionals, and community leaders who have integrity. However, in practice there are several weaknesses and can be improved in the future, namely: finding candidates with integrity, quality and good understanding of electoral skills; Selection Committee must be open recruitment, a combination of the CAT system with written to ensure candidates for election management have good theoretical and practical skills; involvement of the Provincial KPU and Provincial Election Supervisory Body to select and determine candidates for the Regency / City level election organizers; increasing public awareness that the Election Organizing Institution is an independent and professional institution, so that political preferences can be suppressed.

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By: Susanti; Siti Aisyah; Mani Festati Broto; Made Yudhi Setiani
The Challenges & Opportunities Of E-Verification And E-Voting On Simultaneous Village Head Elections (Pilkades) In Pemalang Regency In 2018

THE CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES OF E-VERIFICATION AND E-VOTING ON SIMULTANEOUS VILLAGE HEAD ELECTIONS (PILKADES) IN PEMALANG REGENCY IN 2018

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Abstract

Pemalang Regency is one regent first trial national who establish e-verification and e-voting on Pilkades simultaneously and in 2018 in 172 villages. Method observation during the pilkades found that with e-ID card e-verification followed e-voting in practice is strongly influenced by use of technology local electronic based and networks. This study found several challenges influence the pilkades simultaneously in Pemalang Regency 2018 years, namely a lack of socialization and simulation government, unpreparedness the community, community limited infrastructure and support. The lack of socialization resulted in the process e-verification and e-voting in this when no pilkades with different pilkades that uses paper ballots, the difference the result is issued rapidly as pilkades after. Unpreparedness the community in Pilkades for 55 % of 50 over years old still stutter technology, thus the voters from outside to guide chambered sound. Unstable electricity to every village has to provide generator, and the effectiveness of the moment the networks operate generator power lines fell deeply affect the smoothness of Pilkades. Because there needs to be cooperation with the stakeholders: the local government, the voters, the committee/Pilkades officers, BPPT and PT. INTI as developing technology, and PLN. In terms of chances, the Pilkades simultaneously in Pemalang Regency in 2018 has found that accuracy and speed the Pilkades, the efficiency of the funds and the time, the integrity of the committee, elector of the privacy of the voting booth well maintained. It means operational the contraints to be covered by the integrity committee/officers and security system of keeping the votes voters behind the voting booth.

***Keywords*: e-verificaton, e-voting, networks, integrity, and the security system.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The election of village heads is regulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, where in Article 25 and 26 of Law Number 6 Year 2014 and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 112 of 2014 concerning Pilkades Article 33 Paragraph (2).

Residents who have the right to vote come to the polling station (TPS) during the Pilkades, enter the voting booth and make an election by casting one of the candidates (picture mark) in the ballot to then put it in the ballot box. Along with the development of science and technology innovation was born in democracy. The use of electronic-verification (e-verification) and electronic-voting (e-voting) penetrated the village democratic process, so voters no longer need to cast paper-based images in the electoral booth. E-verification is a method of identifying the use of suffrage using fingerprints and electronic ID cards as a single identity (NIK). The officer will check the KTP-el and match the voter NIK as verification. Darmawan et al. (2014: 2) interpreting e-voting as "the use of suffrage in the election by using electronic technology assistance". The emphasis on this method of voting must be followed by aspects of the use of suffrage. The use of electronic technology according to Kersting and Baldersheim (2004: 5) includes when registering, the election process, counting, including facilitating voters remotely through internet voting. Furthermore the paper Centikaya & Centikaya (2007) reveals that "e-voting refers to the use of computers or computerises voting equipment to cast ballots in election". This means that e-voting refers to computerization of equipment in elections. Thus it can be said that e-verification and e-voting in the discussion of this paper will refer to Kersting and Baldersheim (2004) and Centikaya & Centikaya, namely the method of voting with the help of electronic technology devices for registration and selection process based on single identity.

The adoption of e-pilkades technological innovations (e-voting and e-verification) in Indonesia has been implemented in 981 village head elections in 18 districts, 11 provinces (Source: Community Empowerment and Village Government Service (Dispermasdes) of Pemalang District; October 24, 2018). The following are data on the use of e-Pilkades technology innovation as follows.

Table 1. Data on Regency and Number of Villages that Have Implemented e-Pilkades

No.	Year	Regency	∑ Villages
1.	2013	Focus: e-voting	**11**
		Boyolali	7
		Jembrana	2
		Musi Rawas	2
2.	2014	Focus: e-voting	**95**
		Musi Rawas	95
3.	2015	Focus: e-voting with technology transfer to PT. INTI, Boalemo (plus e-verification).	**300**
		Empat Lawang	101
		Bantaeng	9
		Bayuasin	160
		Boalemo	30
4.	2016	Focus: e-voting & e-verification	**117**
		Batang Hari	32
		Pemalang	11
		Musi Rawas	58
		Boyolali	16
5.	2017	Focus: Regional Head Election (Pilkada) Miniature	**161**
		Bogor	1
		Mempawah	20
		Agam	28
		Boyolali	5
		Bantaeng	25
		Banyuasin	48
		Boalemo	17
		Indragiri Hulu	1
		Musi Rawas	16
6.	2018	Focus: Strengthening Election Disputes with Technology	**297**
		Sidoarjo	14
		Sarolangun	39
		Pemalang	172
		Batanghari	15
		Luwu Utara	3
		Mempawah	10
		Bogor	1
		Ogan Komering Ulu Timur	40
		Pasaman Barat	3
∑ Villages			**981**

(Source: Community Empowerment and Village Government Service (Dispermasdes) of Pemalang Regency; October 24, 2018).

The table shows the use of KTP-el as a basis for E-voting and E-verification has also been developed. Pemalang District is very attractive because in 2018 it was one of the districts in Indonesia that implemented simultaneous e-voting and e-verification in 172 of 211 villages (82%) administering Pilkades. Implementation of e-verification & e-Voting in simultaneous Pilkades in Pemalang Regency in 2018 is a challenge as well as an opportunity for Pemalang District in applying innovation technology for democracy. Through observation in the field during the Pilkades period, interviews and documentation; and using the framework of the IDEA (Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance) e-voting system which categorizes e-voting (include e-verification) in four types, namely (International IDEA, 2011:44): (1) Direct recording electronic or DRE, (2) Optical Mark Recognition System (OMR), (3) Electronic Ballot Printer or EBP), and (4) Selection system through internet or internet voting, so

conclusions can be drawn at the end of the paper. Thus this paper is expected to provide input for policy makers in implementing e-democracy if it will be applied in other villages or broader levels (districts/cities or provinces) as well as finding solutions to close the weaknesses of e-democracy.

II. E-Verification & E-Voting Challenges In Simultaneous Pilkades

Based on the Pemalang District Head Decree Number 141.1/386/2018 concerning the Implementation of Voting in the Simultaneous Village Head Election in Pemalang District Year 2018; Pilkades is carried out in stages as many as ten (10) waves, namely as follows.

Table 2. Implementation Date of Pilkades and Village Implementing

No.	Waves to & Date	Sub District (Kecamatan)	∑ Villages that Implement Pilkades
1	I - September 2, 2018	Taman	16
		Petarukan	2
		∑ Villages	**18**
2	II - September 9, 2018	Watukumpul	11
		Belik	6
		Bodeh	1
		∑ Villages	**18**
3	III – September 16, 2018	Bantar Bolang	9
		Randu Dongkal	7
		∑ Villages	**16**
4	IV -September 23, 2018	Pemalang	12
		Bantar Bolang	1
		Randu Dongkal	1
		∑ Villages	**14**
5	V - September 30, 2018	Bodeh	12
		Ampel Gading	6
		∑ Villages	**18**
6	VI - Oktober 7, 2018	Belik	1
		Pulosari	8
		Moga	9
		∑ Villages	**18**
7	VII - Oktober 14, 2018	Petarukan	14
		Ulujami	1
		Comal	1
		Ampel Gading	2
		∑ Villages	**18**
8	VIII- Oktober 21, 2018	Ulujami	14
		Comal	4
		∑ Villages	**18**
9	IX - Oktober 28, 2018	Comal	11
		Bodeh	2
		Ampel Gading	5
		∑ Villages	**18**
10	X - November 4, 2018	Randu Dongkal	8
		Warungpring	5
		Belik	2
		Moga	1
		∑ Villages	**16**
In total the Village of Pilkades Pemalang Regency in 2018			**172**

There is a set of devices used in e-verification and e-voting consisting of five tools, namely: (1) a special computer is used to display the Permanent Voters List (DPT). The inputted DPT is data that is verified and originates from the Pilkades committee; (2) KTP Reader is a KTP-el reader. Its function is to read population data of citizens who want to fulfill their voting rights; (3) Access openers in the form of plastic cards (smart cards) such as ATMs containing digital data. There is a password for voters to enter the e-voting system; (4) Computer generators equipped with touch screen computer monitors with candidates in the voting booth. There is also a feature to repeat if the choice is to be

replaced or abstention; (5) Thermal printers, namely a choice of paper printer. Without voter identity, this receipt paper is included in the Audit Box to be collected, stored and guaranteed confidentiality. This Audit Box is only opened if a dispute occurs.



Figure 1. Voter e-verification and e-voting
Source: https://ptik.bppt.go.id/berita-ptik/73-e-pilkades-sarolangun-30-juli-2018.

The e-verification stage is matching the fingerprint of voters with single identity in a program that has been inputted by the DPT by the Pilkades Committee. The KTP-el that is affixed and fingerprinted, the voters, then the NIK can be known and its existence can be quickly tracked in the DPT. The main key is in fingerprints and KTP-el, so that at this stage it went smoothly, except in Sitemu Village running smoothly. This is due to lack of skilled officers in the field so that by informant X it is said that there is no verification of voters. In addition, the obstacles faced by officers in e-verification are: if the KTP-el brought by the voter is not read by the card reader. If the KTP-el is damaged, then verify with the NIK entry manually and the corresponding KTP data appears to identify the electronic DPT.Dissemination of the implementation of the Village Headquarters was carried out by Dinpermasdes Pemalang Regency to Local Government Organizations (OPD), leaders, village officials, sub-district and village level committees, Main Technical Staff (TTU)/ Field Technical Staff (TTL) and to the community.

OPD supervises with TTU/TTL to the community, culminating at Day-1 (rehearsal/ simulation). But in fact when the rehearsal was attended by only about 50% of the voters, it was not on time and the attitudinal attitude accompanied by shame made the simulation of rehearsal less optimal. It is best for the committee to identify and prioritize people who are clueless and those above 50 years of age as the first priority that must be present at the rehearsal. Therefore, in the future socialization with stakeholders needs to be built well and continuously, so that an attitude of embarrassment to ask questions and fear of trying at the time of simulation can be reduced so that the time needed for Pilkades can be faster.A set of devices can facilitate around 300 voters; so that if the number of voters is large then several sets of devices must be provided. The government also provides a set of backup devices for each village that implements Pilkades with the aim that if there is one that does not function, it can immediately be handled. Considering the electricity network is not stable, then for preparation and anticipation if the electricity

goes out, generator sets should be available in each village. The case that occurred in Pemalang, the power grid died during the pilkades, demanding that the generator set be turned on. However, because there were no previous trials, the generator could not be turned on so that residents and officers had to wait for the electricity to start until 8:00 p.m.Regarding the electricity constraints, in fact Dinpermasdes (Community Empowerment Service and Village Government) has held a coordination meeting with agencies or related agencies, including the National Electric Company to prevent power outages when the pilkades take place. So PLN also already knows the information on the implementation of the pilkades. Thus, the non-technical constraints in the implementation of pilkades are a challenge.For some voters over the age of 50 and stuttering technology, it is an obstacle when the concerned person enters the voting booth. Need help from outside the voting booth to guide until the ballot paper is printed. Informer Y.A. one of the witnesses from Sokawangi Village revealed that this situation was often used by the Committee which was not neutral to direct voters, so that it was not in accordance with overflowing principles. Therefore, the neutrality of the Pilkades Committee needs to be taken into account, and there are still village officials who are involved or become the success team of the Pilkada even though they are secretly. Because the neutrality factor of the Pilkades Committee, village officials, and the government must be the main concern and need to be given strict sanctions.

The absence of strict sanctions makes the public less appreciative of the applicable legal norms in the implementation of Pilkades.After the e-voting is closed, the results of electronic voting can be obtained. The results of this quick recapitulation calculation or e-recapitulation. After the results of the vote count calculation of the polling station are printed, and the C1 plano form is affixed with electronic signatures KPPS; then these legally valid electronic documents can be sent directly from the polling station to the data center and recapitulated automatically and tiered starting from the village, sub-district, district. Thus, during the selection process, the BPPT e-voting system is not connected to the internet network or other computer networks so that it does not allow hackers to enter the system and change the sound data.

However, an audit of a tool or software is required before implementation. First: however, pragmatism can also be an obstacle to e-voting through internal or external hacking. Second, it is possible to leak data about individual choices. Therefore, ethics need to be upheld by all interested parties, especially the audit so that the software is used as intended. Thus e-verification and e-voting will have an impact on e-counting and e-recapitulation from a faster time side. While in terms of data leakage, an audit of public institutions is needed before and after implementation in a transparent manner and involves citizen participation.

III. E-VERIFICATION & E-VOTING OPPORTUNITIES IN SIMULTANEOUS PILKADES

Technological progress opens opportunities for efficiency; but also demands a better quality of democracy. E-democracy demands integrity in a comprehensive manner from stakeholders. In terms of government, it is required to continue to develop e-

democracy technology in a proven manner, and free from interests. Therefore, ethical factors become a major factor before this opportunity is implemented. If so far, a set of e-voting tools with only a maximum capacity of 300 people must continue to be improved. In terms of the human resources of the apparatus, the neutrality must also be maintained, as well as the committee involved must be neutral. Because the facts show that the committee's neutrality is difficult to enforce in the field. In terms of implementation, the government was also demanded for at least six months the implementation of the local election began to carry out socialization of the tools to voters. This is important for citizens to familiarize the use of e-democracy tools so that they can reduce the role of officers in guiding voters from outside the voting booths. As Noveck (Gibson, etc., 2004: 44) puts it: "It is not technology per which is either fostered or denigrates the connection between communications media and participatory democratic culture. Technology exists within a framework of values and ideals, both inherent to it and imposed by the external legal and institutional structures". E-democracy technology also provides an opportunity for citizen political participation as consumer e-democracy not to choose existing choices or abstain. This means that technology can accommodate the desire of citizens to abstain. But what needs to be observed is between the choice and printed receipt paper must be appropriate. Because this is a factor of data accuracy. Audit box that is not opened at TPS, means that the software tool must be accurate. Therefore the audit of software tools must involve the participation of local residents, and demand citizen supervision of the software. Finally, stakeholders' ethical factors, neutrality of interests, modernity of e-democracy tools play an important role so that e-democracy can be implemented in a wider scope. What is clear is that there is a need for ongoing trials and evaluations to achieve a perfect e-democracy.

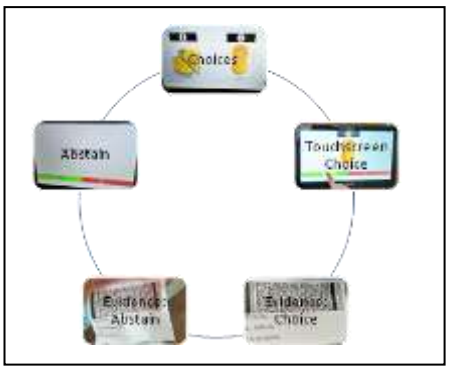


Figure 2: Examples of Selected Forms in Kandang Village, Comal Sub-District, Pemalang;14102019.

International IDEA (2011: 6) categorizes e-voting in 4 types, namely: (1) direct recording electronic (DRE), (2) Optical Mark Recognition System (OMR), (3) Electronic Ballot Printer or EBP), and (4) Selection system through the internet or internet voting. Referring to the International IDEA category, the pilkades in Pemalang Districat can be analyzed as follows. First, the Pilkades has used a voting machine with electronic direct recording (DRE) accompanied by evidence in the form of receipt paper that is included in the audit box by voters. Computer technology used using touch screens.Second, the OMR

system is based on a scanning machine. The advantages of this data make it easier for the vote counting system because of the existence of a scanning machine. The disadvantage is that e-democracy is easily misused. Third, the sound printing machine (EBP) is the same as the DRE so as to produce sound proof print out. This facilitates automatic counting of sounds. Fourth, the voting system through internet voting. Voting in Pilkades in Pemalang is given through computers connected to the local server, even though the final report from the KPPS at the polling station already uses network technology for e-recapitulation reported in stages (village-district-district). The use of the internet is limited to recording data and reporting the results of recapitulation. In the future, internet voting needs to be developed with optimal supervision, so that the people who choose are confirmed to be the right people concerned. Things that are somewhat different from the facts in the field, regarding unreadable KTP-el data, it is necessary to add the fifth category to overcome the impasse of e-democracy. Fifth is a manual system for bridging voters using suffrage through key in to open the data through input officers. This fifth alternative must be sought at a minimum while reducing e-democracy fraud.

IV. CONCLUSION

The challenges & opportunities of e-verification and e-voting on simultaneous village head elections (Pilkades) ini Pemalang Regency concerns technical and non-technical factors. Technical factors include socialization by the government that is not optimal because of: the limited skills of the committee using tools, the absence of residents in socialization, the culture of shame in asking and trying tools. Non-technical factors related to the readiness of tools, such as: limited generator set, KTP-el which is not readable by smart cards. In terms of opportunities, technical and non-technical improvements must be followed by the neutrality of stakeholders, democratic ethics upheld by stakeholders, tools or software that are accurate and continuously audited transparently and involve citizens, as well as the need for citizen supervision in implementing e-democracy as a form of participation citizen. The implementation of pilkades in Pemalang Regency conceptually gave birth to the 5th type of e-voting system from International IDEA which aims to bridge conventional technology with e-democracy.

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Digitalization Of Superior Products Sukamaju Village Cihaurbeuti Sub-District Ciamis District Based On Qr Code And Facebook Marketplace

DIGITALIZATION OF SUPERIOR PRODUCTS SUKAMAJU VILLAGE CIHAURBEUTI SUB-DISTRICT CIAMIS DISTRICT BASED ON QR CODE AND FACEBOOK MARKETPLACE

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Abstract

The purpose of this service activity is to foster an entrepreneurial spirit for rural people who are poorer as partners through the formation of business groups, as well as empowering potential partners in increasing family income through increasing information technology-based creative economic ventures. While the specific target of this service activity, namely in the development of the local economy and the region, is by establishing business groups that can be economically independent and can increase family income in particular and can increase the income of the local economy and the region in general. This activity will be held for 6 (six) months, where there are several stages of activities in the implementation of Community Service (PKM), including (1) initial evaluation; (2) establishment of business groups; (3) training in making QR-Code; (4) training in making Facebook Marketplace; (5) business management assistance; (6) final evaluation, and; (7) special sustainability monitoring. The activity has been carried out, and the village community has begun to use Facebook Marketplace as a media for promotion and product marketing, and the BUMDes have realized the benefits of QR-Code as a form of digital-based product identity.

***Keywords*: Featured Village Products, Villages, QR Code, and Facebook Marketplace.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The village is currently inseparable from the most important development programs by the central government and local governments. There are so many problems in rural areas that must be the concern of all parties and stakeholders. The several problems that arise, including poverty, inequality, socio-political problems, ideology, and even frequent conflicts over land (agrarian). The welfare of the village community is an expectation and aspiration that the central government and regional government want to realize, in order to create a civilized village community.One solution that can create a prosperous village community, namely through community empowerment. This is in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, stating that Village Community Empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviors, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through policy setting, programs, activities, assistance, which are in accordance with the essence of the problem and priority needs of the village community.Based on this, empowerment is one way and effort in improving the welfare of rural communities. Similarly, in Sukamaju Village, Cihaurbeuti Subdistrict, Ciamis Regency has a lot of natural resource potential, but it has not been managed optimally. The population in Sukamaju Village is 4,484 in 2017 with ages 0 to 70 years and above. The level of education in Sukamaju Village is dominated by 2,402 elementary school graduates and 640 junior high school graduates. Then for 354 high school graduates, 31 graduates from S1, and only 1 graduate from S2. Whereas for the livelihoods of the residents of Sukamaju Village it is dominated by 770 farmers and 723 farmers. Then followed by workers as many as 518 people, entrepreneur 315 people, and farm workers 311 people. Overall there are several rural communities belonging to underprivileged people.

The welfare of rural communities is the foundation of achieving a sustainable government development program. The exploration of potential resources in rural areas is one of the hopes for achieving prosperity. Social inequality and poverty are inseparable from rural communities who actually have the potential to progress, and develop.Viewed from the aspect of Natural Resources, Sukamaju Village has a village cash area of 10.2 ha, 5 ha of bamboo forest, 90 ha of land, 140 ha of paddy fields, 30 ha of community plantation land, 12 ha of agricultural land, and 85 community forests Ha. With the potential of these natural resources which are dominated by agricultural land and plantations, there are superior village products from Sukamaju Village, including coffee, ant sugar, and handicrafts that are still characterized by local village location wisdom. But there are the most fundamental problems in the development and marketing of these superior products. The most fundamental problems in business development are lack of access to capital, market, and technology sources, and organizations that are still weak, so that the development of regional superior products is always not smooth in its implementation. Similarly, what happened to the superior products of Sukamaju Village were several obstacles, including: (1) limited production activities; (2) limited product marketing; (3) packaging that is still conventional; (4) equipment is not sufficient for product production and distribution activities; (5) superior product marketing that still does not utilize information technology and (6) lack of Human Resources (HR) in

production and distribution activities. Obstacles and problems that exist in community empowerment, one of which is in the development of superior village products, the right strategies and solutions are needed. The right solution in dealing with these problems, namely by applying and utilizing technology as an effort in improving the marketing of superior village products. The use of technology is an adaptive form to be able to compete with other competitors and is a synergy between the progress of the age and market needs. Moreover, the development of social media has changed the behavior and lifestyle of a person, and raises a new group of people in cyberspace, namely the internet community or better known as netizens Opportunities and challenges in today's modern era, must change rural communities to be adaptive to the times. The industrial era 4.0 requires that civil society can use technology. Technology that can be applied to assist in marketing superior village products, namely by utilizing (1) QR Code; and (2) Facebook Marketplace. QR Code has many advantages, one of which is the QR Code capable of storing all types of data, such as numeric or numeric data, alphanumeric, binary, kanji or kana. In addition, the QR Code has a smaller display than the barcode. This is because the QR Code is able to hold data horizontally and vertically, so automatically the size of the display QR Code image can only be one tenth of the size of a barcode. Not only that, the QR Code is also resistant to damage, because the QR Code is able to correct errors up to 30% depending on the size or version. Therefore, although some QR Code symbols are dirty or damaged, data can still be stored and read (Novan, A.M., et al, 2016). The use of social media is also a great way to market a product. This is in line with Chi's opinion (in Holly P., 2013), stating that ...social media defines marketing as a connection between brands and consumers. This means that using social media as a means of promotion can bring together products with consumers or prospective buyers. Thus, the use of social media can help sellers to promote and sell their products to consumers easily. From the statement above it can be concluded, that in an effort to improve the marketing of superior village products a mature marketing strategy is needed and in accordance with market needs. The application of information technology is one of the hopes to increase the amount of sales from superior village products. In addition, assistance in developing the village's superior products is needed to become a catalyst in the process of developing quality superior village products.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Village Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is a development process where people take the initiative to begin the process of social activities and are steps to improve the situation and condition of themselves. In this service focused on empowering rural communities. According to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning the Implementation Regulation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages in article 127 paragraph (2) Village Community Empowerment is carried out, by:

a. encourage community participation in village planning and development carried out in a self-managed manner by the village;

b. develop sustainable village development programs and activities by utilizing human resources and natural resources in the village;
c. develop village development planning in accordance with the priorities, potential and value of local wisdom;
d. compile planning and budgeting in favor of the interests of the poor, people with disabilities, female children, and marginalized groups;
e. develop a system of transparency and accountability in the implementation of Village Government and Village development;
f. utilizing village community organizations and traditional institutions;
g. encouraging community participation in village policy formulation carried out through village meetings;
h. organizes improvements in the quality and capacity of human resources in the village community;
i. carry out sustainable village community assistance; and
j. conduct monitoring and monitoring of the implementation of the Village Government and Village development carried out in a participatory manner by the village community.

Based on this, community empowerment, especially in rural areas, relies on utilizing or utilizing available resources, namely Human Resources (HR) and Natural Resources (SDA) available. The maximum utilization of the Village's potential will arouse and accelerate development in rural areas. Besides that the potential of the Village is part of the potential of the local economy. According to Prasetyo and Maisaroh (in Bhinadi. A, 2017: 26) states that empowering productive and creative local economic potential is a basic model of empowerment policy that can be done in the short term. But if the results are developed in a sustainable manner the impact will be broader in the long term and beneficial for poverty alleviation, and unemployment. This means that community empowerment must be carried out in a sustainable manner to provide long-term impacts.
The utilization of existing resources is also part of the steps in community empowerment. According to Baiquni (in Bhinadi. A, 2017: 26) states, the basic concept of resource use as a step to improve the welfare of the population in rural areas. Where to realize the welfare of rural populations by utilizing rural resources concerning 3 (three) pillars, namely: (1) sustainable rural resource management in supporting the lives of rural residents; (2) the use of rural resources to strengthen the socio-economic conditions of rural people through empowering rural communities and related institutions; and (3) understanding of problems and rural resource potential. Thus empowering rural communities is an effort to alleviate poverty in rural areas.

b. Featured Village Products

The superior tourism product innovation based on the cultural diversity of an area will certainly be able to become one of the tourist attractions in the area. The concept of innovation involves the younger generation, especially in preserving the existing culture (I Putu Astawa, 2017). The innovation applied to the village's superior products will have an impact on improving the quality of the product itself. According to Ratmono, et al.

(2016) stated that there are 3 (three) principles in the development of poultry commodities or products, namely: (1) commodities are managed with a local resource base but are globally competitive, (2) innovative and continuous creativity, (3) prioritizing the human resources development process. The sustainability of the development program and process oriented to improve product quality will have an impact on improving the quality of all resources.The village's flagship product is one of the things that can trigger economic activity. Economic growth created by rural economic activities will have a significant impact on the level of community welfare. According to Sukirno (in Eli. K, 2012), There are several factors that influence economic growth, including the following:

1. Land and other natural wealth;
2. Amount and quality of population;
3. Social systems and attitudes of the community; and
4. A market area as an economic base.

Of the four factors that can directly affect the rate of economic growth of the village community, namely land and other natural wealth. Because natural wealth will make it easier for businesses to develop the economy of a country, especially in the early periods of the process of economic growth. In addition, the majority of the population in rural areas is mostly dominated by farm laborers and farmers. So that superior village products are part of a series of populist economic development in rural areas and this aims to improve living standards or improve community welfare. In addition, innovation must be an answer to improve the quality and quantity of the village's superior products produced. The participation of the community and stakeholders is key in further developing the village's superior products.

c. Quick Response Code

QR stands for Quick Response or fast response, as the name implies, the QR-Code can convey information quickly and get a fast response from a scanner. (Mostafa, 2015) can be both horizontally and vertically, therefore information that can be accommodated is far more than barcodes (Akhmad Qashlim and Hasruddin, 2015) This code is widely used for events or organizing an event. According to Ferdinand. A.L. Et al. (2016) state that the QR-dimensional image that represents data, especially data in the form of text. With the use of this QR-Code, present information companies related to events, products, services, and information about events that will be held next digitally. Thus the QR-Code is very useful for marking a product.A quality paradigm of products, namely products that are designed as attractive as possible and there are guarantees regarding information disclosure regarding these products. The digital age has made it easy to store data in the form of QR-Code. Data storage that can only be stored in the form of word editor in each product package, can now be stored in the form of two-dimensional images in the form of QR-Code.

d. Facebook Marketplace

The development of social media in Indonesia is classified as increasing along with the number of smartphone users. In Indonesia, there are 63 million internet users and 95% are internet users who access social media networks. Social media has become a tool for

interaction, but also many have used it for media promotion and for the media to trade only a few use it. The data on the number of social media users in Indonesia on each platform is as follows:

Table 2.1 Number of Social Media Users in Indonesia

No.	Social Media Name	Number of Users (million)
1.	Facebook	65
2.	Twitter	19.5
3.	Line	10
4.	Google+	3.4
5.	Path	700

Source: Kominfo, 2013.

From the data obtained, Facebook topped the number of users for the platform or application. In addition to being used to socialize, social media is now widely used as a means of product promotion. One very interesting feature on the Facebook application that has undergone a renewal, namely Facebook Marketplace. Facebook Marketplace is a new service offered by Facebook Business, where we can sell goods or products displayed on the page. With the existence of these services, can encourage sales for each product displayed. So that the use of social media is not only a means of communicating and socializing between individuals with one another but can encourage the improvement of the community's economy. To display products that want to be sold or promoted, users only upload photos or images that will be displayed on the Marketplace Facebook page. The marketplace was created because of the many buying and selling activities in the social network. Buying and selling activities start on Facebook Groups and until now there are more than 450 million people who do it every month (Kompas, 2016). The display for Marketplace is available on the mobile application.

When opening the Marketplace, users will be welcomed with a series of photos of the merchandise. This will make it easier for users to find items and sell items in a Marketplace forum that has been provided by Facebook. In relation to the marketing strategy of a product, the use of the platform is very adaptive with the progress of the times. So that the platform is very useful for economic progress and good promotional media in today's digital era. But in terms of the use of the application must also pay attention to the elements of graphic design for attractiveness to buyers. According to Christin. M (2018) states, as for the basic principles of graphic design, as follows:

a. Balance, as sharing the burden evenly;
b. Rhythm, which is a pattern created through repetition of varied elements;
c. Accentuation, as an emphasis on what is desired to be seen first by the audience; and
d. Unity, which is when all elements appear to be related to one another.

Based on this, the use of social media for promotional facilities must prioritize designs that are suitable for the products sold. The proficiency of users in utilizing these technologies is very necessary, in order to maximize the potential that exists in the application.

III. Framework

Based on the description above, then the framework of thought in this service proposal, namely: (a) empowerment of rural communities is an effort to alleviate poverty in rural areas; (b) superior village products are part of a series of populist economic development in rural areas and this aims to improve living standards or improve community welfare; (c) QR-Code is a two-dimensional image that represents a data, especially data in the form of text; dam (d) Facebook Marketplace is a place created for buying and selling activities in the social network.

IV. Method

The process model used as a method in community service is the Waterfall Model. The following is an explanation of the Waterfall Model stages:

a. Communication at this stage, identification of problems that occur in superior village products is carried out, and questionnaires are also distributed to obtain data on the needs of prospective product buyers.
b. Planning At this stage, the purpose and scope of service are determined so that service can be carried out more directed.
c. Modeling At this stage, a literature study and search for reference sources that support the theoretical basis of service are carried out, analysis of the current system while reviewing the weaknesses and strengths of the system, determining the problem-solving proposal based on the results of the questionnaire and identifying information will be displayed on the application, as well as performing the application system design and initial design of the user interface.
d. Construction at this stage, application programming is carried out based on the system design that has been made at a later stage.
e. Deployment at this stage, testing of integrated applications in accordance with the design has been carried out, evaluation based on user interface and user acceptance test, and making conclusions and suggestions so that applications can be better developed.application.

So that the method used in the implementation of Community Service is as follows:

a. Data collection
   Data collection is carried out, namely towards community groups engaged in MSMEs and productive communities that have collaborated with BUMDes.
b. Socialization and Education
   Dissemination and education are carried out on the importance of the use of information technology, especially with regard to the QR Code that functions as a digital identity and Facebook Marketplace as a media campaign and selling in the millennial era.
c. Making QR Code and Facebook Marketplace account
   Making a QR Code is done through the website https://www.the-qrcode-generator.com/ and for the Facebook Marketplace account using the Facebook account of BUMDes.

d. Training in making QR Code and optimizing Facebook Marketplace
This training is oriented to the level of proficiency of the target audience in making the QR Code and Facebook Marketplace online.

V. RESULT

a. Motivate the Target Audience

After data collection and socialization of Community Service on Digitization of Featured Products in Sukamaju Village, Cihaurbeuti Subdistrict, Ciamis District based on QR Code and Facebook Marketplace, there was an increase in the motivation of the Sukamaju Village in Cihaurbeuti Subdistrict, which was only 10% to 90%. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of the participants in the event. In addition, the event was attended by the Head of Sukamaju Village, Sukamaju Village apparatus, directors and members of the Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), chairman and members of the Family Empowerment Post (Posdaya), youth and community leaders, and activists of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)) in the Sukamaju Village District, Cihaurbeuri District, Ciamis Regency.

In addition, the community is aware that productive activities through entrepreneurship can improve the welfare of rural communities who still uphold local wisdom and culture. The populist economy and labor-intensive practices that are still maintained in the culture of the village community make the economy of the village community run well. In addition, the community is very interested in the implementation of the use of information technology for the economic activities of rural communities and this has become a new thing in an effort to improve the marketing of superior products of the village.

b. Digitizing the Village's Leading Products

The superior products in Sukamaju Village under the guidance and development of BUMDes include robusta coffee, green tea, shredded chili, and sugar and honey. All of these products are the superior products of Sukamaju Village and have been packaged with simple packaging. After the Community Service (PKM) activity was held on February 18, 2019, in the Hall of Sukamaju Village, the BUMDes will include the QR Code as a form of digitizing the superior products of the village. The QR Code that is made includes the origin of the product, Contact Person and dynamic QR Code that lists the link or Uniform Resource Locator (URL) from the official account of the product's social media.

c. Optimization of QR Code and Facebook Marketplace

The form of optimizing the QR Code and Facebook Marketplace, namely by making a QR Code online on a website that is not paid and this is an innovation to introduce local or village products to the public digitally. This is also the first step for BUMDes to optimize from the use of information technology, especially those provided by the Facebook platform, Facebook Marketplace. Facebook Marketplace is one of the features of Facebook that functions for Facebook account users to sell online and can also

be an effective promotional media to bring in customers. The form of a display from Facebook Marketplace is as follows:



Figure 1 Facebook Marketplace of the Sukamaju BUMDes
Source: Private Documentation, 2019.

Based on the Facebook Marketplace display of BUMDes Sukamaju, it is oriented towards the promotion of local products, which of course still elevates the values of local wisdom. Products displayed on the Marketplace Facebook include packaging coffee, packaged tea, and sugar or sugar palm, and packaged forest honey. After guidance and guidance was given to directors and members of BUMDes, as well as the community in Sukamaju Village, Cihaurbeuti Subdistrict, the Facebook Marketplace could be used as a media for promotion, publication, and media to sell through social media. The reach of prospective buyers and customers can be easily done. In addition, with the QR Code listed on the packaging of each product, both buyers and sellers can find out about the identity of the product. But there is a slight problem when implementing the QR Code and Facebook Marketplace, that is not all Human Resources (HR) in Sukamaju Village are proficient in using social media and understanding in implementing information technology utilization.

VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion, conclusions can be obtained from the results of Community Service, as follows:

a. The motivation of the community to become entrepreneurs and utilize information technology increases after the PKM activities are carried out.
b. The QR Code can be used as a media for promotion and the identity of a product stored in a two-dimensional image placed on the product packaging.
c. Facebook Marketplace can help groups of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in marketing social media-based products.
d. QR Code and Facebook Marketplace is a digital platform that can be used by the general public, especially rural communities, but needs to be modified and optimized that supports the marketing of superior village products.

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SINERGITY OF THE VILLAGE PRIVATE BUSINESS AGENCY (BUMDes) "KUPAS SEIRAMA" ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE COMMUNITY WELFARE

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to determine the existence of BUMDes in Pawindan Village in improving rural welfare. The era of autonomy has made the paradigm of the village community that development should start from the level of the "grassroots" community. This is supported by the Village Fund program which is a stimulator of infrastructure development and can also be a driver of the development of other sectors. One form of village development policy is the presence of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). But new problems emerged in Pawindan Village, which was dominated by the existence of pre-prosperous communities and dominated by less productive communities from the economic sector and community waste issues that had not been managed and organized properly. The method used is descriptive qualitative research with data analysis using data triangulation techniques. The results of the study show that the BUMDes "Kupas Seirama" shows that: (1) "Kupas Seirama" BUMDes are focused on integrated waste management and have high economic value; (2) "Kupas Seirama" BUMDes have become a driver in providing labor-based employment; (3) BUMDes "Kupas Seirama" has succeeded in increasing the village's original income.

Keywords: **BUMDes Program, Kupas Seirama, Property, Village Community.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural development is inseparable from the role of the Village Government, Village Devices, Village communities, and stakeholders who want progress and increased welfare. In addition, the role of the Central Government and Regional Government greatly contributed to the provision of a budget for the costs of implementing the Village Government program. The village also has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the village community in accordance with established laws and aims to improve the welfare of the village community. Rural development is currently oriented towards development based on local wisdom and adapted to the socio-cultural characteristics of the local village community.One of the villages that has readiness in improving the welfare of the village community, namely the Pawindan Village. Pawindan Village is one of the villages in Ciamis Regency, West Java Province. The distance from the district government center is 5 km, the distance from the city administration is 3 km, while the distance from the provincial capital is 123 km. for the boundaries of Pawindan Village are as follows:

a. Northside : Sindangrasa Village, Ciamis District.
b. East : Linggasari Village, Ciamis District.
c. South : Tasikmalaya Regency.
d. West : Panyingkiran Village, Ciamis District.

Pawindan Village Chief named Ahmad Kartoyo. Administratively Pawindan Village consists of 11 RWs which are divided into 26 Rt with an area of 21 Ha. Pawindan Village has a superior commodity of wetland rice based on planting area and based on economic value.The livelihoods of the people of Pawindan are varied, such as working as employees as many as 320 people, Civil Servants as many as 1010 people, TNI/Polri as many as 46 people, private sector/BUMN as many as 173 people, entrepreneurs/traders as many as 228 people, farmers as many as 15 people, farm workers as many as 51 people. There are also 2 people working in the service sector, 64 retirees, and 3,015 working in other fields and 1,031 unemployed/unemployed people. There are 1,368 families in Pawindan Village, 275 Pre-Prosperous Families, 1,150 Families of Prosperous Families and III Plus 102 Family Welfare Families. For the education level of the Pawindan Village community, it can be said that it is still very low because there are still many people who are educated only up to 1,683 elementary school graduates. Middle school/equivalent graduates as many as 710 people, high school graduates/equivalent as many as 707 people. There were also people who went on to go to Higher Education, namely 79 Academy/D1-D3 graduates, 134 S1 graduates, and 7 Masters graduates. Whereas for those who do not receive education, there is absolutely nothing. Institutions at the pawindan village level include the Community Empowerment Institution (LPM) with 35 administrators with 3 types of activities. The village PKK driving team (TPPKK Desa) with a total of 35 people with a total of 30 types of activities. Karang Taruna with a total of 5 people and a total of 3 types of activities. BUMDesa with 13 administrators with 6 activity units, RW with 11 and RT as many as 26.

II. INDICATORS OF PRE-PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES

Basically family is something that is very vital for our lives. Without family, we will not be able to know well about social interactions, caring, and affection. Because families are social agents who are able to provide and teach about socialization. Many things that make families not functioning properly in social life, one of which is improper socialization or imperfect socialization is the existence of economic problems that are their main focus. The inability to meet the basic needs of each member of the family is the main reason for pre-prosperous families. The main characteristics of a pre-prosperous family are the inability to fulfill family needs, including:

a. Not able to meet basic needs;
b. Not able to reach health services;
c. The floor of the house is land; and
d. Lack of education for all family members.

III. PROFILE OF BUMDES KUPAS SEIRAMA

Village development can be carried out starting from small devices such as families to the most macro units in the form of Business Units. One form of village development policy, namely through Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). With the existence of these BUMDes, it is expected to contribute to the increase of Village Original Income (PADes), so that the existence of these BUMDes can be felt by all villagers. One of the BUMDes that exists in an effort to improve the welfare of rural communities, namely BUMDes KUPAS Seirama with a business unit oriented to trade services, agricultural services, savings and loans, and food storage. In order to help explore and increase the potential source of village income, BUMDes Pawindan collects savings at the local scale of the village community, including through the management of revolving funds and savings and loans. BUM Desa Pawindan is not solely oriented to business aspects to seek financial benefits but is also oriented to support the improvement of the welfare of the pre-prosperous community in Pawindan village. BUMDesa Pawindan Kupas Seirama (Waste Management Business Group with the motto of Prosperous, Faith, Friendly and Independent) was established in Pawindan Village on October 1, 2015, based in the government office of Pawindan Village, Ciamis District. The working area of BUM Pawindan Village covers the entire area of Pawindan Village, Ciamis District, Ciamis Regency. The vision of BUMDesa Pawindan is:

"Realizing the welfare of the Pawindan village community through the development of economic enterprises and social services with a Motto: (Prosperous, Faithful, Friendly and Independent)".

The mission of BUMDesa Pawindan is:

"Develop BUM Desa as the economic locomotive of the Pawindan Village community".

This maggot group originated from vocational training organized by the BKM Community Association of Pawindan villagers through the KOTAKU program to conduct a comparative study to the Depok area regarding waste management and maggot

cultivation. Therefore, the residents of Pawindan village ventured to develop the waste management activities and cultivation of the maggot. Maggot is taken from the word maggot or maggot, the larvae of flies that grow on decaying organic matter such as damaged carcasses, fruit or vegetables.

The activities of the maggot volunteer group consisting of three (3) types, namely:

a. Management of inorganic waste through a waste bank;
b. Management of organic waste, which is leftover food from households such as leftover rice and vegetables; and
c. Cultivation of black flies or maggots which have high protein content which is around 43% if they are intact, whereas if used as a pellet of protein content between 30-40% which can be used as animal feed or fish.

The maggot larvae eat almost all types of organic matter such as decaying fruits and vegetables, coffee and tea pulp, rice mill waste, internal organs of fish, animal carcasses, even animal waste, so Maggot is ideal for being used as organic waste processing and compost processors. The benefits of Maggot are as follows:

a. Made as pellets and feed
   In addition to being used as pellets, Maggots can also be mixed with ungags such as swans, chickens, ducks, ducks and so on. By directly mixing the concentrate to add protein to 40% it is very good for its weight growth.
b. Save on feed costs
   When we throw away the leftovers without realizing it the next day it has turned into a fat maggot and is ready to be given to our animals. Maggots are available abundantly around us and obviously, do not have to incur additional expensive costs.
c. Made as fertilizer
   The end result of maggot leftovers is high-quality fertilizer that can be directly used without needing to be processed again.

Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Through Waste Banks that garbage banks are places for selecting and collecting garbage that can be recycled or reused that have economic value. The benefits of garbage banks generally create a clean, healthy, beautiful and unpretentious environment. And this has been done by the village government.

IV. VILLAGE COMMUNITY

Village communities as part of the object of national development where it aims to create prosperity in the countryside. For this reason, the community is encouraged to create and innovate in creating a sustainable local economy. In addition, the need to realize democratization in the village needs active participation from the community, so that the village government will be transparent and accountable.One of them that can be developed is resource exploration and utilization of human resources in rural areas to be able to solve public problems, especially in the economic sector. Some contexts that can

be adopted in developing more advanced, superior and prosperous villages are smart governance, smart economy, smart mobility, smart environment, smart people, smart living and smart tourism (Anang DS, et al 2019: 11). Of the seven conceptions, one is the catalyst in the welfare of rural communities, namely smart economy, where there are several indicators in smart economy, namely innovation, and entrepreneurship that can support the welfare of rural communities.A smart economy consists of innovation and entrepreneurship. Innovation is divided into a spirit of innovation, transformation ability and the existence of funds for the development of a reset or research. In addition, the entrepreneurial spirit also needs to be applied by rural communities so that they will increase productivity and have an impact on the labor market that is more flexible. This will certainly have an effect on the economic stretch of the village community which is more empowered and competitive and reduces the existing unemployment rate in the countryside.The key to success that can be developed in rural areas is social entrepreneurship. According to Hulgard (Hardi.U, 2104) states that there are four main elements in social entrepreneurship, namely social value, civil society, innovation, economic activity. Social value is the most distinctive element of social entrepreneurship. Where it creates tangible social benefits for the community and the surrounding environment. This means that with social entrepreneurship, the community certainly must have a sense of empathy and also be able to maintain the environment, as well as utilize natural resources wisely and wisely.

The entrepreneurship built in rural communities must come from initiatives from the community and the involvement of village communities in efforts to improve social welfare. Innovation is also a determining factor and supporter in the field of entrepreneurship which certainly ignores existing local wisdom and still adheres to the norms of customs that are recognized by the community. This can be done by combining local wisdom and social innovation in creating innovative ideas and ideas in order to advance rural communities. It is also not far from economic activities carried out by the community and balanced with social activities to ensure the sustainability of the economic activities of rural communities.

Entrepreneurship in rural communities is one way of alleviating poverty and income inequality. According to Nur Firdaus, 2014 states that poverty and income inequality are social problems that must be addressed and want to be a shared responsibility, both government, private sector and civil society organizations. It is all comprehensive in order to spur the economic growth of the community and increase the ability of the village community to manage resources and gain more access.

Rural poverty alleviation programs must, of course, rely on creativity and initiatives from rural communities. Government efforts have also been carried out mentoring, guidance, and implementing superior programs in managing poverty. But in reality, these programs have not been able to reduce poverty at the rural level. So one solution is to develop entrepreneurship in rural communities. This is in line with the opinion of Abdul Malik and Sungkowo M (2017) stating that the development of entrepreneurship aims to improve the economy of the poor through empowerment.

Entrepreneurship development can be a reference that rural communities can have innovative, strong and global-minded characters.

So the key to improving the welfare of rural communities is community empowerment and this can be shaped by learning entrepreneurship, the existence of entrepreneurial incubators and entrepreneurial centers. Entrepreneurship learning aims to increase the knowledge of rural communities in the field of entrepreneurship that is pursued and this is expected to increase the motivation of rural communities in the economic field. In addition, incubators and entrepreneurial centers aim to increase the number of sales of products produced and are centralized in order to create creative economic equality in the village community.

V. CONCEPT OF WELFARE

Social welfare and the community as indicators of the success of development in the countryside are the main benchmarks in the success of a development. Social capital as a vehicle for achieving social welfare should not only be a routine activity for residents but also must be able to accommodate various problems and do problem-solving.

BKKBN (in Heri.B et al., 2013) conceptualized the development of village community welfare as a measure of family welfare/community standard of living, consisting of 5 (five) levels of welfare, namely: 1). Poor families; namely families who have not been able to meet minimum basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and health needs. 2). Prosperous Family I, which is a family that has been able to meet minimum basic needs, but has not been able to fulfill all of its social-psychological needs such as education, family interaction, interaction with the living environment, and transportation. 3). Prosperous Family II, which is a family which in addition has been able to fulfill minimum basic needs, as well as their social-psychological needs, but has not been able to meet the evolving needs of development such as saving, obtaining information, transportation, and so on. 4). Prosperous Family III, which is a family that has been able to fulfill all minimum basic needs, psychological social needs, and development needs, but has not been able to participate maximally towards the community in the form of material, financial contributions, actively participating in social activities, etc. 5). Prosperous Family III-Plus, which is a family that has been able to fulfill all of its needs, both minimum basic needs, psychological social needs, as well as developmental ones and has been able to make a real and sustainable contribution to society or development.

If further studied on welfare measurement indicators by the BKKBN mentioned above, it can be seen that the concept basically includes the components of welfare measurement described earlier, which include components such as: (1) the ability to fulfill minimum basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and health, (2) the ability to meet socio-psychological needs such as education, social interaction, both in the family environment, community environment, and in the work environment; (3) ability to meet development needs such as saving/investing, obtaining information and so on; (4) the ability to contribute or participate in community social activities.

According to Budhi, Cahyono et al (2012) states that the level of welfare and poverty reduction can be done not only through economic empowerment, but also through strengthening social capital, and community development. Social strengthening can be done by developing schemes for strengthening social capital, such as improving the functions of the BPD, LKMD, Gapoktan, PKK, BUMDes, and Cooperatives. The social strengthening of capital is carried out by maximizing the role of social institutions by focusing on strengthening aspects of trust, mutual respect, and mutual benefits, and paying attention to cultural factors and prevailing values.

The core dimension of social capital lies in how the ability of the people (nation) to work together to build a network to achieve a common goal, where this collaboration is characterized by an interrelated pattern that has reciprocal and mutually beneficial impacts and is built on trust supported by norms and positive and strong social values. The strength of this collaboration will be maximized if it is supported by a proactive spirit of making connections over the principles of participatory attitudes, caring attitude, giving and receiving, trusting each other, and reinforced by the values and norms that support it. The implication is that there needs to be a diversity of programs which prioritize the improvement of human capital and social capital capabilities. The implications for entrepreneurship in business activities can be done by creating a situation and conditioning that human capital and social capital support each other on productivity and welfare. Efforts to improve the welfare of rural communities through optimization of social capital should be supported by transformational leadership that is able to influence community members through changing the status quo, increasing individual creativity, providing inspiration and motivation, and having idealism. Social capital should also be supported by human capital that is able to provide innovations for community members.

VI. METHODOLOGY

In this study, the BUMDes program was innovated, especially related to improving the welfare of the village community through the management of the Seirama Peel Waste Bank. The object of this research is the Seirama Peel BUMDes in the Pawindan Village area with a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Erickson (in Albito. A and Johan. S, 2018: 7), states, that qualitative research seeks to find and describe narratively the activities carried out and the impact of actions taken on their lives. So that this study uses data collection techniques by means of literature studies, observation or observation and documentation.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Welfare is an ideal, hope and indicator of progress and can also be said as an indicator of the progress of an area as well as rural communities dominated by poor people who are able to improve welfare based on the popular economy. This was implemented in the Kupas Seirama BumDes program which was oriented towards empowering the Pawindan village community. There are several programs implemented by the Seirama Peel BUMDes where the most dominant is the management of waste banks. Where the waste bank focuses on overcoming organic and inorganic waste, it also

makes Seirama Peel BUMDes still exist and can help the community to improve welfare. The waste bank has benefits for the village community as well as the surrounding environment. In addition, according to the public's view that the garbage bank has a high economic value, the waste bank can benefit and become a participant for the Pawindan village community. People will also get money in the form of money when they exchange their rubbish at the Kupas Seirama garbage bank. The most interesting thing is that the community is not only getting money but can get basic necessities as part of the holiday allowance.

Then there is the problem of organic waste in Pawindan village, which also makes the Kupas Seirama garbage bank under the program implemented by Pawindan village BUMDes. The innovation carried out by the BUMDes is processing organic waste using maggot. The results obtained in the form of compost that can be used as fertilizer and of course maggot larvae that can be used as animal feed and fish. This has an impact on the reduction of organic waste generated from the Pawindan village community.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Based on these studies, the "Peeling Together" BUMDes shows that 1) "Peel Seirama" BUMDes are focused on integrated waste management and have high economic value. , 3) “Renovated Peel” BUMDes have become a driver in providing labor-based employment. 4) BUMDes "Rhythmic Peel" has succeeded in increasing the village's original income.

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By: Asep Nurwanda; Regi Refian Garis
Analysis Of Performance Appraisal, Talent, Performance Of State Civil Apparatus In Realizing Good Government Governance (Analysis Study On Bkdd Of Ciamis Regency)

ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL, TALENT, PERFORMANCE OF STATE CIVIL APPARATUS IN REALIZING GOOD GOVERNMENT GOVERNANCE (ANALYSIS STUDY ON BKDD OF CIAMIS REGENCY)

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Abstract

Good governance also means that governance is carried out in an effective and efficient manner by developing performance. So far the performance program of Civil Servants is still centralized so that the potentials of local wisdom and local culture have not been able to be developed. Performance appraisal and talent are integrated parts of a performance. The present performance evaluation of Civil Servants still uses DP3 (List of Job Implementation Assessments) which still raises doubts in accurately describing the performance of Civil Servants, DP3 is also considered to be less flexible to express things that are special characters that distinguish a profession from profession others and are vulnerable to subjectivity, DP3 assessment results are never discussed or evaluated together to get feedback from employees. DP3 has not been able to meet the employee performance evaluation criteria that compare the results of the implementation of tasks with the standards set. The purpose of this research is to provide an overview of the Performance Appraisal Optimization, Talent of Civil Servants and Performance in an effort to realize Good Government Governance on the BKDD of Ciamis Regency. Performance Assessment is a formal process carried out by leaders in the organization to measure traits related to the performance or work performance and behavior of subordinates. The performance and behavior of employees are compared to the anchors set by the organization or with the company's goals talent is a goal-oriented and integrated process in planning, withdrawing, developing, managing and providing employee compensation. The Performance is a process that consolidates goal setting, performance appraisal, and development into a system whose purpose is to ensure that employee performance supports the company's strategic goals. The implementation of performance, talent and performance assessments so far has not been able to realize Good Government Governance, this is reflected in the role of Civil Servants in implementing public services who still place themselves as bureaucrats, not as public servants.

***Keywords*: Performance Appraisal, Performance, Talent, Good Government Governance.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Good governance also means that the government is implemented effectively and efficiently. Effective means that programs planned and implemented are on target and provide direct benefits. Efficient means that every government administration program planned by the government really provides the right benefits as planned. The measure of accuracy with the goals or objectives and useful for the community is a manifestation of the performance (performance) of Civil Servants because performance is a means through which superiors ensure that the activities and output of employees are the same as the goals of agencies/organizations. So far the performance program of Civil Servants is still centralized so that the potentials of local wisdom and local culture have not been able to be developed. Performance appraisal and talent are integrated parts of a performance.

The performance appraisal of Civil Servants currently still uses DP3 (List of Job Implementation Assessments) which still raises doubts in accurately describing the performance of the Civil Servants. DP3 is also considered to be less flexible to express things that are special characteristics that distinguish a profession from other professions and are vulnerable to subjectivity. Moreover, the results of these assessments have never been discussed or evaluated together to get feedback from employees. In the assessment of employee performance, it will also compare the results of the implementation of tasks with the standards that have been set, again the DP3 has not been able to meet these criteria. Performance appraisal can also measure talent and employees in an effort to achieve the performance of Civil Servants. From the results of the performance appraisal, feedback will be generated which will improve talent and performance continuously which will ultimately improve government performance.

From the above problems the authors are interested in choosing the research title; Analysis of Performance Appraisal of Civil Servant Talent and Performance in realizing Good Government Governance.

II. THEORETICAL STUDY

a. Performance Appraisal

The terms performance appraisal and performance evaluation (performance evaluation) are often used interchangeably for the same purpose, below are presented an understanding of the performance of experts.Understanding performance appraisal according to experts as follows: According to Dessler (2013:310) "Performance appraisal process means evaluates an employ's current and/or past performance relative to his or her performance standards." Performance appraisal implies a process of evaluating employee performance produced compared to the standard set.

According to Noe. et al. (2008: 343) "Performance Appraisal process through an organization on how well employ is doing his or her job." Performance appraisal is where an organization performs a process of assessing how well an employee does his job.

From the above definitions, it can be concluded that Performance Evaluation is a formal process carried out by leaders in the organization to measure characteristics related to the performance or work performance and behavior of subordinates. The

performance and behavior of employees are compared to the anchors set by the organization or with the goals of the organization. In performance appraisal, a measure must be established that will provide justice to all employees assessed. It is expected that through the measure of work results or standardized performance it can motivate and improve employee performance or create feedback.

Mangkunegara (2007: 19) that "the purpose of work assessment is to improve or improve organizational performance through increasing the performance of HR organizations". Organizational performance is the result of individual performance and the HR team that exists in the organization, in other words, good or bad organizational performance is the result of HR performance. The benefits of assessing performance are:

a. As a basis for decision making.
b. Measuring the extent to which an employee can complete his work.
c. As a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of all activities.
d. As a basis for evaluating training programs and the effectiveness of work schedules.
e. As an indicator to determine the need for training for employees.
f. As a tool to increase employee motivation.
g. As a tool to see weaknesses or weaknesses and improve the ability of the next employee.
h. As determining criteria, selection, and placement.
i. To improve or develop employee skills.
j. The basis for improving or developing tasks.

The benefits of performance evaluation will be felt by both parties, namely leaders and employees, leaders through Performance Evaluation can communicate to subordinates about what the organization wants to achieve and subordinates through evaluation can find feedback to improve their performance in order to achieve a successful career.

b. Talent

One employee's talent or talent results from two conditions, namely; brought from the beginning to join the company and formed during the Human Resources development program at the company.

The study of talent develops today as a human resource process that is integrated with company goals that will affect the performance of the employee itself. According to Dessler (2013:130) "Talent as goal-oriented and integrated processes of planning, recruiting, developing and managing employees" talent as a goal-oriented and integrated process in planning, withdrawal, developing, managing and providing employee compensation. Talent also means how the company manages its resources starting from the process of recruitment, employee placement, performance appraisal, training, and career development until employees leave the company so that ultimately the company's goals can be achieved.

c. Performance

The measure of organizational performance is the extent to which the vision, mission, and goals of the organization are achieved, the process of achieving

organizational goals is now better known as performance. Performance means that managers ensure that employees' activities and output are congruent with the organization's goals.

Noe. et al. (2008:342). Performance is a means through which managers ensure that employee activities and output are the same as those of the organization. Whereas Dessler (2013:312), We assume Performance is a uniquely goal-oriented and continuous way to appraise and manage employees' performance. It is the "continuous process of identifying, measuring, and developing the performance of individuals and teams and aligning their performance with the organization's goals.

We assume Performance is a unique, goal-oriented and continuous way to assess and manage employee performance. This is "a continuous process of identifying, measuring, and developing individual and team performance and harmonizing their performance with organizational goals. It is clear that performance management is a continuous process of identifying, measuring, and developing individual and team performance by managers by aligning their performance with organizational goals In another book (Dessler 2008: 290) states that "Performance processes that consolidate goal setting, performance appraisal, and development into a single, comment system, the aim of which is that the employee's performance is supporting the company strategic aims. "Performance is a process that consolidates goal setting, performance appraisal, and development into a single system whose purpose is to ensure that employee performance supports the company's strategic goals. Managers or personnel must assess employees based on standards. Certainly what can be measured and the goals of employees with performance standards must be reasonable in terms of achieving the company's strategic goals.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is a qualitative method, qualitative method according to Sugiono (2012: 9) is a research method based on postpositive philosophy, used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where researchers are key instruments, collection techniques data is done in triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize the meaning rather than generalization. The postpositivist approach views social reality as something holistic/intact, complex, dynamic, full of which, and the relationship of symptoms is interactive (reciprocal). In qualitative research, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of closeness to people and research situations, so that researchers gain a clear understanding of reality and real-life conditions.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The role of BKDD as the spearhead in carrying out ASN performance appraisal is not optimal, when viewed from the concept of performance evaluation so far that has not been able to realize a process of evaluating employee performance compared to the standard set, it has not been able to realize a process of how well an employee performs

his job, has not been able to realize a process of assessing whether an employee does his job in accordance with his duties and responsibilities, has not been able to realize a process of assessing whether the employee or organization complies with the performance standards or objectives set first.

The role of BKDD is also not optimal when looking at the conditions that a performance assessment must meet three conditions; Input (potential), 2). Process (implementation), and 3). Output (results). In terms of input or potential conditions have not been established, agreed upon and known factors that will be assessed beforehand by employees who will be assessed because the work target or work schedule is unclear. In terms of the process (implementation), there has not been consultation with as many individuals and groups as possible to be assessed to ensure that all aspects of the performance appraisal system can be connected as a whole so that it can run well. In terms of output (results), results are still subjective, benefits, impacts, risks, and follow-up assessments are unclear. The results of the assessment have not succeeded in improving the quality of work, work motivation, work ethic and job satisfaction of the ASN, and have not reflected on improving government performance.

ASN performance appraisal is still carried out on ASN work behavior not yet on work results compared to predetermined standards or previously set plans. In 2014 the plan will be applied to the performance assessment system / ASN work performance based on Government Regulation /PP No. 46 In 2011 concerning the Assessment of Civil Servants' Work Performance, namely on the 60% ASN work target and 40% ASN work behavior. This is an expectation that the optimal ASN performance assessment is carried out which results can be used in the interest of improving the performance of the ASN and the realization of good governance. Employee Work Objectives (SKP) are work plans and targets to be achieved by an ASN within one year as a description of the goals and programs of government agencies. The work behavior is any behavior, attitude or action taken by the ASN or does not do something that should be done in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The talent of Civil Servants is a process that is oriented towards integrated government goals in the planning, withdrawal, development, management, and provision of employee compensation by national or regional staffing agencies. The aim of the government is the objective of the administration of the State of Indonesia, namely to form an Indonesian state government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and the entire Indonesian bloodshed and to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice. Implementation of talent To determine the suitability between the personality and competencies that CASN / ASN has with the work that will be done so that they can plan their career (Employee career plan). The instrument used is an instrument that can reveal both the characteristics and competencies of each employee or prospective employee that are tailored to the job/position to be performed.

The State Civil Service Agency as the organizer of the Central Civil Servants and the Regional Personnel Agency plans, develops the quality of Civil Servants' resources

and personnel administration, supervises and controls, organizes and maintains personal information, formulates the policies of Civil Servants welfare. ASN currently still has a number of fundamental weaknesses, including a). more highlighting the administrative side than the side in particular modern resources, b). programs are more centralized and lack innovation, c). lack of efficiency and effectiveness in achieving organizational goals from each agency both at the central and regional levels, d). has not yet accommodated well the classification of positions and competency standards so that it negatively affects the achievement of organizational and individual performance, e). appointments in positions that are not based on the results of performance appraisal so that real employee competencies cannot be obtained, in the system f). education and training have not yet been part of the ASN career development system.

V. CONCLUSION

From the results of the above research, the researchers concluded that the implementation of Performance Appraisal, Talent of Civil Servants and Performance at BKDD in Ciamis Regency had not been able to realize Good Government Governance. This can be seen from the role of Civil Servants in implementing public services who still place themselves as bureaucrats, not as public servants.

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WORK STRESS: ANTESEDENT VARIABLES AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION AND PERFORMANCE
(Case Study at the University of Muhammadiyah Jember)

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Abstrak

The impact of work stress is decreased work motivation and employee performance. Work motivation is needed by individual employees as an encouragement to create work passion. Employee performance arises as an effective response to work tasks performed by employees. High workload will cause stress on employees. Job stress is caused by work conflict, workload, work environment and leadership influence. This research is intended to test the antenene variables of work stress on work motivation and employee performance as dependent variables. The results of this study indicate that the first hypothesis is that the work conflict variable has a positive and significant effect on work stress . The second hypothesis shows that the workload variable has a positive and significant effect on work stress. Whereas in the third hypothesis the results of the study indicate that the work environment variables have a significant and significant effect on work stress. The fourth hypothesis shows that the leadership variable has no significant effect on employee work stress . While the fifth hypothesis is that the work stress variable does not significantly influence work motivation . The sixth hypothesis proves that the variable that work motivation has a positive and significant effect on employee performance . Hypotheses to seven proving that variable work stress effect and are not significant to Performance employees.

Keywords: Work Conflict, Workload, Work Environment, Leadership, Work Stress, Work Motivation, Employee Performance

I. INTRODUCTION

Manpower is one of the important factors that must be considered by companies in order to achieve its objectives. In this case, the company's ability to manage resources in a planned manner is demanded, especially human resources as the operational staff of the company to produce efficiency and effectiveness in every company activity (Ramdhani: 2011).

Employees face increasingly difficult challenges in dealing with company demands that demand high performance for the survival of the company. Organizational development is also influenced by technological changes , because in order to develop, in addition to being supported by a good management system, it is also accompanied by using more sophisticated machinery and equipment, both for operational and administrative purposes of the company. In this case, inevitably the company must be able to provide and create skilled, capable, skilled and ready-to-use personnel in carrying out jobs that increasingly demand higher work capabilities. This role is usually manifested in the form of contribution of ability and potential to the implementation of tasks related to the activities of the company concerned. In order for that role to always produce optimal results, a continuous training program is needed for both newly accepted and long-time employees in the company (Yuli: 2010).

These overly severe challenges can result in frustration or stress on employees and there is a possibility of conflict that will cause tension which often manifests in aggressive attitudes and behavior, too much criticism or protest, rebellion or other negative behaviors. From the beginning until now, with the increasingly severe challenges, employees have a high workload and can cause fatigue in work, therefore the problem of stress and conflict always arises in the corporate environment (Yuli: 2010).

In the face of globalization, employment is also increasingly expected to contribute to improving the quality of human resources which are the basic capital and at the same time the key to the success of national development, which will be reflected in increased professionalism, independence, work ethic, and work productivity. To support all of that, a healthy, safe, comfortable, and workforce work environment and work environment are required to increase work productivity (Yuli: 2010). Stress and conflict experienced by employees if left unchecked without settlement will have a negative impact on the employees themselves and the company. The negative impact for employees is the decline in employee performance, such as sales targets are not achieved, employee health becomes decreased and finally there are conditions where employees cannot continue their work. While the negative impact on the company is the decline in corporate income as a result of a decrease in employee work (Yuli: 2010) ..

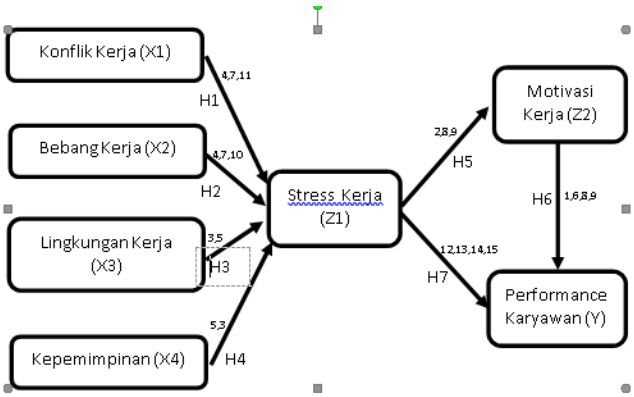
These negative impacts that affect the employees themselves and the company can be minimized, so work motivation is needed, namely as something that creates enthusiasm or work motivation that will determine the size of the achievement or performance that he achieved. In the previous research, there was still a controversy about the results which showed that the relationship between the research variables as proposed in this study turned out to have a positive effect and there was a negative effect as done by Romli (2010) from his research stating that the work stress variable had a positive

effect and significant on work motivation is different from that done by Adraeni (2003) from her research stating that work stress variables do not significantly influence work motivation. In addition, leadership on work stress is what research conducted by Hmadani (2012) of her research states that leadership variables nigative and significant effect on work stress with a reversed body research conducted by Leonita (2013) from his research states that leadership variables are nigative and not significant effect on work stress. Research conducted by Angraini (2004) states that work conflict variables have no significant effect on work stress .

II. FRAMEWORK

This research was conducted with a framework of thought as shown in Figure 1

canture 1 Conceptual Framework



Source: Developed for this research

Information:

1. Veithzal Rivai and Dato 'AM Basri: 2005 ,
2. Spector (2003),
3. Dwiyanti: 2001,
4. Davis and Newstrom : 2000,
5. Stephen P. Robbins : 2004 ,
6. Cary Cooper and Alison Straw: 1995 ,
7. Munandar: 2005
8. Ni Nyoman Novitasari Andraeni (2005)
9. Asep Lili Muchamad Romli (2012)
10. Ratna Restu Noviandari (2009)
11. Azazah Indriyani, SE (2009)
12. Erika Vika (2012)
13. S. Motowidlo, J. Packard, and M. Manning (1968)
14. Raeda Fawzi AbuAlRub (2004)
15. Arbabisarjou, Ajdari Zaman, Omeidi khaled, Jalalinejad Razieh (2013)

Hypothesis

Based on the results of previous studies and the framework of thought, then set several research hypotheses are: H 1 : Conflict work a positive effect on job stress , H 2 : Workload is a positive effect on job stress , H 3 : The working environment affects nigatif against work stress , H 4 : Leadership has a positive effect on work stress , H 5 : Work stress has a positive effect on work motivation , H 6 : Work motivation has a positive effect on employee performance , H7:Job stress has a negative effect on employee performance .

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Research stage

This activity phase begins with the preparation of the survey, namely the research instrument test. Then after obtaining a valid and reliable instrument with a normal distribution, the surveillance team went down to explore the primary and secondary data information of course after obtaining permission from the authorities. The questionnaire that has been filled with recorded data in the field is then edited, coded and tabulated and then analyzed using the SPSS processing software application for windows. Then the next step is the preparation of a draft progress report and final report based on the results of data analysis.

Population and Research Samples

Poulasi in this research is a college employee (UM Jember) . This research uses *Non Probability Sampling* with saturated sampling (*census*) techniques . saturation sampling or the definition of saturated sampling is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as samples.

Operational Definition of Work Conflict (X1)

Conflict is all kinds of antagonistic or antagonistic interactions between two or more parties. Conflict organization (*organizational conflict*) is a discrepancy between two or more members or groups of organizations that arise due to the fact that they have to m embagi resources are limited it or work activities and the fact that they have different status, goals, values or even perception.

Operating Variable Workload (X2)

Workload is the extent to which an individual employee's capacity is needed in completing the tasks assigned to him, which can be indicated from the amount of work that must be done, the time / time limit owned by the employee in completing his task, as well as the individual's subjective view of the work assigned to him.

Operating Variable Work Environment (X3)

The work environment are elements of the organization as a social system that has a strong influence on the formation of individual behavior in organizations and influences the organizational achievements of Veithzal Rivai (2004).

Operational Leadership Variable (X4)

Leadership is a process of influencing the behavior of employees of the University of Muhammadiya Jember both individuals and groups in definite goals to achieve common goals or is an initiator, motivator, stimulator, dynamic, and innovator in an organization.

Operational Variable Work Stress (Z1)

A condition of tension that creates physical and psychological imbalances, which affect emotions, thought processes, and the conditions of employees of the University of Muhammadiya Jember or stress as emotional and psychological reactions that occur in situations where individual goals are impeded and cannot overcome them so work stress arises because the environmental demands and responses of each individual in dealing with it can be different

Operational Variable Work Motivation (Z2)

Ernest L. McCormick (in Mangkunegara, 2002: 94) work motivation as a condition that influences arousing, directing and maintaining behavior related to the work environment can also be an impulse arising from someone both internal and external encouragement that is presented in intrinsic motivation or extrinsic **.**

Employee *Performance* Variable Operations (Y)

Employee *performance* is an achievement achieved by someone in carrying out their duties or work in accordance with the standards and criteria set for the job

Data Collection Method

This study uses a questionnaire or questionnaire method. Therefore the interview is a set of questions given to selected respondents about matters related to the research's purpose (Nazir, 2003)

Data analysis method

Data analysis method in this research uses descriptive statistical analysis, validity test, reliability test, and using *path analysis* that will use SPSS for Windows Ver. 22.0.

Descriptive analysis is used to obtain an in-depth and objective picture of the object of research. Descriptive analysis uses a measuring instrument, the mean. Mean analysis is used to find out the average frequency of responses from respondents to each statement on each total variable and on each dimension of the variable.

Validity test in this study was conducted to test the accuracy of questionnaire statement items in measuring research variables. The technique used is the *Pearson product moment* correlation . An item statement declared valid if Pearson product moment correlation produces a significance value (α) <0.05 (Sugiyono, 2007).

The reliability test in this study was conducted to test the reliability of the questionnaire in measuring research variables by producing consistent measurements. The technique used is the Cronbach's Alpha test. Statement items in the questionnaire are stated to be reliable if the Cronbach's Al-pha value> 0.6 (Ghozali, 2012).

The next step, *path analysis* , is testing the validity of the model. Whether or not an analysis is valid depends on whether or not the underlying assumptions are met. The assumptions underlying the *path analysis* are:

1. In the *path analysis* model , *the* influence between variables is linear and additive
2. Only a recursive model (a causal flow system in one direction) can be considered, whereas in a reciprocal causal dependent model a *path analysis* cannot be performed .
3. Endogenous variables are minimal in the interval measuring scale.
4. *Observed variables are* measured without errors (valid and reliable measurement instruments).

   The analyzed model is correctly identified based theories and concepts relevant to research.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The respondents of this study were 120 Muhammadiyah Jember University employees. Characteristics of respondents are distinguished by sex, age of education, years of service and type of employee. These characteristics are obtained from the answers of respondents on the questionnaire that has been given. Characteristics of respondents by researchers made into a table to facilitate the assessment or conclusion. it is known that of the 120 respondents, as many as 68% or as many as 82 consisted of men and 32% or as many as 38 women which means that the number of male respondents was higher than female respondents. the age of Muhammadiyah Jember University employees , respondents aged between <25 years were 8% or as many as 9 people, aged between 26-35 years by 43% or as many as 51 people, aged between 36-45 years by 20% or as many as 24 people then the age between 46 - 55 years by 28% or as many as 33 people and ages between> 56 years by 3% or as many as 3 people. From the table above it can also be seen that the most Muhammadiyah Jember University employees are employees aged between 26-35 years . respondents with an elementary education are 1 person or 1%, the number of respondents who have a junior high school education are 2 people or 4%, the number of respondents who have a high school education are 57 people or 48% of the total number of respondents, the number of respondents who have a D3 / S1 education is as many as 54 people or 45% and the number of respondents who have a S2 education are 3 people or 3% of the total respondents. This shows that the employees of the University of Muhammadiyah Jember mostly have high school education and are followed by D3 / S1. According to Kanuk and Schiffman (2004: 380), a person's education level is an indicator of his presence in social class. The higher the level of one's education, the more likely that someone is to obtain a higher income and have a position that is valued (*higher occupational status*). the number of respondents who become permanent employees is 72 people or 60%, the number of respondents who become permanent employees is 48 people or 40%. This shows that the employees of Muhammadiyah Jember University were mostly permanent employees.

Table 1: Validity and Reliability Test

No	Item	thitung	Keterangan	Rtabel	*Cronbach Alpha*	Keterangan
1	X1.1	0,254	Valid	0,1779	0,854	Reliabel
	X1.2	0,733	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X1.3	0,718	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X1.4	0,589	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X1.5	0,750	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X1.6	0,777	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X1.7	0,755	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X1.8	0,764	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X1.9	0,660	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
2	X2.1	0,539	Valid	0,1779	0,441	Reliabel
	X2.2	0,701	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X2.3	0,650	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X2.4	0,561	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
3	X3.1	0,560	Valid	0,1779	0,610	Reliabel
	X3.2	0,386	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X3.3	0,618	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X3.4	0,502	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X3.5	0,500	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X3.6	0,231	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X3.7	0,573	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X3.8	0,599	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X3.9	0,450	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
4	X4.1	0,783	Valid	0,1779	0,828	Reliabel
	X4.2	0,764	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X4.3	0,536	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X4.4	0,765	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X4.5	0,831	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X4.6	0,788	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	X4.7	0,550	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
5	Z1.1	0,434	Valid	0,1779	0,764	Reliabel
	Z1.2	0,659	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Z1.3	0,530	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Z1.4	0,457	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Z1.5	0,651	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Z1.6	0,579	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Z1.7	0,705	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Z1.8	0,614	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Z1.9	0,648	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
6	Y1.1	0,825	Valid	0,1779	0,803	Reliabel
	Y1.2	0,818	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Y1.3	0,779	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Y1.4	0,769	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Y1.5	0,598	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
7	Y2.1	0,794	Valid	0,1779	0,850	Reliabel
	Y2.2	0,799	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Y2.3	0,862	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Y2.4	0,836	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Y2.5	0,506	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Y2.6	0,714	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Y2.7	0,730	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Y2.8	0,302	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel
	Y2.9	0,431	Valid	0,1779		Reliabel

Based on table 4.21 it can be seen that each indicator used has a calculated value r greater than 0.1779 this means that the indicators used in this research variable are feasible or valid to be used as data collectors. The test results also showed that each variable had a *Cronbach Alpha* value greater than 0.1779. So it can be concluded that all variables used in this study are reliable. By knowing the significance of each of these paths will answer whether the proposed hypothesis is accepted or rejected. Each path tested represents the hypothesis in this study. The path coefficient values can be seen in the following table:

Table 2: Coefficient Value of Direct Influence Path

No	Var Terikat		Var Bebas	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
1	z	<---	x1	.299	.074	3.263	.001	Signifikan
2	z	<---	x2	.201	.083	2.448	.014	Signifikan
3	z	<---	x3	-.421	.096	-4.917	***	Signifikan
4	z	<---	x4	.129	.087	1.591	.112	Tidak Signifikan
5	y1	<---	z	.064	.100	.696	.487	Tidak Signifikan
6	y2	<---	z	.127	.060	1.558	.119	Tidak Signifikan
7	y2	<---	y1	.439	.054	5.402	***	Signifikan

Source : 2014 data processing results

Testing the work conflict variable (X1) on work stress obtained beta value (β) of 0.299 with ρ-value of 0.001. Because the value of ρ-value is smaller than α (0.001 <0.05), H0 is rejected, thus there is a significant positive effect of work conflict (X1) on work stress (Z).

Testing the workload variable (X2) to work stress (Z) obtained a beta value (β) of 0.201 with an ρ-value of 0.014. Because the value of ρ-value is smaller than α (0.014 <0.05), H0 is rejected, thus there is a significant positive effect on workload (X2) on work stress (Z).

Testing the work environment variable (X3) on work stress (Z) obtained a beta value (β) of -0.421 with ρ-value of 0,000. Because the value of ρ-value is smaller than α (0,000 <0.05), H0 is rejected, thus there is a significant negative effect on the work environment (X3) on work stress (Z).

testing the leadership variable (X4) on work stress (Z) obtained a beta value (β) of 0.129 with ρ-value of 0.112. Because the value of ρ-value is greater than α (0.112 <0.05), H0 is accepted, thus there is no significant influence of leadership (X4) on work stress (Z).

Testing the work stress variable (Z) on work motivation (Y1) obtained a beta value (β) of 0.063 with ρ-value of 0.487. Because the value of ρ-value is greater than α (0.487 <0.05), H0 is accepted thus there is no significant effect of work stress (Z) on work motivation (Y1).

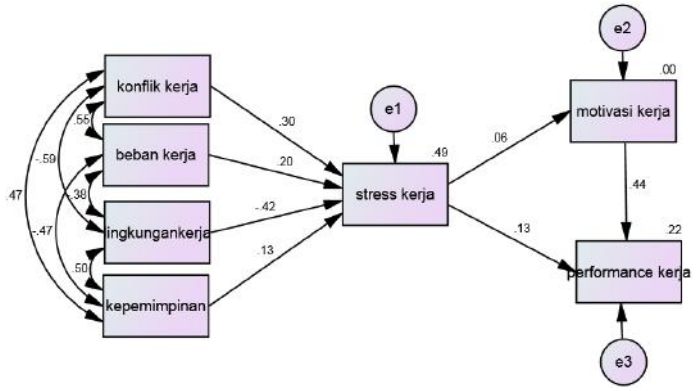
Testing the work motivation variable (Y1) on employee performance (Y2) obtained a beta value (β) of 0.439 with a ρ-value of 0,000. Because the value of ρ-value is smaller

than α (0,000 <0.05), H0 is rejected, thus there is a significant positive effect of work motivation (Y1) on employee performance (Y2).

Testing the work stress variable (Z) on employee performance (Y2) obtained a beta value (β) of 0.127 with ρ-value of 0.119. Because the value of ρ-value is greater than α (0.119 <0.05), H0 is accepted thus there is no significant effect of work stress (Z) on employee performance (Y2).

This section explains the calculation of the influence of work conflict variables (X1), workload (X2), work environment (X3), leadership (X4) direct and indirect effects on work motivation (Y1) and employee performance (Y2), through intervening stress variables work (Z), and path diagram the results of the path coefficient test are presented as follows

capture 2 : Path Analysis Results



Source : 2014 data processing results

By basing the path coefficient test as in table 4.22, the model in the form of *a path diagram* results of the path coefficient test is presented in Figure 4.2, the model can also be expressed in the form of an equation (simultaneous equation system). Path analysis in the form of an equation is presented as follows:

Z work stress = 0.30 work conflict + 0.20 workload + (-0.42) Work environment + 0.13 leadership (rounded off)

Z work stress = 0.299 work conflict + 0.201 workload + (-0.421) Work environment + 0.129 leadership

Y1 work motivation = 0,299 work conflict + 0,201 workload + (-0,421) Work environment + 0129 leadership + 0,064 work stress

Y2a performance = 0,299 work conflict + 0,201 workload + (-0,421) Work Environment + 0.129 leadership + 0,064 work stress

Y2b performance = 0.299 work conflict + 0.201 workload + (-0.421) Work environment + 0.129 leadership + 0.064 work stress + 0.439 work motivation

Based on the calculation of the path coefficient, it appears that the total effect of work conflict variables (X1) on work motivation (Y1) is 0.318, the total influence of workload variables (X2) on work motivation (Y1) is 0.214, the total influence of work

environment variables (X3) on work motivation (Y1) is -0.444, the total influence of leadership variable (X4) on work motivation (Y1) is 0.137.

Based on the calculation of the path coefficient, it appears that the total effect of work conflict variables (X1) on employee performance (Y2) is 0.345, the total influence of workload variables (X2) on employee performance (Y2) is 0.232, the total influence of work environment variables (X3) on employee performance (Y2) is -0,486, the total influence of leadership variable (X4) on employee performance (Y2) is 0,149. the total effect of work stress variables (Z) on employee performance (Y2) is 0.028

Table 4.24
Determination coefficient x4, x2, x3, x1 to Z
Summary Model [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.699 [a]	.488	.470	.45050

a. Predictors: (Constant) x4, x2, x3, x1

b. Dependent Variable: Z

Source: Appendix

Effect of ϵ1 (variables other than x4, x2, x3, x1 with respect to Z)

$= \sqrt{1 - R^2}$

$= \sqrt{1 - 0.470}$

= ,50,53

= 0.728 or 72.8%

Table 4.25
Determination coefficient z, x4, x2, x3, x1 to Y1
Summary Model [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.549 [a]	.301	.271	.58076

a. Predictors: (Constant), z, x4, x2, x3, x1

b. Dependent Variable: Y1

Source: Appendix

Effect of ϵ2 (variables other than z, x4, x2, x3, x1 on Y1)

$= \sqrt{1 - R^2}$

= √1 - 0, 271
= ,70,729
= 0.854 or 85.4%

Table 4.26
Determination coefficient y1, z, x2, x4, x1, x3 on Y2
Summary Model [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.550 [a]	.303	.266	.38822

a. Predictors: (Constant) y1, z, x2, x4, x1, x3

b. Dependent Variable: Y2

Source: Appendix

Effect of є2 (variables other than y1, z, x2, x4, x1, x3 on Y2)
= √1 - R [2]
= √1 - 0, 266
= ,70,734
= 0.857 or 85.7%

Total determination coefficient: : $R_m^2 = 1 - P_{e1}^2 P_{e2}^2 P_{e3}^3$

$$R_m^2 = 1 - (0{,}728)^2.(0{,}854)^2.(0{,}857)^2$$

= 1 – (0,530 . 0,729.0,734)
= 1 – 0,284
= 0,716

The results of the calculation of the path analysis can be seen that the coefficient of determination of R2 total obtained a value of 0, 716. This means that 71.6% of the variation in employee performance variables can be explained by variables of work conflict, workload, work environment, leadership, work stress, work motivation, while the remaining 28.4% is explained by other variables and errors not explained in this study.

V. CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis and discussion of Job Stress: Antecedent Variables and Their Impacts on Employee Motivation and Performance at the University of Muhammadiyah Jember based on the results of the distribution of questionnaires to 120 employees obtained conclusions are descriptive and verification as follows:

- The level of work conflict which includes truancy of employees, the formation of gangs (groups - groups), work coordination, job assignments (*job description*), work authorization, organizational goals, work perceptions, permotivasia strategies for Muhammadiya University Jember employees, average score included in the low category (not good) with an average variable of 22.4917. The problem of understanding the organization's goals compared to the other nine indicators is the highest (not so good). This is made possible by improper motivational strategies, differences in work performance and work coordination in organizations that are not given sufficient attention to cause the level of work conflict is still high at 60.8%, work conflicts that occur at the employee level at the University of Muhammadiya Jember.
- Workloads which include the imposition of a task, the level of work difficulty, the adequacy of working time and the number of petrified coworkers on the employees of Muhammadiya Jember University, the average score is included in the low (not good) category with an average variable of 9.5667. The problem with making a task worse than the other four indicators is the highest (not so good). This is possible for tasks outside office hours in the organization that need to be considered by the leadership as well as the level of difficulty of work which causes the level of workload is still high at 59.8%, the workload that occurs at the employee level at the University of Muhammadiya Jember.
- The work environment which includes lighting, air temperature, noise, cleanliness, space, job security, employee relations, work atmosphere, work facilities at Muhammadiya Jember University employees, the average score is included in the high category. The problem of air circulation compared to the nine other indicators is the highest (best) with an average variable of 30.3083. This is possible for lighting, cleanliness, safety, working atmosphere, facilities and employee relations which are still high in the work environment at 67.4%, the work environment that occurs at the employee level at the University of Muhammadiya Jember
- Leadership which includes mutual trust, appreciation, attention, welfare, work satisfaction, recognition of the employees of Muhammadiya Jember University, the average score is included in the high category. The problem is the extent to which the leader respects the ideas of employees and the opinions of their subordinates compared to the seven other indicators that are the highest (the best) with an average variable of 27.22250. This is possible for a climate of mutual trust, satisfaction factors, recognition of subordinate status, comfort of work which is still high at 77.8%, leadership at Muhammadiya University in Jember
- Job stress which includes swelling of tasks, less clever supervisors, limited work time, lack of trust, career development opportunities, interpersonal relations among

Muhammadiya Jember University employees, the average score is in the low (not good) category with an average variable of 24,5417. The problem is getting work that often changes in the workplace compared to the nine other indicators that are the highest (not so good). This is possible for too many assignments, lack of responsibility, role ambiguity, change in type of work, career opportunities, interpersonal relationships that become work stress is still high at 59.9%, work stress that occurs in employees at Muhammadiya University Jember

- Work motivation which includes the need for appreciation, socialization, affiliation, appreciation, self-actualization of Muhammadiya University Jember employees, the average score is included in the high (good) category with an average variable of 18.44417. The problem is the need to be affiliated compared to the other five indicators which are the highest (the best). It is possible that self-actualization needs, appreciation, appreciation, affiliation which is still high work motivation that is equal to 73.8%, work motivation that occurs in employees at the University of Muhammadiya Jember
- Employee *performance* which includes work quality, work quantity, knowledge and skills, communication, creativity, level of absenteeism, effectiveness, work commitment to employees of Muhammadiya Jember University, the average score is included in the high category (very good) with an average variable of 36 , 2917. The problem is work commitment compared to the nine other indicators that are the highest (the best). This is possible commitment, effectiveness, creativity, communication, quality, quantity which is still a high *performance* employee *performance* that is equal to 80.6%, employee *performance* that occurs in employees at the University of Muhammadiyah Jember

1. Work conflict has a positive and significant influence on employee work stress at Muhammadiya University in Jember, with a magnitude of influence of 0.299, which means that 29.90% of the employee's work stress variable is determined by work conflict, while the remaining 70.10% is determined by other factors not examined in model. These results indicate that work conflict as an internal factor has an important role in the work stress fluctuation of Muhammadiya University Jember employees. This shows that employee work conflict has a role in the occurrence of work stress, where the higher the level of work conflict, the higher the level of employee work stress.
2. Workload has a positive and significant effect on employee work stress at Muhammadiya University in Jember, with a magnitude of influence of 0.201, which means that 20.10% of the work stress variable is determined by workload, while the remaining 79.90% is determined by other factors not examined in model. These results indicate that workload as an important role in the work stress fluctuations of Muhammadiya University Jember employees. This shows that the workload of employees has a role in the occurrence of work stress, where the higher the level of workload, the higher the level of employee work stress.

3. The work environment has a significant and negative influence on the work stress of Muhammadiya University Jember employees, with a magnitude of -0.421, which means that 42.10% of the employee's work stress variables are determined by the work environment, while the remaining 57.90% is determined by other factors not examined in the model. These results indicate that the work environment as having an important role in creating work stress of Muhammadiya University Jember employees. This shows that the work environment of employees has a role in the occurrence of work stress, according to Robbin's theory in Dwiyanti (2001) the work environment is a factor causing job stress, while according to Erika Vika (2012) examines the Analysis of the Effects of Conflict Management and Work Stress Against Performance Employees show that the work environment has a negative effect on work stress
4. Leadership has an influence but is not significant to the work stress of Muhammadiya Jember University employees, with a large influence of 0.129 which means that 12.90% of the leadership variables contribute to work stress, while the remaining 87.10% is determined by other factors not examined in the model. These results indicate that leadership as having an important role but not directly in creating work stress employees of the University of Muhammadiya Jember. This shows that leadership has an indirect role in job stress, according to Sibarani, Magdalena Linda Leonita, shows that leadership influences and is not significant to employee work stress
5. Job stress has an influence but is not significant on the work motivation of employees of Muhammadiya University in Jember, with a large influence of 0.064, which means that 6.40% of work stress variables have a role in work motivation, while the remaining 93.60% is determined by other factors not examined in the model. . These results indicate that work stress has a role but is very small and does not directly create employee work motivation at the University of Muhammadiya Jember. This shows that work stress has an indirect role to work motivation, according to previous research conducted by Ni Nyoman Novitasari Andraeni which states that work stress does not significantly influence work motivation
6. Work motivation has a positive and significant impact to the p *erformance* employees of the University of Muhammadiyah Jember, with great influence, which means 0,439 43.90% variable p *erformance* of employees is determined by the motivation to work, while the remaining 56.10% is determined by other factors not examined in model. These results indicate that motivation as having an important role in improving p *erformance* employees of the University of Muhammadiyah Jember. This shows that employee motivation has a role in improving p *erformance* employees, of which more tingging employee motivation levels, the higher the level of p *erformance* employees
7. Job stress has significant influence but not to the p *erformance* employees of the University of Muhammadiyah Jember, with great influence, which means 12.70% 0.127 job stress variables have a role at p *erformance* employees, while the remaining 87.30% is determined by other factors not examined in model. These results indicate that job stress has a role, but small and not directly in creating p *erformance* employees of the University of Muhammadiyah Jember

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THE REGIONAL EXPANSION POLICIES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION OF BUREAUCRATIC ADMINISTRATION IN INDONESIA'S EXPANSION REGIONS

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Abstract

The main subject of the regional expansion basic implementation in the era of regional autonomy is to improve and increase the public services quality to the people of Indonesia. Based on that main subject, initiated actions to implement regional expansion process in Indonesia. The primary objectives of regional expansion include: First, to increase the efficiency and orderliness of the regional government due to Indonesia's wide territory and dense population. Second, Indonesians have a diversity in ethnicity, language, income, and tangible gap between urban and village population. Third, the regions will have three main sources of income under the regional expansions, including general fund allocation provided by the government as regulated by the Act of General Public Fund (DAU – *Dana Alokasi Umum*), natural resources, and resources of locally-generated revenue. Fourth, in order to eradicate the symptoms of corruption among interested parties who tend to exploit the central assistance to the regions. In the implementation of new governance and distribution of basic bureaucracy of departmental position and the determination of the sources of the equipment referring to the Act No.32 of 2014 regarding Regional Government, Regional Regulation (PP) No. 78 of 2007 regarding the Procedure of Establishment, Elimination, and Merging of Regions, and Act No. 5 of 2014 regarding State Civil Administration. This basis has become a reference in regional expansion and the determination of regional equipment which comprises of the principles of efficiency, feasibility, sincerity of achievement, and objectivity free of political interests, corruption, collusion, and nepotism. This study is expected to reveal the problems and the right solutions in the issue of regional expansion and to contribute to the academia specifically in the field of public policy, specifically related to regional autonomy.

Keywords: *Regional Expansion*, *Conflict of Interest, Public Bureaucracy*

I. Introduction

After the implementation of regional expansion in 1999 to 2014, it is known that there are many regions which have had a regional expansion. It is an authority of the central government, which is a regional public initiative and implemented by the regional government. However, in its implementation, it did not align with the basic objectives of regional expansion. Therefore, problems occurred during the expansion which hampered the regional development.

In its development, to date, almost 100% of regional expansion have been implemented throughout Indonesia's regions, becoming regional government and District/City autonomous region which conducts the governance. However, the regional expansion policies since Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla administration in 2014 encountered a moratorium policy which terminates the proposal of new expansion regions. Joko WIdodo-Jusuf Kalla government firmly denies proposals of new expansion regions, even though there were regions which requested for an expansion

The development of regional expansion in Indonesia can be seen in the following Table:

Table
Regional Expansion Development in Indonesia in 1999-2019

Region/District/City	Expansion Regions 1999-2014	Demands of Expansion Regions 2014-2019
Province	34	4
District	420	176
City	94	15
	548	195

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs of Republic of Indonesia, 2019

After the regional expansion is implemented, many researches conclude that the implementation failed in terms of public services, welfare, and good governance implementation. This was due to the implementation that had not yet fulfilled the dedication to public. The regional expansion was conducted without a proper planning, there was a religious, ethnic, and subjective interests without any sign of equal authority and pursuit of public office position (Sudi Fahmi, 2009; Prasojo, 2014).

According to Eko Prasojo (2014), the issue of regional expansions is not only about political interests of regional officials who want to take roles and pursuit office position, but due to the inconsistent management of Centerwork toward the new expansion regions regarding the expansion goals, either in the expansion procedure, construction, or in the human resources development in the new expansion regions. The facts show that the basic of regional expansion almost in all region of Indonesia is inseparable from conflicts rooted from the initial conditions of expansion, expansion process, post-expansion, or becoming autonomous region, and from the implementation of bureaucratic management. As depicted in the following table:

Table
Conflict of Regional Expansion Process in Indonesia

Region	Main District	New District	Conflict
Kalimantan Barat	Bulungan District	Kalimantan Utara (1999)	Dispute on regional assets and transfer of regional officials
Kalimantan Utara	Bengkayang District	Sengkawang City (2000)	Migration conflicts and civil servants moved to Sengkawang City
Aceh	Lhoksumawe District	Lhoksumawe City (2001)	Employment issues and public civil servants preferred Lhoksumawe City
Papua Barat	Manukwari District	Manukwari Selatan District (2002)	Pros cons on expansion, dispute over Regional Government office, civil public servant mutation issue
Riau	Kepulauan Riau	Tanjung Pinang (2003)	Dispute over regional assets including Civil Servants resources
Sumatra Utara	Batu Barat District	Riang District (2004)	Pros and cons of the Capital of the Province
Nusa Tenggara Barat	Sumbawa District	Sumbawa City (2005)	Dispute over quality public civil servants
Sumatra Selatan	Tapanuli District	Tapanuli City (2006)	Dispute over the Capital of the Province
	Kampar District	Kampar City (2007)	Pros and cons on expansion and dispute over regional border
Sumatra Utara	Ogan Hilir District	Ogan Komering Hilir District (2008)	Conflictive dispute over the number of districts
Sulawesi Tenggara	Konawe District	Konawe City (2009)	Dispute over village and district areas
Kepulauan Riau	Natuna District	Anambas District (2010)	Dispute over natural resources and district border
Kalimantan Selatan	Hulu Sungai Utara District	Balangan District (2011)	Dispute over regional assets in forms of buildings, infrastructures, and arrangement of position in family manner of Regent
Jawa Barat	Ciamis District	Banjar City (2012)	Dispute over district border and district offices
Nusa Tenggara Timur	Sumba District	Sumba Barat Daya District (2013)	Dispute over regional government offices, airport, and arrangement of Civil Servants mutation to Sumba Barat Daya
Jawa Timur	Malang City	Batu District (2014)	Dispute over tourist locations, district offices, and Civil Servants mutation

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs of Republic of Indonesia, 2018

In the conflict of expansion interests, there were actors involved directly, such as the Governor as regional authority, Regent officials as the head of expansion region department, Presidium Boards as the initiator of regional expansion proposal, Regional Representative Council (DRPD) as the representative of regional people, NGO as organizations concerned in regional expansion, as well as political parties as political organization oriented to the people.

The conflict of interest in regional expansion that involves actors has interconnected phases, including: the phase of conflict of interest between the Main District Regent and the Presidium Board in the initial process of expansion proposal. The phase of conflict of interest with the Regional Representative Council in the establishment of expansion regulation. The phase of conflict of interest between regent officials and provincial government and Presidium Board. The phase of conflict of interest between the Presidium Board and Regent Officials on the proposal of region of the district Capital city. The phase of conflict of interest between the Regent Officials and Main district Regent in the management of assets, regional border, and the phase of conflict of interest in the arrangement of public civil servants of the main district and the expansion regions. These phases happened, on average, during the process of regional expansion implementation in Indonesia.

These problems require special attention and resolution so that the regional expansion implementation can be finished well, if there is a conflict of interest, it can be quickly anticipated by the authorities, including the Governor, Regent Officials, Presidium Board, Regional Representative Council (DPRD), there is the right regional expansion regulation so that the expansion can be conducted well. The objectives of optimal regional expansion aligns with the objectives of regional development, which are to be developed, prosperous, to improve the level of services, improve the public services, and implement good governance.

II. Literature Review

The occurrence of regional expansion idea in almost all region of Indonesia is profound. Several subdistricts in a region have been turned into a region/city that separate itself from the main region/city and there are regions/cities that merged into one new region. According to Garielle Ferrazzi (2007), regional expansion is a process of regional structure, which is a structure within a regional government to achieve a political objective and/or administration. Generally, a regional structure comprises of regional divisions, merging, and eliminations. Therefore, Ferrazzi (2007) argues that regional expansion related to the regional autonomy's optimal grand strategy does not stop on determining the ideal number of autonomous regions in a country, it must be able to state the nature of the involved regional autonomy. Then, after that, it seeks for answers on the objective of the regional expansion.

Kusworo (2001) argues that regional expansion is an implementation of territorial process wherein the government exercises its authority given by a public institution, such as an organization which has its own governance to thoroughly develop interconnected interests between groups of people within a certain region. Regional expansion that is

synergized with decentralization and regional autonomy is a renewal's will and regional demand. However, the implementation still becomes the unfulfilled agenda and hope. According to Tryatmoko (2010), the issue of regional expansion is not only marked by the weakness or division of regional assets but also the people's weak ability to support the local political and economic development. Furthermore, Tryatmoko argued that the issues of effectiveness of the government in regional expansion related to the effectiveness and legitimation. Therefore, the regional expansion is in relation to the public involvement in the decision-making and supervision of the government. In this case, regional expansion requires special attention, continuous supervision, and gradual assessment.

Miftah (2015) argues that regional expansion is a dynamic revolution entity which is the national government's interest in the Republic of Indonesia. National interest Is a national government's interest that establishes nationalism, national spirit, and embraces regional spirit as a national unifying culture. Therefore, the national interest in regional expansion is conducted through the principle of decentralization from central government to transfer a part of its authority to the regional government. It is supported by Kaloh (2007) that stated the context of regional expansion is better known by new autonomous region establishment. The autonomous regions are expected to be able to take bigger opportunities in governing their own regions, especially in relation to the management of the locally-generated revenue, natural resources, in order to improve prosperity, and better public services.

According to Kaloh (2007), regional expansion is basically an attempt to improve the public service quality and intensity. It is, in principle, also an attempt to increase the social prosperity by improving and fastening the services and supporting democratic politics, regional economy, management of regional potentials, security, and orderliness, as well as the harmonious relationship between the center and regions. Therefore, there are several reasons why regional expansion is currently important, first, the will to provide better public services. The approach of service through a new regional government will give a better service compared to the ones through the main regional government with a wider area of coverage. Through the process of a more limited regional expansion, the more suitable public services to the local demand will be available. Secondly, speed up the economic growth of local people through banking with a framework of regional economic development based on local potentials. By developing new autonomous regions, there will be more chances to explore the regional economic potentials that have not been much explored. Thirdly, a wider labor absorption in government sector and authority distribution in the field of politics and government. In fact, this kind of politics is also widely supported by the people and business industry since it can develop regions as an impression of regional expansion (Herman, 2005, Ferrazi, 2007, Kaloh, 2007).

In the context of bureaucratic arrangement of expansion region, Siagian (1993) argued that human resource management is a part of organization focused on human aspects. The main task of human resource management is to manage the human aspects well so that the employees who are satisfied by the job can be recruited. Therefore, the

tasks of human resource management can be categorized into two: firstly, functions of management, planning, organization, direction, and control. Secondly, functions of operation, provision, establishment, compensation, integration, maintenance, and work termination.

The conflict of interest in the bureaucratic arrangement in expansion regions begins with in individual and group interests, as well as inappropriate regulation. The sources of regional equipment are imperative as a basis of regional development, either division or autonomous regions. The process of structure and the institution's performance contain interests and conflicts. The weak system of public civil servants in Indonesia is often imbued with a conflict of interest. This happens in almost every human resource management. The process of recruitment, placement, promotion, mutation, development, and assessment are often biased due to the conflict of interest. It is proven by the rising trend of corruption-collusion-nepotism that has proven public work system to be not neutral. The phenomena of civil servants recruitment process and placement, as well as position formation, have become a source of conflict of interest (Sulistiyani, 2010).

III. Research Method

3.1 Data Sources

Primarily, the data consisted of the results of direct observation at the research location including the reports on regional performance, reports from the Central Bureau of Statistics (*BPS*) on each Regional Government Agency (*SKPD*), Ministry of Home Affairs' and Governors' decisions regarding the decisions of the regent, regent's decree (*SK*) on the determination and arrangement of *SKPD*, decree on echelon regulation, decree on *SKPD* determination, placement decree of employees, and decree concerning the regional structure.

Meanwhile, the secondary data consisted of the results of direct interviews with some sources of information (participants), which consisted of the Regent, Secretary, Expedition Presidents, and Heads of *SKPD*, several representatives of relevant officials, Community Leaders, Academicians, NGOs, and citizens. Lastly, the other source of data came from district archives, district conditions before and after the regional division, the district original documents, and other data related to the research problem.

3.2 Research Scope

The scope of this study was Pangandaran Regency, West Java Province. Pangandaran was chosen as the study site due to the wide region of Ciamis (Report by Bappeda or *Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level*, 2017).

3.3 Data Collection Method

Data collection was done by applying semi-structured interviews such as observing community participation (participant observation), reviewing documents based on sources and data types, and conducting field reviews with direct observation regarding the research issues and social interactions. The words were arranged by action while

comparing written sources (the documents), field notes, maps and statistical data. Furthermore, the data collected would then be processed through the following activities: (1) preparation of units, (2) categorization by determining the categories of the obtained data, and (3) putting the data in their respective categories.

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis in this study revealed the data to be discovered, the hypotheses to be tested, the questions to be answered, the methods to be used to find new information, and the errors that should be corrected (Nasution, 1988). Data testing was done by using the triangulation technique, by doing check, recheck, and cross-check to the obtained data (Moleong, 1998:178). The triangulation technique is a data matching procedure through several different sources to obtain the valid data. It could be done on several important aspects of data such as data sources, methods, investigations, and theories. Triangulation that used the sources was done by (1) comparing the research data with the result of the interviews; (2) comparing what people have said in public with what they have said personally; (3) comparing what people say about the research situation with what people say all the time; (4) comparing one's statement and perspective with the opinions and views of others; and (5) comparing the results of interviews with the contents of a related document. The triangulation method was done by synchronizing the first data with the second data, with the third data and so on, and going back to the first data, respectively. Technically, each of these data would be cross-checked with the other data to ensure the accuracy and veracity of the data.

IV. Discussion and Conclusion

4.1 Conflict of Interest in the Bureaucratic Arrangement of Expansion regions

The system of regional institution is an institutional system that shows the relationship and tasks distribution in an organization within an autonomous region. The complexity borne by expansion regions and the number of units within the organizational structure of regional organization, the system of regional institution will be very crucial to the effectiveness of the implementation of tasks, as well as accomplishment of objectives to provide better service to the public. The basis of regional government is a political decision that reflects an organization's interest. Meanwhile, the process is explicitly related to interests, either internal or external interests.

In the dynamics of regional expansion as a new autonomous region, the establishment of regional institution can cause an institutional conflict. The occurrence of conflicts in real institutional establishment can be seen in the making of the institution's Main Tasks and Functions (Tupoksi) in which there are two Regent's Regulations by Presidium Board of Pangandaran District Expansion, such as Regent's Regulation No. 2 of 2013 and No. 3 of 2014 regarding Tupoksi, Work Organization, and Regional Organization. The Pangandaran Regent's Regulation No. 2 of 2013 regarding Tupoksi, Work Organization, and Regional Organization is considered right and suitable to Pangandaran District because it is based on the need of new district, which aligns with the pre-existing needs. However, with the existence of new Regent's Regulation No. 3 of

2014, it is considered by the Presidium Board very maximum and currently with no explanation.

The conflict in the institution's tupoksi is in fact caused by the occurrence of two Regent's Regulations, which according to Presidium Board, is unclear. Meanwhile, Pangandaran District is still considered incapable of conducting an optimal implementation due to its limited human resources and nonoptimal bureaucracy to operate organizations well according to the tupoksi on Pangandaran Regent's Regulation No. 3 of 2014. Regent's Regulation No. 3 of 2014 is considered implemented hastily and inaccurate. This issue is generally occurs due to the different understandings of the regulation, including the old regulation considered unofficial by the Regent if there is a new regulation. Meanwhile, the Presidium Board considers it the most suitable to be the basis of institutional establishment in Pangandaran District. This is due to the process of drafting and making of the regulation that did not involve the Presidium Board.

The aspects in the conflict of interest within regional institution establishment is structural dimension. The structural dimension of an organization is related to who implements or conducts what was stipulated. The organizational structure of the Government of Pangandaran District has not yet been completely optimizing public services, it requires an optimal organization of SOPD. It can be achieved by following the phases of development happening due to the increase of Civil Servants in Pangandaran District. From the problem, it has been formulated a solution by considering the importance of SOPD, which has not been organized and completed, as well as proposing to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Governor of West Java.

The organizational structure of the Government of Pangandaran District has not yet been completely optimizing public services, it requires an optimal organization of SOPD. It can be achieved by following the phases of development happening due to the increase of Civil Servants in Pangandaran District. Gradually, there have been attempts to strengthen and fasten the wheel of organization in Pangandaran District. The issue is on the structural organization and personnel who are suitable to their fields and competence, as well as fulfilling the requirements, which needs to be precise.

The elected Regent Officials of Pangandaran automatically receive statutory duties including to provide governmental institution, appoint Head of Departments, form Regional Government Work Units, and organize the Definitive Regent Election. The first step of a Regent Official of Pangandaran, Dr. Endang Naffandy, is to appoint the Head of Department. The initial process of this stipulation is the assessment of ability and administrative requirements. In this process interests and issues occur, started from an issue of friendship and 'internal link' from a main district (Ciamis), as well as suggestions from the presidium board. The conflict became more real when the suggestion of the presidium board to appoint local men or officials who were once on duty when Pangandaran was still a district.

The difference in views between the Regent and Presidium in terms of addition in personnel and stipulation of officials' names and the empty seat of Head of Department of Education, Youth, and Sport have become the meeting point to discuss those issues, which eventually is agreed by fulfilling 5 personnel and candidates of Head of

Department of Education, Youth, and Sport through election and provision of budget for the following year.

The findings above show that the process of choosing Head of Department, SKPD, and establishment of new unit in the beginning had conflict of interest, as well as responses from the community, especially from Expansion Presidium. From the presidium and regent's suggestion, it is mutually agreed, except regarding the position of the Head of Department of Education, Youth, and Sport which was still empty, there was an interest that the one who will take the position of the Head of Department of Education, Youth, and Sport is from other region (Bandung City).

In the strengthening and development of government in expansion regions, the factor of institution determination factor becomes vital directly in workplace from the organization, changing the mindset regarding the way of thinking, working, and the courage to take new basis, as well as implementing the tasks and responsibilities to the development of expansion regions.

4.2 Attempts of Solving Conflict of Interest

In the dynamics of expansion regions as new autonomous institutions, the organization of regional institution can cause conflict of position. The conflict occurs in relation to the interest regarding the stipulation of regional position after becoming a new autonomous region, such as conflict of interest in the establishment and arrangement of number of positions, drafting of main tasks and functions (Tupoksi), arrangement of bureaucratic structure, and organization of regional organization in Pangandaran District. Such issues happened due to the readiness to become an autonomous region or expansion regions were not completely ready politically and technically. Politics here is defined as obedient to the regulation and is committed to the regional development instead of personal and group temporary interests.

Conflict of interest is a situation where individuals who have a difference with the organizational interest, yet their existence is often attached, stuck, or aligned with the organizational interest which they are affiliated with, and take advantages from the policies and management there. The weak system of public employment in Indonesia is often imbued with conflict of interest and this happens almost in all function of human resource management. The process of recruitment, placement, promotion, mutation, development, and evaluation are often biased due to the conflict of interest.

The arrangement process of regional positions in the expansion region of Pangandaran District is inseparable from a conflict of interest. It happens on the strategic positions and the attempts of strengthening either from the position, regional potentials, and resources within Pangandaran District with the public figures who are not satisfied contributed to the conflict in the expansion management of Pangandaran District. As the rules on position created by the Regional Government of Pangandaran District, which considered double including Regent's Regulation No. 2 of 2013 and No. 3 of 2014 regarding the main tasks and functions (Tupoksi), Work Organization, and Regional Work Organization, issues of Regent's performance, the arrangement Regional

Organizational Unit, the number of districts from 14 to 10 and the stipulation of the Capital city of Pangandaran.

In the implementation, the actors regarding the regional position which triggered a conflict of interest was the unsatisfaction of presidium board of Pangandaran expansion, NGO, public figures, and elites of bureaucracy. This was due to the difference in perspectives and miscommunication, as well as the role of the Regent in managing and implementing Regional Government that is still considered not optimal. Besides, in the appointment of personnel that will fully take the position with the interest of elites of bureaucracy, political party, and regional elites.

Even though there was a conflict of interest during the process of position arrangement in the management of government and regional policies in Pangandaran District, generally it went well and the conflicts can be solved gradually by involving all element of Pangandaran District. In order to actualize the objectives of regional expansion, it vitally requires a constant supervision and management in accordance with the principles of good, aspirational governance, which is cooperative to local institutions to develop the autonomous region to be a developed and prosperous region, suitable to the initial needs. Pangandaran District was expanded. The attempts to solve conflict of interest in the position can be seen in the following table:

Table
Attempts of Solving Conflict of Interest
Bureaucratic Arrangement in Expansion Regions

Conflict Actors	Conflict interests	Beginning of conflict	Conflict dynamics	Conflict resolution
Governo, Political Parties, Presidium Board	Position of Regent	After Pangandaran officially became a new district, then it needs to be appointed a district leader, which is a regent. In this case, there were three groups who proposed candidates for the position,	There was a conflict especially on the people of Pangandaran, asking presidium to press and protest if the suggestion of candidates to the regent position are not the one desired by the community, which is regional people. Meanwhile, the authority belongs to the Governor to appoint it to the Ministry of Home Affairs	After the decision that the elected regent official was Endang Naffandy, which officially designated on 22 April 2013, the conflict became stronger and resulted in presidium and people's disappointment. Endang Naffandy, on daily basis, is assigned to be expert staff of the Governor of Jawa Barat. Because it is not suitable to what was desired, then the conflict resolution only accepts as regent official in

		which were Bureaucracy (Governor). Political Parties, and Presidium Board.		Pangandaran.
Presidium Board	Position of Regional Secretary	The position of regional secretary had been empty for 9 months. The Presidium Board suggested to immediately fill it. The conflict arose when the regent official did not immediately appoint Makmud who was proposed by the Presidium Board because he is a regional person and have a competence.	The Regent Official, Endang Naffandy, was considered buying time. Makmud was considered not loyal toward Endang Naffandy and will propose other candidates for the Regional Secretary, which were Ir. Adi Nugraha and Tatang Mulyana, who were from Ciamis.	Because of Endang Naffandy's slow response, there was an objection and demonstration. Because of the condition of Pangandaran that became more uncomfortable, then the Regent Official Endang Naffandy appointed Makmud as the Regional Secretary. The conflict was resolved because it was suitable to the aspiration of the Presidium Board, even though it had to wait for quite a long time, 9 months.
Presidium Board	Position of Head of Department of Regional Government Agency	The process of appointment of Head of Department of Regional Government	There was no concern and inconveniences in the internal of regional government and community.	Granting a role to the Presidium Board to propose proper and qualified candidates. Furthermore, the Regent Official Endang formed a team. This team

	(SKPD)	Agency was considered imbued with interest because it consisted of names of officials from other districts, colleagues, and relatives.		involved the Presidium Board for the selection process of the potential Head of Department
Pangandaran Regent Officials and Regent of Ciamis	Employees Placement	Addition of employees from the main district (Ciamis District)	In the placement, there were some issues due to the questionnaire and issue of regional person. Other than the ones transferred voluntarily and involuntarily. BKD of Ciamis District randomly appointed without any consent. Therefore, it affected the performance where the employees who were originally from CIamis were placed in Pangandaran, which is geographically far from home.	The resolution to this conflict involved the Governor and Regional BKD and the respective BKD of Pangandaran and Ciamis, which were to re-examine the employee placement in Pangandaran District.
Regional Secretary	The incompatibility in the performance since Regional Secretary Makmud	The Regional Secretary was considered by the Regent close to the presidium.	The disharmony between the Regent and Regional Secretary made the institutional relationship and bureaucratic coordination	The resolution between the Regional Secretary and Regent was facilitated by the Regional Government.

	was appointed.		disrupted. Besides, it impacted the pros and cons in the bureaucracy of Regional Government of Pangandaran District.	
Regent Official	Position of Head of Departmen t of Education, Youth, and Sports.	The suggestion of expansion by the Presidium was not accommodat ed.	Made the Head of Department of Education empty.	A collective meeting to discuss the candidates for Position of Head of Department of Education, Youth, and Sports through a selection.

Source: Collected from the research findings 2018

V. Implication

In the strengthening and development of the government in expansion regions, institutional dimension and human resources become the determining factor of a region's success. Institutional aspects and human resources are interesting to be studied as a focus of this study, viewing regional expansion from the potentials of human resources and institution in preparing and implementing the governance after regional expansion. The determining factor of institutions and strategic position of regional personnel are more into the direct utilization at workplace from the organization, changing mindset in the way of thinking, working, and the courage to take new basis, as well as implementing the tasks and responsibilities to the development of expansion regions.

The personnel's professionalism consists of three important values that must be developed. Firstly, the tasks and roles must be oriented to public interest. Secondly, the personnel's professionalism must be based on education and rationality instead of patriotic. Thirdly, hold firmly the principle of 'the right man on the right place'. The personnel's professionalism with a nationality values is required to cope with the difficult situation compared from the past, the fast development of technology, major change in the level of education, and transformation of work value, then the characteristics and tasks of bureaucracy are also changed. The tasks in bureaucracy will be more technical, difficult, and not programmed deeply (Miftah Thoha, 1992).

The existence of conflict of interest in the establishment of institutional arrangement and apparatus placement in expansion regions. In this case, the conflict is related to the organization's attempts to develop the organization and utilizing the regional personnel for expansion regions. The governmental bureaucracy is an institution that is able to give a political role in solving conflicts occurred between individuals and groups. The relationship between political institutions, elites, public figures, and bureaucracy as a conflict of interest where the bureaucracy is a party that will govern information. Accordingly, the flow of information becomes asymmetrical. This fact becomes the source of bureaucratic negotiation when interacting with political institutions. The conflict of interest in the establishment of institution and placement of regional personnel human resources will strengthen the institution if it can be handled well in accordance with the regulation, using a thorough approach. Then, the establishment of institution and placement of regional personnel human resources in the expansion regions will be the best solution, therefore it will not continue to other conflict. This kind of case requires a strategic, synergized, and focused basis in handling and managing expansion regions.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF ROUTE LICENSE ONLINE SERVICES IN PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU (PMPTSP) OFFICE WEST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Route licence online is a service in DPMPTSP West Java to increase public service in transportation. But there are still problems in licence online services. Such as applicants who prefer services manually compared to online. The results showed that the effectiveness of route licence online in DPMPTSP West Java was seen as ineffective because infrastructure was still lacking, costs were still limited and human resources with special expertise in the computer field were still few. The production process has not been effective due to lack of communication so the public response is low, socialization media needs to be addressed. Judging from the results it is effective because the apparatus serves well, friendly so that the community is satisfied. In productivity, it has not been effective because it is seen from the level of education, the apparatus with educational background in the computer field is still small.

Keywords: effectiveness, route permit online services.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30/2014, about Population Administration, there are 5 (five) Government Functions that must be implemented, namely functions of regulation, service, development, empowerment, and protection. The function of service as one of the functions of government is an provision that must be carried out by the government starting from the central government, regional government, to the village government. The service in question can be in the form of public administrative services or technical services.

One form of public service carried out by the government is the Public Transportation Sector. Public transportation is a tool in the form of a moving object used by the community as a support for carrying out activities related to distance. There are many types of public transportation such as large buses and small buses, trains, taxis, city transportation, and others. Transportation has an important role in increasing economic growth. The West Java Provincial Government applies e-Government which is an innovation that is carried out through the use of technology and information to support the process of providing services to the people. The implementation of e-Government provides positive value for the government to achieve development goals, both national development, provincial/national development and regional/local development. One of the goals is the creation of effective, efficient services, as well as increasing economic growth, expanding employment opportunities and growing investment.

The West Java Provincial Government through Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (PMPTSP) office uses the website http://dpmptsp.jabarprov.go.id/ as a communication medium and uses Sistem Informasi Pelayanan Perizinan Untuk Publik (SIMPATIK) application as a means of online service provider. The online service of PMPTSP Office West Java Province refers to changes in licensing authority under the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23/2014 concerning Regional Government. This online service provides easy service to the community because it is connected to a one-door system in the City.

West Java Province is one of the regions in Indonesia that has the authority to carry out licensing services regarding Inter-City Transportation in Province (AKDP) route permits. The AKDP route license is a service in the transportation sector that is integrated from the West Java Province Transportation Agency to PMPTSP Office West Java Province. This was done in an effort to improve the licensing service in the West Java Provincial Government in the field of land transportation online.

Although the PMPTSP Office West Java Province has made many efforts to facilitate licensing services online, there are still some obstacles such as the people who have not fully utilized the online licensing facilities. This is evident from the fact that there are still many people who prefer licensing services manually compared to doing services online, there are still limited online service support facilities, a lack of apparatus experts in the IT field and a lack of understanding of legal entities regarding AKDP online route permit services.

The focus of this research is the effectiveness of AKDP online route permit services at PMPTSP Office West Java Province. According to Mahmudi (2005)

effectiveness is the relationship between output and purpose, the greater the contribution (contribution) of output to the achievement of goals, the more effective the organization, program or activity. This shows that a program or activity can be said to be effective if there is a relationship between the objectives of the program with the results or outputs to be achieved. an effective program seen from the magnitude of the contribution of the results to the goals achieved, the more effective an organization or program is. The theory used in this study is the Effectiveness measure theory proposed by Sedarmayanti (2009). According to him, the effectiveness of a program can be seen from input, process of production, yield and productivity.

II. METODOLOGI

The research method used is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The technique of collecting data is done through observation, putaka studies and interviews. Data analysis techniques used are Data Reduction (Data Reduction), Data Display (Data Presentation) and Conclusion Verification.

III. DISCUSSION

3.1 Proses *Input* dalam Efektivitas Pelayanan Izin Trayek AKDP *Online* di DPMPTSP Provinsi Jawa Barat

IT development in this time is increasingly advanced and rapid where with the advancement of technology, all agencies use facilities to support services. PMPTSP Office West Java Province is one of the agencies in West Java Province that uses IT facilities to improve the quality of services to the public. The inputs from AKDP Online Route Licensing Services in DPMPTSP West Java Province are physical, material, capital, and human resource facilities.

Physical facilities are facilities and infrastructure used by PMPTSP Office West Java Province in providing online AKDP route permits. The availability of facilities and infrastructure to service the AKDP route online is a supporting tool in realizing the implementation of e-govenment. The following are examples of physical facilities related to online services.

Gambar halaman utama aplikasi simpatik



source: http://dpmptsp.jabarprov.go.id/ (2017)

On the main page the sympathetic application displays several menus, such as the "www" menu which can be connected directly to the official website of West Java

Province DPMPTSP, then the check status status menu where the applicant can see the status of the proposed permit, then the online permission menu where the applicant can register the permit electronically, if there is a complaint regarding licensing, you can fill in a complaint through the complaints menu online and finally the type of permit menu and the requirements can display what types of permissions are in DPMPTSP and the terms. The following is a picture of the PMPTSP Office West Java Province online licensing service facility:

Fasilitas perizinan *online* DPMPTSP Provinsi Jawa Barat



Source : http://dpmptsp.jabarprov.go.id/web/pages/detail/220-layanan-*online*/87 (2017)

Online licensing will display all types of permissions including AKDP Route Permit. Online services have provided a menu of licensing requirements. this is done to give approval to the legal entity / community to see what requirements must be prepared. To do online licensing, you can see the licensing service mechanism online, the security can be seen in the picture below:

Mekanisme Pelayanan Perizinan Secara *Online*



Sumber : DMPTSP Provinsi Jawa Barat (2017)

PMPTSP Office West Java Province has provided facilities to simplify the licensing service process, one of which is the online AKDP route permit. Applicants can easily register through online facilities. Applicants can see the licensing requirements to be carried out without having to go to the Service

However, in its implementation the use of e-government in PMPTSP Office West Java Province has not been carried out maximally. There are still many factors that are still hampered such as facilities and infrastructure that have not been maximized such as the number of computers and internet support and IT experts are still not maximized so that it can hinder the process of inputting data and services online. so that it can be said that the physical facilities of the AKDP Online Route Services in DPMPTSP West Java Province can be said to have not been effective.

Materials or raw materials from AKDP Online Route Licensing Services in PMPTSP Office West Java Province can be in the form of complete data and raw materials related to information about online licensing services. These data are not only obtained through regulations, data is obtained through public opinion in the form of suggestions and complaints which are then used as discussion material to improve the quality of licensing services in DPMPTSP, especially in the field of online AKDP route licenses. Examples of material or raw materials as information relating to PMPTSP Office West Java Province licensing services can be data obtained from West Java Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2017 concerning PTSP Implementation including the purpose of implementing PTSP, licensing (issuance of licenses), service processes, licensing completion times, SOPs, complaints, to community satisfaction. So that we can know that the material or raw materials from the AKDP Online Route Licensing Service in PMPTSP Office West Java Province Province can be said to have been quite effective.

Capital is the source of funds used to finance all activities, one of which is online licensing services related to AKDP route licenses. Capital is a cost that needs to be issued by DPMPTSP West Java Province to develop the AKDP online service route permit system. Capital limitations will cause some activities to be hampered, such as the development of one-stop integrated services. However, the capital in PMPTSP Office West Java Province in developing the online service system for now is enough. So that we can see that the capital in the AKDP route service permit online in PMPTSP Office West Java Province has been effective.

Human Resources (HR) is an asset that is owned by every human being to realize his role as a social being who manages himself and develops his own potential to realize welfare in life. Based on field observations and interviews, the number of apparatus working in PMPTSP Office West Java Province is 132 apparatus. Judging from the education level of the DPMPTSP apparatus in West Java Province, the majority of them had postgraduate education as many as 31 people, as many as 48 undergraduates and 37 senior high school students. However, it is seen from the number of graduates of computer science majors that it is still minimal, so there is still a need for apparatuses who have special expertise in the field of IT, because these graduates will later act as managers of service information systems online. so that we can know that HR in online licensing services is quite effective, but in some sectors there are still shortcomings such

as in the field of data and information, the lack of human resources who are experts in the IT field.

3.2 Production Process in the Effectiveness of AKDP Online Route Licensing Services in PMPTSP West Java Province.

The production process in the AKDP online route permit service in PMPTSP Office West Java Province is also related to the socialization process carried out by PMPTSP Office West Java Province can be through websites, brochures, print media, radio and socialization to offices that have relevance to DPMPTSP West Java Province. As for what is included in the production process in performing services for AKDP online route licenses in DPMPTSP West Java Province, among others, the communication process of Decision Making process of socialization and apparatus development process.

The use of technology in a government agency is an attempt to improve the service system to the community. Information Technology (IT) that is used as a communication tool is a tool that is used as a support for the government to communicate with the public more easily. Communication is done in a language that is easy to understand, because not all people can communicate well. Communication conducted by PMPTSP Office West Java Province through a sympathetic application is carried out as an effort to provide licensing services online. Services provided through the sympathetic application are in the form of online licensing services, one of which is the online AKDP route licensing service. but in this application the community can only do licensing services online only to the extent of registration, while for the issuance of permits the legal entity must still go to PMPTSP West Java Province. In addition, legal entities with a majority of low education consider online services to make them feel confused, so further communication with legal entities is needed. Based on the description above, the communication carried out by the West Java Province DPMPTSP apparatus in providing information about the services for AKDP route licenses online has not been effective.

Decision making is an action taken as an effort to achieve the planned plan. Decision making is a step taken as a choice step in solving a problem. PMPTSP Office West Java Province has decided that the duration of service starting from permits to issuance must be carried out for 14 working days, but in fact there are still some entrepreneurs who complain of the promised service duration of 14 working days but in fact exceed the deadline. So that it can be said that the decision of PMPTSP Office West Java Province in providing AKDP Online route licensing services has not been effective enough. Socialization is a process carried out by certain parties to provide understanding to the community so as to make an effective contribution to an organization. The socialization process carried out by the apparatus regarding the AKPD online route permit service at PMPTSP West Java Province has been running every year. DPMPTSP always conducts socialization through electronic media such as radio, brochures and others. but there are still people who don't know so that the information provided is less effective.

Human Resource Development is a process carried out to improve the performance and quality of the apparatus so that the planned goals will be achieved. The

improvement process can be done by managing the apparatus and developing the capabilities of the apparatus. The development of apparatus must continue to be carried out to create competent human resources in their fields. Efforts to develop the capabilities of PMPTSP Office West Java Province apparatus carry out IT training, the training was carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs, KPK, BKPM and sometimes we were told to be speakers. So that we can know that the apparatus development carried out by DPMPTSP West Java Province as an effort to improve the apparatus ability in conducting online licensing services has been quite effective.

3.3 Process Results in the Effectiveness of AKDP Online Route Licensing Services in PMPTSP West Java Province

Results are a final process which is the goal of a private process and the results can be in the form of products, services or information. Products that have forms can be physical in the form of permits, and intangible products can be services. Products are the results received from inputting data activities which are then processed according to existing provisions and finally produce a product that can be either physical or non-physical. One product in the form of physical issued by PMPTSP West Java Province is in the form of issuing permit documents. the issued permit will be used by entrepreneurs, one of which is a transportation business as a legal tool to carry out their activities as a transport entrepreneur. The following are examples of products produced in online licensing services:

Contoh Surat Izin Trayek AKDP



Sumber : Dokumentasi Hasil Penelitian (2017)

The importance of route permits in carrying out activities related to public transportation. Because without a route permit, the transport businessman cannot carry out his activities and with the route permit, public transport works in accordance with the line on the permit and cannot find passengers outside the route. DPMPTSP will provide a

notification via SMS to notify that the licensing service that has been handled has finished the process. This is intended to provide maximum service to the community by picking up the ball. West Java Province DPMPTSP gives satisfaction to the community through products that are produced from the AKDP Online Route Licensing Service in PMPTSP Office West Java Province. Service service is an activity offered by one party to another in the form of intangible services. Services have meaning as an activity that has benefits that are then offered to others. Based on the results of interviews with the PMPTSP Office West Java Province apparatus in West Java Province that the apparatus has provided good services, namely services that are in accordance with the procedures and provide friendly services to the community. The skills possessed by the apparatus are tested when facing the community and can meet the needs of the community. So that we know that the services provided by West Java Province DPMPTSP regarding AKDP Online Route License in West Java Province DPMPTSP are effective

3.4 Productivity Process in the Effectiveness of AKDP Online Route Licensing Services at DPMPTSP West Java Province.

Productivity is a measure of apparatus performance to find out whether performance is increasing or decreasing. Productivity can be achieved by PMPTSP West Java Province if the recruitment is done properly with the expertise possessed by the apparatus so that it will work in accordance with the capabilities possessed and will work optimally. Education has an important role in everyday life. The role of education as a basis for forming, preparing, fostering and developing the capabilities of human resources is crucial in success in development. Improvement of education must be able to ensure that the apparatus has the ability. Graduates who are qualified and in accordance with the needs of the community will have a large influence on the productivity of an organization. Based on the results of observations on the level of education of the apparatus in the transportation, communication and informatics sectors, they vary from the junior secondary level to the S2 level. Apparatus education in the transportation, communication and informatics sector S2 2 (two) people, S1 as many as 4 (four) people, high school level 2 (two) people and junior high school 1 (one) person

The level of education of the PMPTSP Office West Java Province apparatus in West Java Province in the field of data and information in the data processing sector and information system development starting from the Doctoral level up to the elementary level. The number of S3 staff is 1 (one), S2 is 2 (two) people, S1 is 3 (three) people, high school level is 4 (four) people, and elementary level is 1 (one) person. Judging from the education graduates, the apparatus with educational background in the computer field is only 3 people, so this will cause problems in the development of a system. So that we know that the education level of the DPMPTSP apparatus in West Java Province is still not effective.

Motivation is an activity to give enthusiasm to work to the apparatus to continue to improve services and provide maximum service to applicants. Motivation will affect the achievement of service needs to the community in particular in the field of AKDP online route permits. Work motivation has an important role in increasing the morale of

the apparatus. Motivation comes from outside and inside. Motivation from outside comes from outside of ourselves can be fellow apparatus or from superiors. While internal motivation comes from yourself.

Based on the results of interviews with the PMPTSP Office West Java Province Apparatus in West Java province, to encourage motivation for the work of subordinates, leaders give appreciation by providing work incentives for apparatus who have high work motivation and achievement. So that we can know that the motivation carried out by the West Java province DPMPTSP has been effective

Income is an income obtained as a reward for energy or thoughts that have been issued to other people in the form of money or facilities. income is all receipts in any form obtained from workplace oeganization. Based on the results of interviews with the West Java Province DPMPTSP apparatus, DPMPTSP basically has funds to be used to carry out activities both in fulfilling infrastructure and others. However, PMPTSP West Java Province in increasing its income cooperates with other agencies

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the AKDP Online Route Licensing service in PMPTSP Office West Java Province has not been effective. This can be seen from: The Input Process in the AKDP online route permit service at PMPTSP West Java Province on physical facilities, production processes, materials, capital, and human resources has not been fully effective. Infrastructure facilities that are still lacking, the budget is not maximized and the number of human resources experts in the IT sector is still lacking

1. Production Process in the AKDP online route service in PMPTSP Office West Java Province on aspects of communication, decision making, socialization, and apparatus development has not been effective enough because the communication was not enough so that the public response was still minimal regarding AKDP route services online. The duration of service that still exceeds time, socialization that has not been evenly distributed within the transport business environment has resulted in socialization not being effective.
2. Process Results in the AKDP online route permit services at PMPTSP West Java Province on products and services have been effective. Products produced are like licensing requirements that can be downloaded directly through a computer. Service services by the apparatus are carried out in a friendly and polite manner serving the community so that the community is satisfied with the services provided.
3. The Productivity Process in service for AKDP online route permit services in PMPTSP Office West Java Province on education, motivation, and income has not been effective. Even though the motivation to the apparatus is good through giving awards and incentives to outstanding apparatus, it is seen from the level of education of the West Java Province DPMPTSP apparatus that is lacking, because the apparatus has an IT education background especially the data processing sector and information system development.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF RT / RW FORMATION POLICY AS A VILLAGE COMMUNITY INSTITUTION

(Studi Desa Sukorejo Kecamatan Sumber Wringin Kabupaten Bondowoso Tahun 2018)

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the implementation or implementation of regulations on RT / RW as a Village Community Institution in Sukorejo Village, Sumber Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency in accordance with Regional Regulation Bondowoso No. 13 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Village Community Institutions. The locations of focus of attention in this study were the Office of Community and Village Empowerment of Bondowoso Regency, and Sekorejo Village, Sumber Wringin Subdistrict, Bondowoso Regency in charge of the Neighborhood and Neighborhood Unit (RT / RW) within the Regional and Village Governments. This research method uses a qualitative approach. The technique of determining the sample of this study using Purposive Sampling is the sample taken based on certain priorities and considerations. Data collection techniques through interviews, observation, and documentation. The data used are primary data and secondary data. This study refers to a theory based on the opinion of Edwads III (1980: 10) that the implementation includes communication factors, resources, dispositions and bureaucratic structures. The results of research or data findings, both primary and secondary data, it can be stated that the Implementation of the RT / RW Formation Policy as a Social Institution in Bondowoso Regency especially the Community Empowerment Office and Bondowoso Regency and Sukorejo Village Sumber Wringin District Bondowoso Regency is still less than the maximum, due to the Government Regional and Village Governments have not been able to fully carry out well the four aspects used as benchmarks in the Implementation of the Policy on the Establishment of RT / RW as Village Community Institutions.

Keywords: Implementation, Policy, Village Community Institutions, RT / RW.

I. INTRODUCTION

Quoting according to Selo Sumarjan in his article, actually at the rural level we know the system of village and neighboring neighborhoods which were originally set in Yogyakarta at the time of Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX. At that time, the Rukun Tetangga (RT) was known as tonarigumi, which was used by the Japanese government to mobilize the population for warfare against allies and to make the Chairman of the RT (Gumichoo) a people's watchdog which was one of the Community Institutions in the village or village area. The neighborhood and neighborhood harmony system was originally held in the city of Yogyakarta alone, after Indonesia gained independence the village and neighborhood harmony system was spread throughout Indonesia and until now has become an inseparable part of the village administration in the city and the village administration outside the city (Guntur Subing, Portrait Blur Language-Culture Lampung).

Rukun Tetangga (RT) and Rukun Warga (RW) in Indonesia are one of the village social institutions (LDK). Village community institutions themselves are regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2018 concerning Village Social Institutions and Village Traditional Institutions, which were originally regulated in Minister of Domestic Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for Structuring of Social Institutions, but are considered to be incompatible with developments that need to be replaced with Permendagri Number 18 Year 2018. Permendagri Number 18 Year 2018, states that the Village Community Institution, hereinafter abbreviated as LKD is a forum for community participation, as a partner of the Village Government, participates in planning, implementation and supervision of development, as well as improving community services Village and inside there are also types of LKD, one of which is RT and RW. Rukun Warga (RW) One form of community organization created based on the division of territory. The formation of RWs consisting of several RTs is carried out with community deliberations or RT managers and determined by the village or kelurahan. Rukun Tetangga (RT) is a form of community organization whose territory is under the Rukun Warga (RW). The Rukun Tetangga and Rukun Warga organizations are not mentioned and are not included in the government system, and their formation is through local community consultations in the context of community services and in accordance with community needs. The Rukun Tetangga and Rukun Warga are led by the RW Chairperson and the RT Chairperson are both elected by residents around the RW and surrounding RT.

Rukun Tetangga (RT) and Rukun Warga (RW) are the lowest and closest organizations to the community and understand the conditions and problems faced by the community in their environment. The existence of RT / RW is expected to be able to help carry out the role of government in providing maximum services to the community in their environment, one form of service provided by RT / RW is a cover letter. Administrative services through the Cover Letter RT and RW which is very helpful for the government, especially in early detection and protect against potential misidentification of the status of residence of citizens served, so that RT and RW can be called the spearhead of government administration. The position of RT and RW is the

smallest base of government in addition to the heavy duty, but the position of RT and RW is still underestimated, while in Permendagri Number 18 of 2018 article 13 reads about the Governor, Regents / Mayors and Camats conducting guidance and supervision of the formation , empowerment and utilization of LKD and LAD as village government partners in the region, one of which is RT and RW. The Government of Bondowoso Regency also regulates the Village Community Institutions through the Regional Regulation of Bondowoso District Number 13 of 2014 concerning the Guidelines for the Establishment of Village Community Institutions, which also regulates the formation of RTs and RWs. Regional Regulation of Bondowoso Regency Number 13 of 2014 Article 11 states that RT and RW have the task of assisting the Village Government in carrying out government affairs. RT / RW Management plays an active role in supporting the vision and mission of regional government development, RT / RW is able to be a dynamic coordinator for increasing community participation in improving government services, development, and community empowerment, playing a role in environmental management, becoming a facilitator who can maintain communication and harmonizing programs -programs from government to the community or vice versa provide input to the government in an objective, optimal and sustainable manner in accordance with applicable mechanisms, and RT / RW plays an important role in collecting public funds both tax and non-tax.

Bondowoso Regency is one of the underdeveloped districts in East Java Province based on the 2015-2019 RPJMN. There are four factors that have a bearing on the results of the East Java Central Statistics Agency

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Public Policy Implementation

Goerge C. Edward III (in Tahir. A, 2015: 61-71) said that in the study approach to policy implementation the abstract statement starts from how the pre-conditions for the success of public policy and second is what are the main obstacles to the success of public policy, to answer important questions that, then Edwards III offers and considers four factors in implementing public policies namely Communication, Resourches, Dispotition or Attitudes, and Bureaucratic Structure. Which will be further ringed below.

a. Communication

Edward III (1980: 10) in Tahir's book. A emphasized that the implementation of the policy can run effectively, so those who must be responsible for the implementation of a policy must know what needs to be done. The order to implement the policy must be conveyed clearly, accurately, and consistently to those who are capable. If the policy implementation expected by policymakers appears to be clearly specified, there may be a misunderstanding by the designated implementers. It is very clear that the confusion experienced by the implementers regarding the problem that must be done can provide an opportunity to not implement the policy as desired by the mandate giver.

b. Resource

Policies have been clearly and consistently communicated, but if the implementor lacks the resources to carry out, then the implementation will not be effective. Important resources include staff in the right size with the necessary expertise, sufficient and

relevant information on how to implement the policy and in other adjustments involved in implementation. Insufficient resources will mean that laws will not be enforced, services will not be provided, and appropriate regulations will not be developed. The resource factor has an important role in the implementation of the policy, because however clear and consistent the provisions or rules of a policy are, if the personnel responsible for implementing the policy lack the resources to carry out work effectively then the policy will not be effective . In addition, there must be accuracy or appropriateness between the number of staff needed and the expertise that must be possessed by the tasks to be done. Funds to finance the operation of the implementation of the policy, relevant information and which covers how to implement a policy, and the willingness or ability of various parties involved in the implementation.

c. Disposition

The third factor as consideration in implementing policies according to Edward III (1980: 10) in Tahir's book. A emphasized: The attitude of the implementer is a third important factor in the approach regarding the study of public policy implementation. Policy implementation is expected to be effective, policy implementers must not only know what needs to be done and have the capability to implement it but must also have the desire to implement the policy. Most implementers use authority wherever possible in implementing a policy. One reason for this is that they are independent of policy makers. Another reason is the complexity of the policy itself although other ways the implementers use their authority depends on the disposition of those who refer to these policies, but ultimately it is their attitude that influences their perspective on the policy and how they see the policy will have an impact on the interests individuals and organizations.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

Edward III (1980: 10) in Tahir's book. A explained: Even though the resources to implement the policy were sufficient and the implementers knew what had to be done and were willing to carry out the policy implementation, it was still hampered by the inefficiency of the bureaucratic structure. Organizational fragmentation can hamper the coordination needed for the successful complexity of implementing a policy that requires collaboration with many people. This results in the wasting of scarce resources, closing opportunities, creating confusion, leading policies to produce cross-purposes, and causing important functions to be forgotten.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

1. Type of Research

This research used descriptive qualitative research type, namely research aimed at wanting to describe certain social phenomena (Kahar Haerah, 2016. Social Research Methodology. Muhammadiyah University Faculty of Social Sciences, Jember). The phenomenon to be described is related to the implementation of the policy on the Establishment of RT / RW as a Village Community Organization (Study of Sukorejo Village, Sumber Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency in 2018). The approach used in

describing the phenomenon is a case study which only applies to the case, does not apply to other cases.

2. Research Location and Time

This study is the location of the study is Bondowoso Regency with the consideration that Bondowoso Regency is one of the underdeveloped districts in East Java Province, especially weak on the quality of its human resources. The locations of focus of attention in this study were the Office of Community and Village Empowerment of Bondowoso Regency, and Sekorejo Village, Sumber Wringin Subdistrict, Bondowoso Regency in charge of the RT / RW section within the scope of Regional and Village Governments. The time to carry out this research starts from January to finish

3. Data Sources

This study uses a sampling technique by using the "Purposive Sampling" informants selected at the beginning of the study, namely: (1) Head of Village Empowerment Section (Office of Community and Village Empowerment), (2) Head of Village Institutional and Village Section (Office of Community and Village Empowerment)), (3) Program, Evaluation and Financial Subdivision (Office of Community and Village Empowerment) (4) Sukorejo Village Head Sumber Wringin District Bondowoso District, (5) Village Apparatus, (6) RT / RW in Sukorejo Village Sumber Wringin District Bondowoso.

4. Data Collection Method

In this study using data collection techniques, namely: interviews, observation, and documentation

5. Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis techniques in this study used descriptive qualitative. With the following interactive analysis cycle: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

6. Data Validity

Test the validity of the data in research is often only emphasized on the validity and reliability test. This qualitative research, findings or data can be declared valid if there is no difference between what the researcher reports and what actually happens to the object under study. Triangulation is the most commonly used method of guaranteeing the validity of data in qualitative research. Trianggulation is a technique for checking the validity of data by utilizing something other than the data for the purposes of checking the data or as a comparison of the data.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementing policies on the formation of RT/RW as Village Community Institutions

Observation activities that have been carried out in the research can be seen that in implementing this policy the executor is the Government as the policy maker, the executive board of the Neighborhood Association and the Community Unit as the Implementer who is responsible and directly related to the community and the Community itself as a member of the Neighborhood Association and Community Associate the. The achievement of the objectives of this policy is made, each element of

the implementer must necessarily cooperate in order to create a match between the objectives and implementation of this policy. To answer whether the implementation of the policy on the formation of RT / RW as a Village Community Organization has been carried out appropriately based on the opinion of Edwads III (1980: 10) by considering the following four factors.

a. Communication

1. Transmission

Transmission in this case explains the Policy on Village Community Institutions which regulates RT / RW in general, which is set in the Minister of Domestic Affairs Regulation No. 5 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for the Arrangement of Community Institutions Stipulated in Jakarta on 5 February 2007, which was later updated with Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 Year 2018 Concerning Village Community Institutions and Village Customary Institutions promulgated in Jakarta on April 27, 2018. Bondowoso Regency Regional Regulation governing Village Community Institutions, particularly RT / RW, namely Regional Regulations Bondowoso Number 13 of 2014 concerning the Guidelines for the Establishment of Village Community Institutions promulgated in Bondowoso on 27 March 2015. It can be seen that the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2018 is still ratified recently, while the Regional Regulation of Bondowoso Regency Number 13 of 2014 has h was ratified in 2015. So it can be concluded that the Regional Regulation of Bondowoso District Number 13 of 2014 still refers to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2007.

2. Clarity

Regional Regulation of Bondowoso Regency Number 13 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Village Community Institutions has explained about the Formation of RT / RW, RT and RW management, Requirements for RT and RW management, Task for RT and RW Management, to RT and RW management functions and even regarding guidance and supervision LKD, one of which is RT / RW. The task of the government is to explain or communicate to the community or RT and RW about the above. As explained in the Regional Regulation of Bondowoso District Number 13 of 2014 Article 40 paragraph 1 that the Regional Government is obliged to foster and supervise LKD, one of which is RT and RW. The policy must be accepted by the policy implementers in this case RT and RW through the process of coaching or with socialization and training which is one of the responsibilities of local governments.

The results of interviews that the district government or the Office of Community and Village Empowerment submitted directly to the village government to carry out coaching activities for RT / RW. Supervision from the Community and Village Empowerment Office only through the reported budget.

The results of interviews with the Village Head and one of the RTs that the lack of clarity in the implementation of this regulation lies in coaching activities for the RT / RW that are not explained or there is no mandate must be done several times.

3. Consistency

The government must be consistent with the policies that have been agreed upon together. The policy regarding RT and RW Decrees is explained in article 9 paragraph 10 and 11 that the results of the selection and filling of RT and RW management are outlined in the Minutes and Reported to the Village Head to be determined and validated by the Decree of the Village Head and reported to the Regent through Camat Bondowoso District Regulation Number 81 Year 2016 concerning the position, organizational structure, duties and functions and work procedures of the Bondowoso Regency Community and Village Empowerment Office, article 2 "The Community and Village Empowerment Office of Bondowoso Regency has the task of assisting the Regent in carrying out government affairs which are the regional authority in the Field Community and Village Empowerment and assistance tasks given to the Regency ".

Article 41 explains that the Regional Government is responsible for developing and supervising LDK implementation and providing technical guidelines for implementing and developing LDK, while at the sub-district level that facilitates the implementation of LDK tasks, functions and obligations. In fact, the Regional Government handed over the RT / RW development activities to the village directly on the grounds of effectiveness and efficiency. The coaching activity in 2018 was attended by representatives from the sub-district as presenters as well as overseeing the activities.

Article 9 paragraph 11 of the regulation regarding the service period of RT and RW management is deemed incompatible with the community's condition because the appointment and replacement of RT and RW management is based on the suitability of the RT and RW management for the community regardless of the service and education period as stated in the requirements of RT and RT management. RW Substitution or selection of RT / RW does not follow the existing regulations that the RT service period and RW Management for 5 (five) years and can be re-elected at most 3 (three) times in a row or not in a row (Based on Regional Regulations Bondowoso Regency Number 13 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Village Community Institutions, article 9 paragraph 11). This illustrates that there are inconsistencies in this regulation, because the government is still weak in communicating to the community, besides that there is no action from the sub-district or district level in this situation.

b. Resource

1. Apparatus Resources

In terms of the availability of human resources, the Bondowoso Regency Community and Village Empowerment Office is based on data in the staffing structure in the 2018-2023 Bondowoso District Community and Village Empowerment Document Planning Office and has insufficient staff when viewed from the activities that must be carried out. The number of employees of the Community and Village Empowerment Office of Bondowoso Regency in 2018 totaled 38 employees, with the most staff positions being in the staff positions of 23 people, while the structural positions were 15 people. If seen from the education table the number of employees with S2 is 5, 11 are S1,

DIII is 1, and SMA is 21 employees. So, we can conclude that the education level of employees at the 2018 Bondowoso District Community Empowerment and Village Empowerment Office is more dominated by high school-educated staff, so it can be said that resources are still lacking. If based on group, the most group is group III with 19, while group II has 15 people and group I has 4 people.

Sukorejo Village Apparatus Data Sumberwringin District Bondowoso Regency in 2018 that the village apparatus with high school / vocational / equivalent education is 10 village apparatuses, 9 village apparatus with C package education, the village apparatus with junior high school education is 1 person, namely the village head Sukorejo, while one with a B-level education apparatus. If we look at it in terms of the education of the Sukorejo Village Apparatus, the HR of the village apparatus itself is still inadequate because none of the devices have a Bachelor's degree education or a University graduate.

List of names of the Head of the Neighborhood Association (RT) of Sukorejo Village, Sumber Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency in 2018, amounting to 39 RT. Whereas the average education level of the majority of the RT Head of Sukorejo Village is primary school graduates, with 36 RTs with elementary education, 2 other RTs having SMP / SLTP education and 1 RT having Package B. Of the total of 9 RWs with 7 RWs and 7 RWs with SD and 2 people with a junior/senior high school education. Whereas the requirements for RT and RW Management in Bondowoso District Regulation Number 13 of 2014 article 10 are the lowest educated junior high school (SLTP) or equivalent. In this case, it means that the resources of the RT and RW management have not fulfilled the regulations that have been made by the government.

Through the data and description above, it can be concluded that the apparatus resources from the Dinas, Village level, up to the RT and RW levels are still inadequate. The Dinas level itself is still equivalent to the Village which has the most educated apparatus at an average high school level. The majority of RT and RW levels have an elementary school education, so the expectation of the emergence of competent and integrated government officials is still felt low.

2. Fund Budget

Bondowoso Regent Regulation Number 71 Year 2017 describes the Procedures for Allocation, Distribution, Utilization, Monitoring and Evaluation of Bondowoso Regency Village Fund Allocation for Fiscal Year 2018 in articles 13 and 14, that the operation of each RT / RW is set at Rp. 420,000.00 per year per institution to assist the implementation of government service tasks, development planning, peace and order, and empowerment of rural communities.

Info graph of APBDesa Sukorejo Village, Sumber Wringin Subdistrict, Bondowoso Regency, is explained in the area of community development budgeted for 33,850,000.00, one of which is for RT / RW development activities. Whereas, RT / RW Operational Activities in the expenditure section are budgeted for 20,160,000.00. APBDesa itself is a budget for one year. The operational budget for RT / RW activities for a year of 20,160,000.00 with a total of 39 RTs and 9 RWs will be in accordance with the Regulations of Bondowoso Regent Number 71 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Allocation, Distribution, Utilization, Monitoring and Evaluation of Village Fund

Allocation for Bondowoso Regency Budget Year 2018 in articles 13 and 14, that the operation of each RT / RW is set at Rp. 420,000.00 per year per institution to assist the implementation of government service tasks, development planning, peace and order, and empowerment of rural communities. However, the funding resources are still considered not good from the district or RT level, they still feel lacking with funds of Rp. 420,000.00 per year per institution, even though it is already regulated in the Regulations of the Regent.

c. Disposition

Observation results, the Bondowoso District Community and Village Empowerment Agency does not pay much attention and oversee Village Community Institutions, especially RT / RW, this can be seen from the work plans and work programs in the Field of Village Empowerment, the Institutional Section and Village Government. The 2018 work plan explains that one of the work plans is the percentage of villages that are in an orderly administration of the village administration, so that all village officials must understand how to carry out good and correct government administration. This can be achieved with direct technical guidance or guidance. The district government or the Office of Community and Village Empowerment submits directly to the village Government to carry out development activities for RT / RW, while supervision from the Office of Community and Village Empowerment is only through the reported budget.

The work plan of the Bondowoso Regency Community and Village Empowerment Office, in the Village Government Development Program there is no official activity program that specializes in the development of RT / RW, as long as PKK guidance is listed in the activity plan where PKK is one of the Village Community Institutions equal to RT / RW RW However, there is the Technical Implementation Bimtek of Village Financial Management.

Disposition in Sukorejo Village Sumber Wringin Subdistrict Bondowoso Regency, based on observations by researchers Village government was less assertive towards the community and underestimated the replacement of RT / RW, even though in the regulations it was explained that the selection of RT and RW was done by deliberation to reach consensus by RT residents and residents The RW (represented by the RT) is facilitated by the Village Head or Acting Village Head. Meanwhile, the village government itself did not carry out the facilitation and did not give orders to hold deliberations to the community. Finally, the RT / RW was only adopted or replaced by one of the communities considered suitable to be an RT / RW based on the views of the village government without following the existing rules.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

Village Community Institutions, especially RT / RW, in the organizational structure or organizational structure of the Office of Community and Village Empowerment Bondowoso District there is a Field of Village Empowerment which has the task of implementing and coordinating village empowerment activities in the field of institutional, governance, improvement of village facilities and infrastructure, strengthening village economy and the development of village apparatus resources. Its

function is as a formulator of technical technical institutions, village and village government, as well as formulating and preparing policies to facilitate the implementation of human resource programs. In the field of Village Empowerment, there is an Institutional Section and the Village Government has duties related to the Village Community Institutions, namely 1) Implementing and preparing the formulation of policies to facilitate community and village government institutional implementation, formulating facilitation for the implementation of human resource development in the framework of implementation as the task of village empowerment. 2) Plan monitoring and evaluation activities of village and village institutions.

Sukorejo Village Government Work Procedure explains that the task of the village government which has a part in facilitating the formation and development of the Rukun Tetangga (RT) / Rukun Warga (RW) is the government section. The division of tasks is clear, even regulated in Bondowoso District Regulation Number 35 Year 2015 Concerning the Implementation of Bondowoso District Regional Regulation Number 6 Year 2014 Regarding Guidelines for Organization and Administration of Village Governments, but the apparatus that gets the task has carried out the task or not, must be considered also.

The conclusion can be drawn that the bureaucratic structure here is clear in terms of structure and division of tasks. But the bureaucracy that runs the structure is the problem in this bureaucratic structure.

COVER

In this chapter, the author provides the final conclusions of this study, as well as providing advice to related parties, especially towards the implementation of the policy on the formation of RT / RW as Village Community Institutions in Bondowoso Regency.

CONCLUSIONS

Implementation of RT / RW Establishment Policy as a Village Community Institution which refers more to Bondowoso District Regulation Number 13 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Village Community Institutions, based on the results of research by observation, interviews and documentation based on the opinion of Edwads III (1980: 10) which includes communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. So the writer can conclude that the Implementation of RT / RW Formation Policy as a Social Institution in Bondowoso Regency, especially the Community Empowerment Office and Bondowoso Regency and Sukorejo Village, Sumber Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency is still not optimal. This is due to the fact that the Regional Government and the Village Government have not been able to fully implement the four aspects that are used as benchmarks in the Implementation of the Policy on the Establishment of RT / RW as a Village Community Organization.

Suggestions

Based on the description that the author has stated above, the writer can suggest the following things in order to implement the policy for the Establishment of RT / RW as a Village Community Institution that refers more to Bondowoso District Regulation Number 13 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Establishing a Village Community Institution properly: Local Government does not underestimate the role of RT / RW as a Village Community Institution, so that the Regional Government is more responsible for the implementation of a policy that has been prepared by implementing it in accordance with the regulations that have been made. Local, Subdistrict and Village Governments coordinate with each other in the socialization of Bondowoso District Regulation No. 13 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Village Community Institutions, especially regarding RT / RW. Strengthening regional regulations with regent and village regulations needs to be upheld and clarified so that there is no implementation of the formation of RT / RW that deviates from the regulations because there are no clearer guidelines. The government is more aware of the main tasks and functions (TUPOKSI) in the governance structure for the creation of good governance and good society so that Bondowoso Regency and Sukorejo Village in particular, can become developed regions.

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Village Efforts In Empowerment of Village Business Entities In Glingseran Village, Wringin Sub-District, Bondowoso District

VILLAGE EFFORTS IN EMPOWERMENT OF VILLAGE BUSINESS ENTITIES IN GLINGSERAN VILLAGE, WRINGIN SUB-DISTRICT, BONDOWOSO DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Village Ministerial Regulation No. 3 of 2015 mandates the Village Assistant to assist the Village Government in order for the Village Government to run according to the regulations, namely transparent and accountable. One of the Village Assistant's demands is to build and develop a Village Owned Enterprise which is one of the four pillars of village development priority. The village government of Glingseran is a village that owns a village owned enterprise. Therefore, it is expected that the Village Assistant should make efforts to make the Village Owned Enterprise able to support the economy of the village community and increase the village's original income (PAD). In this research, the researcher tries to examine the efforts of the village assistant in the empowerment of the village-owned enterprise in Glingseran village, Wringin sub-district, Bondowoso regency. The method used in this research is qualitative with descriptive approach. The result of the research found by the researcher is the efforts of the village counselor and the local village facilitator in the empowerment is good enough to be seen from the tasks that have been implemented by the village counselor to empower the village owned business enterprise successfully that is with the increase of business unit business unit into 3 business units that is rengganis tourist village, party equipment rental and savings and loan women. And the village facilitators perform their duties in accordance with the Standard Operational Procedures established by the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia as well as the opening of employment opportunities, and the increase of the village's original income (PAD) Glingseran.

Keywords: Effort, Assistant, Bumdes

I. INTRODUCTION

The Central Government currently gives authority to the Village Government to regulate its own households. This requires the village to be independent, one of which is in improving the village economy. in this case the government made a village law governing all village activities. one of them is an article regulating that every village in Indonesia build a Village-Owned Enterprise (BUM Desa). one of the villages that has BUM Desa is Glingseran Village. However, BUM Desa has not had significant development after it was built in 2015. As if the AD-ART and Village Regulation or Village Head's Decree governing Village BUMs have not yet been formed so that they cannot spend the night as they should. In addition, to assist the Village Government in developing villages, the Government issued Village Minister Regulation No. 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance. Village assistance is carried out by village facilitators. village assistants are tasked with assisting villages in village development from the beginning of development planning to the end.

Seeing the problems in Glingseran Village and BUM Desa, it is also one of the 4 main pillars of village development that must be encouraged by village assistants so that the 4 pillars are realized. Therefore, how the efforts of village assistants in empowering village-owned enterprises in Glingseran Village, Wringin Sub-District, Bondowoso Regency.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Efforts to assist the village in empowering village-owned enterprises

Efforts according to the big Indonesian dictionary (KBBI) are defined as business activities that direct energy, thoughts to achieve a goal. Efforts also mean effort, reason, endeavor to achieve a purpose, solve problems looking for a way out. Village Facilitator is someone who performs the task of assisting villages, namely carrying out community empowerment actions through assistance, organizing, directing and facilitating the Village. Village Facilitators here there are 2 types of facilitators namely Empowerment Village Assistance (PDP) and Infrastructure Technical Village Assistance (PD-TI) who work in the sub-district and are responsible for all villages in the sub-district. In addition to Village Facilitators, there are also those who have special duties in the village, namely the village's local companion. Local village facilitators have the duty and responsibility to assist the village where they are assigned. Usually the local village assistant is responsible for one or more villages and a maximum of local village facilitators is responsible for assisting 4 villages. The focus of this research is the Effort of Empowering Village Empowerment (PDP) and Village Local Assistance. The efforts of village facilitators and village local assistants can be understood as an activity or activities carried out by village facilitators to achieve their goal of empowering, the empowerment meant here is the empowerment of village-owned enterprises.

B. Empowerment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa)

With regard to the meaning of the concept of community empowerment, Winarni revealed that the core of empowerment is to include three things namely development, (enabling), strengthening the potential or power (empowering), the creation of independence (Tri Winarni, 1998: 75). In accordance with this theory, empowerment is an effort to provide power or increase power, empowerment of village-owned enterprises is an effort to provide power or increase the power of Village-Owned Enterprises.

Village-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as BUM Desa, are business entities whose entire or most of their capital is owned by the Village through direct participation from village assets that are separated to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the maximum welfare of the community. Establishment of BUMDes is intended as an effort to accommodate all activities in the economic field and / or public services managed by the Village and / or inter-Village cooperation.

BUM Desa can run a renting business, brokering business, and financial business. Establishment of village-owned business entities agreed upon through village deliberations.

The initial capital of BUM Desa is sourced from the Village APB consisting of Village capital participation and Village community capital participation. Village capital investment consists of:

a. Grants from the private sector, social and economic institutions and/or donor agencies distributed through the Village APB mechanism;
b. Assistance from the Government, Provincial Governments and Regency/City Governments distributed through the Village APB mechanism;
c. Business cooperation from the private sector, social and economic institutions and/or donor agencies that are ensured as village collective wealth and channeled through the Village APB mechanism.
d. Village Assets submitted to the Village APB are in accordance with statutory provisions concerning Village Assets

III. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study the authors used a type of qualitative research. The method used as a reference in this study is descriptive. Descriptive method is a study to find facts with the correct interpretation accurately describing the nature of some phenomena, groups or individuals, determining the frequency of occurrence of a situation.

This research was conducted in Glingseran Village, Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency.

Data collection methods in this study using the method of observation, interviews and documentation.

This research uses Miles and Huberman's (2007:20) theory of data analysis method through three stages:

1. Redux data
2. Display data
3. Conclusions and verification

IV. DISCUSSION

Bondowoso Regency, is a regency in East Java Province, Indonesia. The capital city is Bondowoso. The capital of the regency of Bondowoso is at the crossing of the lane from Besuki and Situbondo to Jember. Bondowoso Regency is a regency that does not have a sea area (landlocked) and is located in the horseshoe area, East Java.

Bondowoso Regency can be divided into three regions: The western region is a mountain range (part of the Iyang Mountains), the central part is a plateau and is bumpy, while the eastern part is a mountain range (part of the Ijen Plateau). Bondowoso is the only district in the horseshoe area that does not have a coastline.

Bondowoso Regency is one of the regencies in East Java Province located east of Java Island. Known as the horseshoe area. The capital is Bondowoso. Bondowoso Regency has an area of 1,560.10 km2 which is geographically located at coordinates between 113 ° 48′10 ″ - 113 ° 48′26 ″ East and 7 ° 50′10 ″ - 7 ° 56′41 ″ LS.

Meanwhile, Glingseran Village is a village located in Wringin sub-district, Bondowoso Regency with a distance of 16 kilometers from the city and 2 kilometers from the sub-district and has a height of 400 meters from the sea surface. Following are the general conditions of Glingseran Village

North side: Banyuputih Village
Southern Side: Ambulu Village
West side: Tamansari Village
East side: Tamansari Village
Glingseran Village has an area of 2,539,106 Ha which is divided into several sections.

A. Village Facilitating Efforts in Empowering Village-Owned Enterprises in Glingseran Village, Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency

According to the big Indonesian dictionary, effort is an effort, endeavor or way to achieve a goal. In this study, researchers tried to see the efforts of village assistants in empowering village-owned enterprises. The effort carried out by the village facilitator in empowering the village-owned enterprises of Karya Sejati is to carry out the tasks as planned and in accordance with the rules set in the operational standards for professional development and control of professionals.

B. Village Assistance Duties in Empowering Village-Owned Enterprises in Glingseran Village, Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance and standard operating procedures for the guidance and control of professionals, Village Assistance tasks include:

a. Assisting the Village in planning, implementing, and monitoring village development.
b. Assist the Village in participatory rural development.
c. Coordinating assistance at the sub-district level and facilitating implementation reports and facilitating the implementation of assistance by the camat to the district government.

d. Accompanying the village in carrying out village economic development.

Based on standard operating procedures for guidance and control of professional staff, village assistants have 2 tasks, namely the main task and administrative tasks and one of the assistant tasks for BUMDesa Development, and the following is a description of the tasks of the village assistant including:

1) Main Task of Village Companion
   a. Accompanying the subdistrict government in the implementation of the Village Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.
   b. Village Deliberation Facilitation.
   c. Facilitation of compilation of village / inter-village legal products
   d. Assist and control Village Local Assistance in carrying out the main tasks and functions.
   e. Facilitation of collaboration between villages with third parties.
   f. Assist the Village in planning, implementing, monitoring development and community empowerment in the Village.
2) Administrative Assistance of Village Assistance
   a. Submit monthly reports to the sub-district head and the P3MD (Development and Empowerment Program) work unit.

C. The Task of Village Local Assistance in Empowering Village-Owned Enterprises in Glingseran Village, Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency

The Task of Village Local Assistance in the Standard Operational Procedures for Professional Development and Control

a. Accompanying the Village in the development planning and realization of Village finances.
b. Assist the Village in the implementation of Village development.
c. Assisting the Village in monitoring and evaluating Village development activities.
d. Delivering monthly reports to Village Facilitators and P3MD work units (Village Community Empowerment and Development Program).

D. Purpose of Village Assistance in Empowering Village-Owned Enterprises in Glingseran Village, Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency

1. Increase the capacity, effectiveness and accountability of the Village Government and village development. Village Facilitators in increasing the capacity, effectiveness and accountability of village governments and Village development, Village facilitators and Village local assistants carry out their main tasks and functions well, one of which is the development of Village-owned Enterprises. so that the development and development of village-owned business entities in Glingseran Village are carried out properly there are objectives or processes that must be carried out by the village government and village assistants along with local village assistants, namely:
   a. Carry out socialization on Village Law number 6 in 2014.
   b. Implementation of Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang Desa).

c. Facilitating Review and evaluation of Village RPJM documents, Village RKP, Village APB, and Accountability Reports.
d. Facilitation of Village Law products.
e. Good coordination between village facilitators, local village assistants and the village government of Glingseran.

2. Increasing community initiative, awareness and participation in village development that is participatory
3. Optimizing village local assets in an emancipatory manner.

E. Factors Affecting the Village Facilitator's Efforts in Empowering Village-Owned Enterprises in Glingseran Village, Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency

There are two kinds of factors that influence the companion's efforts in empowering, namely supporting factors and inhibiting factors. The following are the supporting and inhibiting factors of the village escort's efforts in implementing the empowerment of village-owned enterprises.

1. Supporting Factors of Village Facilitating Efforts in Empowering Owned Enterprises in Glingseran Village, Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency

The supporting factors of the efforts of the Village Facilitator and the Village Local Facilitator are in providing assistance:

a. quality and ability of employees that is related to education and training.
b. Supporting facilities such as technology, special office assistant located in Wringin District. In addition, the companion gets a guide book in the form of a module as a guide in carrying out the task. Then other supporting facilities are about the welfare of the companion in the form of wages / salaries.
c. Supra facilities such as policies or regulations such as ministerial regulation number 3 of 2015 concerning village assistance and industrial management such as standard operating procedures (SOP).

2. The Inhibiting Factor of Village Facilitating Efforts in Empowering Village-Owned Enterprises in Glingseran Village, Wringin District, Bondowoso Regency

In addition to supporting factors, of course there are factors that hamper the efforts of Village Facilitators and Village Local Assistance. based on data in the field. The following are obstacles to the efforts of village facilitators in empowering village-owned enterprises in Glingseran village:

a. Communities that are less open to empowerment.
b. The village government sometimes does not immediately carry out what was planned.
c. The village government is bound by promises to the people which ultimately overrides empowerment.
d. Regulation that limits village facilitators and local village assistants in making decisions

F. CONCLUSION

Based on the research carried out, the efforts made by the Village Facilitators and Village Local Assistance are already good. It can be seen from the implementation of the tasks carried out by the village facilitators and local village assistants, namely:

1) Main Task of Village Companion
   a. Accompanying the subdistrict government in the implementation of the Village Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.
   b. Village Deliberation Facilitation.
   c. Facilitation of compilation of village / inter-village legal products
   d. Assist and control Village Local Assistance in carrying out the main tasks and functions.
   e. Facilitation of collaboration between villages with third parties.
   f. Assist the Village in planning, implementing, monitoring development and community empowerment in the Village.
2) Administrative Assistance of Village Assistance
   a. Submit monthly reports to the sub-district head and the P3MD (Development and Empowerment Program) work unit.
3) Assist the Village in the development planning and realization of the Village finances.
   a. Accompanying the Village in the implementation of Village development.
   b. Assisting the Village in monitoring and evaluating Village development activities.
   c. Delivering monthly reports to Village Facilitators and P3MD work units (Village Community Empowerment and Development Program).

In addition to the tasks that have been carried out, the purpose of assistance has also been achieved. Includes:

1. Increase the capacity, effectiveness and accountability of the Village Government. In increasing the capacity, effectiveness and accountability of the Village Government. Village Facilitators encourage the village government to:
   a. Carry out socialization on village law number 6 in 2014.
   b. Carry out deliberations on village development plans (musrenbang).
   c. Facilitating the review and evaluation of Village RPJM documents, Village RKP, Village APB, and accountability reports.
   d. Facilitation of village legal products.
   e. Good coordination between village facilitators, village local assistants, and the government of Glingseran Village.
2. Increasing community initiatives, awareness and participation in village development that is participatory.
3. Optimizing village local assets.
4. Opening jobs through BUM Desa.
5. Increase the income of the village community and the village's original income.
6. Improve the village economy.
7. Develop a business cooperation plan between villages and / or third parties.

In village assistance, there are factors that inhibit and support village assistance. The supporting factors for village assistance include:

1. Quality and ability of professional escorts

In supporting the quality and ability of professional assistants, the village ministry provides training to professional assistants before serving. Then the village facilitators received training from the work unit of the village community development and empowerment program (P3MD) and training from the Inspectorate and KOMPAK.

2. Supporting Facilities

Supporting facilities for professional assistants are village assistant offices as well as computer technology and supporting facilities for the welfare of assistants, namely salaries.

3. Supra means

Supra facility is the regulation of the Minister of the Village Number 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance. because if there is no Ministerial regulation, there will be no village assistance. The Ministerial Regulation is one of the main factors in the implementation of village Facilitation.

In addition to supporting factors, there are factors that hamper the efforts of village facilitators in the efforts to empower village-owned enterprises in Glingseran Village, namely:

1. Society is less open to empowerment.
2. 2. Empowerment is not a priority.
3. Regulations that limit village assistants and local village assistants in making decisions.
4. Local village facilitators who are responsible for more than one village.

G. Suggestions

The suggestions that can be proposed by the authors as a result of this research in the framework of village assistance include:

1. It is better for village facilitators to focus on just one village so that efforts in empowering village-owned business entities are more leverage.
2. Village facilitators and local village assistants should socialize more often with the community so that the community is more open with empowerment and more aware of the importance of empowerment.

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Collaborative Governance Perspective In The Development of Micro Small and Medium Businesses (UMKM) in Bantul Regency 2017-2018

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE PERSPECTIVE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES (UMKM) IN BANTUL REGENCY 2017-2018

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Abstract

This article aims to analyze the efforts of the Bantul Regency Government in the development of Micro, Small and Medium Businesses (UMKM) with the perspective of collaborative governance. Bantul Regency is one of the Regencies in the Special Province of Yogyakarta with the increasing number of UMKM, especially in the field of crafts. However, various obstacles are still faced by craftsmen. Recognizing that the government has limitations in developing UMKM, a collaborative perspective with various interested and competent parties becomes a necessity. The study was conducted using qualitative descriptive research methods. Data collection techniques using documentation and interviews. Data analysis techniques are carried out through the stages of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The results of eight indicators of the collaborative governance process showed: 1) the network structure involved 3 actors, namely the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry, PT Telkom, and craftsmen. Network structure and communication patterns are horizontal, each actor is in an equal position, there is no vertical hierarchy, all network members have the same position. 2) Commitment to a common purpose is based on the purpose of developing the craft industry. Commitments between the Cooperative, UKM, and Industry Service with PT. Telkom were agreed in the form of the MoU and the UKM Digital Village Program. While the commitment of the craftsmen experienced a weakening because the problem of product marketing was not resolved with the existence of the program. 3) Trust among participants is built through communication, but from the handicraftsmen they experience a decrease in trust in other actors because the programs implemented cannot solve their problems and there are no other more effective solutions. 4) Governance is regulated through collaborative implementation regulations namely Law no.20 of 2008, regent regulation No.81 of 2015, and MoU between Cooperative, UKM, and Industry Services with PT. Telkom number: 92 / PK / BT / year 2016/2017 which is valid until 2019. 5) Access to authority is indicated by the existence of clear procedures and authority between the three actors in the program. 6) Distributive accountability and responbility is dominated by the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry. 7) Information sharing is done formally and informally, also through social media. 8) Access to resources experiences limitations from aspects of human resources from the Cooperative, UKM, and Industry Service as well as from craftsmen. Thus, it can be concluded that collaborative governance in the development of UMKM in Bantul Regency in 2017-2018 has been processed but has not been maximized, so there is still a need for improvement in several indicators in order to achieve the goal of collaborating the development of UMKM.

Kata Kunci: ***Collaborative Governance, UMKM Development***

I. INTRODUCTION

Definition of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) according to Act Number 20 of 2008 is a productive economic enterprise owned by individuals or individual business entities, not a subsidiary or branch of a company that has family principles, economic democracy, togetherness, efficiency fairness, sustainability, environmental insight, independence, balance of progress, and national economic unity. UMKM are labor intensive businesses, which do not require certain requirements such as education levels, workers' skills (skills), and relatively little business capital and the technology used tends to be simple (Badruddin, 2012). UMKM become business activities that are able to encourage economic growth, expand employment, provide broad economic services to the community, and play a role in the process of equity and increasing income for the community. UMKM are one of the main pillars of the national economy which must obtain the greatest opportunity, support, protection and development as widely as possible as a form of firm alignment to the people's economic business groups (Dwiyanto, 2011).

UMKMs are one of the economic sectors capable of surviving the economic crisis. Based on data obtained from Bank Indonesia (2015), at the time of the 1998 monetary crisis and the 2008 to 2009 crisis, as many as 96% of UMKMs were able to withstand the shock of the crisis. Meanwhile, data obtained from the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia shows that in 2012-2013 the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was Rp. 9,014.9 trillion, the UMKM sector contributed Rp. 5,440.0 trillion or 60.34%. The number of MSMEs in Indonesia reached 57.89 million units or 99.99% of the total business units in Indonesia. While the number of workers reached 114.14 million people or 96.99% of all workers in Indonesia. (http://www.depkop.go.id/berita-informasi/data-informasi/data-umkm). From the data above it can be seen that UMKMs have a strategic role in contributing income and employment in Indonesia. Therefore, the development of UMKMs is one of the government's strategies to improve the economy and reduce poverty.

Bantul Regency is one of the districts in the Special Province of Yogyakarta which has experienced a rapid increase in the development of UMKMs, especially in the fields of industry and creative crafts. The growth of UMKMs in the Bantul Regency over the past three years can be seen in the table below:

Table 1
Growth of UMKMs in Bantul Regency 2016-2018

No	Description	2016	2017	2018
1	Mikro Business	27.708	27.828	28.384
2	Small Business	11.544	11.594	11.768
3	Medium Business	6.926	6.959	6.991
	Total	46.178	46.378	47.143

Sources: processed from the Office of Cooperative, UKM, and Industry, 2018.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the number of UMKMs increases in Bantul Regency from year to year. In 2018, growth was quite high. However, various obstacles are still faced by craftsmen, especially the issues of product development, marketing, and capital. Realizing that the government has limitations in developing UMKMs, the Bantul Regency Government collaborates with the private sector, in this case PT. Telkom through the UKM Digital Village program as an effort to overcome problems and expand marketing. Based on the background above, this article will be focused on analyzing collaborative governance between the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry with PT. Telkom, and craft industry players in Bantul Regency use the Collaborative Process model and indicators proposed by DeSeve.

II. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Collaborative governance appears to be a new strategy in governance reform. This approach places stakeholders together in a forum similar to public institutions, to engage in consensus-oriented decision making (Ansell and Gash, 2008).

Collaborative governance includes formal and informal relationships in problem solving and decision making. Conventional government policies can be expanded by facilitating collaboration between the public sector, the private sector and society. Therefore, several requirements are needed in collaborative governance, namely: support, leadership, and forums. Support helps at the stage of identifying problems, leadership brings the results of problem identification into the forum, then forum members collaborate to produce policies, solutions, and answers to problems that have been identified previously.

Emerson (2012) describes several criteria contained in this approach, namely:

1) The existence of a forum initiated by public institutions or the government.
2) The presence of participants in the forum involving non-government actors.
3) Participants are involved and bound in making decisions.
4) Forums are formally organized.
5) The forum aims to make decisions through consensus.
6) Focus on collaboration on public policy or public management.

One of the collaborative governance models proposed by Anshell and Gash (2008) is Collaborative Process. The Collaborative Process Model describes collaboration as a developmental stage. Gray (in Harmawan, 2016) identifies several stages in Collaborative Process:

1) Trust building. The existence of trust between actors is the beginning of the collaboration process. Trust building is a phase that is used to form a process of mutual understanding among stakeholders to form a commitment to carry out collaboration.
2) Commitment to process. Commitment to collaboration is the main variable in explaining the success or failure of a collaboration. Commitment is closely related to the motivation to participate in collaborative governance. Collaborative governance can form a sense of ownership of decision making from agency or government agencies to stakeholders acting collectively.

3) Share understanding. An attitude of mutual understanding of what will be achieved together. The sharing understanding in several literacies is referred to as a shared mission, similarity of intentions, common goals, common vision, shared ideology, clear objectives, strategic direction and clear or harmonious core values. Share understanding also means agreement in defining a problem.
4) Intermediate outcomes. Many case studies show that collaboration can be relatively concrete when there is a possibility of success. Although these intermediate outcomes will display output, these outcomes processes are the essence of building momentum that can lead to successful collaboration. Intermediate outcomes cannot be generalized as the final results achieved.

Furthermore DeSeve in Sudarmo (2011) made several indicators to measure the governance collaboration process, namely:

1) Network structure. Explaining about the relationship between one element and the other elements that are united together by describing the physical elements of the network handled.
2) Commitment to a common purpose. Referring to the reason why a network must be held. The need for attention and commitment to achieve positive goals or expected goals.
3) Trust among the participants. The mutual trust between actors involved in the network is based on professional or social relations. Participants entrust information and efforts from other stakeholders in a network to achieve common goals.
4) Governance. Regulations that govern collaboration that will be carried out, related regulations in an effort to run the program implemented, clear agreed upon rules of the game, freedom to determine how collaboration can be carried out.
5) Access to autority. Availability of standard provisions or procedures that are clear and widely accepted, the authority to implement decisions in carrying out their work.
6) Distributive accountability. Sharing arrangement, management, management together with other stakeholders and sharing decision making to all network members to achieve the desired results to the full.
7) Information sharing. Ease of access to information for members, protection of the privacy of one's personal identity, and limited access for non-members as long as it can be accepted by all parties, covering all systems, software and procedures that are easy and safe to access information.
8) Access to resources. Availability of financial, technical, human and other resources needed to achieve network goals.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses qualitative methods with descriptive research types. According to Rahmawati (2014: 13) descriptive qualitative research is a study that produces descriptive data in the form of words or writings from someone against something that is being

observed in the field. Qualitative research aims to understand a phenomenon holistically and not isolate an individual or organization into variables and not aim to test the hypothesis.

Primary data is obtained through interviews with parties involved in collaboration, namely: Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry, PT. Telkom, and craftsmen in Sanden District, Bantul Regency. Secondary data was obtained through various documentation, namely: various references related to research both in the form of journals and books, LPJ from Cooperative, UKM, and Industry Services, and information from the website of the Bantul Regency Government and PT. Telkom. The data that has been obtained is then analyzed through the stages of data reduction, data display, and conclusion

IV. DISCUSSION

UMKMs in Bantul Regency have a large role in improving the economy and absorbing workers. This can be seen from the data on employment absorption from the UMKM sector which continued to increase from 2016 to 2018 in the table below:

Table 2
Absorbing Worker in UMKM Sector in Bantul Regency 2016-2018

No	Description	2016	2017	2018
1	Mikro Business	55.416	55.656	56.768
2	Small Business	34.632	34.782	35.130
3	Medium Business	6.926	6.956	111.856
	Total	200.864	201.734	203.754

Sources: processed from the Office of Cooperative, UKM, and Industry, 2018.

Among the various MSMEs, the handicraft industry has become a MSME sector that is very much felt in the governance of people's lives because its distribution is almost evenly distributed in all regions in Bantul Regency. About 60% of total craft exports in DIY are produced by Bantul craftsmen (https://bantulkab.go.id). The handicraft industry that is quite prominent in Bantul Regency is a creativity-based craft industry or creative industry, even in 2017 Bantul Regency received an award as the Mandiri Kreatif Regency Craft Sector.

Based on data from the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Industry of Bantul Regency until the end of 2017 there were 78 craft industry centers, including batik crafts, sungging tatah crafts, knitting crafts, wooden crafts, water hyacinth crafts, clay crafts, shell crafts coconut, and many other handicraft products that have become superior products of the local area. https://bantulkab.go.id. The data in the table below shows the scope of the creative craft industry in Bantul Regency compared to other craft industry sectors which increased from 2016 to 2018.

Table 3
Coverage of Bantul Regency Creative Industry 2016-2018

No	Year	Percentage of Achievement
1	2016	39,5 %
2	2017	41,11 %
3	2018	42,90%

Sources: processed from the Office of Cooperative, UKM, and Industry, 2018.

One of the creative craft centers in the craft sector in Bantul Regency is coconut shell crafts in Sanden District. The idea of coconut shell craft originated from the large amount of coconut shell waste produced from the raw materials of the typical Bantul food industry. There are two types of products produced, namely handicrafts and furniture. One of the craftsmen who has been in the craft field for 10 years said he could earn around 8-10 million per production, assisted by 10 workers (interview with Mr. Iin, coconut shell craftsmen, December 27, 2018). From the results of interviews with one of the UMKM facilitators in Sanden District, data was obtained that coconut shell craftsmen had been able to produce handicrafts with an average production capacity per month reaching 1000 pieces and involving 15-30 craftsmen in one industrial center (interview with Mrs. Desi, companion UMKMs in Sanden District, 3 December 2018). However, in general the craftsmen still faced obstacles especially in product development, marketing and capital creativity. This condition needs attention from the local government (interview with Mr. Heri, coconut shell craftsman, December 27, 2018).

The Regional Government of Bantul Regency, through the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Industry has collaborated with several parties to develop UMKMs, among others, with PT. Telkom through the UKM Digital Village Program. One of the activities in the UKM Digital Village Program is e-commerce marketing, namely marketing and sales services that can be done online to penetrate national and global markets. The Digital UKM Village Program is an UKM community empowerment program through efforts to encourage the use of information and communication technology. The Digital UKM village in Bantul facilitated by an optical cable network from PT Telkom has been started since August 2016 with implementation centered on craft centers in Bantul Regency (interview with Mr. Affun, Industrial Facilities and Infrastructure Staff from the UKM and District Industry Cooperative Office Bantul, 4 December 2018).

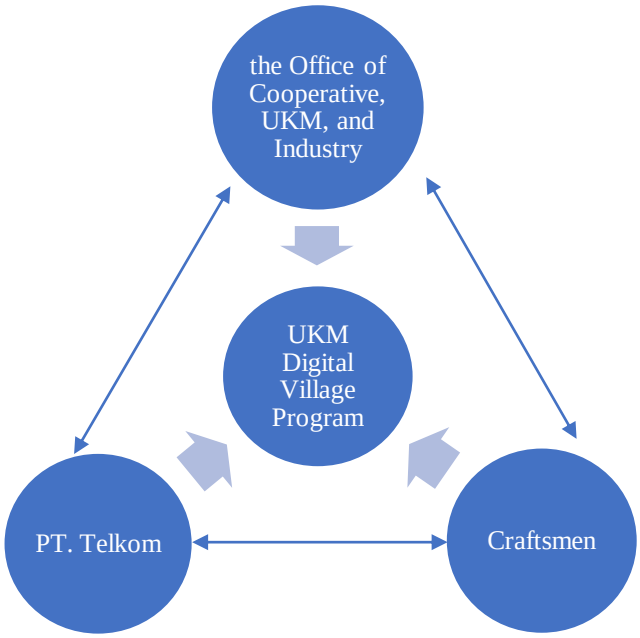
The collaborative governance process between the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry, PT Telkom, and the coconut shell craft UKM can be seen using indicators that influence collaboration presented by DeSeve (2007) and the following results are obtained:

1. Network Structure

The network structure in this collaboration involves three actors, namely the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry in Bantul Regency, PT. Telkom, and the coconut shell industry centers in the UKM Digital Village Program. Network structure

and communication patterns are horizontal, each actor is in an equal position, there is no hierarchy in a vertical manner, all have roles based on tupoksi and authority. This indicates a good network structure as intended in collaborative governance. However, because the UKM Digital Village Program originated from a collaboration between the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry with PT. Telkom, the flow of communication comes more from the two actors than the craftsmen.

Figure 1
Network Structure Among Actors in UKM Digital Village Program



2. Commitment to a Common Purpose

Collaboration between the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry in Bantul Regency, PT. Telkom, and the coconut shell industry players are based on the common goal of developing the coconut shell industry UMKMs. Commitment to achieve common goals is built by the Office of Cooperatives, UKM and Industry and PT Telkom through their vision and mission. Furthermore, this commitment was more specifically stated in the MoU. While the commitment of the craftsmen is not written in writing, but in the form of trust in the UKM Digital Village Program, which is evident from their involvement in socialization and implementation of the program (interview with Ms. Tri Murdianani SE, MM, Head of Industrial Structures and Infrastructure, December 4 2018). Commitments among the three collaborative actors also emerged in the form of joint efforts to find solutions to the various obstacles faced in the program. However, some obstacles experienced by some craftsmen because e-commerce marketing methods offered in the UKM Digital Village program are not easy to follow. Mastery of information technology is still an obstacle for some craftsmen, so in the end many are

returning to conventional marketing methods. This resulted in a weakening commitment from craftsmen to the UKM Digital Village Program (interview with Mr. Iin, coconut shell craftsmen, December 27, 2018).

3. Trust Among the Participants

In addition to the strong commitment needed to the common goal, collaboration also requires trust between the actors involved. Both of these factors influence each other. Before cooperating, between the Cooperative, SME and Industry Services with stakeholders have made an assessment. This form of trust was implemented through the agreed MoU and UKM Digital Village program (interview with Mr. Affun, staff of the Industrial Infrastructure & Facilities, 24 December 2018). Trust between actors is built and maintained through communication. The Office of Cooperatives, SMEs, and Industry invites craftsmen to inventory various issues related to the development of the craft industry and find solutions to existing problems through the Focus Group Disscussion (FGD) forum. The activity is held regularly at the Office of Cooperatives, SMEs, and Industry and also in the Sanden Sub-district office (interview with Ms. Tri Murdianani, S.E., M.M., Head of Industrial Infrastructure and Facilities and as the former Head of Cooperatives, November 5, 2018). This was felt by some artisans, but not all product marketing problems were resolved through the UKM Digital Village Program. Some craftsmen see that there is no effective solution in solving product marketing problems which results in reduced craftsman confidence in the Cooperative, SME, and Industry Office and the program (interview with Mr. Isnaini, coconut shell craftsman, December 27, 2018).

4. Governance

Governance is related to the regulations governing collaboration that are carried out. The reference regulation is Law No. 20 of 2008 concerning UMKMs which was then operationalized by Regent Regulation No. 81 of 2015 concerning UMKM licensing authority, which regulates legal legality in business licensing and protection. Furthermore, there is a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in the industrial development collaboration process. creative in Sanden Subdistrict, as recorded in the cooperation agreement between the Bantul Regency Government and PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia, TBK with number: 92 / PK / BT / year 2016/2017 about efforts to develop UMKMs. This cooperation agreement is to carry out a joint agreement between the Government of Bantul and PT. Telkom number 44 / MoU / BT / 2017. In accordance with existing regulations, collaboration carried out by the Office of Cooperative, UKM, and Industry of Bantul Regency in the effort to develop this creative industry has a period of 2 years until 2019 (interview with Mr. Juwahir, SE, MM, Head of Small and Medium Enterprises, 5 December 2018)

5. Access to Authority

Access to authority is related to the availability of clear procedures and authority to implement decisions. In this collaboration there are procedures for implementing

programs in accordance with the authority of each actor. The authority of the Cooperative, UKM, and Industry Service is related to the implementation of Law No. 20 of 2008 concerning UMKMs. The service has the authority and authority to implement policies in terms of making technical rules and collaboration patterns. PT. Telkom has the authority and authority to provide digital infrastructure and access to information delivery for policy making. Craftsmen have access to get digital marketing facilities and access to deliver information for policy making through various joint forums (interview with Ms. Tri Murdianani, S.E., M.M, Head of Industrial Infrastructure and Facilities, December 4, 2018). The data was also strengthened from the results of interviews with Mr. Ade (Head of PT Telkom's Responsiveness Division), Mr. Isnaini, Mr. Heri, and Mr. Iin (coconut shell craftsmen) who stated the same thing.

6. Distributive Accountability/Responsibility

Distributive accountability or responbility is related to sharing arrangement and management and sharing decision making to all network members to achieve the desired results to the full. This indicator is also related to access to authority indicators because the management division and decision making are based on the authority of each actor and work procedures that have been mutually agreed upon in the UKM Digital Village Program. Decisions taken in this collaboration process involve all actors, but the Office of Cooperative, UKM, and Industry dominates based on their authority. Decisions that have been taken include: approval of the proposed program, collaboration with stakeholders relating to the development of craft industry centers, and resolving constraints in program implementation. From the interview with Mr. Ade (Head of PT Telkom's Responsi Division, 20 December 2019) data was obtained:

> ".. PT. Telkomsel as a stakeholder in the UMKM development program gets the authority to manage and develop the marketing field online. From the results that have been agreed upon, we have formed a program called Digital UKM Village as an effort that is expected to be able to make changes and can be utilized by craftsmen so that they can better market their craft products via digital. Besides that we also continue to communicate with the government and craftsmen so that they can continue to work well together in accordance with the agreement ... "

7. Information Sharing

Information sharing about the UKM Digital Village program is done formally and informally. Formally information sharing is conducted in meetings, training and FGD forums. Informally, information sharing is carried out in activities in the field such as during mentoring. In addition, information sharing is also done through social media, in this case via WhatsApp. In an interview with Mr. Juwahir, S.E., M.M., as the Head of the Small and Medium Enterprises Division, data was obtained that communication was conducted in two directions in various forums. Information submitted from the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry related to regulations, government programs, and various opportunities for developing the craft industry. Information submitted by PT. Telkom specifically deals with the UKM Digital Village program. The information

submitted by craftsmen is related to the problems of developing the craft industry. The Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry also assigns assistants to assist and monitor the progress of the business as well as all forms of problems faced (interview 5 November 2018).

8. Access to resources

Access to resources related to financial or capital resources, human resources, and technical skills. Access to resources has obstacles in terms of human resources and technical skills that support the UKM Digital Village program. From the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry the constraints of human resources are in the form of limited number of staff. From PT Telkom there are relatively no resource constraints. Whereas from the craftsmen the constraints of human resources in the form of limited ability or technical ability to implement e-commerce as part of the UKM Digital Village program. PT. Telkom and Dinas have conducted training, but craftsmen still have difficulty applying e-commerce to market their products, so in the end the coconut shell craftsmen in Sanden Subdistrict are reluctant to use the application of the UKM Digital Village program again.

Based on the data and analysis above, the performance of eight indicators of the collaborative governance model of DeSeve, in the UKM Digital Village program between the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry, PT Telkom and craftsmen can be categorized as follows:

Table 4
Performance Indicators of Collaborative Governance in UKM Digital Village Program

No	Indicators	Optimal	Less Optimal
1	Network structure	V	
2	Commitment to a common purpose		V
3	Trust among participants		V
4	Governance	V	
5	Access to authority	V	
6	Distributive accountability and responbility	V	
7	Information sharing	V	
8	Access to resources		V

Sources: processed from interview data

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the data and the results of the analysis it can be concluded that the collaborative governance process in the development of UMKMs in Bantul Regency in 2017-2018 has been running but has not been maximized. Improvement efforts are still needed on several indicators so that they can achieve the goal of collaborating on developing UMKMs.

The results of the eight collaborative governance process indicators show: 1) The network structure involves 3 actors, namely the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and industry, PT Telkom, and craftsmen. Network structure and communication patterns are horizontal, each actor is in an equal position, there is no vertical hierarchy, all network members have the same position. 2) Commitment to a common purpose is based on the purpose of developing the craft industry. Commitments between the Cooperative, UKM, and Industry Service with PT. Telkom were agreed in the form of the MoU and the UKM Digital Village Program. Commitment to a common at the beginning of collaboration is quite strong because it is based on the purpose or reason for the collaboration, namely the development of UMKMs. But in its development, the commitment of craftsmen weakened because what they expected in the Digital UKM Village Program was not fulfilled. 3) Trust among participants is built through communication, but from the handicraftsmen they experience a decrease in trust in other actors because the programs implemented cannot solve their problems and have not yet obtained other, more effective solutions. 4) Governance is regulated through collaborative implementation regulations namely Law no.20 of 2008, regent regulation No.81 of 2015, and MoU between Cooperative, UKM, and Industry Services with PT. Telkom number: 92 / PK / BT / year 2016/2017 which is valid until 2019. 5) Access to authority is indicated by the existence of clear procedures and authority between the three actors in the program. The procedures provided are such as operational cooperation, joint venture, progress in the field of UMKMs, and the last is profit sharing (the benefit of each party) and the existing reality is deemed not achieved because the program being implemented has not been maximized. 6) Distributive accountability and responbility is dominated by the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry. The Cooperative Office for UKMs and industry has broader authority in considering and making decisions. then when problems occur, they will be accounted for maximally. 7) Information sharing is done formally in meetings, training, and FGD forums, also conducted informally in activities in the field such as during mentoring. Information dissemination is also done through social media. 8) Access to resources experiences obstacles from the aspect of human resources, especially from the aspect of quantity and technical skills from the Office of Cooperatives, UKM, and Industry and craftsmen who support the UKM Digital Village program.

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Bureaucracy Reform Strategy of The Local Government in Cimahi City Towards Globalization Era

BUREAUCRACY REFORM STRATEGY OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CIMAHI CITY TOWARDS GLOBALIZATION ERA

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Abstract

The bureaucratic reform strategy of local government is an effort to strengthen the region and respond to challenges in the era of globalization. Bureaucracy reform is not just simplifying the bureaucratic structure but changing the mindset and bureaucratic culture in governance management. The reality of bureaucratic reform is still experiencing obstacles and slowness such as bureaucratic behavior has not changed to a better direction. This is also evident from the increasing number of apparatus in the case of corruption, and the performance of the government in the service has not been optimal even though the decentralization principle has been realized, the bureaucratic reform program has been provided but not yet realized properly. Although performance indicators are available, there is still poor performance. So that the reform which contains the conceptual model of bureaucratic reform as a foundation in reforming the structure, bureaucratic culture and bureaucratic reform strategy becomes very important.

The formulation of problems of this research is on issues about how the institutions, management and behavior of the government bureaucracy, and why bureaucratic reform is needed within the scope of the regional government. The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the institutional, management, bureaucratic ethics and analyze the reasons for the need for bureaucratic reform. The research method used descriptive analysis with qualitative approach. Data collection techniques used literature and field studies (observation and interview). While data analysis techniques used data recap, data reduction, data presentation, verification and inference. The object of this research is the apparatus of local government in Cimahi, with purposive sampling technique.

The results of the research showed that institutional, management through the implementation of governmental management has not reached the optimal value. The reason for the need for bureaucratic reform can be said specifically from the work culture of bureaucracy has not supported professional bureaucracy, the high practice of corruption, collusion, nepotism (KKN); and the quality of service that has not fulfilled public expectations, for instance the low discipline and professional ethics of employees, and the level of efficiency, effectiveness and productivity of government bureaucracy is still bad.

Keyword: *strategy, Reform of government bureaucracy, globalization.*

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of Research

Government bureaucratic reform is interpreted as a major change in the paradigm of governance that leads to organizations/institutions management, Human Resources, services, and accountability. According to Samin, reform can be defined as a movement to change the form and behavior of an order, because the order is no longer liked or not in accordance with the needs of the times, either because it is inefficient, unclean or undemocratic.[1]

Government bureaucracy is a very vital element in determining the direction to achieve success in the administration of the country. From Thoha's perspective, bureaucracy is a government or community management in writing, planned, neatly documented and carried out by educated and civilized people.[2] With the rapid advancement of information and communication technology and increasingly fierce global competition, people are increasingly sensitive to the performance of government bureaucracies and are very concerned about improving their quality of life. The quality of performance of the government bureaucracy will determine the level of public trust in the government. Based on Asropi's opinion, the main issue of bureaucratic reform is the HR problem, both concerning the leadership commitment, quality and morality of HR, the system as a determinant of the performance of regional government bureaucracy reforms that have not been satisfactory.[3]

Government bureaucratic reform is part and effort to strengthen the state because through bureaucratic reform the role of government is redefined to answer challenges, because bureaucratic reform does not merely simplify bureaucratic structures but can change the mindset and pattern of bureaucratic culture for various roles in governance. Furthermore, Asropi said that Culture has a big influence on the performance of bureaucratic reform and bureaucratic culture is very important for government bureaucratic reform in the region.[4]

Government bureaucratic reform is very urgent to do when it is associated with various changes in the context of the globalization era, including changes in the paradigm of power which was originally in the form of centralization. In this reform era, there have been significant changes in systems and power relations to become more democratic and more distributed through the principles of decentralization.

Government bureaucratic reform has been proclaimed since the reform era exists, but this has experienced obstacles and delays in reality such as changes in bureaucratic behavior that have not seemed to change in a better direction, the increasing number of officials or bureaucrats involved in corruption, service to the community, both at the center and in regions that have not shown optimal performance, even though the principle of decentralization has been realized. There are many programs that are designed to

[1] Samin Ramzi, Reformasi Birokrasi. Jurnal Fisip Umrah Volume 2 Nomor 2, 2011 hlm 172.
[2] Thoha Miftah, Reformasi Birokrasi Publik Pasca Orde Baru. Perubahan Tanpa Grand Design. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Volume 5 Nomor 3, 2000 hlm 79.
[3] Asropi, Budaya Inovasi dan Reformasi. Jurnal IlmuAdministrasi, volume V Nomor 3, September 2008. Hlm 2
[4] Ibid.,hlm 2

achieve bureaucratic reform, but in its implementation, there are still many Regional Governments as the spearhead of service to the community that have not been realized properly.

Likewise, when talking about performance issues, this can still be said to have not been implemented properly, even though performance indicators are available. Regional Government bureaucratic reforms contain a conceptual model of bureaucratic reform as the basis for reforming the structure and culture of Regional Government bureaucracy. It is the reason why the bureaucratic reform strategies which contains steps to improve bureaucracy becomes very important.

In the reform era and in the face of this era of globalization, government bureaucratic reforms including Regional Government are very much needed as a basis for reforming the structure and culture of bureaucracy in Indonesia. Efforts to reform the regional bureaucratic culture and its steps in the era of globalization are very important and strategic. This bureaucratic reform is expected to be used as a foundation for setting the direction and basis of policy in developing programs in the Regional Government.

1.2. Special Objective.

The objective of research is as follows:

a. Mapping the existing conditions of the Regional Government bureaucracy, both in terms of institutions, management, performance and culture of regional bureaucracy as well as ethics and bureaucratic behavior.
b. Analyzing the reason why Regional Government bureaucratic reform strategies are needed,
c. Analyzing the need to reform bureaucratic structures and procedures in accordance with the democratic paradigm and decentralization in the era of globalization,
d. Describing the inhibiting factors for regional government bureaucratic reform.
e. Developing general guidelines for Regional Government bureaucratic reform strategies as a guide for restructuring structures both in terms of institutions, management, performance and bureaucratic culture at the regional level, especially the Cimahi City Regional Government.

1.3. The Urgency of the Research

The main thing in the implementation of the Regional Government Bureaucracy Reform Strategy Research Towards the Era of Globalization is mapping the existing conditions of the Regional Government bureaucracy both in terms of institutions, management and bureaucratic ethics and analyzing why bureaucratic reform is needed in the Regional Government order, analyzing the need for appropriate bureaucratic structures and procedures with the democratic paradigm and decentralization, as well as the inhibiting factors for reforming the Regional Government bureaucracy.

Furthermore, the formulation of general guidelines for bureaucratic reform is used as a strategy to reform the Regional Government bureaucracy which will later be used as a guide for reforming the structure, performance, behavior and culture of

bureaucracy in the regions. The preparation of general guidelines for bureaucratic reform as a strategy for bureaucratic reform needs to be done to map back the stages and steps of regional government bureaucratic reform.

1.4. Findings/The Targeted Innovations

The results of this study are expected to have and explain in detail about:

a. The mapping of the Regional Government bureaucracy in terms of institutions, management, performance and culture of regional bureaucracy and ethics/ bureaucratic behavior.
b. The reason for the need for a bureaucratic reform strategy
c. The need to reform bureaucratic structures and procedures in accordance with the paradigm of democracy and decentralization in the era of globalization
d. The inhibiting factors for regional government bureaucratic reform
e. The composition of the Regional Government bureaucracy reform strategy will later serve as a guide to reform the structure, performance, behavior and culture of bureaucracy in the region. The preparation of general guidelines for bureaucratic reform as a strategy for bureaucratic reform needs to be done to map back the stages and phases of regional government bureaucratic reform.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Government Bureaucratic Reform

Government bureaucratic reform is interpreted as a major change in the paradigm of governance that leads to the organizations/institutions, management, human resources, services, accountability, legislation law and mindset of bureaucratic reform of Regional Government. Samin has explained that reform can be defined as a movement to change the form and behavior of an order, because the order is no longer liked or not in accordance with the needs of the times, either because it is inefficient, unclean or undemocratic.[5]

Samin also defined bureaucracy as government or community management in writing, planned, neatly documented and carried out by educated people.[6] One of the main factors that plays a role in the realization of clean and good governance is Bureaucracy. In such an important position and role in managing public policies and services, the bureaucracy greatly determines the efficiency and effectiveness of governance and development.

Samin noted that bureaucratic reform can be done through a professional administration approach and a minimalist approach. Professional administration is a sociological approach that views bureaucracy as part of the type of organization. The minimalist approach bases its assumption on how bureaucracy should work. This approach produces bureaucracy that gives an employee a hierarchical stratification system where people are employed only for wages and salaries.[7] In the context of

[5] Samin Rumzi, Reformasi Birokrasi. Jurnal Fisip Umrah Volume 2 Nomor 2, 2011 hlm 172
[6] Ibid., hlm 172
[7] Ibid., hlm 173

government bureaucracy related to public affairs if the bureaucracy provides public services properly, the bureaucracy can show its indications of bureaucratic behavior. Samin explained that bureaucratic reform in the context of the development of a government administration system must pay attention to democracy and empowerment, service, transparency, participation, partnership, decentralization, consistency of policies and legal certainty.[8]

Government bureaucratic reform in the reform era marked a change in government order towards decentralization which began in 1999. The consequences of adopting decentralization in the implementation of regional autonomy have changed the entire order and function in the bureaucracy in the New Order era to the kind of government should be in the reform era, such as the desire to uphold democracy properly. According to Thoha, there are three things that quite influence various institutional changes, which illustrate the conditions underlying the process of change from New Order to reform era, namely the desire to uphold democracy well, the political system change from single majority to multi-party and the process of developing information technology and global economic competition.[9]

Democratic public bureaucracy means that in government institutions, democratic principles can be developed, government institutional structures should not be separated from public control, in this case the role of the people in democratic governance is carried out when forms of government will be formed. The change in the political system from the single majority to multi-party means that changes in the political system are developing in a pluralistic direction.

In this condition, with the existence of a multi-party-political system, it would be hard to imagine the existence of a single majority that controls the government, at least, this encourages the formation of coalitions in government that combine the aspirations of several political parties. One sign of the progress of the era and global change is the implementation of work methods in a bureaucracy by using information technology, this kind of work makes the bureaucracy become more flexible and will also encourage organizations to become a paperless organization.

Borderless bureaucracy gives a new face to the bureaucracy that no longer strictly follows the hierarchical line. The organizational structure that is ad-hoc, committee and matrix become the model of the upcoming bureaucratic organization. Furthermore, Thoha explained that the paradigm shift of the government bureaucracy that information technology is now something that is difficult to avoid, it means that in the government service, information technology must be the main activity in every process and solution related to government management.[10]

The main problem of bureaucratic reform is the problem of Human Resources (HR) as the executor of the bureaucracy, both concerning leadership commitment and the quality and morality of HR, including bureaucratic behavior including bureaucratic

[8] Ibid., hlm 174-176
[9] Thoha Miftah, 2000. Reformasi Birokrasi Publik Pasca Orde Baru. Perubahan Tanpa Grand Design. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Volume 5 Nomor 3, 2000, hlm 79
[10] Ibid., hlm 83

performance, many strategies that have been planned but the results are not satisfactory, for example, such as culture bureaucratic innovation. Bureaucratic reform is related to the culture of innovation in bureaucracy. Asropi argues that innovation is a new concept in public administration.[11]

The lack of popularity of the concept of innovation in the past can be understood because the character of reform is based more on the ideal bureaucratic principles of Weber. In this concept, innovation is seen as not much needed for government bureaucratic apparatus. The obligation of the government bureaucratic apparatus is to carry out established rules, even though innovation is carried out only in a culture of innovation and bureaucratic reform. Furthermore, Asropi said that the important domains in the innovation of government bureaucracy, such as sustainable development, e-government, New product development.[12]

Bureaucratic reform and public service are two important elements in governance in this era of globalization towards the realization of quality and optimal public services in good governance. Bureaucratic reform is the government's commitment in the process of carrying out good governance. Komarudin stated that bureaucratic reform and governance management are directed at improving the quality of public services, the effectiveness and efficiency of institutions, ministries/ institutions in terms of corruption prevention.[13] The role of the government in tackling corruption is intended to create a clean government. Rajab: "Bureaucracy as an executor/ manager in Regional Government management to have high competitiveness needs to apply the principles of good governance."[14]

Good governance programs aimed at reforming governance are in fact displaying two opposing realities. In regions that have been named as best practices because they are able to reform governance and can realize several public institutions that are transparent, accountable, and responsive, it turns out that on the other hand, poor management is still found. Jani stated that in order to manage a good governance system, the principles of good governance need to be applied in the mechanism of Regional Government."[15] Good governance was agreed as part of a new institutional design to encourage a collaborative process between market entities, the state and civil society to create development innovations and encourage bureaucratic performance to work neutral and serve the public interest. Personal: good governance that is normatively believed to be a design to manage so that the market works in the public interest."[16]

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[11] Asrofi, Budaya Inovasi dan Reformasi. Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi, volume V Nomor 3. September 2008. Hlm 246

[12] Ibid., hlm 253

[13] Komarudin, Reformasi Birokrasi dan Pelayanan Publik. Jurnal Sekretariat Negara RI. Nomor 20, 2011, hlm 148

[14] Rajab Budi, Birokratisme, *Good Governance* dan Demokratisasi. Analisis CSIS Volume 14 No4, Desember 2012.

[15] Jani Luky, Implementasi *Local Governance* : Menjelaskan Paradoks. Analisis CSIS Volume 42 No 1, Maret 2013.

[16] Pribadi Airlangga, Paradoks Inovasi Dalam Praktek Good Governance di Kota Surabaya. Analisis CSIS Volume 42 No 1, Maret 2013.

Various efforts to reform governance including Regional Government, one of which is the political process. Innovation and governance reform are aimed at increasing regional competitiveness in the management of Regional Government. Initiation, innovation and reform were born out of the expertise of the negotiation process from local non-governmental organizations and authorities, which were available to make changes. Regional Government bureaucratic reform in the era of regional autonomy and the current era of globalization are not yet maximal. Some opinions are characterized by weak aspects of human resources both in terms of morality and quality, weak bureaucratic behavior as the executor of system, and the innovations in bureaucracy reform are still not executed well.

However, researchers also see the phenomenon of government bureaucratic reform still not running optimally from several other factors, namely: weak governance management, weak institutions, weak performance of bureaucratic apparatus, bureaucratic structure and culture have not supported the implementation of governance. For this reason, the researchers in this study put more emphasis on mapping the existing conditions of the Regional Government bureaucracy both in terms of institutions, management, performance and culture of regional bureaucracy as well as ethics/bureaucratic behavior and improvement of bureaucratic structures and procedures according to the paradigm of democracy and decentralization in the globalization era.

The researcher also tried to analyze why the Regional Government bureaucratic reform strategy was needed, analyze the inhibiting factors in the Regional Government bureaucracy reform strategy and develop general guidelines for the Regional Government bureaucratic reform strategy as a guide to reform the structure, performance and culture of Regional Government bureaucracies.

2. Methodology

2.1. Research Design

Research in the Regional Government bureaucratic reform strategy towards the era of globalization requires methods, procedures in conducting research. The design of this study uses descriptive analysis method through a qualitative approach. Nasution defines "A qualitative approach in essence is to observe people in their environment or the policies they make, interact with them, try to understand their language about the world around them."[17]

This qualitative method can only examine several dimensions so that it cannot thoroughly explain the events in the social context in the field. With qualitative methods, researchers can find data that are feelings, norms, values, beliefs, opinions, mental and cultural attitudes adopted by a person or group of people.

2.2. Population and Research Sample

Goetz and Locomte (in Moleong) define that: "The population is the respondent or person who is being studied, or it can also be an object that is not human. A group of

[17] Nasution, Metode Penelitian Sosial, 1995 hlm 3

people who are carrying out activities in certain conditions, times and environments can also be called populations." Nasution explained that: "The selection of sample units is sufficient if it has reached the level of information saturation. This means that even if the data source is added, it won't add new data."[18]

The population in this study is the Cimahi City Regional Government Apparatus, Sub-District Head and Village Head in Cimahi City West Java Province. Informants include: Regional Secretariat, Local Government Assistant, Regional Supervisory Board, Regional Personnel Agency, Regional Inspectorate, Regional Development Planning Agency, KPPT, Regional Revenue Service, General Section, Finance Section, Sub-District Head and Village Head in Cimahi City Government, Java Province West. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling.

2.3. Data Collection Technique

Techniques for collecting data through:

1) Literature study, namely studying and analyzing literature in the form of journals, books, articles, and scientific works that have relevance to research problems.
2) Field Study through Observation; namely making observations directly on the object of research and through structured interviews; namely conducting interviews or question and answer directly with several informants, and forms of questions can develop when the interview takes place in accordance with the needs of the study.

2.4. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis techniques through: Data recap; Data reduction; Data presentation; Verification and Conclusion;.[19] Qualitative data analysis was carried out from the beginning of the study. As Nasution stated: "In qualitative research, data analysis must be carried out from the start. Data obtained in the field must immediately be written in the form of writing and analysis." Various ways can be done. There is not only one specific method that can be used as a guide for all research.[20] In this study, the data analysis used was descriptive data analysis with a qualitative approach.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Regional Government Bureaucracy, both in terms of institutions, management, performance and culture of regional bureaucracy and ethics / bureaucratic behavior (HR Factor).

Basically, bureaucracy is a modern form of organization that is formed together to achieve common goals which are expected to be ideal organizations. The problems faced by bureaucracy are actually very complex so that bureaucratic reform is one of the

[18] Nasution , Metode Penelitian Sosial, 1995 hlm 3
[19] **Miles** dan **Huberman (dalam** Moleong, Lexy.), 2010. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Edisi Revisi). 2010
[20] Nasution, Metode Penelitian Sosial, 1995 hlm 3

efforts to make changes both from the elements of institutionalization (organization), management and from the elements of Human Resources (HR).

Indonesian bureaucratic reform is expected to be able to realize a bureaucratic model that can run the wheels of good governance that is democratic and in accordance with the application of the concept of decentralization. Institutionally, through bureaucratic reform, it is expected to produce institutions that are lean in function-rich structures, but there is no accumulation in one of the work units, meaning that there is equal distribution of tasks in accordance with its organizational structure and management. This institutional organization is expected to focus more on its functional position not on its structural position. The current condition in the Cimahi City Government is seen in the institutional aspect, there is still a workload / authority that has accumulated, for example, occurred at the Cimahi City Industry, Trade and Agriculture Cooperative Office in charge of several authority matters handled by one agency that are not balanced with readiness from its human resources, so that there was a buildup of authority affairs, as was the case with other agencies that took place in the City of Cimahi. Management of bureaucratic reform is expected to produce simple, easy and systematic management by applying information technology and building communication so that by improving this management, it encourages organizations to get better performance, in an accountable and transparent service process.

The City Government of Cimahi still finds it a long and convoluted service process so that people find it difficult to obtain services with these long procedures and mechanisms, and still find that SOPs in services are poorly understood because information is not available to the public with the service process. The lack of coordination between related agencies in making SOPs, for example, related to the type of service that requires the existence of a certain agency to be made a prerequisite for making permits so that this raises the length of time in the realization of the permit.

In terms of performance aspects and bureaucratic culture and ethics / bureaucratic behavior, these things are still included as part of the Human Resources (HR) factor. Reform in the aspect of HR is expected to be able to produce clean, quality bureaucratic human resources in accordance with the needs of the organization both in terms of quantity and quality (having the spirit of professionalism, competency, good character and high work ethic).

Regarding the Cimahi City Regional Government, currently the HR factor is still an interesting matter and is still the center of attention because researchers see firsthand, in number, Cimahi City Civil Servants in quantity look a lot, but when talking about placement in the organizational structure in Cimahi , it turns out that it is proven that there is still a buildup of authority that must be carried out by one agency that is not balanced with the number of personnel available. This also has an impact on service delivery and performance of government organizations.

As well as talking about the quality of human resources in Cimahi, there are still government workers that have not been matched with the level of ability and competence that should be owned, and the inappropriate placement of human resources, so this shows that the placement of human resources in regional government is not based on

competency owned, so that this also has an impact on the process of administering the government. This happened because of the limited human resources owned by the Cimahi City Regional Government both in terms of quantity and in terms of quality.

3.2. Analysis of why Regional Government bureaucratic reform strategies are needed.

The strategy of regional government bureaucracy reform is one way or effort to strengthen the region in order to run the wheels of government while at the same time strengthening the role of regional governments in carrying out the concept of decentralization in accordance with the mandate of regional autonomy.

The Regional Government of Cimahi City as an autonomous region, where the regions are entitled, have the authority to manage their own households, to which they are given government affairs to manage financial resources, public service provision, and regional development. As a tangible form of all these authorities, based on the principles of efficiency and effectiveness, the regions must be able to explore the resources they have that can be used to prosper the community by providing services, increasing regional competitiveness in accordance with their potential and distinctiveness and being managed democratically and accountably.

To achieve maximum results, the Regional Government must be able to process and implement rights and obligations based on the principles of good governance. To realize good governance requires commitment and consistency from all parties, both government officials, the public and the private sector. In its implementation, it is important for good coordination from various parties. This can be seen from having high professionalism and high work ethic and morals.

In this bureaucratic reform strategy, there is also a need for behavioral changes that are in accordance with the dimensions of governance ethics, effective law enforcement and the development and application of appropriate, clear and tangible systems of accountability so that governance and development can take place efficiently and effectively, cleanly and fully responsible in accordance with the concept of good governance.

This strategy of bureaucratic reform is basically a transformation of various dimensions of values contained in the constitution. The strategy for bureaucratic reform is an answer to demands for a government that is efficient and effective and responsible and creates a clean government. This certainly requires a strategy of bureaucratic reform and human resources that has integrity, competence, and consistency in running the government including the Cimahi City Regional Government.

3.3. Analysis of the need to reform the structure and procedures of the bureaucracy in accordance with the paradigm of democracy and decentralization in the era of globalization.

Restructuring of bureaucracy is the use of authority to implement new provisions / regulations on government systems to change existing goals, structures, and procedures with the aim of facilitating the achievement of regional development goals. The

bureaucratic arrangement or restructuring of government organizations including the Cimahi Regional Government is very important and very necessary, this is one of the future reform efforts in the context of the realization of the decentralization concept in the era of regional autonomy, one of which is through the application of Good Governance principles. This new change is in the framework of the realization of the implementation of the wheels of government and development in a professional manner, as well as the realization of a system and process of the government bureaucracy which acts as a forum to realize the goals of the Cimahi City Regional Government.

Talking about bureaucratic reform can show organizational improvement / bureaucratic reform so that quality organizations that are focused in the future can be formed or plan improvements to existing systems / improvements to government processes that realize accountable and transparent government processes. The demands of bureaucratic reform are one of them is reforming the structure and procedures of bureaucracy where government organizations are oriented to the quality of the organization by showing the performance of the organization for example through the quality of Human Resources.

The steps that can be taken in this improvement include:

1) Clarifying the aims and objectives of the organization, for example through the organization's Vision and Mission, including the vision and mission of the Cimahi City Regional Government, must be able to show the direction of policy and the direction of regional development in Cimahi City.
2) Implement the consequences of organizational performance, for example the application of clear basic tasks and organizational functions with an easy and simple mechanism through the establishment of an organization's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
3) Creating accountability of government organizations to the public, such as running the wheels of government accountably and promoting the principle of transparency.
4) Empowering organizations and organizational actors (HR) for example through developments or innovations to develop regional progress.
5) Change the behavior and way of thinking of employees / organizational actors such as adhering to the concept of service rather than being served in accordance with the essential functions of government that one of them has a service function.

With the improvement of the organizational structure and bureaucratic procedures, it is expected that the Regional Government of Cimahi City can run a democratic government and in accordance with the concept of decentralization as a mandate of regional autonomy regulated by the Law on Regional Government.

3.4. Inhibiting factors for bureaucratic reform of the Cimahi City Regional Government

In general, the obstacles to Cimahi's Regional Government bureaucratic reform are as follows:

1) Institutional aspects (organization); in the institutional aspect (organization) of Cimahi City local government, there is still overlapping of authority between agencies, there is still a debate about the limits of the authority of each related agency. For example, one of the things that happened to the Cimahi City Transportation Service was with the Police, especially the traffic rules.
2) Management Aspects; in the management aspect of the Cimahi City Government there is still a lack of SOP services, and there are still many people who feel that when dealing with the government related to the service process they must go through lengthy procedures and long service. This shows that there is no easy and simple service process.
3) Aspects of Human Resources; Human resources that determine the performance of the bureaucracy are not only seen in terms of quantity but also in terms of quality, meaning that the performance of bureaucracy is determined by the ability of human resources to carry out their functions. Current conditions in Cimahi City are still limited in terms of quantity and quality. In one of the work units in the Cimahi Regional Government, there are still several matters handled by more than one unit, ideally one sector is handled by a Sub-Division Head so that the work unit's performance will be more optimal. The placement of employees is not appropriate, so this has an impact on the implementation of service processes that are not in accordance with their competencies.

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

4.1 Conclusion

From the description of the discussion it can be concluded as follows:

1. From the institutional, management and HR aspects in the Cimahi City Regional Government, it has not been fully said to be good because of each of these aspects illustrates the problems that require improvement in each of these aspects.
2. The inhibiting factor in bureaucratic reform in the Regional Government of Cimahi City also illustrates the institutional, management and HR aspects.
3. The absence of a City Regional Government bureaucracy reform strategy formulated in the form of policy.

4.2 Suggestion

From the description of the conclusions, the suggestions given are as follows:

1) There needs to be improvement on the institutional, management and HR aspects at the level of the Cimahi City Regional Government.
2) It is necessary to formulate a strategy for bureaucratic reform in various aspects, especially the institutional, management and HR aspects.

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The Role of Argomoulyo Village Samsat in Breaking Taxpayer Density
in Bantul KPPD 2017-2018

The Role of Argomoulyo Village Samsat in Breaking Taxpayer Density in Bantul KPPD 2017 – 2018

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Abstract

The problem of paying taxes is the responsibility of Samsat. Bantul has a Regional Tax Service Office which is responsible for the implementation of the Samsat. The Main Samsat of Bantul has problems in queuing taxpayers who are challenging to decipher, and the targeted tax nominal has also not met the nominal that must be realized. This has become a conversation in the National Police Corruption. In 2017 the National Police Corlantas initiated the existence of a helper Samsat with the name Samsat desa. Samsat Desa was inaugurated in 2017 and Yogyakarta became a pilot city for the construction of village Samsat. Village Samsat is an auxiliary Samsat at the village or kelurahan level. Village Samsat is formed to bring taxpayers closer to Samsat services so that taxpayers do not have to travel long distances to the main Samsat. The type of research chosen in this study is qualitative, which is intended as a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation. Then the types of data taken are primary and secondary. Data collection techniques used are interviews, observation, documentation, and literature. The data analysis unit in this study was the head and staff of the Bantul Regency KPPD, Argomulyo Village Samsat staff, and 10 Argomulyo Village Samsat visitors, totaling 20. The results of this research were the role of Argomulyo Samsat Village in breaking down taxpayers in Bantul Central Samsat and prove that during the one year of the implementation of the Samsomulyo village Samsat, it can reduce the queue of taxpayers in the Main Samsat of Bantul. So that in 2018, payments in the Bantul KPPD become more organized, and taxpayers do not jostle or wait for very long service times. In conclusion, the implementation of village Samsat can be said to be successful because Argomulyo Village Samsat is considered to be able to reach the surrounding community and receive motor vehicle tax of Rp 656,813,500.00 with 1,905 motorized vehicles paying the fee. The socialization of the Argomulyo Village Samsat in collaboration with Spot Radio, Radio Persatuan Bantul, TV Persatuan Bantul and the website of the Village of Argomulyo. This socialization had a positive impact on the development of village Samsat, and the community satisfaction index, Argomulyo Village Samsat scored 78.87 and was classified as useful.

Keywords: Samsat, Service Innovation, Argomulyo, Bantul

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of paying taxes that are not timely has become a bad culture in Indonesia. This resulted in the hindrance in the construction of infrastructure or public facilities, which the source of the budget came from the payment of taxes, especially local taxes. In Indonesia, four types of fees must be obeyed by every citizen of Indonesia. The four examples of charges include Income Tax (PPh), Land and Building Tax (PBB), Road Lighting Tax, and Motor Vehicle Taxes. The tax payment is mandatory and must be paid on time. If not paid on time, there are sanctions given by the government to taxpayers.

One type of tax included in the regional fee is motor vehicle tax, which is a tax on ownership and or control of motorized vehicles (Law Number 28 of 2009). Under the established law, the subject of this motor vehicle tax is individuals or entities that own motorized vehicles. The basis of the imposition of motorized vehicle tax takes into account the selling value of motorized vehicles and the weight that can later reflect the relationship with the level of road damage and environmental pollution caused by the use of these motorized vehicles.

Some Indonesian people use motorized vehicles to travel, for example, the streets in the Special Region of Yogyakarta have experienced a density of motorized cars that cause congestion. This is due to the importance of motorized vehicles for modern society. According to (Sukirno, 1995) in a modern society transportation transportation has two functions, namely (a) As a mode tool, which is transporting people from home to work or place of business and (b) As final goods, namely fulfilling the community's need for transportation services by the transportation system is provided with city transportation facilities to support population activities in economic activities. The increase in motorized vehicles is not directly proportional to public order in paying motorized taxes. The disorder of society, especially in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region in paying motorized taxes, is influenced by factors, one of which is the location of the main Samsat. So that people have to travel a considerable distance to pay taxes. A further consideration is that there is often a long queue in the main Samsat, so people tend not to have time to wait for hours in paying taxes.

This is an obstacle for the One-Stop Single Unit Administration or Samsat and the police apparatus, namely the National Police Corruption Eradication Unit related to the disorder of society is paying taxes which will have an impact on reducing tax revenues each year. Of course, with this problem, the National Police Corruption Eradication Unit immediately turned the brain in dealing with this by providing innovation as a solution to overcome some of the factors in late tax payments.

These problems are positively responded to by the National Police Corruption by setting public policies in the form of village samsat development in each sub-district in the Special Region of Yogyakarta as an alternative solution. Previously e-samsat and Samsat Drive Thru have been launched, but there are still many flaws in their implementation such as servers that are often erroneous. However, both

innovations continue to be carried out along with changes in the form of village samsat to continue to improve the existing system.

In addition to decisions in making public policies, public government services are also essential to be included in the practice of public policy. In the tradition of mobile tax payment services in Samsat, the Regional Tax Service Office, BPD DIY, the police, and Jasa Raharja are fully responsible facilitators. Village Samsat is an annual service registration for STNK in the form of motor vehicle tax payments that are implemented at the kelurahan office for the municipal level and village hall for the district level.

Village Samsat services prioritize villages that are far from the main Samsat service office. Currently, village Samsat already exists in 5 communities in Yogyakarta. The five towns are in Pakem Binangun (Sleman Regency), Bambang Lipuro (Bantul), Semugih (Gunungkidul), Palihan (Kulon Progo) and Wirogunan (City of Yogyakarta). While for the Bantul Regency phase I, Argomulyo Village, Sedayu, Bantul, Sidomulyo Village, Bambanglipuro District, which covers the Sumber Mulyo Village area, Mulyodadi Village, Pudong District. Phase II of Bantul Regency, Imogiri Village, Imogiri Subdistrict, which includes the cities of Girirejo Selopamioro, Sriharjo, Wukirsari, and Dlingo Districts. (http://web.jogjaprov.go.id/warga/catatan-sipil/view/samsat-desa-inovasi-layanan-kesamsatan, diakses pada 28 Juni 2018)

The village Samsat is delightful to study because it is a pilot project. This research took the location of Argomulyo Village Samsat, Bantul Regency which had become one of the pilot villages Samsat. The Samsomulyo Village Samsat has a website assisted by the local town in its operation. Looking from above, the researcher wants to formulate a problem about:

a. How is the role of Samsat Argomulyo Village, Bantul Regency in 2017-2018 in increasing motor vehicle tax?
b. How is the Bantul Regional Tax Office as a One-Stop Single Administration System with partners in socializing the Samsat Desa as an innovation for mobile tax payments?

2. METODOLOGI

The approach used in this research is qualitative research with descriptive research types. By the problems and subject matter carried out in this study related to the variables to be studied, namely the Role of Argomoulyo Village Samsat in Breaking Taxpayers' Density in Bantul KPPD 2017 - 2018. Argomulyo in the service of paying the motorized tax within one year. To facilitate analyzing the data, the authors provide limits and measuring instruments to answer the research problem. In this study, the indicators and parameters of Role Theory, Indicators, and Parameters of Public Policy Theory, Indicators and Parameters of Public Service Theory refer to. While the measuring instruments in this study include:

a. Role Theories and Parameters

Table 2.1
Role Theories and Parameters

Indicator	Parameter
Ideal role	a. Carry out obligations according to community assumptions.
Role that is considered by oneself	b. Meet the expectations of the community.
The role that is carried out or done	a. Able to play a role in any situation and not tarnish the good name of the group.

b. Indicators and Parameters of Public Policy Theory

Table 2.2
. Indicators and Parameters of Public Policy Theory

Indicator	Parameter
Interest that affects	The involvement of individuals or groups who have the same goals.
Benefit type	Bringing positive change.
Degree of change to be achieved	a. Clear target achievement.
Location of decision making	b. The amount of target to be achieved.
Program executor	Speed and accuracy of decision making
Resources used	Program implementing competencies

c. Public Policy Establishment of Village Samsat

Table 2.3
Public Policy Establishment of Village Samsat

Indicator	Parameter
Interest that affects	The involvement of individuals or groups who have the same goals.
Benefit type	Bringing positive change.
Degree of change to be achieved	a. Clear target achievement.
Location of decision making	b. The amount of target to be achieved.
Program executor	Speed and accuracy of decision making
Resources used	Program implementing competencies

To focus on the research location, the location taken was Argomulyo Village Samsat, Sedayu District, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The technique of collecting data is done by the method of Interview, Observation, and Documentation. Data analysis techniques through a qualitative approach as initiated by Miles and Huberman also take into account other relevant strategies such as Grounded Theory. To strengthen the author's analysis techniques, the Strauss and Corbin (2013) approach is also used, namely through several procedures as follows: (1) Encoding/subtraction; (2) thematization; (3) determine the storyline; (4) developing the storyline and theorizing; (5)

analysis by linking themes to available theoretical theories and / or looking for relationships with other items; (6) conclusions are only part of the complete configuration stage. During this study did not ignore verification. Verification means asking the storyline again in mind, reviewing field notes related to data, conclusions, and a series of other field findings data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Role of Village *Samsat* in Increasing Motor Vehicle Taxes

The Regional Tax Service Office or the One-Stop Manunggal One-Stop Unit seeks to control mobile tax payments with several attempts. One of them is by forming a village Samsat. Do not stop at the formation of village samsat only. The efforts of the town Samsat to be known to the public and to make it easier for the public to pay taxes became important in supporting the growth of the city Samsat.

3.1.1 Importance of Forming Village *Samsat*

The establishment of the parent Samsat auxiliary office is critical, given the number of motorized vehicles that are increasing every year. The National Police Corps and Regional Tax Service Offices or their parts commonly referred to as the One-Stop Single Administration Unit has innovated to form Samsat auxiliary offices in the form of village Samsat, especially in villages or urban villages in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. In 2017-2018 the number of motorized vehicles had increased, this must be directly proportional to public order in paying taxes so that taxes can be a contribution of the community to development carried out by the government. The following are data on the number of motorized vehicles in the regions of Bantul Regency in 2017 and 2018.

Table 3.1

Total Vehicles Registered

In Kppd Bantul Th.2017

No.	Type	Black	Yellow	Red	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sedan	6.491	75	12	**6.578**
2	Jeep	3.228	-	16	**3.244**
3	Mini bus	35.320	49	368	**35.737**
4	Bus / Microbus	232	577	19	**828**
5	Pick Up	9.003	8	48	**9.059**
6	Light truck	3.317	413	39	**3.769**
7	Truck	127	186	3	**316**
8	Motorcycle	363.217	-	1.335	**364.552**
	Total	**420.935**	**1.308**	**1.840**	**424.083**

Reference : Data Olah Kantor Pelayanan Pajak Daerah Bantul

Table 3.2

Total Vehicles Registered In Kppd Bantul Th.2018 (S.D. October)					
No.	**Type**	**Black**	**Yellow**	**Red**	**Total**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	Sedan	7.237	75	12	**7.324**
2	Jeep	3.698	-	19	**3.717**
3	Mini bus	41.567	49	394	**42.010**
4	Bus / Microbus	283	663	20	**966**
5	Pick Up	10.067	9	58	**10.134**
6	Light truck	3.713	453	39	**4.205**
7	Truck	136	189	3	**328**
8	Motorcycle	396.189	-	1.435	**397.624**
	Total	**462.890**	**1.438**	**1.980**	**466.308**

Reference : Data Olah Kantor Pelayanan Pajak Daerah Bantul

In the table above it can be proven that motorized vehicles in Bantul Regency have increased by 42,225 units of vehicles for all types of vehicles, including three kinds of vehicle plate colors, namely yellow, black, and red from 2017 to 2018. Must be directly proportional to the increase in the amount of motor vehicle tax. So from that Bantul Regional Tax Service Office needs to add an auxiliary Samsat office to help serve taxpayers with a substantial amount.

3.1.2 Efforts of Argomulyo Village Samsat in Increasing Motor Vehicle Taxes

a. Socialization

After the village Samsat was inaugurated including the Samsomulyo Village Samsat, the socialization continued to be carried out by the Samsat organizers so that the town Samsat, especially the Argomulyo Village Samsat, could be better known to the public. Warih Budiyono stated this as Samsat staff in the bookkeeping and billing section:

> *"Sosialisasi dilakukan dengan berita di surat kabar, radio, dan bertemu dengan kelurahan serta kecamatan dalam forum pertemuan sosialisasi, dan tidak lupa membuat spanduk dan banner."*

In addition, the way to socialize Argomulyo Village Samsat is also carried out in the following manner, as stated by Winardi as Head of Registration and Determination Section:

> *Sosialisasi dilakukan dengan penyiaran di Radio Persatuan di Bantul, serta iklan tentang samsat desa yang ditampilkan di stasiun televisi Persatuan di Bantul."*

Broadcasting on the radio is not just advertising, but Samsat officially holds a talk show, which usually works with Spot Radio. This talk show discusses everything about the whole Samsat. And considering the new regulations in Samsat, including innovations in the form of the addition of the main Samsat auxiliary office called the village Samsat.

Collaboration with Argomulyo Village Devices

Collaboration with village officials is related to the rental of the village Samsat office. This is highly considered by the Bantul Regional Tax Service Office to optimize community outreach. Winardi conveyed this as the staff of the Head of the Bantul KPPD Registration and Determination Section:

"Pemilihan lokasi Samsat desa dilakukan dengan memilih desa atau kelurahan yang memiliki keadaaan tempat yang strategis dan mencari tempat yang dapat menjangkau beberapa wilayah. Desa yang dipilih diutamakan yang telah memiliki peraturan desa yang jelas. Kemudian masalah sewa tempat dibahas lebih lanjut dengan melakukan perjanjian dengan desa atau kelurahan yang bersangkutan."

Clear village regulations are used as a benchmark for rental prices to be paid by the Regional Tax Service Office for one year. Darmasto delivered the discussion of the rental rate for the Argomulyo Samsat Village as the Head of the Bantul KPPD Administration Section:

"Harga sewa kantor Samsat Desa Argomulyo sebesar enam juta rupiah. Nominal ini sudah ditentukan oleh Peraturan Desa Argomulyo. Tidak hanya di Samsat Desa Argomulyo saja, Samsat Desa Bambang Lipuro juga menyewa kantor desa dengan harga enam juta rupiah pertahunnya."

The specified rental prices are adjusted to the Argomulyo Village Regulations, where Argomulyo Village itself supports the establishment of village Samsat. It was marked by the support of socializing the village Samsat on the Argomulyo Village website. Articles on village Samsat are posted on the site by providing some vital information to villagers about the services to be provided by Samsat in Argomulyo village. The appearance of the Argomulyo Village website is as follows.

Image 3.1
Argomulyo Village Website



Reference : http://argomulyo.bantulkab.go.id

3.1.3 Reach Area and Strategic Location of Samsat Argomulyo Village

Village Samsat was established in several villages, in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Each community Samsat has a range of each region that is intended to be able to reach local people who need to pay taxes, so they do not have to go to the main Samsat or village Samsat which is located far away. Argomulyo Village Samsat itself has coverage of the service area of Argomulyo Village, Sedayu and its surroundings, Gamping, Godean, and its environs, Sentolo and its surroundings. The area coverage is quite extensive, but Argomulyo Village Samsat also opens online services to make it easier for taxpayers who do not have time to visit the Samsom of Argomulyo Village.

3.1.4 Increase in Motor Vehicle Taxes

a. Bantul KPPD Tax Revenue

The Bantul Regional Tax Service Office continues to increase the amount of tax because the number of motorized vehicles in Bantul Regency is rising every year. Every month, the Bantul Regional Tax Service Office monitors the flow of charges by making a recap of the tax amount. Tax receipts at the Bantul Regional Tax Service Office before the establishment of the village Samsat in 2017 are as follows.

Table 3.3
Tax Revenue in Bantul KPPD 2017

Month	Target	Realization		Total
		Principal	Fine	
January	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 12.941.864.000	Rp 849.063.700	Rp 13.790.927.700
February	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 24.047.736.300	Rp 1.508.518.600	Rp 25.556.254.900
March	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 36.670.774.700	Rp 2.354.856.100	Rp 39.025.630.800
April	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 47.872.068.800	Rp 3.052.436.500	Rp 50.924.505.300
May	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 60.220.271.900	Rp 3.868.180.200	Rp 64.088.452.100
June	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 65.247.655.200	Rp 4.155.559.000	Rp 69.403.214.200
July	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 83.441.904.900	Rp 5.395.131.900	Rp 88.837.036.800
August	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 97.265.496.700	Rp 6.362.491.300	Rp 103.627.988.000
September	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 110.146.855.000	Rp 7.294.035.600	Rp 117.440.890.600
October	Rp 142.399.029.376	Rp 124.100.608.800	Rp 8.278. 032.700	Rp 132.378.641.500
November	Rp 142.399.029.376	Rp 137.416.438.100	Rp 9.306.488.100	Rp 146.722.926.200
December	Rp 142.399.029.376	Rp 150.004.111.500	Rp 10.236.914.600	Rp 160.241.433.600

Reference : Data olah KPPD Bantul 2017

From the recapitulation of the amount of tax in the Regional Tax Service Office in 2017 obtained some information about the progress or increase in the amount of tax, namely in January to September the targeted tax amounted to Rp 135,680,000,000.00 but in January the number reached was still very far from the target namely Rp. 13,790,927,700.00. Then in October, the target was raised to Rp 142,399,029,376.00, and an amount that was close to the target was reached, which was Rp 132,378,641,500.00. The target of November and December is still the same, and the achievement of the amount of tax is getting closer to the target, even able to exceed the target in November which is Rp 146,722,926,200.00 and December amounting to Rp 160,2241,433,600.00.

b. SAMSAT Tax Receipt Argomulyo Village

The main Samsat of Bantul Regency will directly input each 1-year tax receipt in Samsomulyo Village Samsat or commonly called the Regional Tax Service Office so that the amount of tax data is processed directly by the Bantul KPPD. The recapitulation of tax revenues in the Samsomulyo Village Samsat is as follows.

Table 3.4
Tax receipts at SAMSAT Argomulyo Village 2017 - 2018

Years	Mouth	PKB	SWDKLLJ	Bea Sah	Total	Total WP
2017	December	Rp 89.401.200	Rp 15.451.000	Rp 8.000.000	Rp 112.852.200	291
2018	January	Rp 373.118.900	Rp 56.966.000	Rp 29.150.000	Rp 459.234.900	1.032
	February	Rp 343.861.400	Rp 54.996.500	Rp 29.050.000	Rp 427.907.900	1.029
	March	Rp 384.917.400	Rp 69.310.000	Rp 18.200.000	Rp 472.427.400	1.351
	April	Rp 400.987.800	Rp 66.288.500	0	Rp 467.276.300	1.199
	May	Rp 460.850.400	Rp 73.556.000	0	Rp 534.406.400	1.352
	June	Rp 447.055.700	Rp 67.713.000	0	Rp 514.768.700	1.208
	July	Rp 471.169.100	Rp 73.361.000	0	Rp 544.530.100	1.407
	August	Rp 445.073.900	Rp 73.610.500	0	Rp 518.684.400	1.422
	September	Rp 523.424.500	Rp 82.174.000	0	Rp 605.598.500	1.527
	October	Rp 528.296.500	Rp 91.224.500	0	Rp 619.521.000	1.729
	November	Rp 566.661.500	Rp 93.802.000	0	Rp 660.463.500	1.725
	December	Rp 602.183.600	Rp 93.074.000	0	Rp 656.813.500	1.905

Reference : Data olah KPPD Bantul 2018

Samsat received a good response from the community, especially the Argomulyo, Sedayu, Gamping, and surrounding communities. This is indicated by an increase in the number of visitors or taxpayers who pay taxes in the form of 1-year extension tax. Of course, the rise in the name of taxpayers also marks an increase in the nominal charge received by the Samsomulyo Village Samsat. Until December 2018, the number of motorized vehicles that have paid taxes is 1,905, with the amount of motor vehicle tax receipts amounting to Rp 602,183,600.00.

4 The Role of Village Samsat in Decomposing Taxpayer Density in Bantul KPPD

4.1.1 Distribution of Types of Services for Parent Samsat and Village Samsat

a. Types of Services for Parent Samsat

The main Samsat is the central samsat which is used to pay for all types of motor vehicle tax, which includes one-year renewal, five years renewal, registration of new vehicles, transfer of vehicles in and out of the region, replacement of vehicle registration lost. All types of taxes have each requirement that must be met. The following are the types of fees in the parent Samsat along with the elements:

a) 1 year renewal

Fill in the SPTPD blank and carry an identity card such as KTP, SIM, KK, passport, original STNK and photocopy, original BPKB and photocopy, and proof of final tax settlement.

b) 5-year renewal

Fill in the SPTPD blank, check the physical vehicle, carry an identity card such as KTP, SIM, KK, passport, original STNK and photocopy, original BPKB and fotoki, as well as proof of final tax settlement.

c) Registration of new vehicles

Fill in the SPTPD form, check the physical vehicle, carry the KTP identity card, invoice, type certificate and type registration sign, car body certificate (specific vehicle), certificate from the Transportation Agency, receipt of purchase of motorized vehicles, NIK (Motor Vehicle Identification Number).

d) Mutation vehicles from outside the area

Fill in the SPTPD blank, check the physical vehicle, carry an identity card such as KTP, SIM, KK, passport, transfer certificate (substitute for STNK), original BPKB and photocopy, fiscal certificate between the region and receipt.

e) Mutation vehicles from within the region

Fill in the SPTPD blank, check the physical vehicle, carry an identity card such as KTP, SIM, KK, passport, vehicle registration, original BPKB and photocopy, last year SKPD, purchase receipt.

f) STNK replacement is lost

Reports of losses from the nearest police force, radio and newspaper advertisements, vehicle physical checks, BPKB, identity (KTP), loss statements were stamped with Rp. 6,000, and lost SNKs could be processed 14 days after the vehicle registration was reported. (Profile of the Regional Tax Service Office in Bantul Regency, Revenue, Financial and Asset Management, Special Region of Yogyakarta)

4.1.2 Types of Services for Village Samsat

Village Samsat has one main task, namely to serve a 1-year renewal of motorized vehicles. This is enough to help the main Samsat in deciphering the density of the queues found in the main Samsat because every day there are a lot of taxpayers who renew one year. With the existence of the village Samsat, the assignment was distributed in the town Samsat.

Requirements that must be taken to replace 1 year in the city Samsat are to fill in the blank, show an identity card (KTP, SIM, KK, passport), show the original STNK and photocopy.

All village Samsat activities are monitored online by the parent samsara. So that the data on the number of payers every minute, hour, and the day is always updated. Then the registration entered the central system in the main Samsat.

4.1.3 Service Mechanism

a. 1 Year Tax Payment Mechanism

Requirements

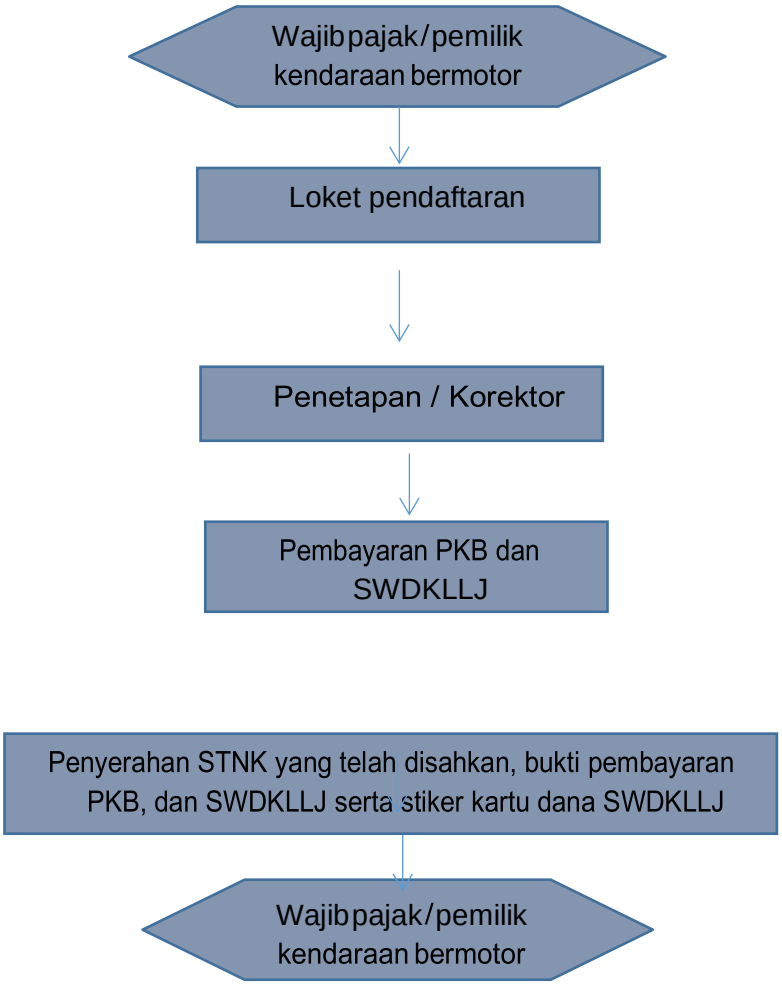
To make 1 year tax payment is to bring the original vehicle registration and some personal identities as follows:

a) Individual: Valid self-identity (KTP, SIM, Passport) and for those who are unable to attach sufficient stamped power of attorney.
b) Legal entity: A copy of the deed of establishment, domicile statement, stamped power of attorney sufficiently signed by the leader and affixed with the stamp of the legal entity concerned.
c) Government agencies (including BUMN and BUMD): Letter of assignment or sufficiently sealed power of attorney signed by the leader and affixed with the stamp of the relevant agency.

Systems, Mechanisms and Procedures

a) Registration and stipulation: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners submit requirements to the registration section to be examined and stipulated the amount of PKB and SWDKLLJ
b) Make corrections to PKB and SWDKLLJ stipulations.
c) Payment and submission: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners pay PKB and SWDKLLJ to payment officers in accordance with the amount of stipulation. The owner of a motorized vehicle receives an approved STNK, proof of PKB and SWDKLLJ payment as well as SWDKLLJ fund card stickers.

Image 3.1
Flow of System, Mechanism, and Procedure for Payment of 1 Year Taxes



Sumber : Kantor Pelayanan Pajak 2019

b. Year Tax Payment Mechanism

Requirements

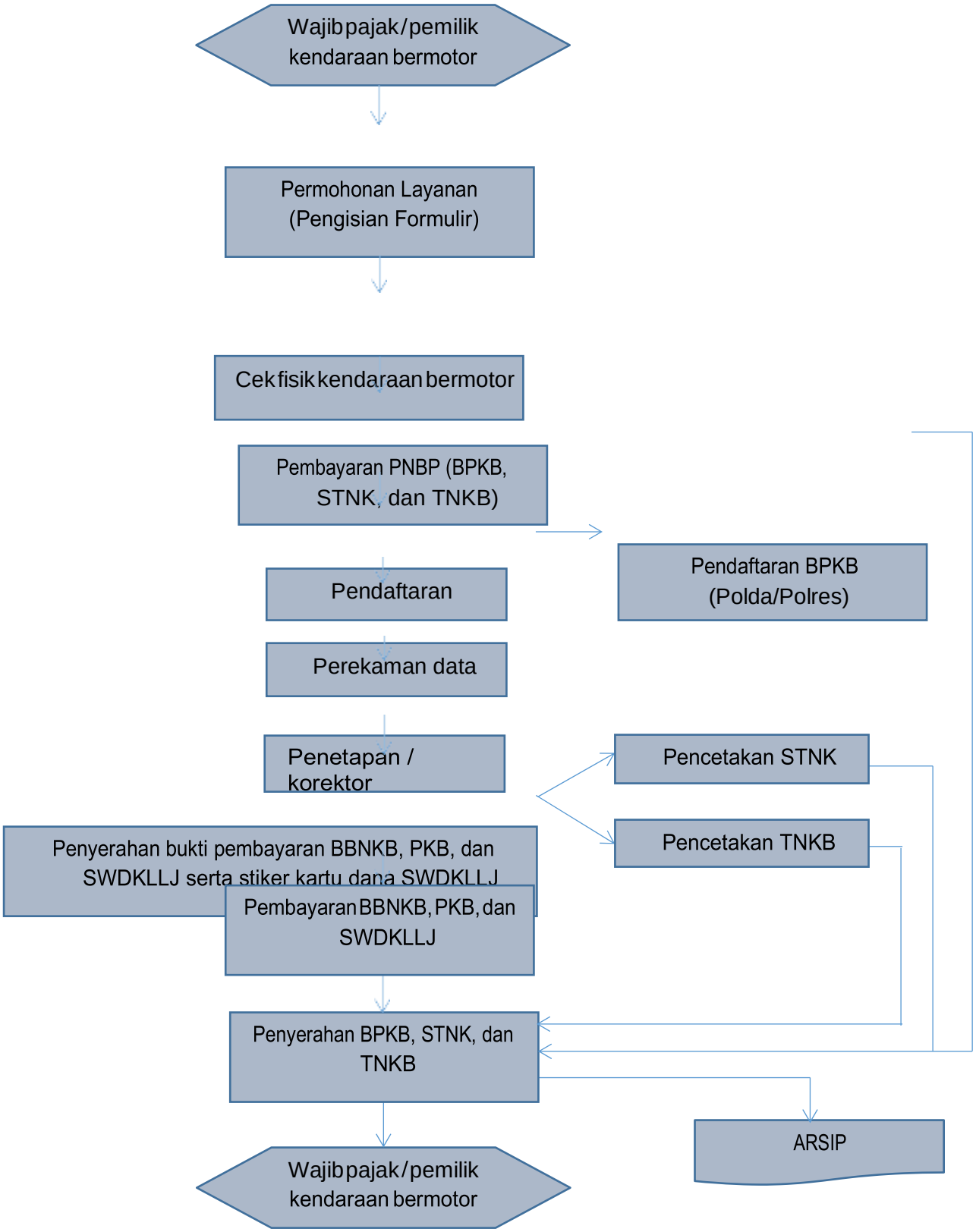
To make 1 year tax payment is to bring a STNK and BPKB (original and photocopy) and some personal identifications as follows:

a) Individual: Valid self-identity (KTP, SIM, Passport) and for those who are unable to attach sufficient stamped power of attorney.
b) Legal entity: A copy of the deed of establishment, domicile statement, stamped power of attorney sufficiently signed by the leader and affixed with the stamp of the legal entity concerned.
c) Government agencies (including BUMN and BUMD): Letter of assignment or sufficiently sealed power of attorney signed by the leader and affixed with the stamp of the relevant agency.

Systems, Mechanisms and Procedures

a) Form filling: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners fill in motorized vehicle data on the form provided.
b) Vehicle physical check: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners carry motorized vehicles along with completeness documents (invoices and supporting files) to the physical check section to check and swipe the frame number and machine number of each sheet.
c) PNBP payments: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners pay PNBP (BPKB, STNK, and TNKB) and receive proof of PNBP payment.
d) Registration: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners submit vehicle documents equipped with a physical check form, STNK application form and register number (police number) that has been obtained from the BPKB section to the registration section for investigation.
e) Data recording: Officers perform data recording in accordance with motorized vehicle documents from the obligatory or motorized vehicle owner on the data base.
f) Determination of PKB and SWDKLLJ: The assignment officer informs and determines the amount of PKB and SWDKLLJ.
g) PKB and SWDKLLJ Payments: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners pay BBNKB, PKB and SWDKLLJ according to the amount stipulated to the payment officer and receive proof of payment.
h) Officers print vehicle registration: Officers print vehicle registration according to the data record of motorized vehicles and submit to the delivery officer.
i) TNKB Printing: Officers print the TNKB in accordance with the recorded vehicle data and submit it to the delivery officer.
j) Submission of STNK and PKB: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners receive STNK and TNKB from surrender officers.

Image 3.2
System Flow, Mechanism, and Procedure for Payment of 5 Years Tax



5 CONCLUSION

5.1 The implementation of village Samsat, especially the Argomulyo Village Samsat, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta has been considered successful in breaking down the queue of taxpayers in the main Bantul Samsat located in the Regional Tax Service Office. In 2018 to 2019, there has been very little public order of taxpayers in the main Samsul Bantul, coupled with the transfer of tax payment locations in new buildings in 2019.

5.2 Village Samsat who acts as the organizer of the one-year renewal tax payment is considered to be able to reach the community. The operation of Samsomulyo Village Samsat for 1 year received a quite drastic figure in motor vehicle tax receipts, which amounted to Rp 602,183,600.00 with a total number of motorized vehicles totaling 1,905 at the end of December 2018.

5.3 Information dissemination carried out by the Regional Tax Service Office, namely in collaboration with Spot Radio, Radio Persatuan Bantul, advertising, and assistance to village websites had a positive impact on the development of village Samsat. Village Samsat is increasingly recognized by the surrounding community and chooses to pay a one-year renewal tax in the village Samsat because the village samsat has been distributed in several strategic locations so that the community can reach it.

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Public Perception of Optimization in The Village Fund Allocation Sub District Seyegan Sleman Year 2016

PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF OPTIMIZATION IN THE VILLAGE FUND ALLOCATION SUB DISTRICT Seyegan SLEMAN YEAR 2016

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Abstract

Allocation of village funds is funds originating from the district / city budget Whose source is from the central and regional financial balance funds and then received by the Regency or City with a minimum amount of 10%. In its management there is certainly a role for the community Involved. The public perception of the management of village fund allocation is urgently needed to assess the extent of the government's success in using the village's fund allocation. In this study aims to Determine the public perception of Village Fund Allocation Optimization in Seyegan District in 2016. Which in this year the budget allocation for village funds is among the third highest number in Sleman Regency. In this study Carried out by using a quantitative descriptive type of research, community perceptions roomates with numerical describes the data that has been Obtained in the field with the number of respondents 100 spread across five villages in Seyegan District. The results of this study indicate that the Community Perception of Village Fund Allocation Optimization in Seyegan District in 2016 shows an index value of 3.70, the which means that the management of village fund allocations in Seyegan District in 2016 is good. This is proven by the existence of better infrastructure, decreasing poverty rates and increasing community welfare by developing one of the potential of his village in the form of tourism villages and aquaculture.

Keywords: Community Perception, Optimization, and Village Fund Allocation

INTRODUCTION

Rural and urban are the two lowest administrative unit under the district / city. He was given the rights of indigenous autonomy so it is a legal entity, while the village is a unit of government administration is an arm of the district / city. (Hanif Nurcholis: 2002). In the governance process of the village, village finance is very important in supporting the process of development and village administration. Finance of the village comes from local revenue, the budget, and the state budget. So every district or city government should allocate funds from its budget to the village. The allocation of village funds come from Budgets districts / cities where the source of the financial balance of central and local, and then accepted by the District or City with a total of at least 10%. This was stated in the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Indonesia Number 113 of 2014 on the management of the Village Finance. Other than as mentioned in the Regulation, regulation fund allocation village has also been set in the decree Sleman District No. 6 of 2015 Section 3 states that one of the purposes of the allocation of village fund is to increase the distribution of development, prosperity, opportunities for participation and opportunities for rural communities as well as rural infrastructure development and community empowerment. One of these community empowerment can be done through the use of natural resources that could be developed well and managed so as to provide benefits to the community in the region.

In 2016 the District Seyegan among the regions with the highest fishing potential se Sleman. This is a great advantage for the people of the District Seyegan because of the potential of natural resources has a very high weight in determining the resource potential of the territory of a region with the proviso must be able to manage this potential in order to continue to rise. In addition to its natural resources, the District Seyegan also one of the Top District of third in the construction of educational facilities after Pakem and Depok. The number of educational facilities also tolerable let alone the construction of buildings for middle and upper schools.With their natural potential is certainly need for financing to develop this potential. The existence of the Village Fund Allocation should be able to develop the potential that continues to increase. In this year's budget Village Allocation Fund received by the District Seyegan is the third highest number after sub-district and sub-district Nganglik Paste.

With the potential possessed by the District Seyegan both in terms of aquaculture, the potential for some tourism in the area or other potential is expected to be a source of empowerment implementation. Therefore, the problem in this research is how the public perception towards the optimization of the Village Fund Allocation in District Seyegan 2016 "

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study refers to some previous studies such as The first is a study conducted by Desmond Mahamurah, Mark Kaunang, Sarah Sambiran with the title "Village Fund Allocation Optimization To Improve Rural Development (studies in the village of the District Nahepese Mangatinu). From these results it can be seen that in the village Village Allocation Fund Nehepese still not optimal. This is due to the lack of implementation of community development programs in 2016. Though basically a division of the village fund allocation of 70% to be used in community development programs. And a study done Chandra Kusuma Putra, Ratih Nur Pratiwi, Suwondo with the title "Village Fund Allocation Management in Rural Community Empowerment" of the results of this research note that the use of Village Allocation Fund has not been used as its function. Because it was found that the budget for community empowerment is used for government operating costs and BPD. This happens due to lack of supervision by the public.

From several previous studies may be some similarities and differences with the research I would do. The equation is in this study were both about the process of management of village fund allocation. Then here is what distinguishes this study I would focus the object of his research on the public perception because society is more a feel for how the service or the management of the Village Fund Allocation which is carried by the village government.

FRAMEWORK THEORY

1. Public perception

Social perception is a process of interpretation, assessment and regulation sensory information about another person. Then What has been acquired, interpreted, or rated in the form of information that has been obtained through the neighborhood. So the object here is another person (Sarwono and Meinarno, 2009: 24). Then, in determining whether a perception certainly needed a subject that will give attention to the object in perceptions. Which in this study is the subject of society. Because people are the target of their allocation of village funds in an effort to improve and develop the human resources or natural resources. Therefore Walgito (1990: 54-55) mentions a number of indicators of community perceptions include:

a. Absorption, individuals and communities receive the object through the five senses, sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste buds either simultaneously or not
b. Insight and understanding, stimulation of the brain that has been entered into the form of a picture or image that is then interpreted
c. Assessment, evaluation phase is influenced by the values, norms and rules that embrace every individual, therefore the assessment will be objective or individual.

From some of the above theory can be deduced that the perception of a person's ratings or outlook on something he already knew directly or through an intermediary media. Then the indicators of public perception itself includes absorb, understand and comprehend and assess or evaluate.

2. Optimizing

Sons (in hamdalah, 2014: 41) also mentions Optimization is an action or actions to get the best results with any given situation, as well as the process for obtaining state or mimimum get the maximum value from a function. From some of the above theory, optimization can be interpreted as a way of efforts, processes and actions to be able to use the resources held in the aim to achieve a condition of the best, most desirable, most profitable in a boundaries and specific criteria.

In connection with this research, the indicators used are as mentioned in the Regulation No. 113 of 2014 concerning Financial Management of the Village. Which in Article 2 states that the financial management of the village should be done based on the principle -asas following:

1. Transparency is honesty and openness of information as possible for stakeholders to know every detail use of the budget of the village fund allocation
2. Accountable that accountability must be done by the village government for the management of village fund allocation
3. Participatory namely the participation and involvement of rural communities in deciding policy decisions village
4. Is orderly and disciplined budget that information was related to the adequacy of the funds obtained by the village government to cover all the expenses as well as the timeliness of the village used to carry out the development

Thus, the conclusion of the optimization is effort, process, method, and action to use resources owned in order to achieve the best conditions, most profitable and most desirable within certain limits and certain criteria.

3. Allocation of village funds

According to Law No. 06 of 2014 on the village, the village fund allocation are funds allocated by the government of district / city to the village that comes from the financial balance of central and local received by the district / city to fund all the programs of the village administration. The amount is at least 10% (ten percent) of the balance funds received by the district / city in the Budget Revenue and Expenditure after deduction of Special Allocation Fund.

The purpose of their allocation by Hanif Nurcholis village (2002) is as follows:

a. Tackling poverty and reduce poverty;

b. Improve development planning and budgeting at the village and community empowerment;
c. Improving rural infrastructure development;
    d. Improving the practice of religious values, social culture in order to realize social improvement;
    e. Improving public peace and order;
    f. Improve services to rural communities in the development of social and economic activities;
    g. Encourage community self-reliance and mutual cooperation;
    h. Raising rural incomes and rural communities through village-owned enterprises (BUMDesa)

The Basic Law relating to the management of the Village Fund Allocation of them (Haryati, 2015):

1. Government regulations in the country number 37 of 2007 on guidelines for the financial management of the village
2. Indonesian republic government regulation number 72 of 2005 on village
3. Sleman Regent Regulation No. 6 of 2015 on Village Fund Allocation

RESEARCH METHODS

a. Types of research

Type of this research is quantitative descriptive. The aim of this quantitative study is to determine the public perception of the optimization of the allocation of funds Seyegan village in the district of Sleman Regency Year 2016. This research uses descriptive quantitative research. Type a descriptive here to describe in detail related to the research focus is the public perception of the optimization of Village Allocation Fund in the District of Sleman Seyegan 2016.

b. Research sites

In doing research for information, the researchers chose research sites in the District Seyegan Sleman Yogyakarta Special Province.

c. Analysis unit

This research was conducted by researchers in the district of Sleman Seyegan because they want to know the public perception of the optimization of the Village Fund Allocation in the area.

d. The type of data

1. Primary data

According Silalahi (2012: 289) of primary data sources are often also referred to as first hand information that the original data source of the respondents. Primary data can also be a collection of actual data from an

event that occurred. The primary data source is usually obtained from an individual, focus groups and one group of primary khusus.Data respondents in this study obtained from respondents by spreading questionnaires to people in the district of Sleman Seyegan.

2. Secondary Data

According Silalahi (2012: 291) or a secondary data is often referred to as second-hand information is a source of research data obtained through the medium of an intermediary or derived from the data that existed prior to the study conducted suadah. Secondary data sources include the form of articles, journals, archives organizations, articles in newspapers, reports, findings of the previous survey, the publication of the government, the information published or unpublished.

e. Population and Sample Collection Techniques

1. Population

The population in this study were all heads of families in the district of Sleman Seyegan amounting to 5 villages with a total population of 49 845

2. samples

According Sugiyono (2015: 118) The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population, when the population at large the study researchers may learn all there is in the population due to budget and time constraints. So researchers can use the sample. In the sampling there are several methods that can be used, but the researchers used a purposive sampling. According Sugiyono (2015: 124) Sampling is purposive sampling technique with a certain consideration. The authors in this study using the formula Slovin with sample size calculation, population and fault tolerance limit of 10% (error tolerance). The calculation is as follows:

$$n = N / (1 + N \times e2)$$

$$= 49{,}845 / 1 + 49{,}845 (102)$$

$$= 49{,}845 / 49{,}845 (0.01) + 1$$

$$= 49{,}845 / 498.45 + 1$$

$$= 49\,845 / 499.45$$

$$= 99.79$$

$$= 100$$

f. Data collection technique

According Silalahi (2012: 291) dalah data collection methods in ways that are used in data collection of empirical

phenomena. Data collection techniques used in this study were questionnaires and documentation

1. questionnaires

   According Sugiyono (2013) questionnaire is one of the techniques of data collection is done by giving a few questions or statements in writing to the respondent. In practice, went to the field needs to be done to get the desired data because through this method requires direct contact between respondents and researchers. Questionnaires distributed focuses on people in some villages in the district of Sleman Seyegan. The scale used in this questionnaire is a Likert scale.

2. Documentation

   According to Ridwan in the thesis Dimas Septian Riskiyanto (2017: 47), documentation is intended to obtain data directly from the study, includes books relevant legislation, activity reports, photographs, documentary films, the relevant data in the study. This documentation method to complete the data were not obtained by the prior art, namely by recording or copying materials in the form of a general overview of the District Seyegan that includes profiles, vision, mission, goals, organizational structure, facilities, and infrastructure as well as activity-supporting activities in terms of relating to the optimization of allocation of village funds.

g. Data Analysis Techniques

Analysts data is the most important part in the study, because the way the benefits of scientific analysis of the data would look, especially in problem solving research and the ultimate goal of a study. In the study researchers used a questionnaire to collect data from respondents. Questionnaires were used in the form of five-level scale (Likert).

The formula used in this study are as follows:

P = f / n * 100%

Information :

P: percentage

F: frequency or the number of answers

n: number of respondents

The technique of data analysis in this study using descriptive statistical techniques. Which descriptive ststistik technique according Sugiyono (2015) is a technique used in the events that can be measured quantitatively or can also be expressed by a number (scale, index, formula, and so on). Then to conclude that the data gained from the questionnaire using an index scale

h. Validity test

Validity validity comes from the word that has meaning the extent to which the precision and accuracy of a measuring instrument in melakukam function of its size (Azwar 1986). Additionally validity is a measure that indicates that the measured variables really want variables studied by researchers (Cooper and Schindler, in Zulganef, 2006).

Meanwhile, according to Sugiharto and Sitinjak (2006), the validity associated with a variable measure what should be measured. The validity of the study states the degree of accuracy of the measuring instrument to the study measured the actual content. Validity test is a test that is used to indicate the extent of measuring instruments used in a measure what is being measured. Ghozali (2009) states that the validity of the test used to measure invalid or valid whether or not a questionnaire. A questionnaire considered valid if the questions in the questionnaire were able to reveal something that will be measured by the questionnaire.

i. test Reliability

Reliability comes from the word reliability. Definition of reliability (reliability) is the constancy of the measurement (Walizer, 1987). Sugiharto and Situnjak (2006) states that the reliability refers to an understanding that the instruments used in the study to obtain reliable information used as a means of data collection and to reveal the actual information field. Ghozali (2009) states that the reliability is a tool to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of variables or constructs. A questionnaire said to be reliable or reliable if someone answers on the statement is consistent or stable over time. The reliability of a test refers to the degree of stability, consistency, predictability, and accuracy.

DESCRIPTION OBJECT OF RESEARCH

a. Profiles and sub-district layout Seyegan

Seyegan is a sub-district located in Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Province. Subdistrict Seyegan located in the southwest district of Sleman. The distance to the center of government sub-district Seyegan Sleman is 9 km. Seyegan sub-district has an area of 26,12km2. This district has a village 5 comprising Margoagung village, Margokaton, Margomulyo, Margoluwih, and Margodadi. Five villages of the District Seyegan has a number of 67 hamlets. (Quoted from the subdistrict Seyegan BPS 2016). The boundaries of the District Seyegan is the northern part bordering the District of Paste and the District of Sleman and to the west by District and Sub-District Minggir Tempel, the southern part is bordered by Godean, and the eastern part is bordered by District Mlati.

b. Population

1. Data Population by Sex Every Village

As with previous years the number of residents in the District Seyegan increased. In 2016 the district population is 50 831 inhabitants Seyegan consisting of 25 343 men and 25 488 women.

2. Population Data According to Education

Figures education and knowledge in the region will affect the community in developing the region and also in making decisions, including decisions in an effort to empower people in the District Seyegan as in the effort to develop the land and grow the business. The total population in the District Seyegan by Level of Education can be seen in the following table:

population data by level of education

Information	total	%
No school	8562	16.84
Not to End SD / MI	5,970	11.74
Graduated SD / MI	8889	17:49
SMP / MTS	7263	14:29
SMA / SMK / MA	16 102	31.68
Diploma III	405	0796
Academy / Dplm III /S.Mud	1,076	2:12
Diploma IV / Strata I	2,402	4.73
strata II	150	0295
strata III	12	0023
TOTAL	**50 831**	**100.00**

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Sleman 2016

From the table above it can be seen that the majority of the population in Sub Seyegan High School educated in the amount of 16 102 or 31.68%. Then the elementary education population numbered 8889, or 17.49%. And the number of people without school numbered 8562, or 16.84%. And the highest educated populations Strata III amounted to 12 people or 0.023% of the total population in the District Seyegan.

c. Land condition

Of the total area in the district Seyegan Used by the majority as the yard and fields. Paddy soil used by farmers as a source of their

livelihood. The details of the use of land in the District Seyegan can be seen in the following table.

Land Uses in District Seyegan

Village	Land Rice	building courtyard	Dry soil	more	total
Margoluwih	299.23	151.30	3.64	45.83	500
Margodadi	330.94	175.32	39.46	65.28	611
Margomulyo	259.23	227.96	0.91	30.89	518.99
Margoagung	279.81	194.80	2.41	40.98	518
Margokaton	319.43	143.47	0,00	52.10	515
TOTAL	**1488.64**	**892.85**	**46.42**	**235.08**	**2662.99**

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Sleman 2016

Based on the above table, it can be seen that the use of land in the District of Seyegan most widely used mainly as a wetland number of 1488.99 or equal to 54.40%. Then it is also used as a building yard number 892.85, or 33.52%, is also used as a dry land area 46.42 or 1.75% and the latter is used as common land equal to the number of 235.08 or 8.85%.

d. Government

Subdistrict camat Seyegan a working area as an area led by sub-district which is under and responsible to the Regent through the regional secretary. A district head has the task of coordinating penyelenggaraaan general government, public services, community development, and carry out some government affairs has been mandated by the Regent.

e. financial village

According to the Regulation No. 113 of 2014 Financial village are all rights and obligations of the village that can be valued in money and everything in the form of money and goods related to the implementation of the rights and obligations of the village. The village is the overall financial management activities including planning, implementation, administration, reporting, and financial accountability village.

1. Village fund

Village fund is a fund of the State Budget earmarked for the village and transferred through the budget Regency / City every year, to finance the implementation of the authority of the village is based on the rights of the proposal, and the local authority of the village scale. Below is the number of

Village Fund that was obtained in the District Seyegan already detailed each village.

Table amount of funds sub-district village Seyegan years 2015-2017

No.	Village name	2015	2016	2017
1	Margoluwih	333 143 000	768 560 000	987 306 000
2	Margodadi	330 632 000	755 696 000	970 388 000
3	Margomulyo	342 906 000	818 579 000	1.053086 billion
4	Margokaton	328 378 000	744 151 000	955 205 000
5	Margoagung	343 850 000	823 414 000	1.059445 billion
	TOTAL	**1.678909 billion**	**3.9104 billion**	**5.02543 billion**

Source: Bappeda Sleman

From the table it can be seen bahwsanya Village Fund budget amounts each year has increased significantly. In 2015, the number of whole sub-district Village Fund budget amounted to 1.678909 billion Seyegan then in 2016 increased the overall amount of 3.9104 billion and in 2017 with the number 5.02543 billion.

2. Allocation of village funds

The allocation of funds is income rural village that has been obtained from the Government of Regency / City funded by central and local financial balance which has been accepted by the District / Municipal minimum of 10% for the village. The DAPT usage is intended to increase the empowerment of communities, as well as to enhance the progress of a region both in terms of economy, health, education and also in social and cultural fields.

Thus the number of village fund allocation is adjusted to the conditions in the area of each region. The following tables represent the number of Village Allocation Fund in District Seyegan of the year 2015-2017

Table 9 Number of Allocation Fund Village Sub Seyegan years 2015-2017

No.	Village name	2015	2016	2017
1	Margoluwih	1193463379	1.250276 billion	1.297776 billion
2	Margodadi	1119284844	1.162978 billion	1.19661 billion
3	Margomulyo	960 338 155	999 707 000	1.282733

				billion
4	Margokaton	1195661064	1.258239 billion	1.042662 billion
5	Margoagung	1133205808	1.186646 billion	1.223056 billion
	TOTAL	**5601953250**	**5.857846 billion**	**6.042837 billion**

Source: Bappeda Sleman

From the table it can be seen that the number of Village Allocation Fund as well as the Village Fund has increased every year. Despite the increase from 2015 to 2016 is not too much but enough peningktannya next year. The villages get aloakasi budget funds smallest village in 2016 is Margomulyo village. And the village is the most widely got Margokaton village.

3. The use of the allocation of the village

Use of Village Allocation Fund which has been set in Sleman Perbub No. 6 of 2016 on Village Fund Allocation. which use the village fund allocation should be in accordance with what has been stipulated in the Perbub ie 30% for operational expenditure of government and 70% for development and community empowerment. As for the use of funds allocated Seyegan village in the district in 2016 can be seen in the table below:

Use of the Village Fund Allocation Table 2016

No.	Use of the Village Fund Allocation	percentage of ADD
1	Social assistance and social finance Village	25%
2	Rural Infrastructure Development	40%
3	Operational expenditure Village	30%
4	Fixed Income Head of Village and the Village and BPD	15%
	number Percentage	100%

Source: BPS District of Seyegan 2016

From the table above it can be seen that the total budget allocation of villages with the highest percentage used for infrastructure development in the

District Seyegan with the number of 40%. The development of infrastructure in Sub Seyegan more focused on road improvements and constructing a gate in tiap-each village. Subsequently used for Operational Expenditure village some 30%. To help finance the social and civic village some 25%. This social assistance must help people with low economic level to open a business or to develop the potential of the village in the district Seyegan. And the latter is used for fixed income village head, village and some 15% of BPD.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Characteristics of Respondents Research

People who fill in the questionnaire or the respondents in this study were people who settled in the District Seyegan a way selected randomly in five villages in the district Seyegan. Based on data gathered in the field, there are three characteristics of respondents listed dai in the discussion of this study, of which is based on gender, profession and age. Here is an overview of the data characteristics of respondents in this study:

1. Respondent characteristics by Sex

Table Characteristics of Respondents by type Gender

No.	Gender	total	percentage
1	Man	57	57%
2	woman	43	43%
	Total	100	100%

Source: Questionnaire

Based on the data that has been presented above, of the 100 respondents who have already filled out the questionnaire, composed of 57% men and 43% women. Thus the respondents in this study is dominated by the respondent with the male gender.

2. Characteristics of Respondents by Profession

Table characteristics of Respondents by Profession

No.	type Profession	total	percentage
1	Private employees	13	13%
2	Student / student	30	30%
3	PNS	15	15%
4	Teacher	12	12%
5	entrepreneurial	7	7%
6	Others (the Village, Farmers, Workers, Housewife, Self, Nurses, and Artisan Center)	23	23%
	TOTAL	100	100%

Source: Questionnaire

According to the table above, it can be seen that in this study the respondents work is divided into six categories. Namely Private Employees, Students / Student, civil servants, teachers, Entrepreneur, and others (the Village, Farmers, Workers, Housewife, Self, Nurses, and Artisan Center).

Works Private Employees has a percentage of 13%, employment Student / Student has a percentage of 30%, the work of civil servants has a percentage of 15%, a teacher's job has a percentage of 12%, employment Entrepreneurial has a percentage of 7% and the latter is the work of others which is a combination of various jobs have prosentaae 23%.

3. Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Table

Characteristics of Respondents by Age

No.	Age	total	percentage
1	16-25 Years	16	16%
2	26-35 Years	28	28%
3	36-45 Years	23	23%
4	46-55 Years	16	16%
5	56 -65 Years	8	8%
	TOTAL	100	100%

Source: Questionnaire

Based on data gathered in the field, the majority of respondents are at intervals of 26 -35 years of age with a percentage of 28%. Then for respondents with 16 -25 year age group the percentage amount is 25%. And the 36 -45 year age group the percentage amount is 23%. Furthermore, for the group 46 -55 years has a percentage of 16%. And last for ages 56-65 years had the lowest percentage of 8%.

B. Discussion on Public Perception Of Village Fund Allocation Optimization in District Seyegan 2016

Based on data gathered in the field, then the following will be presented the data according to the indicators in the preparation of the study questionnaire. Where the indicators used in preparing the questionnaire question consists of three indicators, including indicators of public perception that includes receive, understand and assess. Then indicator Optimization which includes transparency, accountable, participatory and done tongue and in siplin budget. Furthermore, last indicator is an indicator of the Village Fund Allocation is overcome and reduce poverty, improve development planning and budgeting at the village and community development, rural infrastructure development, improve the practice of religious values, social culture in order to realize the improvement of social,

1. Public perception

Perception has a very important position as an input in the process of implementation and management of a system in a intansi either large or small institutions. Likewise, in a system of government either at central level or regional level. The perception of the community in particular can be used as an evaluation of the policies that have been implemented by the government as the executive coordinator of the program that has been planned. Their allocation of village funds are expected to be able to increase the good progress in terms of development or in terms of community empowerment. Therefore, every village will get help villages in the allocation of funds budgeted by the government according to population and condition of the region and its natural resources.

Indicators of public perception includes the receive, understand and evaluate and obtained the final results of the public perception indicators with the number of questions 7 about the obtained final index number of 3.49, which indicates that the public perception is related to the allocation of village funds were already good. The majority of people in the District Seyegan already understand that there is a budget provided by the government in the form of budget allocations budgeted village each year by taking into account several criteria in determining the amount that the number of inhabitants, the village poverty rate, area of the village and the level of difficulty in terms of geography. But here there are some groups of people who do not fully understand the function and purpose of the allocation of village funds this is due to lack of

experience and lack of public interest to know things related to the allocation of village funds. The results were obtained data from question number 1 through 7 can be seen in the following table:

Table
Public perception towards their
Village Allocation Fund budget in the District Seyegan

No.	**alternative Answers**	**answer**						
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
1	Strongly Disagree	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
2	Disagree	10	17	18	8	2	9	4
3	quite Agree	46	36	30	35	38	38	37
4	Agree	38	45	48	52	48	44	42
5	Strongly agree	6	2	4	4	10	8	17
	TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire Question Number 1-7

2. Optimizing

In allocating the budget, of course there are some important points that can be used as a benchmark to improve the allocation system more effective and efficient. These benchmarks include transparency, accountable, participatory, is orderly and disciplined budget. Below is data from studies using these four points to measure the extent of the optimization of allocation of funds to optimize Seyegan.Indikator village in the district in this study include transparency, accountability, participation, timely and budgetary discipline.

Thus, data from the questions and answers of respondents from number 8 to number 17, the overall index is 3.70 in both categories. This means that the optimization of the allocation of funds Seyegan village in the district is good or optimized. This occurs because of the good cooperation between the government and communities. In preparing the plan of government programs really adjusting to the situation and the needs required in the region. Suppose that in the construction of road infrastructure has been quite good so far. Also in terms of reducing poverty in the region to provide guidance to the public government in the economy by way of productive economic development activities as much as four times a year.

Table Village Fund Allocation Optimization level in District Seyegan 2016

No.	alternative answers	frequency response									
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Strongly Disagree	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Disagree	14	2	5	4	5	3	3	3	11	6
3	quite agree	26	30	27	38	31	36	38	44	38	37
4	Agree	40	50	45	31	52	44	42	41	42	50
5	Strongly agree	20	18	22	27	12	17	17	12	8	6
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Questionnaire

3. Allocation of village funds

Based on data from number 18 to 25 in obtaining the total index number of 3.73 with both categories. That is the function of the allocation of funds Seyegan village in the district is good because it has increased quite clear both in terms of poverty reduction, improvement of infrastructure development, community empowerment. It is to be increased again so that the poverty rate in the district who previously predicate Seyegan highest number of poor households can be minimized annually. Not only is it in the form of community development activities also need to be maintained even if it needs to be improved in terms of both the farm or in terms of other land for example in the development of one of the sights in one of the villages in the district Seyegan. This is done so that the sub-district Seyegan able to compete with other sub-districts of sehngga not be lagging regions.

Table Village Fund Allocation Function in District Seyegan 2016

No.	alternative Answers	answer							
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Strongly Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Disagree	2	2	2	4	7	2	0	1
3	quite Agree	39	36	34	35	35	33	40	33
4	Agree	44	43	46	47	48	53	46	54
5	Strongly agree	15	19	18	14	10	12	14	12
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Questionnaire

CONCLUSION

From the research that has been done by distributing questionnaires to 100 respondents in five villages in the district of Sleman Seyegan to obtain the public perception of the Village Fund Allocation Optimization in District Seyegan in 2016, namely in the village Margodadi, Margoagung, Margomulyo, Margokaton, and Margoluwih. The characteristics of the respondents in this study is based on age, sex and occupation.

Public perception to accept, understand and evaluate the budget allocation of the village and planned programs gain index value of 3.49 with both categories. This means that people in the District Seyegan many who receive a budget allocation of funds either directly village they get or indirectly. Many of them also understand the intent and purpose of the allocation of funds this village, and they also took part in an evaluation of the programs that have been carried out for improvement in subsequent years.

Then associated with the optimization of the allocation of funds obtained Seyegan village in the district total index value of 3.70 with both categories. This means that the management of funds allocated Seyegan villages in the district were optimal. It draws on several criteria such as transparency, accountability, participatory, orderly and disciplined budget. Manage the allocation of funds Seyegan village in the district is already quite good. Because of the good cooperation between the government and communities. Society is also involved in deciding the programs that have been planned and then implemented in the next year. Not only from the public Pemerintahpun required to account for the use of the budget allocation of village funds. this can be in the form of a report.

Then the last is the public perception of the implementation of the village fund allocation function index value of 3.73 was obtained with both categories. This means that the management of funds allocated villages in the district Seyegan been able to provide a better improvement as well as in terms of poverty were quite high in 2016 but the following year in Kecamtan Seyegan poverty rate has begun to decline. Besides the construction of infrastructure in Sub Seyegan is good enough as roadwork in the area of the highway or to remote corners of the village and the construction of the gate.

SUGGESTION

After this research, the authors intend to give advice that hopefully can be useful for government agencies or the public as well as for further research. Suggestions authors are as follows:

1. For Government Institutions
   The government needs to conduct socialization about village finances and penggunannya.Adanya understanding in the allocation of village funds still need to be improved because there are still some groups of people who do not understand the function of the allocation of village funds. this so that the whole community can also participate in managing the allocation of village funds that have been in anggarakan by the government each year.
2. For Further Research
   Further research is expected to examine many more sources and references related to the public perception of the ADD order to optimize research results can be better and more complete.

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Moving Towards Evaluation Sustainable Universal Health Coverage Finance Policy: A Comparison Study Between Indonesia And Thailand

MOVING TOWARDS EVALUATION SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FINANCE POLICY: A COMPARISON STUDY BETWEEN INDONESIA AND THAILAND

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EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FINANCE POLICY (UHC) : A COMPARISON STUDY BETWEEN INDONESIA AND THAILAND

Abstract

This research is aimed to understand the evaluation study on Sustainable Universal Health Coverage Finance Policy both in Indonesia and Thailand. The results shows that there is tendency of overburden of public finance for both Indonesia and Thailand. Both of Thailand and Indonesia experienced the financial burden in implementing UHC Policy. The problem is more on the bulk amount of fund to cover the UHC from the annual budget which is accounted of the Annual National Gross Domestic Products (DGP), and become the burden for the National Budget allocated each year. Second, the quality of service is still in poor quality for Indonesian case and there is unequal distribution of government health facilities particularly in primary health care in Thailand. Third, the procedures of UHC for referral services is still complicated for the patients to get advance health care. The analytical approach of this study is derived from a qualitative research methods. In this research, the qualitative model will use the interview guide and focus discussion group to explore the information. FGD is conducted both in Indonesia and Thailand with the certain respondents and and key informan. Finally, this research also performing the procedures of triangulation to mean convergence among researchers. The research shows that Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Policy is an important health policy issue among ASEAN Countries. Indonesia and Thailand, needs to seek a sustainable policy model of UHC in financial model, improvement quality service and simplify referral service of current situation.

Keywords: Policy Evaluation- Policy Model – Universal Health Coverage

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) both in Indonesia and Thailand began to take on a more definite shape for health service provision at large. Indonesia is one of several low- and middle-income countries aiming to improve their health financing systems and implement universal health coverage (UHC) so that all people can access quality health services without the risk of financial hardship [1]. Indonesia in 2014 marked a consecutive National Health Insurance as part of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) until now as its second year implementation. Even though the progress the Indonesian government has made since the rollout of the National Health Insurance Program (JKN) at the beginning of 2014, yet various issues remain such as health care infrastructure, health chain supply, drugs supply, sufficient and proper funding of the program[2].

A research conducted by National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction[3], found that the implementation of JKN needs to be accompanied by major reform in the health- care system, those are : health-care service facilities, human resources in health, cost of health care rates, drugs supply, and strengthening the referral system. Base on data of Indonesian Ministry of Health, strengthening primary health-care service facilities is also essential for effective health services delivery. The number of primary health-care service facilities working with BPJS Kesehatan as of January 2014 was 15,861, including 9,598 public health centres and 6,263 clinics, doctors or dentists. This could potentially increase to 23,768 between 2014 and 2019. However, both the quantity and the quality of primary health-care facilities need attention. The number of health-care facilities with referral services is adequate at the moment but these services will need to expand by 2019. As of 1 January 2014, 1,701 health-care service facilities were working in cooperation with BPJS Kesehatan. These included 533 government hospitals, 109 specialist and mental health-care hospitals, 104 national armed forces hospitals and 45 national police force hospitals. A further 504 facilities could potentially be added to this list, including 56 government hospitals, 42 private hospitals, 396 specialist and mental health-care hospitals and 10 national armed forces hospitals. The referral system also needs to become more efficient and effective in delivering health services (MoH 2012)[4].

From the previous research of comparation evaluation on UHC implementation between Indonesia and Thailand in 2015, it is found that with the official estimates

[1] Institutional analysis of Indonesia's proposed road map to universal health coverage, Amanda Simmonds and Krishna Hort, 2013.
[2] Universal healthcare coverage in Indonesia One year on, The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited 2015.
[3] The Road To National Health Insurance (JKN), 2015, National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction/TNP2K.
[4] ibid, page 14.

indicate that there are 76.4 million poor and near-poor beneficiaries of the 252.8 million total population in 2014, the National Health Agency/BPJS in Indonesia is managing formerly Jamkesmas to cover almost one third of the population. Based on the estimate that the government finance is targeted to cover 86.4 million with the PBI premium of Rp 19,225 per person per month, the central government's contribution to BPJS would equal to Rp 19.9 trillion. Since the government budget in 2014 was only Rp 44.9 trillion, it implies that almost half of the overall government health budget would be used to finance the BPJS. Then, the consequence is straightforward: the share for financing other areas of spending such as salaries and operating costs for centrally-financed hospitals, investments in improving supply and much-needed preventive and promotive interventions would have to be shrunk. The 2015 budget is allocating Rp 47.8 trillion.

While in Thailand, with the government's attempt to help all Thai citizens to have health security coverage, the number of registered population for UC scheme will be increased every year and as a consequence the cost of health care using tax-based compulsory finance will rise respectively. The money allocated for UC scheme has increased from 56,091 million baht in 2003 to 154,258 million baht, about three times when it was first started. As previously elaborated, as more people (about 73 percent of population) joined the UC scheme, it is the government's obligation to provide health care benefits as it promised during the election campaign in 2002. Though, looking at financial of UC Scheme, it seems to be alarming, but this money is only accounted for 1.1percent or 1.2 percent of the Annual National Gross Domestic Products (DGP), and only about 6percent of the National Budget allocated each year.

However, a closer look at the UC coverage from the data provided by NHSO, the amount of health coverage per person per year has increased more than 100percent from year 2002 to 2014, from 1202.40 Baht to 2895.09 Baht, due to the expansion of the coverage and the benefits package to include minor care to chronic diseases. The success story of Thailand should be given credits to all those behind the reform and a continuous developments of new ideas and the efficiency of funds management.

Both of Thailand and Indonesia experienced the financial burden in implementing UHC Policy. The problem is more on the bulk amount of fund to cover the UHC from the annual budget which is accounted of the Annual National Gross Domestic Products (DGP), and become the burden for the National Budget allocated each year. Second, the quality of service is still in poor quality for Indonesian case and there is unequal distribution of government health facilities particularly in primary health care in Thailand. Third, the procedures of UHC for referral services is still complicated for the patients to get advance health care.

With this background, in order to achieve the goal of this study, the policy model is utilized. Thus, by considering the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Policy is an important health policy issue among ASEAN Countries, including Indonesia and Thailand.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Study that had done by World Bank [5] shown that Indonesia's system is characterized by a mix of public–private provision of services, with the public sector taking the dominant role, especially in rural areas and for secondary levels of care. However, private provision is increasing. Health service utilization rates are generally low nationally. About 14 percent of the population used outpatient care in the month before the 2010 Susenas survey. Around 60 percent of outpatient visits occurred at private facilities (typically clinics/midwives and nurses) and the rest at public facilities, mostly at primary care level. Susenas data also show that the better-off used private facilities for ambulatory services: 69.5 percent compared to 51.6 percent among the bottom three deciles. Public facilities continue to dominate inpatient care, except for the top three deciles, a larger proportion of which use private facilities for inpatient care.

Meanwhile Thailand, which has been implemented the Universal Coverage (UC) as part of Universal Health Coverage since 2002, has marked development of the health insurance system that can provide useful lessons for other lower- and middle-income countries. Universal coverage was achieved in Thailand in 2002, after the newly elected government introduced the "30-Baht for All Diseases Policy" in 2001. This 30-Baht policy extended health insurance coverage by establishing a Universal Coverage Scheme (UCS) to cover about 45 million Thais who were not already covered by the Civil Servant Medical Benefit Scheme (CSMBS) and the Social Security Scheme (SSS), by requiring only a 30-baht (about US$1) copayment per visit. The policy also implemented major reform toward demand-side health care financing and strategic purchasing of health services, with closed-end payment mechanisms. Instead of providing budgetary funding to public sector health care providers based on its size, staff number, and historical performance, the 30- Baht Policy introduced a capitation payment that pays providers based on the number of people under their responsibility (contracting unit)[6]. Thailand's experience reforming its health care financing and coverage expansion can provide valuable lessons for many other low- and middle-income countries that are exploring options to improve the health coverage of their population.

However there are also some challenges of UHC implementation in Thailand. The UCS covers 75% of the Thai population, provides a comprehensive (and growing) package of services and deepening financial risk protection, and relies on general tax as its source of funding. In its first 10 years the scheme was adequately funded, aided greatly by GDP growth and strong political commitment.

In other hand, the path ahead for universal health coverage in Thailand should

[5] Universal Health Coverage for Inclusive and Sustainable Development, Country Summary Report for Indonesia, Puti Marzoeki, Ajay Tandon, Xiaolu Bi, and Eko Setyo Pambudi, Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice World Bank Group, August 2014.

[6] Health Financing Reform in Thailand: Toward Universal Coverage under Fiscal Constraints, Piya Hanvoravongchai, The World Bank, Washington DC, January 2013.

remain focused on equity, evidence, efficiency and good governance (Health Insurance System Research Office/HISRO, 2012). The study by HISRO (2012) stated that for ambulatory care in health centres, district hospitals, and provincial hospitals were pro poor while university hospitals seem to pro rich. This result can be implied that district health centres, district hospitals, and provincial hospitals performed well in terms of pro poor utilization. This might be due to the geographical proximity to rural population who are vastly poor. This pattern was consistent before and after UHC implementation meant that pro poor utilization was maintained. However, the pro rich pattern of university and private hospital might be explained that main customers of these hospitals are CSMBS and SSS patients who are better off than UC scheme patients. This pattern was similar in hospitalization of inpatients (Thammatach - aree, 2011).

Over all, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in ASEAN countries has been a crucial issue of how a country provides health care policy for their citizens at large. The access to quality health service, provision of heath services, benefit to health scheme, and institutional design are amongst the features of UHC in its implementation (Lagomarsino, 2012; Simmonds and Hort, 2013). Indonesia and Thailand as developing countries in ASEAN experience UHC with the same rationality face the same problems in healthcare. The problem of inequality and poor quality still remains as the basic problem for both UHC in Indonesia and Thailand (Prakongsai et al. 2009; Limwatananon et al. 2009; Pitayarangsarit, 2012; Harimurti et al.2013; Road Map toward National Health Insurance, UC 2012-2019; Simmonds and Hort, 2013).

Public policy particularly in health sector does not only deal with individual or segmented interests, but it deals more with common objectives, public interests, or citizens at large. The proposed course of action that constitutes policy is then implemented through subsequent decisions and actions.

Reviewing health sector policy could not be separated from the nature of public policy itself. Grindle (1980 p. 11) says that the activities of implementation is strongly influenced by a number of factors (a) the content of policy (b) the context of policy implementation. Factors of policy content (content of policy) covers; (1) affected interests 2) type of benefit, (3) the desired extent changes, (4) location of decision making, (5) implementer programs and (6) affiliated resources. Whereas in the context of implementation the factors that influence are: (1) power, interests and strategies of the actors involved, (2) character-institutional characteristics in the regime, and (3) compliance and responsiveness.

Palmier, divides policy evaluation into four categories:

1. Planning and need Evolutions.
   Includes assessment of the target population, the need now and in the future as well as existing resources.
2. Process evaluations
   Evaluation of the implementation of the action, executing media programs and information systems.

3. Impact evaluations
   Evaluate impact of policies, whether expected or not, and the expansion of the program.
4. Efficiency evaluations
   Evaluation of efficiency policies, which can be seen from the comparison with the cost advantage (Leslie, 1987: 52)

With the aim to provide an assessment of the implementation program, in this assessment did not evaluate the overall phase of the policy but only one stage of its implementation (implementation evaluation).

Evaluation of the implementation according to Ripley is including the following:

1. Evaluation is reviewed to evaluate their processes
2. Implemented by adding questions to be answered in the perspective of what happened other than in compliance perspective.
3. Done with the evaluating aspects of the policy impacts that occur in the short term. (RJ Heru, 1997: 35)

Evaluation of the program performance consist of:

1. The relevance and the strategy of the program at large.
   The focus will be on assessing to which extent the program is adressing the major problematic situation.
2. The effectiveness of the program.
   It focus to which extent the program has been able to achieve its expected outputs and targets
3. The efficiency of the program.
   It analyse to which extent the program has used its resources in an optimal way.
4. The impact of the program.
   Impacts are changes at a higher level that are beyond the direct control of the program. It focus on changes in behavior within the groups and individuals with which the program had direct interaction.
5. The sustainability of the program.
   It is to understand to which extent the program has already produced some impacts or is expected to do so in the future, given the constraining environment and influencing factors.

To know the results of a health sector policy on national social insurance, evaluations are undertaken to measure :

1. The existing policy framework and strategic plans for the UHC.
2. National health insurance budget distribution
3. Identify implementation systems and priorities, targets and standards of UHC .
4. The equity impacts of national social insurance policy.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This evaluation is based on the policy evaluation of health insurance in the selected areas. The followings are the steps that are taken in this study:

1. Most of the data in this study will be qualitative in nature. In qualitative, literature on methodology suggest that in qualitative research tradition, *confidence* or credibility is acquired by performing the procedures of triangulation (Denzin, 1970). Triangulation has also come to mean convergence among researchers (agreement between field notes of one investigator and observations of another) and convergence among theories. The instruments for qualitative approach will use interview guide and Focus Discussion Group.
2. Data using in this research will be primary data and secondary data. Primary data will be collected through depth interview and FGD both in Thailand and Indonesia. There are considerable constraints to obtain data from the primary sources, and in this way, secondary data sources are particularly important. Secondary data consist of all evidence in the forms of documents and records.

In order to achieve through the goal of this study, the policy model is utilized. To serve this goal, the scope of this research project has 5 phases of study:

Phase 1:

The 1st phase of the study provides a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences in the UHC of Indonesia and Thailand.

Phase 2:

The second phase is to explore the extent and policy related regarding gaps and problems of UHC by utilizing the result of first phase.

Phase 3:

The third phase is to evaluate policy in order to fill these gaps by decreasing or eliminating obstacles to the UHC system of Indonesia and Thailand.

Phase 4:

The fourth phase is to design draft of policies and strategy for improvement of UHC system regarding each urgent issue and over all in Indonesia and Thailand.

Phase 5:

The fifth phase is to provide result in improving the implementation model of UHC policy regarding as comparative analysis of policy in Indonesia and Thailand.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

UHC PROFILES IN INDONESIA AND THAILAND

UHC Profile in Indonesia

UHC in Indonesia well known as Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) organized by National Board of Health Insurance (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan-BPJS-Kesehatan). It was under the Law No. 40/2014 of the National Social Security System, on October 19, 2004. The legalization of the Law on National Social Security was also triggered by the Constitution of 1945 and its amendment in 2002 on Article 5 Verse (1), Article 20, Article 28H Verse (1), Verse (2), and Verse (3), along with Article 34 Verse (1) and Verse (2) which mandate to develop the National Social Security System. Until it was legalized and legislated, the Law on National Social Security System had been through a long process, from 2000 to October 19, 2004.

Legal Foundation of BPJS Kesehatan:

1. The Constitution of 1945
2. Law No. 40/2004 on National Social Security
3. Law No. 24/2011 on Social Security Provider

According to BPJS Kesehatan, members of BPJS Kesehatan is everyone, including foreigners who work for a minimum of 6 (six) months in Indonesia, which has been paying dues, including:

1. Recipient Contribution Health Insurance (PBI): the poor and people are not able to, with the determination of the participants in accordance with the law and regulation.
2. Not Receiving Aid Health Insurance Fee (Non-PBI), consisting of:
   - Recipients Wage Workers and members of their families
     Non Receiving Wage Workers and members of their families
   - Non-workers and family members

UHC in Thailand is organized by The National Health Security Office or NHSO which was set up according to the 2002 National Health Security Act, with two governing national Boards, namely the National Health Security Board and the Health Service Standard and Quality Control Board. The National Health Security Board is responsible for policy setting and system development. In principle, the development of benefit packages, health care service standard, criteria for fund management and no-fault compensation as well as regulation frameworks for contracting providers are decided. As stipulated under Section 13 of the 2002 National Health Security Act, the National Health Security Board is chaired by the Minister of Public Health and consists of members from various public and private organizations.

NHSO is an autonomous organization acting as a secretariat office for both national boards to manage and ensure the attainment of universal coverage for all. The internal

operation in NHSO is divided into two main sections, the head quarter and regional offices. The head quarter office consists of 15 bureaus responsible for policy and planning, system support as well as monitoring and evaluation. 13 regional NHS Offices take responsibility for administering and monitoring the fund management at the regional level. The regional offices will ensure that health security implementation is responding to the local health needs. In order to accomplish this goal, co-operation and participation of stakeholders in decision-making process and health-related activities are required. In each regional catchment's area, there is the number of population of 2.3 to 5 million.

UHC Financial

Budget for the national UHC coverage of Thai citizens in Thailand has been increased dramatically from 71.00% in FY2001 to 92.47% in FY2002 when implementing the UHC policy, and to 99.84% in FY2014. This coverage was not included stateless group living in Thailand, Thai citizens living aboard, and other foreigners. The number of Thai citizens who are eligible to enroll to the universal coverage scheme (UCS) but have not enrolled in FY2014 is 105,184 people (0.16% of all population). However, the eligible non- registered group will be able to access to health services at any health facility registered to theUCS when they need; and, they can register to the UCS and select their contracting unit near their home. When classified into the main government health insurance schemes, i.e., the Civil Servant Medical Benefit Scheme (CSMBS), Social Security Scheme (SSS), and the Universal Coverage Scheme (UCS).

In Indonesia, JKN is conceived to provide better health coverage for all Indonesians, by extending insurance to the entire population, including large swathes of the population not previously covered by any public insurance schemes (The Economist Intelligent Unit, 2015).

The tariff for a particular kind of health service over a fixed period is calculated by dividing the total number of claims for that service by the total usage of health services. As with usage, adjustments are also needed in calculating the tariff for the health-care service. It is also necessary to keep in mind that inflation in the health sector is usually higher than general inflation.

The Payment methods consist of:

1. Primary health care providers: capitation
2. Secondary and tertiary health care providers: Ina-CBG's (Indonesian - Case Based Groups)

A single payer model places great responsibility on the purchaser to develop a payment system that is precise and fair. Indonesia boldly implemented a new prospective case-based payment system for Jamkesmas a few years ago called INA CBGs (for Indonesia Case-Based Groups). Using the INA CBGs, payments made to advanced level facilities were reformed through Ministry of Health regulation No. 69 2013 on the

standard tariff for health services (Kumorotomo, 2015).

With the official estimates indicate that there are 76.4 million poor and near-poor beneficiaries of the 252.8 million total population in 2014, the BPJS is managing formerly Jamkesmas to cover almost one third of the population. Based on the estimate that the government finance is targeted to cover 86.4 million with the PBI premium of Rp 19,225 per person per month, the central government's contribution to BPJS would equal to Rp 19.9 trillion. Since the government budget in 2014 was only Rp 44.9 trillion, it implies that almost half of the overall government health budget would be used to finance the BPJS. Then, the consequence is straightforward: the share for financing other areas of spending such as salaries and operating costs for centrally-financed hospitals, investments in improving supply and much-needed preventive and promotive interventions would have to be shrunk. The 2015 budget is allocating Rp 47.8 trillion. (Kumorotomo, 2015).

The central government outlays to finance the premiums of 86.4 million poor and near-poor in 2014 are expected to be IDR 19.9 trillion (~0.2% of GDP), up from 6 trillion allocated for financing Jamkesmas in 2011 (~0.1% of GDP). In addition to demand-side financing from the central government, additional supply-side financing from the central, provincial, and district governments will be needed to meet rising utilization rates as coverage expands. Indonesia's public spending on health was only around 0.9% of GDP in 2011, one of the lowest in the world (The Economist, Intelligent Unit, 2015).

In Thailand, with the government's attempt to help all Thai citizens to have health security coverage, the number of registered population for UC scheme will be increased every year and as a consequence the cost of health care using tax-based compulsory finance will rise respectively. The money allocated for UC scheme has increased from 56,091 million baht in 2003 to 154,258 million baht, about three times when it was first started. As previously elaborated, as more people (about 73 percent of population) joined the UC scheme, it is the government's obligation to provide health care benefits as it promised during the election campaign in 2002. Though, looking at financial of UC Scheme, it seems to be alarming, but this money is only accounted for 1.1 percent or 1.2 percent of the Annual National Gross Domestic Products (DGP), and only about 6percent of the National Budget allocated each year. However, a closer look at the UC coverage from the data provided by NHSO, the amount of health coverage per person per year has increased more than 100 percent from year 2002 to 2014, from 1202.40 Baht to 2895.09 Baht, due to the expansion of the coverage and the benefits package to include minor care to chronic diseases. The success story of Thailand should be given credits to all those behind the reform and a continuous developments of new ideas and the efficiency of funds management. The master plan for implementing JKN has been laid out by the Ministry of Health in the Road-Map for National Health Insurance 2012-2019, a complicated and ambitious policy for a country that is targeting universal coverage for 252.8 million people. According to the plan, the transformation of five existing schemes (Jamkesmas, Askes, Asabri, Jamsostek, and parts of Jamkesda) into a single scheme under BPJS should be completed in 2014. Then, the BPJS will manage the health

insurance scheme for all people who have paid the premium and all for whom it has been paid. As explained earlier, the BPJS system will cover both the premium payers as well as poor individuals whose premium is paid by the government under the Premium Payment Assistance (PBI). Monthly premium and membership fee (4.5% of salary) are made compulsory for all the workers, and the registration is to be completed in mid 2015. By 2017, all big and medium enterprises are expected to have the scheme. By 2018, the small enterprises are targeted to join. And by 2019 all Indonesian citizens and foreigners who work permanently in the country should be covered by the BPJS scheme.

The benefit packages to be covered by the BPJS include preventive and curative personal health care and rehabilitative services. Both medical and non-medical services such as ward accommodation and ambulance are also included. For the primary health care, the providers are Public Health Clinics, Private Clinics and general practitioners. And for the secondary and tertiary health care, the providers are both public and private hospitals. All the institutional arrangement has also been established under the master plan. Ministry of Health is responsible for setting regulations on health service delivery, tariff of services, medical prescriptions, and pharmaceuticals. Together with Ministry of Finance and the National Social Security Council, the ministry should also regulates monitors and evaluate the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) policy. The BPJS is responsible for registering health beneficiaries, administering membership, supervising health-care providers, and managing claims and complaints.

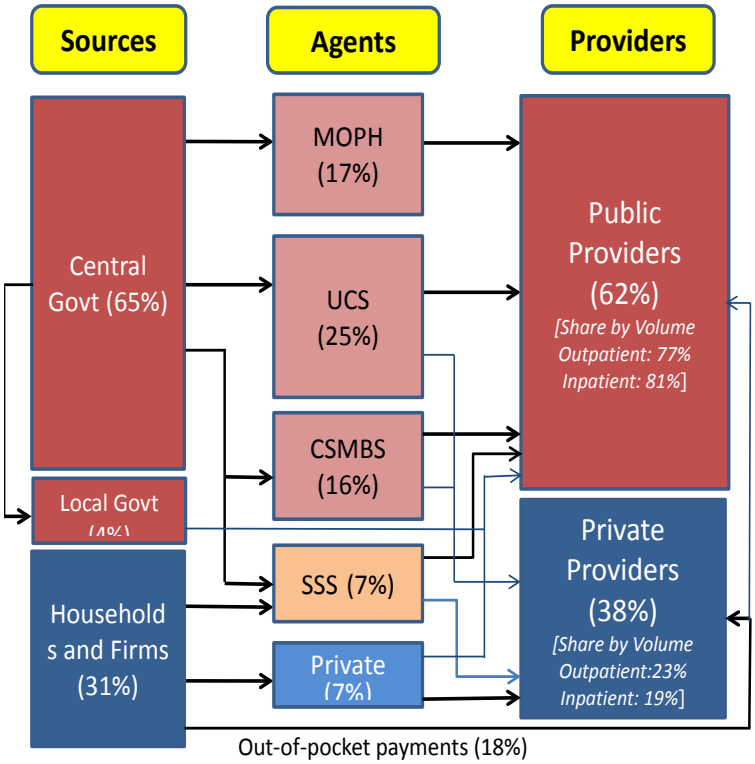
While in Thailand, according to Hanvoravongchai (2013), the National Health Security Office (NHSO), which serves as a state agency under the authority of the National Health Security Board (NHSB). According to the law, the board is authorized to prescribe the types and limits of Health service for (UCS) beneficiaries. The Board also appoints the NHSO secretary-general, who is in charge of NHSO operations. Under the law, the NHSO is responsible for the registration of beneficiaries and service providers, and administers the fund and pays the claims according to the regulations set out by the NHSB. In other hand, the path ahead for universal health coverage in Thailand should remain focused on equity, evidence, efficiency and good governance (Health Insurance System Research Office/HISRO, 2012). The study by HISRO (2012) stated that for ambulatory care in health centres, district hospitals, and provincial hospitals were pro poor while university hospitals seem to pro rich. This result can be implied that district health centres, district hospitals, and provincial hospitals performed well in terms of pro poor utilization. However, the pro rich pattern of university and private hospital might be explained that main customers of these hospitals are CSMBS and SSS patients who are better off than UC scheme patients. This pattern was similar in hospitalization of inpatients (Thammatach - aree, 2011).

The NHSO receives a UCS budget from the government based on the number of beneficiaries it covers and the capitation rate per beneficiary. Each year, the NHSO estimates the cost of service provision based on its unit cost studies and the number of beneficiaries it will cover. This cost per beneficiary (the capitation rate) is then submitted

for approval by the government cabinet. The total budget based on the capitation rate is then submitted together with NHSO operating costs as part of the government budget to be approved by the parliament. Since its inception in 2002, the parliament has never revised the capitation rate approved by the Cabinet. However, the government could change the capitation figure requested by the NHSB, as happened in 2011, when the approved budget per capita is lower than the proposed capitation rate (Hanvoravongchai , 2013).

Further, the NHSO channels the funds to the contracted providers using several active purchasing mechanisms, with capitation and diagnosis-related groups (DRGs) the main payment methods. Payment for outpatient services is allocated based on the number of beneficiaries registered with a provider network (Contracting Unit for Primary Care, CUP). The capitation rate is adjusted by age composition, and the money is channeled directly to the CUP at the beginning of each budget year. For MOPH facilities, the amount transferred may be deducted for specific expenses, such as staff salary, at the central or provincial level depending on prior agreement between the NHSO and MOPH. Payment for inpatient services was allocated using case-based payment (following DRGs) under a global budget ceiling cap.

According to Hanvoravongchai , 2013, the main Actors and Fund Flows in the Thai Health System are described as below:



Sources: Data on fund flows are from National Health Accounts 2010 by the International Health Policy Program (IHPP)- Thailand. The diagram are non-MOPH

public sector agents.

The Thai health financing system is financed mainly by general government revenue (tax-based financing). Wakatabe's et al (2016), showed that NHSO faces more difficult to convince the government in order to secure the capitation for preventive services due to less robust evidence than curative services. Therefore, the proportion of UC-PP has been marginalised from 15 to 10% of the UC budget by a higher increase in curative care. In 2013, 470 million US$ (7.20 US$ per capita) was allocated from government general taxes to these ser- vices for the entire population (65.4 million) (NHSO, 2013b). Under the prevention and promotion express- based payment (PPE) system, 248 million US$ (3.8 US$ per capita) was used for contracting units for primary care (CUPs) and primary care units (PCUs) provide service-based prevention (Evans et al., 2012). In 2013, NHSO also introduced performance-based financing (PBF) for 18 services (NHSO, 2013b). Seventy-five per cent of PPE is paid prospectively through age risk-adjusted capitation, while the remaining 25% is paid retrospectively if providers have achieved annual performance-based targets set by NHSO in consultation with MOPH.

While in Indonesia the scheme, Jaminan Kesehatan nasional (Natonal Health Insurance/JKN) was implemented by the newly-formed social security agency Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan (BPJS). It sought to improve the situation for citizens stuck in the middle of healthcare provision. Universal health coverage is defined as ensuring that all people have access to needed promotion, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that people do not suffer financial hardship when paying for these services. Universal health coverage has therefore become a major goal for health reform in many countries and a priority objective of WHO. JKN member consist of 126 Millons members has been achieved by August 2014, with 18.355 contracted health facilities, consisting of 16804 primary care facilities and 1551 hospitals.

According to SEARO (2014), there are four main JKN issues raised in 2014 include:

1. Availability and equitable distribution of health services in outer islands to serve JKN members and overall quality of healthcare services (Supply Site Readiness, WB 2014)
2. Provider payment: issues with long time laps for government primary care facilities in receiving capitation payment due to regulation on decentralization; and low tariff set in INA-CBG prospective payment.
3. Lack of JKN socialization activities for the people at large and coverage issues of people in the informal sectors.
4. Assurance of sustainable financing towards UHC.

In Indonesia, payments made to advanced level facilities were reformed through Ministry of Health regulation No. 69/2013 on the standard tariff for health services. These reforms were applied to level I and advanced level health-care service facilities under regulation

No. 71 2013 on JKN health services. When Jamkesmas was first launched (2009–2010), payment of claims was based on the Indonesian Diagnoses-related Group (INA-DRG) but this was developed into the Indonesian case-based groups (hereafter referred to as INA-CBG) and has been used since 2011. As of 2014, it is not only used for patients who are PBIs but also for non-beneficiaries.

The INA-CBG payment model is the amount of the claim that BPJS Kesehatan pays advanced health-care facilities for their services, according to the diagnosed illnesses. The tariffs are determined and issued by a team known as the National Case-mix Centre (NCC), under the Ministry of Health. Every year the team meets and processes data from hospitals and Jamkesmas to determine the tariffs and improve the methods used for calculating them. It allows greater transparency in managing and financing hospitals; • It provides an incentive for greater efficiency and better quality of service in hospitals, Also, case-based groups payments do not distinguish between high and low risk cases although the cost to the hospital is greater in high risk situations. This means that the case-based groups approach creates financial incentives for hospitals to avoid high-risk patients and this threatens the equity of access to health services (TNP2K, 2015).

The most important challenge for creating prospective payments, which in effect reducing out-of-pocket transactions, is to establish and continuously maintain the database on health service. Table below describes the database of health service tariff in Indonesia that has been evolving recently in the national effort to attain universal coverage (Kumorotomo,2014).

No.	Elements	INA-CBG (JKN, 2014)
1	Data coding	6,000,000 records
2	Costing benchmark	137 hospitals
3	Contributors	All classes in public and private hospitals
4	Case distribution	Normal
5	Trimming method	IQR
6	Tariff reference	Mean
7	Number of case-base group	1077 + 6 Special CMG
8	Tariff grouping	6
9	Proportion of implemented tariff	100%
10	Clustering	5 scales
11	Medical care class	3, 2, 1

Source: Wibowo, 2014 and Kumorotomo, 2015.

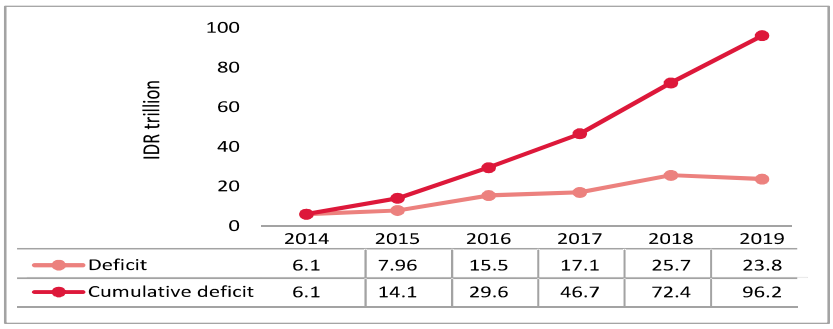
Financial sustainability of the JKN programme



Source: Hidayat (2015).

The contributions for the poor and near-poor are paid by the government. In 2014, 86.4 million people were eligible for contribution assistance (known as PBI) and the GOI spent IDR 19.9 trillion (equivalent to US$ 1.43 billion) financing PBI. In 2014 the JKN scheme exhibited a rather large financial deficit with a medical claim ratio of 115%. This policy brief presents an assessment of the medium-term financial sustainability of JKN over the next five years. In 2014, the estimated costs PMPM were IDR 31,812, while the average contribution amounted to just to IDR 27,696. Dividing the costs by the contribution results in a claim ratio of 114.9%. It is obvious that JKN contribution levels are inadequate to cover the health care services, resulting in a deficit of about 15% or IDR 4,116 PMPM. In future, the average JKN contribution could rise from IDR 27,696 PMPM to IDR 34,020 PMPM in 2019, an average increase of 4.6% a year. This projected rise is predicated on rising salary levels in the formal sector, a higher share of members from the informal sector, an increase of PBI subsidies and an assumedly better collection rate (Hidayat,2015).

Financial state of JKN (IDR trillion) 2014-2015

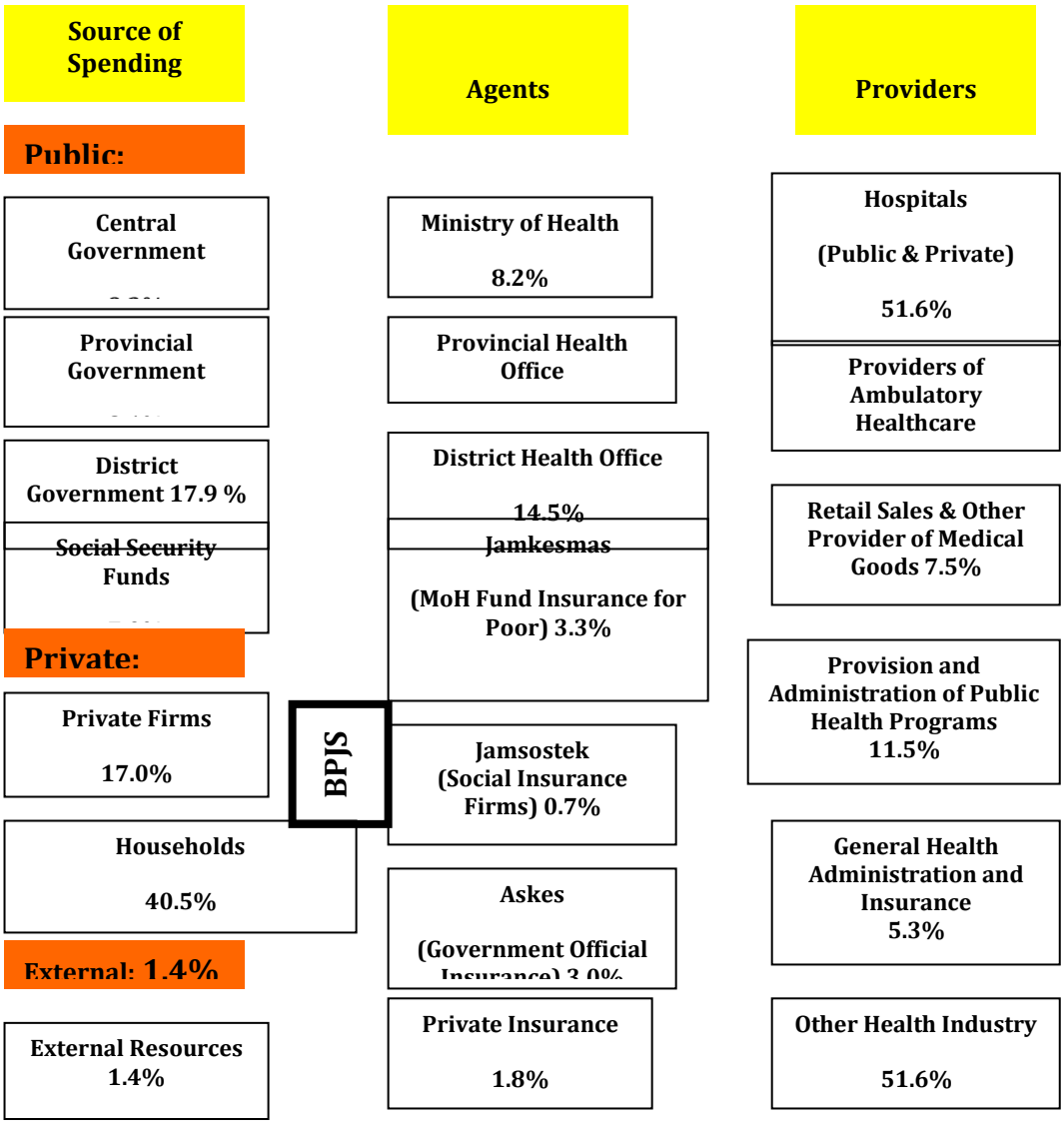


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Deficit	6.1	7.96	15.5	17.1	25.7	23.8
Cumulative deficit	6.1	14.1	29.6	46.7	72.4	96.2

Source: Hidayat, 2015.

BPJS Kesehatan has been suffering from a deficit of claims it has paid against premiums it has received since late 2014. In 2014, the deficit stood at Rp 1.54 trillion, with Rp 42.6 trillion paid out in claims and Rp 41.06 trillion received in premiums. The country's total expenditure on health (TEH) has three-fold increase in the period 2005-2012, from IDR 28.4 trillion in 2005 to IDR 252.4 trillion in 2012; or from IDR 357.800 in 2005 to IDR 1.055.100 in 2012 in terms of percapita per year. As % of GDP, TEH has increased from 2.8% in 2005 to 3.1% in 2012. Further analysis found that the general government expenditure on health has increased around 10% share from 28.4% TEH in 2005 to 39.2% TEH in 2012. Therefore, by percentage of TEH, the private expenditure has experienced 10% share reduction from 71.6% TEH in 2005 to 60.8% TEH in 2012 (Soewondo, 2014).

Under JKN, all citizens are now able to access a wide range of health services provided by public facilities, as well as services from a few private organisations that have opted to join the scheme as providers. JKN care aims to be comprehensive, covering treatment for everyday concerns such as flu through to open-heart surgery, dialysis and chemotherapy. Private insurance continues to play a role by providing for excess or additional coverage of services not included in JKN.



Health Financing and Provision in Indonesia

Source: Adapted from Soewondo et al, 2011; BPJS, 2014.

Figure above shows the general institutional arrangement for health financing and service delivery in Indonesia. Since 2014, the BPJS is aimed at integrating Jamkesmas, Jamsostek, Askes, and Jamkesda (which actually means insurance schemes managed by provincial and district governments). However, it turned out that most of Jamkesda schemes are currently managed by the provincial and district governments. There have been resistance from some of the provincial governors and district heads to fully integrate

to the BPJS systems on the grounds that most beneficiaries at the local levels are in favor of the Jamkesda and they have been registered by the Jamkesda. As a compromise, the BPJS is applying the so-called "bridging" program for registration and for reimbursement of health services provided by public as well as private hospitals. Therefore, in many provinces and districts the Jamkesmas is complemented and even substituted by the Jamkesda (Kumorotomo, 2015).

Health financing for BPJS is set based on premiums from employers, employees and the government general revenues as outlined below. Payment of the individual contributions is an essential component in the design and management of the overall Social Health Insurance system, with estimates developed to be actuarially correct. Funding for the scheme is made up as follows:

1. Pooling of funds from contributions of individual members;
2. Subsidized contribution for those below the poverty line (PBI) from central and/or local government;
3. A structuring the contribution of individual members currently outside the insurance system.

Conclusion

Based on the Indonesian's JKN in Indonesia and UC implementation in Thailand, both of them experienced :

1. Thailand has one of the most complex health care systems in Asia. Prior to reform, there were about six different health benefits schemes, targeting different groups of people with different benefit packages, compare to Indonesia which has started UHC Policy in 2014, and it only has one scheme of UHC Policy with two different category of participants.
2. The Evaluation of UHC in Indonesia and Thailand results in varies remarks, but most of the results have higher remarks in Thailand.
3. For insurance coverage budget both are significantly increasing as well as its deficits. The governments of both countries need to address the constraints in providing benefits packages and payment mechanisms. The governments should building a strong pooled-fund for universal health coverage requires institutional arrangements that are responsive to financial efficiency, benefit equity, and continuous commitment giving services and high quality of health services to the poor. Finally, there is a need to balance between supply-side and demand side for services.

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Political Leadership and Sustainability

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Transformational Leadership In The Middle Of Plurality And Global Challenges

TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN THE MIDDLE OF PLURALITY AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES

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Abstract

Leadership is an important factor, in order to meet public demands and aspirations. Leadership is the key word for the realization of justice, prosperity and equitable development amid a pluralistic society. Especially in the midst of a multidimensional crisis that has accumulated in the economic crisis experienced by the Indonesian people since the 1998 crisis has spawned a variety of public problems that have until now been fully resolved. Efforts to organize and overcome multidimensional crises amid global challenges will be quickly carried out if the transformation process in the community is able to produce good leadership at all levels of government, both central and regional. As a large pluralistic nation with all its problems, this nation needs political leadership that has a high commitment to solve various problems in the community. In the era of democratization, it is hoped that the leadership process will be more open and promising transformation and change in the community. Through leadership among the community, both through political parties, community organizations (such as NU, Muhammadiah) and leadership processes born of various organs in the community are expected to produce credible leaders and have a strong vision to solve various problems in the community. Where leadership is not interpreted as limited to power, but leadership really promises to improve and change amid the community.

Keywords: Leadership, governance, global challenges

I. Introduction

As a large pluralistic nation with a variety of diversity, both race, ethnicity, religion and political ideology, Indonesia has both advantages and challenges. On the one hand, the existing pluralism can be a strength for Indonesia, at the same time it can be a threat to the sustainability of a large and diverse nation. To manage large and diverse resources, of course strong leadership is needed and able to manage diversity that exists in the community. So that community leaders are able to stand above all groups, where the policies reflect represent all groups and elements that exist in the community. In order to create a strong spirit and unity from all elements and groups in the community, to have the same view to build this nation from various challenges and common problems. Amid the plurality of societies that exist in the Indonesian nation, at least we have two major challenges, both internal (diversity factors) and external challenges amidst the rapid changes in social change that are being felt globally.

The prolonged economic crisis has given rise to a multidimensional crisis for this nation. From the economic crisis has given rise to various problems and crises amid the community, ranging from poverty, unemployment, uneven development, the strengthening of radicalism and intolerance in the community, environmental destruction and problems of corruption in the body of government that continues to haunt this country. From the various problems above, it needs at least a rapid response to immediately bring this nation out of these multidimensional crises. The leadership factor in my opinion is a keyword so that we are not kept hostage by the various problems above. In the midst of the diversity of the community and the emergence of global challenges needed transformational leaders, who are able to understand the breath of diversity and understand various global problems and challenges. Transformational leadership here is required to be able to map and analyze the various potentials possessed by the Indonesian people, both the potential of culture, knowledge and the power of ideology which are expected to be able to solve various major problems in the community. In transformational leadership, we need a leader who is able to motivate and mobilize all elements and strengths of the nation, to fight together to resolve the various crises that have occurred in this nation. As Bass in Swandari (2003) defines transformational leadership is leadership that has the power to move subordinates in certain ways. So from here it is hoped that respect and militancy will emerge from all structures within the government and society, to join together in seeking common goals and aspirations, while at the same time solving various problems faced by this nation. Furthermore, pmcounseling (2011) states that, transformational leadership is a type of leadership style that leads to positive change to its followers. Transfionalional leaders are generally energetic, enthusiastic and passionate. This jnis leader not only focuses on the leadership process, but besides they are involved in the leadership process, while focusing on helping each member or group to succeed in solving problems.

From various expert explanations about the concept of transformational leadership above, the transformational leadership model is very appropriate to be applied in Indonesia, as a large nation that has the complexity of problems and diversity factors that exist in its society. With the differences that are not made as something negative that has the potential to divide, but with differences and diversity possessed by this nation, it

is expected to be able to become a force and create positive energy for the community to build a power that is able to solve the problems behind the plurality of society born due to the system of globalization.

II. Complexity of Problems Amid Diversity

As a large nation that has a diversity of both tribes, cultures, beliefs and political ideologies, the Indonesian nation reflects a multicultuiral society, which consists of the various pluralities above. Where togetherness and the spirit of unity are still held in high esteem by various groups and individuals who want to continue the upright State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) which has agreed and bound itself as a nation from Sabang-Merauke. Although this is not without testing, various problems that disturb and want to disturb the spirit of unity often come and approach this nation in its journey, but this nation is able to pass various tests that try to divide behind the diversity of this nation. So that the Indonesian people can be regarded as a multicultural society, capable of side by side with one another to stand as a nation.

Furthermore, the picture about multicultural, can refer to the view of C.W. Watson (1998) in his book, Multiculutralism, which according to him talks about the people of the State, nation, region, even limited geographical locations such as cities or schools, which consist of people who have cultures that differ in equality. In essence the multicultural society is a society consisting of various kinds of tribes, each of which has a different cultural structure. In this case the multicultural society is not homogeneous, on the contrary reflects a heterogeneous society where the pattern of social relations between individuals is tolerant and there is recognition of the necessity of a reality to coexist peacefully with one another with differences that exist in each social and political entity. So, in a multicultural society there is a potential for vertical and horizontal conflicts, if differences and diversity exist in the community, there is not a good awareness to coexist with one group / group with another. Many countries in the world have shown that horizontal and vertical conflicts have led to wars involving ethnic, racial, even political and religious ideologies, both among religious groups such as those in India, Sri Lanka, Bosnia, Yugoslavia, Lebanon, the Union The Soviets, even those that have recently occurred in the Middle East, such as in Syria and Egypt.

The Indonesian nation was not spared from conflicts that were born due to friction from differences that existed in the community. A number of conflicts in various regions, such as in Ambon which were born as a result of political conflict wrapped in involving religious sentiments, ethnic conflicts in Sampit, Poso, show that differences and diversity in potential communities give rise to conflict among communities, if not properly anticipated. Dark history has also come to this nation, with the birth of the 30 September Indonesian Communist Party (G30SPKI) movement, which resulted from ideological and political differences when efforts to replace the State ideology system based on Pancasila would be replaced by communist ideology by the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) through a coup attempt against legitimate and legitimate power under the Soekarno government.

Even today the movement strengthens and propaganda in the community who want to replace the State ideology system (Pancasila) with the Caliphate ideology system, such as that carried out by Hizb ut-Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) which continues to campaign the khilafah ideology among the people. At the same time it shows the symptom of the strengthening of ethnocentrism in the community, in addressing various national dynamics, especially in the political dynamics that have occurred lately. Speeches of hatred and views that tend to demean other groups and consider their groups to be the best, these days have been strengthened in debates and discourses in the public sphere, both through social media and open debates that are often displayed by the mass media. This whole attitude is reflected both in political and social social movements which lead to social tensions in the community. This certainly can disrupt the process of consolidation and strengthening of Pancasila ideology carried out by the government and various elements of society, to build a spirit of unity and strengthen the spirit of nationality as a capital to carry out development and strengthening communities in various sectors. If the attitude of ethnocentrism and the practice of speech hate continues to be left and not immediately understood by all elements of the nation, this will give birth to social tensions which lead to the condition of social disintegration in the community.

III. Challenges and Globalization Problems

Globalization in addition to giving birth to opportunities as well as bringing a threat to the sustainability of world countries, including Indonesia. But the presence of globalization is a necessity, a thing that is impossible to avoid anymore. Indonesia as a developing country is demanded to be ready to compete in facing unbalanced global competition, especially in the economic field. The onslaught of foreign products into Indonesia is increasingly massive and flooding the domestic market. So that the readiness of the Indonesian people to face global economic competition must surely be done, so that our nation is not only a consumer, but can become a new player as a producer in the international market.

The presence of globalization in addition to bringing opportunities also presents a serious threat, including threatening the moral values and character of society. The shift in moral values and character is caused by the increasingly massive flow of uncontrolled information due to information technology innovation. Like the phenomenon of social media lately, it has become a new trend and behavior of people, who tend to use social media for things that are negative compared to doing positive things. Various speeches of hatred and mutual dissemination of information that cannot be justified (hoaxes) become a new trend in the behavior of social media actors. Whether it is realized or not, this has shifted the moral values and character of the Indonesian people who tend to be polite, have high tolerance, as if they have changed into fond behavior to blaspheme each other and build hostility towards their fellow citizens.

In the political aspect at least, globalization seems to be able to anesthetize the Indonesian people, that liberalism can bring progress and prosperity. This if not carefully addressed has the potential to shift attitudes and views based on the Pancasila ideology into ideology liberalism, in the practice of the life of the nation and state.

While the impact of globalization in the economic sector is, the fading of a sense of love for domestic products and more love for goods or products from outside which are increasingly flooding the market in the country. If not anticipated, this will eliminate some domestic companies, both small and large companies, which of course will be detrimental to the economic sector in the community. If this continues to occur, it will create social and economic disparities that are increasingly widening among the people and between nations, because of the process of free competition in economic globalization. This can lead to conflict that can disrupt the survival of a nation, and increase the number of poverty and unemployment in the community.

The emergence of individualism that gives birth to ignorance of fellow citizens is another negative side of the influence of globalization, which has dissolved a sense of social solidarity and waning the bonds of kinship in the cultural system of our society. Slowly the values in the community that were once very strong based on traditional values and religion have shifted towards modern values born from the womb of globalization. The attitude of consumerism and hedonism that influences the lifestyle of the young generation now is a series of adverse effects of globalization on the character and mental development of society, due to the influence of globalization.

Facing the negative impacts of globalization that are quite complex, we inevitably have to find a formula to fortify this nation from the adverse effects of globalization. The attitude and competitive value possessed of the nation's potential must be built and re-emerged to strengthen the identity of society and the nation, so that we have readiness in facing globalization. Traditional and religious values are one of the capital and positive energies to build the character and mentality of the community, so that they are not trapped in the trap of globalizing modernization. The spirit of togetherness, mutual cooperation and mutual love for one another are, values and moral messages that have been taught both in the system of values of our beliefs as a nation of God, which has become one with traditions that have been rooted in the culture of society. We must return to the values of religion and tradition to strengthen character while building a mentality that is ready to face the various effects of globalization.

IV. Transformational Leadership As an Alternative Solution

Seeing the various complexities of problems faced by this nation, both from within and as a result of the wave of globalization requires transformational leadership that is strong, visionary and understands the fundamental problems faced by this nation. This is in line with the opinion of Kendra (2013) which states that transformational leaders are someone who controls the situation by conveying a clear vision of group goals, passion in work and the ability to make group members feel recharged and energized. In the practice of the life of the nation and state, where the society is a pluralistic society, a leader is required to understand the breath of his diverse community, both race, ethnicity and religion. So that with a clear vision and mastery of problems faced by the nation, a leader can always bring energy and a positive outlook to move his community into a developed society. Furthermore, transformational leadership is explained by Burns in Kendra (2013), that transformational leadership can be seen when leaders and followers create each other to enhance morale and motivate through the

strength of their vision and personality, transformational leaders are able to inspire followers to change expectations, perception and motivation to work towards a common goal.

The prerequisites needed in transformational leadership are as follows:

1. Charismatic

The traditional view still sees that charisma is only possessed by those great leaders of world leaders. In its course this view develops. That writing proves that charisma can be owned by the lower level leaders of an organization (Hartiti, 2013). The charismatic leader has characteristics that show the strength of his vision, abilities and expertise in actions that better reflect the attitudes of prioritizing the interests of others (society) compared to personal interests. So that naturally charismatic leaders are often used as role models and become role models for followers or subordinates. In addition, leaders are said to be charismatic because leaders can motivate subordinates to put forth hard work because of their love for their leaders (Hartiti, 2013).

2. Idealists

Transformational leaders become role models and inspire their subordinates (Kendra, 2013). Followers here have trust, trust and a high attitude towards respecting their leaders. So the followers are inspired to follow and follow the values held by the leader. This model leader seeks to influence his subordinates through direct communication by conveying the importance of values, assumptions, commitments and beliefs and having the determination to achieve goals by considering the moral and ethical consequences of each decision made.

3. Motivational inspiration

Transformational leaders have a clear vision that they are able to articulate a value and belief in followers. Leaders here help increase followers' passion and motivate to achieve goals (Kendra, 2013)

4. Intellectual stimulation

The leader encourages subordinates to rethink work methods and find new ways of working in completing their duties and responsibilities.

5. Individual Consideration

This type of leader has more attention to his followers or subordinates. By treating their followers or subordinates as treating them as intact individuals and respecting their caring attitude toward the organization.

V. Conclusion

After the government transition from the New Order government to a more open and democratic Reformasi government system, problems related to plurality in the community began to occur and emerge. This multicultural problem must be anticipated by leadership that enlightens pluralistic societies, so that there is a process of maturing people's thinking in the process of nation and state. If this diversity factor cannot be managed and managed properly it will create a serious threat to the sustainability of the Indonesian nation. Challenges in the nation and state at the same time today also come due to the wave of globalization modernization which has produced rapid changes in various fields. Where globalization also brings a variety of separate problems, especially related to justice and the problem of poverty. Transformational leadership is seen as an alternative solution to solve various challenges and problems related to pluralism and the challenges of globalization.

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WOMEN AND POWER IN THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF DAYAK MA'ANYAN TRIBE

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Abstract

In the political thought of Dayak Ma'anyan in Central Kalimantan, especially in East of Barito Regency, the role and status of women and men is equal. These roles and status were accommodating in adats concept and adat law of Dayak Ma'anyan which is said that women can get a strategic position in public area as in the traditional political context. Surprisingly, in the political history of Dayak Ma'anyan, their first leader is a woman. Her task was to organize and to order all people of the tribe. In mythological, it is believed that the woman leader earn the leadership skill and regulation on adat directly from Gods as a gift and these regulation still apply by the tribe in their daily life. Because of the belief, women of Dayak Ma'anyan are welcome to participate in public area, political, social, adat and cultural. This article is a research which is use descriptive method with interpretative qualitative data analyzes. The research is done on May, 2015 to March, 2017 in the region of Dayak Ma'anyan: in South Barito Regency and East Barito Regency, especially in Paju Epat District. Paju Epat District believed as a center of descendant of Uria Napulangit, e.c the descendant of Nan Sarunai Kings. Dayak Ma'anyan Paju Epat was called "Tutur Mantir" (leader group), where live in Balawa, Siong, Telang dan Murutuwu villages. Writer gain information by deep interview with local adat leader e.g *Mantir, Damang, Pangulu Adat,* and *Pamakal*. Also from oral source data e.g Taliwakas (stories on leader), Hiyang Wadian (sacred song of ritual priest), Sorosilah (history of leader) and adat law of Dayak Ma'anyan. Then Data interpreted by using theory of political thought on power and sources of power of Charles F. Andrain.

Keywords: Women, Political Thought, Sources of Power, Dayak Ma'anyan Tribe, Adat

I. INTRODUCTION

Issue on women's contribution in public area is still a hot issue so that it is suitable for the theme for International Women's Day 2019 "Think equal, build smart innovate for change". In the modern era issues on roles and status of women in public area, especially in the political arena are still considered as significant. Norms and *Adats* that held by the people have two faces: on the one hand allow women to contribute in public area but at the other hand, forbid them to participate in public area as equal as men. For many years, women still face barriers to contribute in public life and forced to silent as usual.

In the opposite of the situation, in the midst of Central Kalimantan there is one tribe that has adats that give women an access to achieve and receive highest position in the political power. The tribe called Dayak Ma'anyan. Population of Ma'anyan tribe is about 2,80 percent from total population of Central Kalimantan (Suryadinata, 2003: 26). Historically, long time ago Dayak Ma'anyan was one of tribal group of Central Kalimantan that has a powerful kingdom called *Nan Sarunai.* Nan Sarunai Kingdom was recognized as a victorious kingdom about 13-14 CE century and it's formerly ruler was a queen, named *Nini Punyut*. According to tradition, it is believe that the queen was had received a compilation of adats and life regulations as a gifted of Gods to her that she will be the ones who has power to manage and organize Dayak Ma'anyan people. Nowadays, the compilation of Adats and life regulation is still preserved and implemented as Adats Law of Dayak Ma'anyan people both adats on daily life and death ceremony. And the spirit of women as a good and a powerful leader strongly adapted by Dayak Ma'anyan people until now: women and men have equal roles both in domestic and in public areas.

Ukur, a historian and a writer who write many books on Dayak Ma'anyan's culture, said that in Dayak Ma'anyan there are some cultural characteristics as symbols of power i.e. Rumah panjang (long house), Mandau (a kind of sword) and sumpit (a kind of blowpipe), cultivation system and position of woman in society (Ukur, 1992:6-10). Those characteristics considered and claim as a symbol of power of Dayak leader also. According to this notion, a leader position of women in public and society in Dayak Ma'anyan tribal group is normal, valid and legitimated.

Cultural symbol that respect to women and give legitimating on capacity of women leadership in Dayak Ma'anyan tribe can be trace its location for example in East Barito Regency. Many women involved both in a parliamentary election and in a Regent Election. For example in 2018 there was a woman became a candidate of Regent in the Regency election in East Barito Regency. Although she was lose, her participation in that election described on how people in that regency, in inland Kalimantan, appreciate to women's contribution in public. So, it is also commonly recognize that women elected as an Adat leader, as *Penghulu Adat.* Those facts describe that culturally, women are equal to men in roles and position in Dayak Ma'anyan tribe. Then a challenging question arises: "what is exactly women's power position in the political thought in Dayak Ma'anyan tribe?"

This paper trying to uncover the answer of a question above by doing research on power in the political thought in Dayak Ma'anyan's tribe. Locus of the research was

Dayak Ma'anyan people in the East Barito Regency in Central Kalimantan. Research then came to discover two major reasoning to answer the question: *first,* there are some Adats conceptions which are actually describing on women leadership, inheritance of women's leader power and the honorary degree for women's leader; and s*econd,* roles and positions of women in modern political.

II. METHOD

The research for this paper is using descriptive method and the data is analyzed based on interpretative qualitative. Research that based on interpretative qualitative is a kind of research that revealed various phenomena and social realities ideographically, so the theory that produced will strongly fixated in realities, contextual and historic (Somantri, 2005: hal. 64).

Locus research as an analysis unit was Dayak Ma'anyan tribe who lives in East Barito Regency, especially in Paju Epat District and in one part of South Barito Regency from March, 2017 – April 2019. Paju Epat District is a term that derives from 2 words: *Paju* means *Kampung* (village) and *Epat* means empat (four). So, Paju Epat means *empat kampung/kampung yang berjumlah empat* (four villages). These four villages are Balawa, Siong, Telang and Murutuwu. Paju Epat has known as a "house" of descendents of Uria Napulangit, i.e. the descendents of *Nan Sarunai* Kings then became an Elite group called *Tutur Mantir* (Leader group). Researcher was doing deep interview to Adats leader i.e. *Mantir, Damang* and *Pangulu Adat.* Also using oral data named *Tali Wakas* (Story on Dayak Leader), *Hiyang Wadian* (holy song of priest in Adats Ritual), *Sorosilah* (history of leader legends), and *Adat Law of Dayak Ma'anyan.* Then researcher interpret Data by using theory of political thought on power of Charles F.Andrain.

III. DISCOURSES

April Carter said that one of attempted to understand on power was to gain forms of original power in historical and social context (Carter, 1985:7). That traditional power was held based on the strong believe to the old traditions (Ben Anderson, 1984:47-50). For Ukur, to understand the way of thinking of Dayak Ma'anyan tribe, someone has to explore and understand about Adats and traditions that appear from myths (Ukur, 1974: 4). Although sometimes we felt that myths is unrealistic not logic but it sometimes hiding a precious facts (Borneo Intitut, 2013: 10).

The one form of original power in Dayak Ma'anyan tribe is in *Nan Sarunai's chronic.* In that chronic, acknowledgment of women in power and in political thought of Dayak Ma'anyan is revealed. Conception on source of power also stored in that chronic. There are five kinds on source of power i.e,: *first,* primordial sources such as ancestry, or descendent of certain figure that has privileged to lead some area and political party; *second,* as a gift of sacred things such as gods; *third,* from their personal belonging such as property, wealthiest, generosity, or the position as figure in society, as a religious figure. *Fourth,* from instrumental sources such as in riches of experiences, higher education, achievement; and *fifth,* in constitutional nation, power came from legally and procedural law (Andrain, 1992: 194-197).

Ramlan Surbakti then classified 4 of Andrain's theoris on sources of power as a *substantial sources*, i.e., a right to govern that based on factors that owned by the leader such as tradition, as a charismatic figure and personal qualities. And *a procedural or factual power.* Someone to be a leader because of constitutional reason (Surbakti, 1992: 85-88). Referring to theories of sources of power of Andrain and Surbakti, in the political thought of Dayak Ma'anyan tribe, its sources of power can be identified for 2 sources: *procedural sources* and *substantial sources.*

Procedural sources are constitutional laws: written and oral laws (Adats). *Substantial sources* is supernatural sources such as (1) *Alatala* (God) and *Nanyu* (gods ar ancestries; (2) *Panatau* (property), (3) *Galar Mantir* (leader titles), (4) *Pusaka Keagungan* (power symbols), and (5) *Tutur* or *Hurui* (genealogic).

IV. CONCEPT OF ADATS AND WOMEN LEADERSHIP

Adats in daily life manifested in *Adats law* but in political thought of Dayak Ma'anyan tribe, conception of Adats (*Hadat)* itself is broader than Adats law and beyond of it. Adats *(Hadat)* understood both as laws, ritual, tradition, religious rites, social rites and leader group tribe governance. All of human aspects in daily life of Dayak Ma'anyan people is categorize as Adats (Pilakoanu, 2010: 153). Adats law that nowadays practiced by Dayak Ma'anyan is believe as a heritage of Nan Sarunai Kingdom era. Since 13 and 14 century, adats law was using as a constitutional of the kingdom or tribal group life. In their historical politics, adats law is using in many phases of leadership in tribe as describe:

1. in *Tumpuk Laliku Meah* (before 1305 CE). Centered in *Hujung Panti*, near *Pangambangan, Kalimantan Selatan* (South Kalimantan). The famous leader was *Pangulu Nini Punyut*;
2. *Nan Sarunai* kingdom (1305-1358). Centered in *Kayu Tangi*, near Martapura, South Kalimantan. It's leader was *Raja Anyan*;
3. *Bangi Sampa Tulen* (1358-1389). Centered in north part of *Tamiang Layang*, East Barito, Central Kalimantan. It's famous leader was *Dambung Mangkurap* dan *Uria Napulangit;*
4. Tanjung Nagara (1365-1535). Centered in Amuntai, Hulu Sungai Utara, South Kalimantan. One of its famous leader was people of Dayak Ma'anyan: Uria Gadung;
5. Lasi Muda (1535-1850). Centered in Dayu, East Barito, Central Kalimantan. It's leader was Uria Biring;
6. Landschaap Sihong (1850-1942). Centered in Telang, East Barito, Central. The most famous of its leader was *Suta Ono* or *Ronggo*. He was a Regent (Bae, dkk, 1995: 109; Hudson, 1967: 89; Miter, 2017).

In *Tumpuk Laliku Meah*, the life of Dayak Ma'anyan is became settled. They was lead by a woman called *Etoh* or known as *Nini Punyut.* In their believe, Nini Punyut was given a gift of Dayak Ma'anyan laws. In *Sorosilah* (history of leader legends) and *Taliwakas* (Story on leadership), Nini Punyut believed as a daughter of *Sawalang Gantung,* (gods of Heaven) and *Ungkup Batu* (gods of earth). She was their first children. One day, her parents sent her to *Tumpuk Laliku Meah or Sarunai.* In Tumpuk Laliku

Meah, she received a gifted of Gods because she could open a clot of yarn that thrown by gods from the heaven. In that yarn, she found 9 rules to manage on life and 7 rules to exercise on death ritual. Nowadays, the rules became 24 rules to manage on life and 19 rules to exercise on death ritual. That rules still practiced in Dayak Ma'anyan life. Two of its rules are *Kawit Kinte* (Learning of leadership) the rule on how to manage power and leadership and *Dudus* (inauguration of leader).

As a daughter of Gods and receiver of Adats law of gods, *Etoh or Nini Punyut* became the first leader of Dayak Ma'anyan and as a *Pangulu Adats* (Adats leader). She was a wise leader in *Tumpuk Laliku Meah.* Historically, Tumpuk Laliku Meah then became "a tribal state" that famous as Nan Sarunai, a glorious kingdom of Dayak Ma'anyan tribe.

V. A TUTUR MANTIR CONCEPT AND A HERITAGE OF WOMEN LEADERSHIP

Tutur Mantir concept is genealogical concept that classified leader just in the same ancestries. *Tutur* (hurui) understood as blood lineage because of marital or leader heritage lineage. Tutur Mantir is part of Dayak Ma'nyan law, recognized as one of source of power. Mallinckrodt (1927: 552) said that Tutur or *Hurui* is a national conception i.e. as a classification of family or tribe which is makes a differences one to another. *Tutur Concept* is using since Nini Punyut's era and still preserved as references in choosing local leader.

Since Nini Punyut recognized as a daughter of gods, so the leader believed as descendents of gods also. Structurally, *Mantirs* (adats Leaders) who delivered of Nini Punyut's teaches on adats laws or government institution (called by Nini Punyut as *Mantir Epat Puluh Isa – artinya Mantir yang (berjumlah) empat puluh satu*) are classified as a tribal group leader.

Tutur Concept that using since Nini Punyut's era is still practiced now in the context of legal government in villages. *Sorosilah* (history of leaders) of Nan Sarunai once said:

1. Nini Punyut (Etoh): replace *Raksapateh, Singa Galanteh* and *Using Dukut Nungu Dapur*, leading *Tumpuk Laliku Meah*.
2. Nini Punyut (Etoh). Started to live in Nan Sarunai, i.e., *Tumpuk Sani Sarunai Gumi Ngamang Talam*. Nini Punyut order people to:
   a. Build house to live, called *Balai Karunrung Rahu, Sarungayan Payung Uran*.
   b. Cultivated rice, trees, vegetables and utilized all the resources to support life.
   c. Preserves on Adats laws, regulations, arts, social life, leadership and to govern the ritual on life and death.
   d. arrange on leadership and create leaders who can govern the people. These leaders are called *Mantir Epat Pangulu Isa* (an Adats institution which are consists of forty four Mantirs, and 1 Pangulu).
3. Mantir Epat Pangulu Isa, were consist of:
   a. Pangulu: Nini Punyut or Etoh, as the queen, a head of government.

b. Pamakal: Jamuhala Maleh Tuan Tana Ratu Hiang Runsa. Is the title of leaders in village level.
c. Mantir Bagawan Kanuh Upat Miharaja
d. Mantir Pahulu Paduka Ngadu Hiang
e. Mantir Ensu Kamu Pajang Malan Rahu.

4. Nini Punyut died and replaced by *Raden Japutara Layar* with an honorary title *Datu Telang Tuha Miharaja Wulu Kesai Lawei* who lead Nan Sarunai.

The sentences above briefly said about history of the kings of Nan Sarunai from history of Nini Punyut, the first queen of Nan Sarunai to religious leaders now.

Tutur Mantir Concept is part of adats law on life (*hukum hadat tiba welum*) number 16th. Tutur Mantir contains histories of Dayak Ma'anyan's leaders from Nan Sarunai era to recent years; start from the last Mantir in Nan Sarunai era to Mantir who leads people of Dayak Ma'anyan escape from the capital city to country site after *Sarunai Usak Jawa* (Sarunai destroyed by Jawa; Majapahit). The blood lineage of Tutur Mantir class is only inherent in Dayak Ma'anyan Paju Epat's leaders because the first Mantir was the descendent of kings Nan Sarunai, named Uria Napulangit. Uria Napulangit recognized as the last king of Nan Sarunai also known as the first mantir. He was lead people of Nan Sarunai escape from the city. The exodus people – brought and tried to save all of the adats law of nan Sarunai – came to Paju Epat. Then they lived in Paju Epat and preserved all of Adats law in their daily life. Regulations, rites in religious and rituals both on life and death are treated and practiced as a treasure for them (Wawancara, Batherius, 2017).

Tutur Mantir concept is a leadership conception. It tells that the leaders will succeed by the new one who has the same lineage with them, either men or women. It is common that the successor is the first child. But if the first child is rejected the position, the leader position will replaced by the second, or third child. The decision of that leaders position is also depend on adats forum. It means that adats forum (*Pipakatan*) is important.

The tradition of succession in Tutur Mantir Concept is unique because it gives the same right for men or women to be a leader. For example in Balawa area, one of village in Paju Epat, once ever said:

> "Historically, there was a woman named *Rangga Ngembe,* that known as a leader in the village. She became a leader because she was the first child of her father, *Mangku Kekes.* Her father gives her an honorary title as "Rangga". The story tells that women as leader is a common in Balawa, Paju Epat (Mangkujati, 2003: 226).

Still in Balawa village – in genealogy of *Tutur Mantir* – there was a woman name *Rangga Nunuk.* Rangga was a leader's title for woman in political thought of Dayak Ma'anyan. She replaced *Mangku Jaya*. In other village, in *Lasi Muda,* there was also a woman leader called *Pahulu Ragan* (1702-1735) (Bae, dkk, 1995: 195-196). Lasi Muda (now called Dayu), was a center of government of Dayak Ma'anyan (1535-1815) before it move to *Telang*. In my recent research, I found that in many base home of Dayak

Ma'anyan, many women get title as *Pangulu* (Adats leader), some of women are *Pamakal* (leader of Village) both in East and West Barito Regency.

VI. GALAR MANTIR CONCEPT AND THE TITLE OF WOMEN LEADER

Galar Mantir concept is parallel with the leader title of tribal group. In political thought of power in Dayak Ma'anyan tribe, the title was give only to people who has fulfill some qualification. Not all the descendents of leader have a title. One of the qualifications is *pangiwuruh* (charism). Requirements to gain the title was regulated in adats law of Dayak Ma'anyan, i.e., *first,* he or she originated from Tutur Mantir class (leader family); and *second,* if the leader is not a descendent of Tutur Mantir class, it need some ritual i.e., *Nindrik Langka*. The ritual was held to avoid *balas pati*. Balas pati is incompetence situation to enroll position that can cause instability of power.

Galar Mantir was emerge after Sarunai Usak Jawa. The leader title in many part of Paju Epat is *Dambung,* then *Uria, Patinggi, Damang, Sinu, Mangku, Suta, Raden, Patis, Jaksa.* All of the title is equal, in role and position. But in Balawa village, the title has a different in level and in function. The first and the highest is *Mangku,* then *Patinngi, Jaksa, Giritan, Singa-Langgawa, Djarang-Bajohan* and *Mangasiau (Masiau)* Mallinckrodt (1927: 566-573), Ukur (1971: 67), dan Mangkujati (2003: 211). Mallinckrodt called these group titles as *Pandam,* the high class citizen or *Putak Amau* class (leader, ruler). Beside these titles, there are other groups or class that no title called non caste (*Putak Ime*), or *Putak Walah* (slave class). All the titles above are for men. For women, the title was *Rangga* and *Pahulu.*

Beside as leader in government area, women also have a role as leader in religious ritual. There is one role for women i.e., *Wadian.* Wadian is such as a priest of the tribe. Wadian position is very important for *Kaharingan, a* local religion in Kalimantan. They are responsible for any rituals in that religion i.s., *Wadian Pisame (leader in ritual of Ijambe, one of Death ritual in Paju Epat Ma'anyan), Wadian Dadas, Wadian Amunrahu* and *Wadian Pangunraun* (Mangkujati, 2003).

VII. WOMEN IN MODERN POLITICS

Ukur said that one of characteristics of Dayak Ma'anyan culture is "the role and position ofwomen in the society". His notion is confirms in political dynamic in Central Kalimantan. Some women are having an important position in government such as Satya Titiek Atiyani Djoedir (vice-Regent of South Barito for 2 periode, 2011-2017 and 2017-2022). Pancani Gandrung (a Party chairman of Perindo in Central Kalimantan) and was became a candidate of East Barito Regent and a candidate of Vice-Governor of Central Kalimantan in 2015. Adelina Sendol as a Party chairman of Nasdem in East Barito Regency and now as a parliamentary member of East Barito. Ina Karuniani was a sub-district head of Paju Epat and ever have a position as head of department of East Barito. Yangsie Hartini, as head of fraction of PDIP in South Barito Regency.

The roles and position of women mark out that in Dayak Ma'anyan those women were recognized. The involvement of women in public area is confirms and proves that Adats and culture of Dayak Ma'anyan tribe very appreciate on women.

The table below listed on women of Dayak Ma'anyan who contribute as leader in public area:

Table of Dayak Ma'anyan Women in Public area (2017 - 2019)

Position	East Barito Regency	South Barito Regency	Province	In Jakarta
Regent/Vice Regent		1 (vice Regent)		
Village head	8	3		
Adats leader (*Pangulu*)	1	1		
Parliamentary member	2	9		
Political Party chairman	2	1		
Parliamentary member in Province			1	
Parliamentary member in Jakarta (in 2019'election)				1

In the context of Dayak Ma'anyan culture, roles and positions of women in public area are recognized. Regulation and constitution of Indonesia now also give a contribution for women to active in any level.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In the history of political thought of Dayak Ma'anyan on power, the roles and position of women are equal to men. It also proven by history of power gift to women: the women are the successor of adats law which are given by Gods. By the laws, women are having power to manage society and to perform any religious ritual both on life and death ritual. Women also recognized as the wise leader who became the first queen in the glorious kingdom of Nan Sarunai.

Women leader then create women leadership concept in Dayak Ma'anyan that still implemented until now. And in this modern era, Dayak Ma'anyan's women have contributed in public area i.e., as vice regent, parliamentary member, a chairman of political party and so on. It is confirms that roles and positions of women are equal to men.

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Community Empowerment of Politics In Creating Public Leadership
(Analysis The Performance Members DPRD of Ciamis District In The Election 2019)

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT OF POLITICS IN CREATING PUBLIC LEADERSHIP (ANALYSIS THE PERFORMANCE MEMBERS DPRD OF CIAMIS DISTRICT IN THE ELECTION 2019)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the ability and independence of the community in political empowerment so that the community can play a role in determining public policy. The method used is a qualitative descriptive approach method based on the results of observations, interviews and documentation studies. The results of the study show that the implementation of political empowerment which has been carried out by Ciamis Regency DPRD members, especially during the recess period before the 2019 General Election whose implications for creating public leadership cadres from the community in the future, is limited to more unilateral interests. leaning towards strengthening and increasing the voice of support, while the main substance directed at encouraging people to participate in determining and having the capacity to provide aspirations, especially to produce public policy products that are in favor of the interests of society is still far from expectations. Likewise from the expected implications in producing cadres of public leaders from the community, especially as a generation who are able to understand politics as part of the life of the nation, especially as a strategy to make regional changes to be more independent and improve welfare still need coordinated and sustainable efforts involving various aspects of stakeholders (government and other political actors).
Keywords: **Empowerment, Politics, Public Leadership.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In a sovereign government, the social aspect of people's lives has the main role as a unifier because it is an integral part and as one of the conditions for the establishment and legitimacy of a country, therefore the life of the nation is a parameter to measure the success and dignity of the country. This reality is seen as an illustration of the true face of the country. So that the main key as a unifier of the nation lies in the departure between the life of the state and the life felt by the community.

The state which is a manifestation of political life from the community which is equipped with the power to formulate and realize the public interest must certainly be able to regulate and run the government as the sole ruler of the state manager so that it is able to achieve its function. Furthermore, when connected between the functions of the state and the democratic system adopted by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, there is an association, namely people's sovereignty really manifests into a system of government, because people's aspirations and interests are made as a central position not only theoretically but also operationally. This is evident from every aspect in the administration of government tends to emphasize democracy as the main idea in exercising power. In line with the development and mushrooming of the term democracy which is seen as a feature of modern society, various kinds of thoughts arise about democracy and its various implications. Historically democracy can be defined as the government from the people, by the people and for the people (Government of the people, by the people and for the people).

Sorensen (1993) in Sahid (2011: 305) classifies the notion of democracy in two ways, namely narrowly and comprehensively. Democracy is narrowly defined as a mechanism for choosing political leaders. The mechanism is a general election. Conceptualized by Huntington, 1991) in his thesis that in this case democracy is not something that is merely formal-procedural, but rather an instrument to implement the principles of freedom in competing and participating in choosing and being chosen.

In addition, political transpiration from authoritarian birocratic power regimes into democratic politics, which is marked by the release of political party control from the government, has created a multi-party system as the starting point of party growth based on political interests and orientation. The political party's enthusiasm is shown by a large number of political parties participating in each election administration, both at the national level and at the local level (local government).

In the context of democracy, popular sovereignty is the main key so that community participation as the holder of sovereignty has a very important role in determining leaders, various efforts are made to increase public participation so that democratic values are maintained, political participation is taking part or participating in the process political process in a political system, political participation can be part of the political empowerment of society, because an empowered society will be able to create leadership that is expected and desired by the community in carrying out people's sovereignty.

Understanding self-empowerment according to Prijono (1996: 97), Empowerment is a development concept that has the meaning of development,

independence, self-reliance and strengthening the bargaining position of the grassroots community towards forces in all sectors and sectors of life. Based on the above definition, it can be understood that community political empowerment is a way to empower and strengthen the community, which is directed to have a bargaining position and be able to control their lives to protect people's sovereignty in the state, political empowerment of the community can produce an independent society. stronger than the influencing forces around it to determine better leadership.

In line with this view, as from the results of observations on the implementation of legislative elections to elect members of the Ciamis Regency Regional Representative Council (DPRD) held in 2019, there is a phenomenon of changes in political behavior of legislative members who in fact are administrators of political parties and have caused the shift of navigation routes within political parties. Then, the patterns of political leadership developed by members of the legislature have recently begun to abandon dogmatic values contained in party political ideology and displaced by fragmented values which are much influenced by political deals that sometimes do not in line with the function of the political party itself, as a result of a decrease in the attitude of loyalty and concern among fellow political party officials.

This can be seen from the performance of the members of the Ciamis Regency legislature, which on the one hand as administrators of political parties and on the other hand as representatives of the community parliaments are always in the implementation that tend to have two different demands as a form of legalization to maintain power. On the one hand, it accommodates the demands of the political participation of the community, and its values are of interest to provide a place for political elite groups to always occupy important positions in the government. Meanwhile, when viewed under Article 149 of Law Number 23 of 2014, it states that: DPRD has functions: (a) legislative functions, (b) supervisory functions, and (c) budget functions which basically as a form of representation from the community seem increasingly distant from real hope.

So far, those who often get critical attention from the public, namely, related to the function of the regional legislative council (DPRD) in budgeting are certainly related to how the role of the DPR in preparing the state budget should be in accordance with the aspirations of each accountable allocation for various development sectors. and transparent so that it can prevent wastage and irregularities since the development planning process, but it tends to create a variety of policies, especially in order to create people's prosperity fairly and evenly. This factor often triggers community dissatisfaction with the position of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly (DPRD), given that the political elite who should set an example and role model for the community actually commits acts that are not commendable, enrich themselves, and even violate the law collectively.

These facts will be a benchmark for their ability to represent the people. This ability is very important to have to bring people's aspirations and interests. According to Soekanto, (2002: 268-269) that: Role (role) is a dynamic aspect of position (status), if someone carries out their duties and functions in accordance with their position, then he carries out a role. Likewise, with DPRD Members who have a status (status) within the

community are expected to be able to carry out their duties and functions in order to be able to realize public welfare.

Therefore, strengthening and transforming political organizations in the community as an effort to anticipate various refraction of the concept of democracy resulting from the dominance of power in government. The purpose of strengthening social-political organizations as genuinely equal opportunity strategies so that people can participate according to their wishes in the hope that political equality can be achieved in democratic governance. To create this which is currently most possible is through political empowerment for the community.

However, the conception of political empowerment, of course, can be implemented if civilian supremacy in the state order is truly realized. The government always positions the community in a real form, which means guaranteeing equality of rights between individuals in strengthening an entity in the frame of plural and plural societies in a climate conducive to law. Based on this description, the authors draw attention to a deeper study of the implementation of political empowerment in creating community leadership as an analysis of the performance of members of the Ciamis Regency Regional Representative Council (DPRD) in the implementation of 2019 Legislative General Elections into scientific papers by setting one question main, namely: How is the Implementation of Political Empowerment of Members of the Regional Parliament (DPRD) of Ciamis Regency in the face of the 2019 Election?

II. METHODOLOGY

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Technique the main data collection is in-depth interviews. In addition, the researchers also used observation and literature study collection techniques. Interviews were used to explore what collective actions were carried out by members of the Cimis Regency Regional Representative Council (DPRD) against political constituents in the face of the 2019 General Elections in each electoral district. The data analysis technique used in this study is the interactive analysis model (conclusion) of Miles and Huberman (1999) which consists of three lines of activities that occur simultaneously namely: data reduction (data reduction), data presentation (data display), and withdrawal conclusion/verification (conclusion drawing/verification).

III. RESULTS

So far, the concept of empowerment seems to be focused on activities to strengthen the economy, because community empowerment is seen as a form of resistance to poverty, deterioration, and inability of society, especially in developing countries or often referred to as third world countries. The failure of the model of economic development which is strongly influenced by the theory of modernization or the doctrine of developmentalism is the main reason for giving birth to the empowerment movement. The empowerment paradigm was born from the idea that development will run itself so that the community is given the trust in the form of the right to manage the

natural resources they have and use them to build the community. Because up to now the main actors of development have been in the government/state considered to be unable to solve the problems of economic backwardness.

Keep in mind that empowerment is a process that cannot only be focused on one aspect of social life, but every part contained in people's lives needs to get the touch and attention of the empowerment activities themselves. Because basically community empowerment is the process of establishing a system that aims to increase community capacity in order to create a better quality of life. As stated by Soleh (2014: 175) that the goal of community empowerment is to create an independent, self-reliant society, and be able to adopt innovations in the form of development counseling, development communication, family welfare education, education about democratic values, skills education, training, and others.

However, community empowerment that has been implemented so far is less able to touch the activities of the community's political life, which is reflected in community participation in determining government representatives and involvement in decision making as if it is not an indicator of the success of the implementation of empowerment itself. Therefore the role and function of political empowerment for the community is an integral part of the framework of community empowerment. Political empowerment of society is actually a visualization of the approach of community participation in determining the policy direction of a government. Community involvement in real development can be seen from the extent of community participation in political life, especially in general elections and involvement in policy making, as well as control of the government.

For this reason, from the interview with one of the members of the Regional Representative Council (DPRD) of Ciamis Regency, he gave his statement on the implementation of political empowerment of the community, as follows: The main orientation of political empowerment is to motivate people to become human beings who are aware of their responsibilities through political education, political communication and political internalization to maintain stability and political mobilization, filter and determine leaders, form governments and participate in elections. Through strengthening political control, the public can voice their analysis and critical attitudes towards the government, especially with regard to government policies or programs through political or direct organizational channels.

From the statement, illustrates that political empowerment has been carried out by members of the Ciamis Regency DPRD, its essence is as a media manifestation of public awareness and concern and responsibility for efforts to improve the quality of political life in the administration of government and at the same time value formed from the impact of government policy on its implications for people's lives.

Furthermore, to find out the capacity of the impact felt by the community on the implementation of political empowerment carried out by members of the Ciamis Regency DPRD towards the constituents, an illustration was obtained from the results of interviews with one of the communities stating the following:

It is undeniable that the authority to administer power by the government basically must be built from mutual trust and mutual support between the community and the government, so that building trust between the government and the community is considered as a way out to overcome the crisis of trust in government. So far, members of the Ciamis Regency DPRD have sometimes only provided guidance and approaches to the community when facing election periods, of course, to get support, while if they have been elected they rarely consolidate or make visits in order to win the people's aspirations. So that in the end, the community becomes apathetic in every election to elect candidates for DRPD both at the district, provincial and central levels. Because the work program they offer is nothing that can be felt concretely.

Based on the analysis, giving an overview of the role and function of community political empowerment should need deeper attention as part of the performance of members of the Ciamis Regency DPRD, because the political empowerment is as an opportunity / trust in the community to participate and be actively involved in determining Political quality of life is expected to restore public confidence in the government which tends to decline so far, because many reap condemnation and vote of confidence as a result of the behavior of government officials who are not commendable and even abuse authority to dirty political activities, such as money politics, buying and selling votes, black campaigns, etc., are often displayed in the administration of power in government.

Of course, to restore public trust is not an easy thing to do, but the great hope that the willingness of the community to participate in any political activity is considered to improve the quality of people's political life, and provide solutions or alternatives to the dilemmas in the current administration. It is undeniable that the authority to administer power by the government basically must be built from mutual trust and mutual support between the community and the government, so that building trust between the government and the community is considered as a way out to overcome the crisis of trust in government.

Besides that, there are other things that might contribute to the implementation of political empowerment that has been carried out by members of the Ciamis Regency DPRD, namely the involvement of political parties as media that can reach and invite the public to participate in any political activity. Therefore, on this occasion, there was also an interview with one of the administrators of political parties in Ciamis Regency so that it could be known about the description of the implementation of community political empowerment that had been carried out. The following is a statement from the results of interviews with the community, as follows:

Political parties should act as intermediaries for society with the state or as a channel for the political participation of the community that provides an opportunity to provide support or demands to the ruling government. In this case, political parties involve the interaction of the community both personally and organization to submit complaints, protests and even support for people's representatives who are in legislative institutions so that they always produce political decisions in the form of policies that favor the community in general, not on behalf of constituents or support group. But in

fact, sometimes political parties never carry out various activities in order to increase the capacity of the community in politics, especially in the process of sheltering aspirations from the community to determine the leadership role or the people's representatives.

From this explanation, positioning political parties that exist and develop in the community as the initiator media of community participation to maintain the stability of the democratic political system. According to Surbakti (1999: 115), it was explained that "the idea of people's political participation through political parties in countries that implement a democratic political system has a strong base of political culture and ideology, that people have the right to participate in determining someone who will be their leader, and to determine the contents of general policies that affect their lives. To strengthen community participation and support, political parties must be able to show:

a. Clarity of vision, and mission of political parties.
b. Clarity of organizational structure, competencies, and strategies for winning politics.
c. Strengthening the management of political party organizations, including planning, organizing, implementing and supervising or controlling cadres of political parties.
d. Development of the number and quality of political party resources (human, financial, information, facilities and infrastructure)
e. Patterns of coaching and regeneration in organizations, and
f. Interaction between entities of political party organizations in preventing political conflicts in the community.

Therefore, the position of the community in the implementation of political empowerment plays a role as political control which is poured into the form of community participation as citizens relating to political actions both directly and directly to oversee the administration of government carried out by government officials who have political authority. In carrying out political control, the public is given the opportunity to recognize and know deeply about government political activities, as well as perceptions regarding political relevance to people's lives.

Meanwhile, in relation to the process of forming leadership originating from the people's mandate resulting from political empowerment, of course leaders needed in political parties are expected to be able to provide changes to the conditions of political parties that increasingly lose their identity and loss of trust as organized institutions in a political unit that aims to control the government and carry out general policies. Therefore, the presence of the leadership must be able to give legitimacy to political parties in order to be able to regain public trust so that political developments in the region will lead to a modern and complete democratic life that will be highly anticipated by members or cadres and sympathizers of political parties.

Referring to the statement, the concept of the leader of a political party should be able to reflect the character and personality in accordance with the philosophy of the Indonesian nation, as stated by Sahid (2011: 70-73) which affirms some of the characteristics of every leader in Indonesia, as follows:

First, the One Godhead. This means that every leader in Indonesia is required to have firm religious beliefs, faith, and devotion to God Almighty. With the belief in religion as a way of life, it will create awareness that the essence of a leader is a person who has the same position before God, so that being able to understand the position of the leader is not superhuman or has absolute authority, but is humble and always modest. Thus will always better understand the conditions and conditions they lead.

Second, Ing Ngarso Sung Tulodo (front leader). Leaders who provide role models are able to stand in front as spearheads (shields) in the arena of struggle. Have great determination and courage and bear the heaviest responsibilities. Leaders are not only good at giving orders but are wise in giving instructions, advice, protection, and consideration.

Third, Ing Madya Mangun Kersa (Social Leader). A good leader will always be in the midst of his subordinates, take part in feeling the same fate, so as to be able to arouse and arouse subordinates' enthusiasm. Leaders who are big-spirited will know when and where and in what situations to always put themselves in accordance with the demands of subordinates.

Fourth, Tut Wuri Handayani (Rear Leader). Leading does not always have to be in front but kneeling at the right time to stand behind his subordinates. The leader stands up for auction not because of fear or cowardice, but as a provider of strength and moral support to strengthen every step and action of subordinates as a form of giving trust so that they take initiative and work more.

Fifth, Beware of Purba Wisesa (Beware and Power). Leaders are required to have visual acuity, be able to look forward (futuristic) as a form of vigilance in protecting organizations and subordinates. Leaders will be seen from how much ability they have to create, control and master the situation, so that they are seen as having advantages or advantages not possessed by subordinates, and are able to create charisma among subordinates as a form of authority.

Sixth, Ambeg Parama Arta (Being Right and Fair). Leaders must have the right and essential and fair nature. This means that leaders are able to distinguish between the important and not important, prioritizing the public rather than personal interests of each decision making.

Seventh, Prasa (Simple). In a leader, there must be a simple, sincere, sincere, tolerant and not lifestyle style. Simplicity must be able to be shown by the leadership as a form of incarnation of the original character of the Indonesian nation that can be used as indispensability for subordinates.

Eighth, Gemi, Nastiti, Ati-ati (Thrifty, Careful, Careful and Careful). Leaders will always be required to carry out work effectively and efficiently. The use of organizational resources, especially sources of wealth from the state, both in the form of wealth and capital, is managed sparingly and carefully. Apart from that, the accuracy of all actions and events that occur around them as a form of anticipation of the possibility of danger that occurs. And most importantly the leadership's prudent attitude in carrying out actions and actions based on common sense and logical reasoning is right.

Ninth, Open (Communicative). Leaders provide opportunities for subordinates to express income, proposals or constructive criticism. The leader realizes that no human being is versatile but needs to open from learning and improving himself to the environment.

Tenth, Legawa (Rela and Tulus Ikhlas). A true leader is a person who is always capable and willing to give sacrifices and accepts for all defeats based on trust and trustworthy heart. Leaders do not have to always get praise but make every event in life a test that must be considered and carried out with full of selfless struggle.

Eleventh, Characteristic (Righteous and Virtuous). A leader as a noble and noble character is able to control himself and prioritize public interest above personal interests. Leaders who like to have nature and character are calm, neat, smooth and polite and do not punch power (Power) or imaging.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of the above analysis can be concluded that: the conception of political empowerment is part of community empowerment as a form of empowerment as an effort so that the community is able to be independent and understand every political activity in the administration of government. By opening understanding and positioning the community as part of the decision making through the provision of information and proper understanding of political behavior and attitudes, it will have an impact on the ability of the community to think rationally in carrying out political participation as part of the life of the nation.

Besides that, community political empowerment plays an important role as a framework to improve the level of public trust in the government, especially in shaping and giving birth to leaders who are in accordance with the mandate of the community. Where in this case the community is made as to the main actor who determines the quality of the leadership especially has a view that is in accordance with the current conditions of the community and can be understood as the intellectual characteristics of the members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) in Ciamis Regency.

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THE CAMPAIGN STRATEGY OF WOMEN CANDIDATES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF MALANG CITY IN THE 2019 GENERAL ELECTION

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Abstract

It is known that there are some difficulties in recruiting women in politics. The General Election Regulation requires each political party to reach the minimum number of candidates, as many as 30% in the DPR are women. Difficulties in placing women cause several cases, such as culture, funding, and lack of political education in women. However, some women who can join as candidates must have a campaign strategy to get votes from citizens. There are a number of women candidates campaign strategies that can be explained in this study. There were 6 respondents in this study, women candidates from the political parties GERINDRA, DEMOKRAT, PAN, HANURA, PERINDO, and PDI Perjuangan. Striving hard, being smart, having lots of social relationships with several organizations, having money for political costs are basic strategies to get a lot of votes.

Keywords: campaign strategy, women candidates, political parties.

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the application of getting minimum number as much as 30% for members of women in DPR (House of Representative), it is very hard to fulfill the minimum number limit. The reasons are (PUSKAPOL, 111): First of all, it is about the culture. Most regions in Indonesia adhere to and apply patriarchalism, the social life is controlled by men. It makes women have some difficulties to actualize themselves. Most political affairs are controlled by men, therefore women are rarely interested in politics. If there are some women interested in politics, they are difficult to achieve top rankings in the appointment of party structural positions, because men think that women have less political knowledge. Most positions of leaders in political parties are occupied by men. The situation had an impact on the recruitment of women to become candidates for DPR. To be a candidate of DPR's / DPRD's member someone must have enough money to fund all of his or her political activities. Therefore there are not many women who are interested in becoming candidates for the DPRD. Many women depend on men (husbands or fathers) to have money.

Some women who join the party and become DPRD's candidates must have some strategies to win the vote. This study is about how female candidates run their campaigns during the 2019 election. How they build their campaign strategy to get votes from their constituents. This research took place in Malang city. The number of voters in Malang has changed several times, and below is the current data before the election.

Recapitulation Voters After The Corection
General Election 2019

City : Malang
Province : East Java

No	Vote Area	TPS	Male Voters	Female Voters	Total Voters
1	Blimbing Subdistrict	508	65.155	69.261	134.416
2	Kedungkandang Subdistrict	530	71.324	72.659	143.983
3	Klojen Subdistrict	297	37.759	40.429	78.188
4	Lowokwaru Subdistrict	466	59.295	61.972	121.267
5	Sukun Subdistrict	551	71.831	73.500	145.331
	Total	2.352	305.364	317.821	623.185

Source: KPU Malang city.

The total amount of DPRD's members are 45 persons/seats. Those member spread to 5 vote area/ subdistrict. Those are: Blimbing subdistrict 10 DPRD's members, Kedungkandang subdistrict 10 DPRD's members, Klojen subdistrict 6 DPRD's members, Lowokwaru subdistrict 9 DPRD's members, and Sukun subdistricts 10 DPRD's members.

II. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

PUSKAPOL (FISIP UI : Center for Political Studies); The UI center for political studies found that the barriers of women who want to come to politics are: cultural barriers, barriers to management of political parties, barriers to knowledge or out of capacity and women lacking self-confidence, and barriers in the form of funds for political costs.

III. STRATEGY AND CAMPAIGN

Strategy is a paticular plan for winning success in a paticular activity (Procter, 1101). So the women candidates must have particular plans to get as many voters as possible. The number of votes must be equivalent with the number of the amount of votes to get a chair in DPRD. And every subdistrict does not have the same amount of votes, depent on the number of voters in each subdistrict.

According to David, strategy is a medium to reach the goals (David,18). Women candidates must have a medium to make the voters known who they are. The women candidates must have a program to socialize themself among the voters.

As explained by Procter, campaign is a connected set of actions intended to obtain a particular result in politics or business (Procter, 145).

IV. SAMPLE

This study took 6 respondents from 6 political parties consisting of GERINDRA, DEMOKRAT, PAN, HANURA, PERINDO and PDI Perjuangan. The author has taken sufficient samples randomly, or random sampling of convinient, as needed.

V. INTERVIEW METHOD

This study follows the interview research methodology. The researcher collected primary data through in-depth interviews with respondents.

VI. DISCUSSION

Below are the six respondents :

Political party : GERINDRA
Name : Nurul Faridawati
Social Media : Instagram : nurulfaridawati

She joined the GERINDRA party since 2008 because her husband is a GERINDRA cadre. Even though she hasn't received a political training program, she learned a lot about politics from her husband.

Campaign Strategy: She run a door-to-door campaign by sharing her program with constituents. She made a team to help her socialize her voice number. All of her family supported her, and they became part of her campaign team.

Nurul is active in several social organizations, such as PKK and Ricite Koranic Club.

Political party : DEMOKRAT
Name : Dra. Fransiska Rahayu Budiwiarti
Social Media : Instagram : fransiska_leksono
Occupation now : a DPRD's member for 2018 – 2019 periode, she is getting a PAW (change a DPRD's member with a second hight vote cadre becaouse of some reasons). She is an incumbent of DPRD Malang city's member. Join the DEMOKRAT party since the year of 2008.

Campaign Strategy : She run a campaign by sending mission letters / brochures from her programs to constituents. She went door to door to socialize herself to constituents. She has a team to help her run the campaign. She also asked her team to run a campaign to constituents door to door too. She collaborated with candidates for the Provincial DPRD and the Republic of Indonesia Parliament. So she shared the political costs with her colleagues from the candidates for the provincial DPRD and the DPR RI. Her family has funded her for all her political costs.

She was interested in joining a political party because she had relatives who also joined a political party. They influenced her quite a lot about the world of politics, and so did her husband.

Fransiska is active in some social organizations, such as KPPI, PKK, and FKPPI.

Polical party : PAN
Name : Yuning Kartikasari
Social Media : Instagram : yuning_kartikasari
Join the PAN party : since the year of 2014

Campaign Strategy: She was using all of the social organization relations that she has participated in, namely: Malang Women Crisis Center (WCC), Malang Women Club for Leadership (KPuK), Integrity Cadre (Tangguh Cadre), Environmental Cadre , Malang Raya Volunteer (Volunteer Malang Raya), and (PKK),

Her family provided her political costs and she was also funded by several participants. She collaborated with the DPR RI candidates. So she can share political costs together. She run a door-to-door campaign to constituents, she is assisted by her team from friends of her social organization. She joined a political party because in 2014, PAN proposed her to be a candidate for DPRD's member. Her campaign tools are calendars, stickers and banners.

Awards she has got : 2017 the 21st nominates of inspiring women held by MAS FM radio Malang 2018 the winner of Muslimah inspiring women held by Malang Strudle.
Political party : HANURA
Name : Siti Kosiyah, S.E
Social Media : Instagram : siti.chosiyah
Join the HANURA party since : 2015

Campaign Strategy : She run the campaign by door to door visit to her constituents. She is supported by GeRaBah (lower class citizen movement) organization as her team campaign. The 2019 general election is the second times she becomes a

DPRD's candidate, before she joined in HANURA party, she was a member and the DPRD's candidate from PAN political party at 2014 general election. Her tools campaign are: sticker and banner.

She is an activist in some social orginizations, those are KPPI, KoPPI, and Aisiyah.

Political party : PERINDO

Name : Laily Fitriyah Liza Min Nelly

Social Media : Instagram : Nelly Yahya.

Join the PERINDO mass orgaizasion since : 2012 and then PERINDO changed to be a political party at 2015.

She is interested in politics because of her father was an activist at GOLKAR party. So since teeneger she was familiar with politic environment.

Campaign Strategy: She has a team to help her run the campaign by door to door visit to her consituents. Her family funded all her political cost. She also got same campaign tools from the party.

The 2019 general election is the second time she tried to be a DPRD's candidate, before she joined the PERINDO party, she was a DPRD's candidate from HANURA party at 2014.

She joined some sosial organizations, those are Sekar Mawar Club, and Koran Ricital Club

Political party : PDI Perjuangan

Name : Yusana Intiyaswati

Social Media : Instagram and Facebook : Rumah Aspirasi Yusana.

Occupation now : a DPRD's member for 2018 – 2019 periode, she is getting a PAW (change a DPRD's member with a second hight vote cadre because of some reasons). She is an incumbent of DPRD Malang city's member.

Join the PDI Perjuangan party since : 1998

Campaign Strategy : She run the campaign by using the party structural organization PAC and Ranting (subdistrict structural organization party) she made a team from intern party and run the campaign by door to door visit to her constituents house. She is active in some social organizations such as PPK, Jamaah Tahlil, and other social cummunities.

The six respondents used the campaign strategy in the form of door-to-door visits to their constituents. They formed a team that worked to help them meet with the community. The six candidates have a hard life struggling. They work hard and ignore all obstacles. They campaign until midnight, even though sometimes bad weather happens all day, they never give up, they do work seriously.

All six candidates joined several social organizations, they were smart and active people and made several programs for their organizations. So they have a good relationship with the social organization they are joining.

Fransiska, Yuning, and Laily worked together with the top-level structure of their DPRD province and DPR RI , so that they could share campaign costs. All six candidates prepared sum of money for their campaign costs.

VII. CONCLUTION

The campaign strategy carried out by the prospective female candidates was almost the same among them. Each candidate has a high fighting spirit to succeed and win. All of them are smart women because their daily activities are mostly related to the community by joining several social organizations, so they are familiar with the social problems that occur in society. They have money for political costs, so they are confident to become candidates for the DPRD for the 2019 general election. They all use social media as one of their campaign tools.

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MONEY POLITICS IN PAMEKASAN REGENCY

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Abstract

Democracy in the context of state life is the best political and government system. Almost all modern countries accept the absolute need for democracy to be upheld. The implementation of the democratic system in Indonesia is not fully implemented according to the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. One of them is the General Election (Election) which is still full of the practice of money politics. The fundamental essence of each action of money politics can be seen from the mechanistic process or procedure and juridical. According to deliberative democracy it is implied in what is said to be practical discourse, the formation of political opinions and aspirations (politische meinung-und willenbildung), proceduralism or popular sovereignty as a procedure (volksouveranitat als verfahren). Deliberative theory in a model is interested in the issue of validity of collective decisions, namely the procedure for producing rules. Deliberative theory in a model is interested in the issue of validity of collective decisions, namely the procedure for producing rules. The practices of money politics played or played in each of the elections, are indicated by the development of a discursive, spatial model of money politics in opinions - between money politics and general elections which can be regarded as' the results of public use of communicative rights ".

Keywords: Mechanistic process, juridical, political aspirations

I. INTRODUCTION

If you look at Indonesia in demonstrations carried out by students or educated community groups today at every election (elections), they tend to be anarchist in the name of the interests of the people or the nation. This is one of the reaction models of the repressive style of the previous regime, as a continuation of Dutch and Japanese occupation. In other words, after Indonesia's independence, in the era of the Old Order and in the era of the New Order, acts of violence often arose when there were differences between people. Such differences exist in the life of the community as evidence of the functioning of a democratic system. The 1945 Constitution mandates that the state in carrying out its functions deliver national goals based on a democratic system. The definition of democracy in general is freedom and equality. According to Sargen, that democracy implies the involvement of the people in decision making, the existence of equal rights among citizens, the existence of freedom and independence given to - or maintained by - and or owned by citizens, the existence of an effective system of representation, and the existence of respected elections principle of majority provisions. (In Fatah, 1994).

Voters in Indonesia still see the state of the country positively, but their attitude is not as optimistic as in 1999 when seven out of ten people felt that Indonesia was going in the right direction. Now, some voters (44%) still believe that Indonesia is going in the right direction but a third of respondents feel pessimistic and 18% feel unsure. The group that is bitter in its attitude is generally those who are younger, educated, and economically more capable, and those who are less fortunate are more positive in their attitudes. Meanwhile, the proportion of voters who said that the government did not care about their minds almost doubled compared to 1999 and 2003. In 2003, around 47% felt that the government did not care about their minds, and 39% said otherwise. This feeling of neglect arises especially among those who educate or those who are young - and once again, these numbers are not much different from the situation in other democratic countries. (In Team Meisburger's Results, Democracy in Indonesia; A Survey of Indonesian Voters 2003).

Therefore, to better understand political behavior including voter behavior in elections, a deeper understanding is needed of the extent to which a person's level of understanding and orientation has to his political world. One's orientation and understanding of the political world is what Almond and Verba call political culture. This orientation and understanding of the political world will guide a person in determining attitudes, opinions and more broadly determining his political behavior. (In Krisno Hadi et al., 2006). That is, understanding in understanding the political forces and behavior of political actors is based on the fact that every political actor and political force will always maximize their interests by using the opportunities and strength they have. While seeing the weaknesses of other actors in playing a role in their political interests can form patterns of interaction, norms, ethics, and culture that develop in the local community.

All of them, make openness and active participation in the interests of electoral which leads to the process of articulation of the achievement of power using all kinds of ways. One example is the practice of money politics that occurs in several electoral arrangements. For example, regional head elections by the DPRD, money politics also

surfaced. Likewise in the direct regional head elections (Pilkada), for example, 147 residents of Bantarpanjang Village, Warudoyong Subdistrict, Sukabumi City, received an envelope containing Rp.10,000 with a message to elect one of the election participants (In Kompas, 10 April 2008) .

In addition, Syamsuddin Haris said that political parties in carrying out candidates in regional head elections (pilkada) are more concerned with considering the financial capabilities of the candidates concerned, who are deemed to need a "boat" of political parties (In www. Komunitasdemokrasi.or.id/article/pilkada. pdf, downloaded on June 16, 2015). It was stated that prices were pegged by political parties between Rp. 1 billion and 2 billion for one candidate regent who was registered with the KPUD (Kompas, April 19, 2005). In the election of the Governor of Riau, a candidate must provide at least Rp. 400 million in "cash money" per seat to get a "boat". In this case the more strategic the position of the political party, the greater the amount of the application (Kompas, 6 July 2011). That is, against the weaknesses and strengths of the electoral system, each party has an internal policy to consider the options to be taken. Because, the choice of a particular electoral system will determine the fate and death of the party in the next election. Meanwhile, the form of formal participation places more emphasis on aspects of the process of public involvement in the discussion and provision of input. From that view, the problem arises, how is money politics in the lives of voters in the implementation of elections in Pamekasan Regency? The goal to be achieved is to identify and analyze money politics in the lives of voters in the implementation of elections in Pamekasan Regency.

II. Study of Theory of Money Politics in the Democratic Perspective

The maturity and capacity of the voter community as the nation's leaders and candidates to be elected is questioned by many groups. The questioning circles are related to the action of money politics, because the action of money politics is mostly carried out by educated groups of people that have a broad enough impact, especially on stability, security, order and public comfort. The politics of money can disrupt community activities, and of course it can also disrupt the local wisdom of culture. In short, where there is money politics, there is an act of suppression or violence. This will have an impact on the act of conveying aspirations and uses in their political interests. That is, the aspirations and utilization of political or public interests influenced by local culture and the role or form of state power will produce the desired and undesirable effects on public participation. The impact of public participation that is influenced by the desired local culture is only pematabaan and ethical values or morality of the community. The unwanted impact of public participation from the influence of local culture is any forms of intimidation and violence whatever the excuse.

Violence according to Galtung in Budi Santoso (2002: 169) is divided into personal and structural violence. The nature of personal violence is dynamic, easy to observe, shows great fluctuations that can cause change. Whereas structural violence is static, showing certain stability and invisibility. Structural violence is violence originating from structures that can be present in various forms such as the state. This violence is

violence that is designed so that the way it works is very neat. The term violence itself is used to describe behavior, both open and closed or that is attacking or defensive.

From that view, making deliberations in developing important democratization contexts is realized in the public interest. The term "deliberation" comes from the Latin word deliberation, and in English becomes deliberation. This term means "consultation" weighs "or we have this political vocabulary" deliberation ". All these lexical meanings must be placed in the context of "public" or "political togetherness" to give full understanding as a concept in discourse theory. The merger with the term "democracy" gives special meaning to the concept of democracy. The concept in discourse theory, the term "deliberative democracy" has been implicit in what we have discussed above as practical discourse, formation of political opinions and aspirations (politische meinung- und willenbildung), proceduralism or popular sovereignty as a procedure (volksouveranitat als verfahren). The theory of deliberative democracy does not focus on compiling a list of certain rules that show what must be done by citizens but on procedures to produce those rules. This theory raises the question, how political decisions are taken and in what conditions are these rules produced in such a way that citizens obey those rules. In other words, the model of deliberative democracy is interested in the issue of the validity of collective decisions. This model can adequately explain the meaning of democratic control through public opinion. Public opinions may be the opinions of the majority who claim their legitimacy. These opinions can also have a logical and coherent form that is considered valid universally and rationally. However, the majority opinions are not necessarily identical with the right opinions. For the model of deliberative democracy it is far more important to ensure that in what way the majority opinions are formed so that all citizens can obey those opinions. (In F. Budi Hardiman, 2013).

The rationality of the results of this political deliberation, as stated by Harbermas, is based on "the normative meaning of democratic procedures that should guarantee that all issues relevant to society are made the theme". In deliberative democracy all types of practical discourse operate in the formation of democratic opinions and aspirations to publicly examine the reasons for the proposed political rules. Determining legitimacy through discursiveness is the core idea of deliberative democracy.

In today's political theory there are other writers who emphasize the importance of rational deliberation processes, such as N. Bobbio, Dahl and J. Cohen. Where is the difference between the deliberative models Habermas and the other models design? There are three differences that need to be explained here to sharpen Habermas' thinking about deliberative politics. First, like other writers, Habermas also emphasizes democratic rules of play, guarantees the rights of freedom, the existence of competing parties, fair elections, majority principles, public debates and so on. (In F. Budi Hardiman, 2013).

Habermas tries to develop a model of context-sensitive democracy, a model that takes account of changes that have taken place in today's globalized complex societies. But the deliberative democracy intended by Habermas is not an analysis of the complexity of today's societies to prove that democracy is possible thanks to new developments in the field of information technology, such as the internet, multimedia, telecommunications and so on. Habermas actually attempts to show that democratization cannot be embedded from the outside into complex societies. Democracy develops from

within the society itself and is driven by the political system that is already there. He believes that the communicative ratios that drive democratic processes are already available in the practices of the legal state and the institutions of the existing public space. Finally, the Habermas model also operates with ideal deliberation characteristics, such as the importance of the form of argumentation, the inclusiveness of the participants, freedom from the implementer, achieving consensus and so on. However, unlike the other models, Habermas focuses on the implementation of democratic procedures not only on a formally organized political system. If democracy means the government by the governed (die Regierung der Regierten), the implementers of this procedure must be stretched to form an unorganized and informal opinion formation in citizen communities, because "a praxis of deliberative self-determination can develop only in interactions between formations legal-procedural institutionalized aspirations programmed through policies and formation of political opinion in informal cycles of political communication. "Therefore, the Habermas model emphasizes what is called the" double track political deliberation process "in which there is a division of labor between the political system and public area. This model, the people no longer have space between one general election and another. The excessive role of the state operating according to the rationality of purpose (Zweckrationalitat) in front of citizens who communicate with everyday language is the real essence of the colonialization thesis that Habermas has analyzed in his book Theorie des kommunikativen Handelns. In the model of deliberative democracy many things are concentrated on the demands of democratization of 'space - between the two general elections. Of course the meaning of general elections should not be minimized, because general elections are the locus of citizens determining themselves. But elections are not the only locus. If democracy wants to be understood deliberatively, elections can be considered as 'the results of public use of communicative rights' (offentlicher Gebrauch der kommunikativen freibiten) which continues. According to Habermas the communicative rights of citizens are carried out mainly in informal discourses that can be carried out in an inclusive manner and can question all possible relevant themes. (In F. Budi Hardiman, 2013).

Therefore, for the sake of this research, the possibility of influences that can encourage, strengthen or give a tendency to examine group behavior and individual recipient societies and use the benefits of money politics, the researchers attempt to follow Spradley's advice (in Bungin, 2001) by finding relationships semantic (semantic relation ship) that is universal in analyzing domains as follows: Type, (strict inclusion); space (spatial); cause-effect; rational (rationale); locationale; means-end; function (function); sequence (sequence); attribute (atribution). In relation to how researchers use domain analysis techniques, the researcher carries out six steps from Spadley, namely: selecting certain semantic relationship patterns on the basis of information or facts available in researchers' diaries in the field; prepare a domain analysis work sheet; choose the similarities of data from researchers' diaries in the field; look for master concepts and symbolic categories of certain domains that correspond to a pattern of semantic relations; compile structural questions for each domain, and list all domains of all available data. In the findings reported here, researchers use words to describe the factors or themes that emerge.

III. Portrait of 2014 Voting Rights in Pamekasan Regency

Of the total population in 13 sub-districts, not all have the rights and obligations as citizens to make choices in elections. But the voting rights in Pamekasan Regency are determined by the age of their voting rights. The right to vote in Pamekasan Regency can be described in the following table:

RECAPITULATION OF REGENCY / CITY FIXED VOTERS
PRESIDENT GENERAL ELECTION AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT OF 2014
BY DISTRICT / CITY KPU

DISTRICT : PAMEKASAN
PROVINCE : EAST JAVA

No	Name District	total Village/ **Kel**	Total **TPS**	Number of Voters **L**	**P**	**L + P**	**Ket.**
1.	BATUMARMAR	13	192	35.122	36.339	71.461	
2.	GALIS	10	49	10.658	11.689	22.347	
3.	KADUR	10	111	18.380	20.143	38.523	
4.	LARANGAN	14	79	20.252	22.704	42.956	
5.	PADEMAWU	22	124	29.108	32.080	61.188	
6.	PAKONG	12	84	13.741	14.591	28.332	
7.	PALENGA'AN	12	151	37.869	37.264	75.133	
8.	PAMEKASAN	18	157	31.760	34.805	66.565	
9.	PASEAN	9	156	23.033	24.748	47.781	
10.	PEGANTENAN	13	147	30.274	31.255	61.529	
11.	PROPPO	27	135	31.140	33.397	64.537	
12.	TLANAKAN	17	115	23.132	24.947	48.079	
13.	WARU	12	145	25.839	26.458	52.297	
	TOTAL	**189**	**1.645**	**330.308**	**350.420**	**680.728**	

Paying attention to the number of people entitled to vote above can be captured as a potential source in determining the role of participation in elections. This difference in the number of roles of population participation implies that population suffrage in a region can create a conducive atmosphere in various interests in the election, and can color productive activation in a variety of interests played by - from the actors at each election event held, so that it can shape voter behavior through its approach. The approach in this case David E Aptter states, lies in the relationship between political knowledge and political action, including how the process of forming political opinions, how political skills are obtained, and how people are aware of political events.

Such a thing can be captured that the community in the behavior and distribution of aspirations in the general election is slow. This means that it can be said by the community Pamekasan tendencies in their roles and political participation depend on the role of the actor who is close and understands the articulation of their cultural basic, so that they can form their opinions, interests and political rights needs in elections.

IV. Description of public opinion in space - between money politics and general elections which can be considered as 'the results of public use of communicative rights'

Opportunities for open money politics with a variety of methods occur at each election. This situation, will encourage individuals and groups of interest to use it as a space to maneuver to do political will through rewards, pressure or push the agendas of the movement in order to achieve goals in their power or position. Achieving goals through money politics does not only become a political opportunity at the local and national level, but also opens up political opportunities at the international level and encourages the emergence and expansion of the interest movement. Movement of interest through money politics will be effective if there are political opportunities that support it. Political opportunities in support can shape public opinion in the space between money politics and elections which are considered as the result of public use of the communicative rights that they have built. This is as said by Ach. Kusnindar (Dadank's everyday name), Ismail Chairperson of Commission I of Pamekasan Regency DPRD, Agus (candidate for DPRD from Golkar), Saiful Anam (Panwas of Pegantenan District), Suddur (PPS member), Ali Usman (PNS), Faqih (FIA Student) Madura University), Hakiki (Palengaan District PPS), Nurwidya Rahmi (FIA Student at Madura University).

> "The election is indeed loaded with money politics, is common, entrenched, entrenched, and has made it as pragmatic. The opinion is a matter of agreement, the interests of the success team, stimuli to PPS, to individuals and to the Village Head, to community leaders (Tomas) or religious leaders (Toga), addressing community problems that are facing urgent problems to overcome, participation issues which otherwise there is money that will not vote, the problem of choice of the quality of the candidate, and the problem of grouping the number of candidates for those who have agreed to allocate money (for example, candidate A number and number B candidates) through instructions or appeals to the Chairperson of the PPS. In addition, the issue of the KPU which has castrated small Parties that are utilized in their interests, and the KPU also plays money politics by committing votes by throwing away, because there is a tendency for one of the candidates to be built by the candidate and voting rights.

The statement above if viewed from the meaning or meaning of the word is money politics is real and common in society, and also has become a culture or habit of candidates to use money to get the most votes. Politics of money is used as a pretext for travel, to eat a successful team, to meet the food needs of the community, and to increase participation. Second, in terms of linguistic forms (the science of language) is money politics is an embodiment of other forms of need. Third, its function as a symbol of money politics is to achieve sound success as expected. Fourth, the role played in relation to human words and actions from money politics is manipulative interests or influences the direction of voters.

V. The interests of society in space, between money politics and general elections which can be considered as "the results of public use of communicative rights"

The opportunity of money politics interests that encourage the emergence of community movements in space, between money politics and general elections which can be considered as the result of public use of communicative rights can be further seen from government policies in facing the assertiveness of other forms of money politics opportunities not only through the model of rice assistance, money, but also the terror of voting letters from voters with compensation of money. This is as the core point of the results of interviews with Kusnindar, Suddur, Ali Usman, Ayu, Hakiki, Saiful Anam that, money political interests are rolled out as;

> "The momentary interest for candidates to get a large number of votes, and for a moment for individuals as beneficiaries of money politics because if they were so they would not remember anymore and there would be no impact on the voter. In addition, to build politics in the cometment with candidates if later it has been made, for the needs of home or family, just having fun with friends, for the sake of the success team, so that there is connectivity that can be built with bureaucratic circles.

The statement if viewed from the meaning or meaning of the word is the politics of money in its interests only for a moment and makes the candidate as a meaningless society. The target is to fulfill household or family deadlock. In addition, making the opportunity for candidates to share with the community, and at the same time share the fun with their friends. The goal is to reap the votes of the voters desired, and individuals as beneficiaries are not in the quality responsibility. Whatever has been built in the network does not affect the unwanted, and the development of the network is structural - cultural - its function. Second, in terms of linguistic forms (linguistic sciences), money political interests are just another form of compensation for vote acquisition. Developmental motives in luck to achieve the desired voice. Its consistency and connection is played in the role of actors electoral rational, pragmatic electoral and traditional electoral. Third, its function as a symbol of the interests of money politics is arrogance, acceptance in the inability to gain power or position. Fourth, the role played in relation to human words and actions from the interests of money politics is relative, accommodation and biased.

VI. Community needs - discourse in space, between money politics and general elections which can be considered as 'the results of public use of communicative rights'

In winning contestation in elections through money politics in the region, the tendency to inspire all attitudes and demands of the actors. The attitude and demands of these actors are the affirmations, why civil society organizations whose actors are none other than campus activists, community leaders and religious leaders (Kiyai). Village leaders or village heads who have a vertically significant role dealing with community needs? The classic reason is that these actors are often discursive parties in fulfilling their interests through significant bargaining power to become their own strength in the voting movement of the candidates heading towards efforts to mobilize the masses in an organized manner. Organized mass in the role of actors vertically - horizontally, becomes

a forum for the strength of the movement to design and mobilize as many people as possible on the needs of one candidate. In addition, it can convince the masses that money political movements are carried out, even though they have to use means of communication, pressure and can also be through legal or legitimate violence in quotes, both religiously and culturally (Madura). Bearing in mind, there is still an individual view of the needs of society in the space discourse, between money politics and general elections which can be considered as the result of public use of its communicative rights. This is as stated by Kusnindar / Dadank, Hakiki, Ali Usman, Suddur, that the discourse on the political needs of money has been rolled out:

> "In order to achieve expectations be in power, just fulfill the needs of cigarettes and economic needs (food), as sodhakoh, and the community can compare the difference in money politics distributed by candidates based on needs, mass and the amount of money that is conditioned for society, so that many candidates are brave compete in offering the amount of money that is given by candidates for individuals, or for community groups, or for community leaders, or for religious leaders, or for village heads who are seen as profitable, for votes for candidates.

The statement if viewed from the meaning or meaning of the word is that money politics in needs discourse is for understanding the desired voter agreement with the candidate, so that the desired fulfillment of needs can be created, and marketable in the value of political interests. Second, in terms of linguistic forms (linguistics), the political interests of money in discursive needs are individuals at the target points of influence and can be influenced both individually and by groups of people in various ways to achieve the desired voice. Third, its function as a symbol of the political interests of money in discursive needs is structuralist, functionalist and systemic. Fourth, the role played in relation to human words and actions from the discursive needs of money politics is the amount of money value and programs for building worship places.

VII. Discussion

The practices of money politics played or played in each of the elections, are indicated by the development of a discursive, spatial model of money politics in opinions - between money politics and general elections which can be regarded as' the results of public use of communicative rights ".

Therefore, in terms of the findings of research on money politics in each election implementation in Pamekasan Regency, it indicates that;

1. Community opinions in space, between money politics and general elections, prove that money politics in the electoral room is "real - real, clear and common in society". Having become habitual or entrenched, entrenched, as a problem solver for the economic needs of the community, can increase participation, can eliminate the significance of the quality of candidates, as a justification in its actions from candidates and the community. In addition, its use with various pretexts or models or behaviors, such as for traveling or eating a successful team, shodaqoh, musholla assistance, and is an embodiment of other forms of needs and immediate needs. Money politics exists, functions as a symbol of reaching the soundness of the sound as expected, menoton in making decisions. The role played in relation to his words and

actions from money politics is manipulative, influencing the direction of the voter, transactional and buying votes, articulation of impasse, stagnation (stopping). This is the case, Habermas considers this type of public "wild" and "anarchic". People cannot organize or organize all public spaces ... The logical implication is that we can predict: public space is a locus for both manipulative communication and unlimited communication ... So according to Habermas, the formation of public opinion depends on certain formal criteria which turn is determined by the public itself. (In Budi Hardiman, 2013).

2. The interests of the community in space - between money politics and general elections. Judging from the results of interviews with informants, it shows that money politics in its interests only applies for a moment, making candidates as meaningless to the community, making agreements, perpetuating the interests of individual candidates with the community, making candidates as second interests after becoming in power, merely targets the need to fulfill a household or family deadlock, makes the opportunity for candidates to share with the community, while sharing the fun with their friends. In addition, money politics in its interests to reach / achieve the desired votes according to expectations, individuals as beneficiaries in accountability, make the team successful in sharing its network development both structurally - culturally - its function, and anything that has been built in the network does not have an impact not wanted. The political interest of money is just another form of compensation for vote acquisition, and is a motive for development in achieving the desired voice, and is the consistency and connection played in the role of the actor to achieve the desired voice. Its function as a symbol of the interests of money politics is trust in its interactions, as well as acceptance in the inability to gain power or position. The role played in relation to human words and actions from the interests of money politics is relative, sporadic, arrogance, and accommodating. All of those interests are reflective and less concerned about common interests. Such thing, according to Habermas "people are more interacting based on self-interst and often ignore public interest so that people are in strategic relationships to achieve their own success. However, the risk of dissensus (conflict) is also getting higher, and the shared platform from the background knowledge of the German Lebenswelt-bhs (living world) is narrowing. Therefore Habermas states that the actors seek to reach a consensus about the rules that limit their strategic actions. These rules are legal norms. Law here serves as a bridge between communicative action and strategic action. Thus, on the one hand, a space remains open for strategic action, but on the other hand these strategic interactions must be bound by communicative actions. Law is a strategic operating and interaction space, but the same law is also the result of a consensus that can only be achieved, if the strategic actors leave their own success orientation and communicate with each other to achieve mutual understanding. (In Budi Hardiman, 2013).
3. Community needs in space discourse - between money politics and general elections. Looking at the results of the interview with the informant, it was illustrated that the practice of money politics in the needs of society in space discourse - between money politics and elections was massive and considered normal, not wrong, not taboo,

structured, systematic and not sinful. Such a thing is certainly very dangerous in building the true articulation of democratization, and in developing a dignified legal civilization. Such a thing, can be an outbreak of internal medicine or power, because there is a tendency for manipulative and corrupt behavior in the process of formulating policy making or in the implementation of program policies produced when holding office or power. This can happen, considering when success in power or position through vote buying (money politics), and also the politics of money played is obtained from sponsors or promoters, the tendency towards collusion and nepotism will be built in the interests of the program. Discretionary money politics is still paternalistic and primordial, so that people have difficulty in making their choices independently, and society is politically politicized. Meanwhile, political parties are not functioning well in political education and the costs that must be provided are very large, as well as law enforcement has not been going well. Laws and regulations that apply, may not be unilaterally determined and applied by and / or only for the interests of the authorities in contravention of the principles of democracy. Therefore Habermas, in the starting point of the question is: how can legal norms be obeyed on the basis of respect for laws in such a way that the legal norms become effective for social coordination? Or are legal norms valid? (In Budi Hardiman, 2013). Taking into account Habermas's question and if it is related to the issue of money politics in elections, it implies that legal norms that are valid or product laws must be able to be upheld and can be implemented as the context of norm or legal understanding in the interests of social coordination. If it cannot be enforced, the practice of money politics remains an undisputed icon of public opinion. Where the massive practice of money politics in public opinion considers it normal and not wrong in its use (balance in its interests). This means that money politics in the interests of elections becomes something that will not be touched by the law. If money politics has become a stereotype that will not be touched by the law, of course in turn it becomes very dangerous in building the true articulation of democratization, and in building a dignified legal civilization. Considering the epidemic of the practice of money politics that is large enough to buy voters' voices is not balanced with the income earned when achieving success in office or power, then there is a tendency for manipulative and corrupt behavior in the process of formulating policies or in implementing program policies when taking position or power. This tendency is quite basic because of the interest or need to return the money that has been spent during the nomination. In addition, the money that was rolled out to the community at the election momentum, also came from investors or entrepreneurs, and or also came from sponsors or promoters. If money politics is used in elections from sponsors or promoters, then the tendency towards collusion and nepotism will be built in the interests of the program, so that such things will give birth to injustice or impartiality to the people who are far from luck socio-economically. Meanwhile, money politics spread to the public as if it were campaign costs and improper campaign costs were carried out by the candidates systematically, and structured. Therefore Habermas in his procedural theory of legitimacy says that, the law must be obeyed, the law must also be accepted intersubjectively by its targets. Then, the validity or legitimacy that comes from

intersubjective acceptance gives it binding power. Laws that demand compliance with their targets must also guarantee the same freedoms for everyone. (In Budi Hardiman, 2013).

Thus, the weaknesses in direct elections include the fact that most societies are still paternalistic and primordial, so that people have difficulty making their own choices independently, and society is politically politicized. This is all happening, because the political parties are not functioning well in political education and the costs that must be provided in direct general elections are very large, in addition to the enforcement of the law has not been going well. Not yet the establishment of good law, it is necessary to adhere to and practice the principles of democracy or popular sovereignty which guarantee the participation of the community in the state decision-making process. State decisions on each statutory regulation that are established and enforced - as justice that lives in the midst of society. Laws and regulations that apply, may not be unilaterally determined and applied by and / or only for the interests of the authorities in contravention of the principles of democracy. Because the law is not intended to only guarantee the interests of fairness for all people without exception. Thus, the rule of law (rechsstaat) developed is not 'absolute rechtsstaat', but 'democratische rechtsstaat' or a state of law that is nomocratic must be guaranteed the existence of democracy, as in every democratic country must be guaranteed based on law. Such matters are important, because the main concepts and symbolic categories of an analysis domain of money politics in each election implementation in Pamekasan Regency can be tested according to the following semantic relations;

1. The domain of the type of money politics in the form of its relationship with electoralism is a kind of motivation for people to make their choices. The structural question of money politics is whether the whole type or form of political practice in society is a cultural pattern in Pamekasan?
2. The domain of prospective and recipient actors in relation to the space between money politics and electoral is a part of public space. The public is located in the space of actors or actors or institutions. The structural question from the actor or actor or institution is whether the actor or actor or institution is also the holder or role player?
3. Domain causes of the recipient / player's role in the relationship of money politics is a need as a result of feeling gain profit. The advantage is because someone receives and or plays the role of money politics. The structural question of money politics is what are the causes of the acceptance and or role of political money?
4. The rational domain or the reason for the voting community in Pamekasan Regency in relation to money politics is the low level of welfare and sharing of pleasure with friends is the reason a person can receive political money. The structural question of money politics is that what is the reason or rationalization they choose the target of voters at the level of welfare and the willingness to share their interests with their friends as a place to play their political role?
5. The domain of concentration of the recipient community and / or the role player for the location of activities in the relationship of money politics is Kampung or Dusun or Rukun Warga which are the polling area. The structural question of money politics is

where are the concentration places of the voters using their voting rights in the use of money politics?

6. Domain tips to overcome the need for success in gaining power or position in the relationship of money politics is work through a model or trick or pattern that is disguised to obtain sound support and not touched by law. The structural question of money politics is that there are all the ways or tricks or models or patterns used by political actors to overcome the need for votes that are expected to be.
7. The function domain of money politics in relation to electoral is money politics is used to inventory voting rights in the corridors of its interests. The structural question of the function of money politics is what can be used by actors (recipients or players) in the changing direction of the voter community?
8. The domain of the sequence or stage of money politics played in relation to electoral affairs is to build a comet or conspiracy or infidelity in money politics in the family stage. The structural question of the order or stages of the existence of money politics is what are the sequences or stages of the construction of a comet between candidates as givers and individuals or groups of people as recipients of daily activation? Or How were the stages of the cometmen or conspiracy or political money infidelity built or rolled out in Pamekasan Regency?
9. The domain of the characteristics of money politics played in its contribution related to electoral is an attribute of one's own wealth. The structural question of money politics is what are the overall characteristics of money politics in its contribution in Pamekasan?

From the domain of money politics analysis it reminds of a situation or mostly where election violation cases including money politics cannot be proven because it is carried out by parties or actors supporting candidate pairs who are not registered in KPUD and through tricks or methods or models or blurring patterns substance of evidence or legal material. Then, the campaign period was very short - causing insufficient time for political awareness and selling programs. This, which in turn encourages candidates or pairs to make short cuts, such as doing money politics. In general, money politics is defined as art to gain victory in the struggle for power. While political money is only as access to obtain the victory (Sumartini in Hastuti et al, 2012). Meanwhile, the limitation of the perpetrators of money politics is people who give political money to either candidates, supporters or success teams and recipients of political money in any form. Money politics is carried out consciously by those who practice money politics. (In Ismawan, 1999).

Judging from the view of the meaning above shows that the existence of money politics is a fun (as art), and political money is a form of social network developer (as access) in achieving success in support of victory in elections. The successful acquisition of victory support for candidates for power or position through money politics is a campaign tool, so that the aspects of the similarity of campaign space in money political media become limited because the political media in question cannot be fair to encourage the similarity of opportunities to interact in unanimous understanding. Therefore, the principles of regulating political funds are accurate in electoral matters, and the firmness of sanctions for money politics is in accordance with applicable laws. But this makes it

difficult for law enforcement because those who practice money politics are shadow teams that are not registered in the Election Commission. The legal process in money politics that arrived at a final final decision was also difficult for law enforcement because it would take a long time to be fixed.

In the practice of money politics in the General Elections in Pamekasan Regency, it was found that the actions of successful actors or teams in money politics movements formed from interactions to in a process or event, so as to form a routine and occur in the space and time of activities, such as campaigns. gathering of successful teams, religious activities, hospitality, stalls as political arenas and marches (see interview results). These are all actions in social manifestations, which Giddens states that social practices are repetitive actions that occur in space and time (Giddens in Priyono, 2003).

VIII. Conclusion

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the essence of democracy is the involvement of the people in political decision making, the level of equal rights among citizens, the level of freedom and independence given to or maintained and owned by citizens, a system of representation, electoral systems and majority provisions. In a democratic country people no longer question citizens having equal rights to participate in democratic processes. Countries that are based on democracy will get popular sovereignty through the electoral process. In implementing democracy, the phenomenon of direct elections did not fully go well. Based on the findings of the data through interviews with informants, it shows that power is obtained through elections with tricks or ways of money politics. Tricks or ways of money politics are used consciously, certain planners, systematic and with the pretexts of religious nomenclature (such as Sodhakoh). This, can affect the candidate's psychological and psychological beneficiaries in his memory, so that it can shape the ability of the prospective actor to be in power, as well as actors who benefit from money politics into pragmatic understanding. Likewise the ability to express something of his actions as justifiers in his model. In Giddens's view (2010) it says as the concept of awareness on psychological mechanisms in the form of actions and will be interpreted as discursive and practical awareness. Discursive awareness is more directed at the agent's ability to express something for the actions he does. Instead practical awareness is more on the practical knowledge of agents that are difficult to decipher. While the inability to express something on action is called unconsciousness.

The Constitution has a role as a regulator in the implementation of general elections both at the level of Regency / City, Provincial and Central Levels directly. Aside from being a juridical basis in carrying out its authority as a government policy in the Electoral process, the constitution is also a post-election juridical basis, so that the Regional Head / Deputy Regional Head, Governor / Deputy Governor and President / Vice-President who win the election must be truly high people's mandate in carrying out government policies. However, the laws and regulations that exist in Election can not be carried out purely and consequently, thus creating an order of electoral that is biased or chaotic, less accommodating in its implementation, weak in material or legal evidence from the money politics that is rolled out (read the interview results about difficult tools

or evidence material), less integrated in the similarity of perceptions or views or understanding of actors organizing Election over the product of legislation to legally ensnare the practices of money politics that are properly heard - really seen - really known - truly felt - really done with excuse the candidate with his successful team through his model. Meanwhile, the law on enforcement in Election is indeed not intended to only guarantee the interests of fairness for all people without exception, but the certainty of its application is based on the context and the content of the problem.

On the other hand, political parties have not played their role in the learning process or the people's political education. This happens, because political parties are faced with huge costs that must be provided in the direct election of regional heads or provincial heads and heads of state of the President. This is why the role of political parties is not optimal in positioning themselves to the public to provide the process of learning or political education that should, because political parties are only busy / busy themselves with accommodative practices of money politics to be used as political vehicles for their candidates, and practice accommodating money politics to carry out movements to gain votes from candidates from their parties. Then coupled with Election organizers, namely the KPU also considered by the community to play with money politics (re-read the results of interviews with informants), so that this can create a bad precedent in the process of public education or the people's learning process, and will also be a bad precedent in socializing the interests of organizing Election.

All of that, can endanger the very large joints of democratization, in addition to law enforcement which also cannot be implemented properly. Laws and regulations that apply, may not be determined and applied unilaterally by and or only for the interests of the authorities in contravention of the principles of democracy.

IX. Recommendations

Noting the conclusions of the study, it is important that recommendations be conveyed in the results of this study, in order to obtain an idea of what can be anticipated in the interests of holding a full-rooted election - which is entrenched with the practices of money politics in each election organizer.

First, it needs to be adhered to and practiced by the candidates and their success team in the election contestation to build a joint agreement not to carry out money practices under any pretext. This needs to be stated implicitly through print media and electronic media, as well as the memorandum of understanding and agreement made by candidates, successful teams and communities explicitly through what is called the MoU.

Second, the affirmation of wrong-wrong-sin gives anything with a motive or pretext at the time of the election in the process or in the implementation of the election. Then, enforce and or provide ethical actions and sanctions against what is clearly clearly heard-perceived-carried out by the successful candidate-team-administrators of the main tasks and functions of the election in the field. Obviously, in this case, there is an indication of the direction of support using money politics with the pretexts of tricks for candidates A or B, as well as ethical and sanctions that are evident in the beneficiaries of money politics under any pretext. All of these must be binding legal instruments for understanding and agreement on articulation of forms, models, tricks, methods or

methods on the circulation of money politics in practice. Furthermore, the legal sanctions can be enforced by all instruments and / or officers along with the equipment for organizing the General Election. Such a thing, the principle of democracy or popular sovereignty that guarantees the participation of the community in the state decision-making process is truly realized, so that every legislation stipulated and enforced as justice that lives in the community can be implemented or realized purely and consequently.

Third, the success of law enforcement is demanded by many things; the first law must be just, second, law enforcement officers must be good and have high morality, election administrators (in this case KPU) must be ethical and professional in carrying out their main duties and functions of legislation, thirdly, the public must have sensitivity and legal awareness in the sense of understanding and having a legal culture so that it has a pattern of compliance that is not only obedient but critical.

Fourth, Law as an instrument of each election implementation must be truly seen as a law and positioned according to its interests. The law is reviewed in terms of its contents, so the law can be understood, lived and practiced purely and consequently by all citizens in a region. Law is reviewed as a command of the ruler, so it is important to show and or manifest behavior as its designation. Laws are reviewed in terms of requirements, so sanctions, orders, obligations, and sovereignty must be properly enforced according to the substance content in the context and in the content. This is the case, according to the Law of Legal Positivism, the authority that forms the law is a sovereign ruler, whose form is identical to the law, and is applied to those who are controlled.

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The View Of The Bekasi Muslim Middle Class Toward Identity Politics Reviewed From Organizational Membership And Educational Aspects

THE VIEW OF THE BEKASI MUSLIM MIDDLE CLASS TOWARD IDENTITY POLITICS REVIEWED FROM ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS

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Abstracts

This research was motivated by the emergence of various movements after the blasphemy event carried out by DKI Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. The campaign led by a group called the Muslim middle class brought several demands. The participation of the Muslim middle class is exciting to study considering that this class is seen as a consumptive class compared to its role in the political field. The presence of the middle class in the political arena is significant in the process of democratization, especially in terms of political participation.
But on the other hand, there is an allegation of the strengthening of the Muslim middle-class identity politics. The unit of analysis in this study is teaching staff (lecturers) in Islamic tertiary institutions in the Bekasi City area. The research method used is a quantitative study with a questionnaire as a data collection tool. Data analysis techniques use cross tabulation. The number of samples in this study was 100 people with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10%. The questionnaire results that there are differences between respondents who are members of religious organizations in looking at the participation of Muslim middle class and identity politics. Whereas gender and education level have no difference in looking at participation and identity politics.

Keywords: Participation, Muslim Middle Class, Political Identity, Different Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

The "blasphemy" incident that struck Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) caused a movement carried out by many Muslims. The campaign began with the Aksi Bela Islam on October 14, 2016, followed on November 4, 2016, and December 2, 2016, which became known as the Gerakan 411 and the Gerakan 212. The action demanded that Ahok be tried and imprisoned. The emergence of these action movements coincided with the implementation of the DKI Jakarta Regional Election which was followed by candidate pairs Anies Rasyied Baswedan - Sandiaga Salahudin Uno, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama - Djarot Saiful Hidayat, and Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono - Sylviana Murni. The existence of Gerakan Aksi Bela Islam raises a variety of predictions, such as the fading of religious authority (Sholikin, 2018; Burhani, 2016); political communication built by Muslims (Abdullah, 2017); and the rise of identity politics (Sari, 2016; Khamdan and Wiharyani, 2018).

Talking about identity politics in Indonesia is more related to issues of ethnicity, religion, ideology, and local interests represented by elites with their own needs (Maarif, 2012). Identity politics according to Abdillah (in Maarif, 2012) is a politics whose primary focus is study and its problems regarding differences based on physical body assumptions, political ethnicity or primordialism, and religious, belief, or language conflicts. Identity politics is present as a form of resistance by minority groups or marginalized due to failure to accommodate minority interests. In this case, identity politics is a means of delivering aspirations to minority groups. However, in the modern era, "stuttering" appears in understanding the increasingly pluralistic structure of society. As a result of the action of intolerance increases (Abdullah, 2017).

Related to the Islamic Defendant Action movement and its impressive follow-up is that the movement is dominated by middle-class urban Muslims (Wildan, 2016). A new generation has emerged in the form of a movement of Muslim intellectuals who are willing to let go of organizational barriers, leave the issue of furu 'and not be ashamed to be criticized (http://www.suara-media.com/2017/03/aksi-212-dan-5-fenomena-lahirnya.html accessed on May 18, 2017).

Discussions about the Muslim middle class, in particular, are inseparable from the general understanding of the middle class. The application of the term 'class' to see the middle class in Indonesia raises caution. Bulkin (1984) uses the term 'middle class' to distinguish it from the middle class in Europe, where the middle class consists of intellectuals, students, newspaper leaders, indigenous entrepreneurs and traders, lawyers and other professional groups.

In the midst of difficulties in explaining the figure of the Indonesian middle class, Rofhani (2013) limits the middle-class group as a group that is economically above average, with a minimum level of education (S1), has a high level of mobility and accessibility and have the ability to choose as well as high bargaining power, rationality and life in urban areas, and most of them get general education (not religious schools) and the jobs they do as professionals who are not religious, for example, entrepreneurs, doctors, executive officers, lawyers, and others. Whereas according to Jati (2016), the middle class is a new class of society that displays the side of rationality, materiality, and intellectuality from the existence of an increasingly better economic life. Surya (2006)

states that the middle class is professionals who have high education and skills, adequate income, the prestige of the profession, and jobs that are bound by personal ethics. In this case, the lecturer is included in the category. While the Muslim middle class means 'middle class' and 'Muslim'. According to Ali and Purwandi (2017), the Muslim middle class is a society that has power and also religiosity, where religious teachings determine the mindset and pattern of behavior.

According to Jati (2017), the Indonesian Muslim middle class has several unique characteristics. First, the Indonesian Muslim middle class is an exclusive group in the Indonesian middle class because they combine Islamic values and principles on the one hand and modernity on the other. Second, there is a link between the Muslim middle class and the global agenda through the concept of the ummah. Third, having the potential as a latent political force to deal with nationalist groups. Fourth, there is a desire to be recognized as a community group because it has been considered a marginal group.

An interesting phenomenon of the emergence of a consumptive middle class is the spirit of returning to religious life. Evidence of such obedience can be found such as crowded symbols, attributes, and recitation activities in public spaces, performing Umrah, Hajj, peci, headscarves, Koko clothes, hanging calligraphy, etc. (Arizal, 2016).

Linking the behavior of the middle class of the Muslim consumptive and the strengthening of adherence to the teachings of Islam have formed a new identity in Indonesia. Based on the problems that occurred, where there were incidents of blasphemy and the emergence of various action movements carried out by some Muslim groups, it was interesting to study the views of the Muslim middle class on political identity in terms of organizational membership and education aspects. This study aims to find out the differences in views of the Muslim middle class on political identity in terms of points of organizational membership and education.

II. METHODS

The subjects in this study were permanent lecturers of an Islamic university in Bekasi. The selection of lecturers as middle class refers to the criteria of the middle class according to Surya (2006), namely professionals who have high education and skills, adequate income, professional prestige and jobs that are bound by personal ethics. The sampling technique used was random sampling with 100 respondents. Data collection techniques are done by questionnaire, where respondents fill in some research questions. The data obtained were analyzed using quantitative methods. Quantitative analysis techniques are used to analyze surveys which are then presented in frequency tables and cross-tabulations by looking at percentage trends. The collected and structured data then analyzed to explain the differences in views of the Muslim middle class towards identity politics.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To analyze whether there is a difference in seeing the participation of the middle class and identity politics formed, a T-test is carried out. The results obtained for sex are as follows:

Table 1. Analysis of T-Tests based on Sex

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
									95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Partisipasi assumed	Equal variances	.590	.444	-.385	98	.701	-.45455	1.17972	-2.79565	1.88656
Politik not assumed	Equal variances			-.387	95.673	.700	-.45455	1.17411	-2.78523	1.87614
Politik assumed	Equal variances	.074	.787	.981	98	.329	.69899	.71268	-.71530	2.11328
Identitas not assumed	Equal variances			.986	95.965	.326	.69899	.70856	-.70749	2.10547

Sumber: SPSS, data diolah, 2018

Based on the results of the T-test, it shows that there is no difference between Muslim middle-class men and women in seeing their political identity. The significance obtained is at >0.05, which is equal to 0.701 for political participation and 0.329 for political identity.

Table 2. Analysis of T-Tests based on Member of Islamic Community Organization

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Differen	
									Lower	Upper
Partisipasi	Equal variances assumed	.110	.741	1.287	98	.201	2.39530	1.86150	-1.2987	6.08940
Politik	Equal variances not assumed			1.29	12.6	.21	2.395	1.852	-	6.40981
Politik	Equal variances assumed	.471	.494	1.224	98	.224	1.38304	1.13011	-.8596	3.62570
Identitas	Equal variances not assumed			1.168	12.301	.265	1.38304	1.18386	1.18939	3.95548

Sumber: SPSS, data diolah, 2018

For the T-Test for respondents who are members of Islamic community organizations and those who are not members, the results are higher than 0.05, namely for political participation of 0.201 and political identity of 0.224. This shows that there is no difference between those who are members of Islamic community organizations and those who are not members.

Table 3. Analysis of T-Tests based on Member of Islamic Religious Organizations

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Differen	
									Lower	Upper
Partisipasi	Equal variances assumed	1.310	.255	2.909	98	.004	3.32102	1.14176	5.58680	1.05524
Politik	Equal variances not assumed			-2.909	94.6	.004	-3.32102	1.11650	-5.54299	-1.09905
Politik	Equal variances assumed	.044	.834	7.473	98	.000	4.30542	.57616	5.44879	3.16204
Identitas	Equal variances not assumed			7.517	90.319	.000	4.30542	.57279	5.44332	3.16752

Sumber: SPSS, data diolah, 2018

The results of the T-Test for respondents who are members of Islamic-based religious organizations indicate a difference in viewing the participation of Muslim middle class and political identity. The results obtained for Muslim middle-class participation are 0.004 and 0,000 for political identity. Both are at <0.05.

Based on the findings of the study, it was shown that for gender, both middle-class men and women of the Muslim class did not appear to have differences in viewing political identity. This phenomenon is not surprising when looking at middle-class Muslim men and women. The Muslim middle class, on the one hand, shows its consumptive behavior, but on the other hand, shows its spiritual side, which is returning to religious life. Evidence of obedience can be seen from the use of divine attributes, such as caps, headscarves, koko clothes, and religious activities in public spaces, such as recitation, umrah, etc.

Middle-class Muslim women also experience the same condition. According to Rofhani (2017) that Islamic culture, especially among Muslim middle-class women, is experiencing a shift. They show a new culture that is different from what fundamentalists do with turban, veil, and robes with specific colors. In general, middle-class women are rational and modernist Muslims but still, adhere to normative religious values. Gatra Special Edition Lebaran (2011) writes about the growth of products and designs of Islamic attributes, such as hijab, clothing, salons, cosmetics, etc.

The next finding shows that in terms of membership of the Muslim middle class in Islamic community organizations there is no difference between those who are

members and those who are not. The intended Islamic community organizations such as Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), Muhammadiyah, and Persis. This is in line with the opinion of Sholikin (2018), which states that NU and Muhammadiyah are no longer the sole authority in matters of religion in Indonesia. Even NU and Muhammadiyah do not officially support the Aksi Bela Islam and tend to disagree and ban its members from carrying organizational attributes .

(http://nasional.inilah.com/read/detail/2343444/muhammadiyah-apharga-aksi-212 and https://www.tempo.co/read/fokus/2016/11/22/3390/rencana-demo-2-desember-warga-nu-dan-muhammadiyahdiminta-tak-ikut accessed on January 26, 2017).

On the contrary, differences occur in the middle class who are members of religious organizations, such as taklim assemblies, study groups, and so on. Globalization and modernization have changed the moral behavior of the urban middle class. As a result, traditional Islamic ties are increasingly fading, but the influence of global Islam and trans-nationalism is getting stronger. In the past, kyai or ulama were figures who had authority in the religious field, but modernization has changed the celeb ustadz and website as the most authoritative entity. In the Aksi Bela Islam 411 and 212 followed by celebrity clerics such as Abdullah Gymnastiar, Subkhi Al-Bughury, and Felix Siauw who were popular among the urban middle class. So that their existence influences the course of the action (Wildan, 2016). This further confirms that there are differences in the views of the Muslim middle class who join religious organizations with those not in terms of identity politics.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on research findings where after the T-Test for every aspect related to identity politics shows only the factor of participation of the Muslim middle class in religious organizations that have differences between respondents who participated in religious organizations and those who did not participate. The gender factors and being members of Islamic community organizations have no difference.

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THE CONCEPT OF ETHICS IN LEADERSHIP ACCORDING TO IMAM AL-GHAZALI THOUGHT

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Abstract

Ethics in Leadership are an evolving and important subject to research in the Islamic political studies. This is because ethics in leadership are one of the foundations that deciding the value of good or bad. Many Muslim scholars who have poured his idea to build the concept of ethics in leadership that gives the benefit and happiness in this world and hereafter. Imam al-Ghazali is one of the scholars who has written works on ethics in leadership. His idea of ethics in leadership is built on a solid foundation and has a typical Sufi moral. His Thoughts on ethics in leadership has become a reference and an important example for many leaders in the world until today. This research is library research with the research is a qualitative descriptive approach. The results showed that the concept of ethics in leadership by Imam al-Ghazali oriented to the impact of the soul in the pursuit of happiness in this world and hereafter. Ethics in the thinking of Imam al-Ghazali described as rational and religious science that should be combined in the leadership. The idea of ethics in leadership was not similar to the dominant secular ethics. The requirement to be a leader according to Imam al-Ghazali is focused on aspects of the character and integrity of a leader. The essence is, ethics in leadership should be the path to apply God's law in order to create balance in the world toward eternal happiness in the afterlife.

Keywords: Ethics, Leadership, Imam al-Ghazali, Political Sciences.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the study of Islamic politics, the concept of ethics in leadership was classified as a very important topic. This is because the concept of ethics in leadership is one of the important conditions for the creation of a country that baldatun thayyibatun wa rabbun ghafur. Baldatun thayyibatun wa rabbun ghafur is the ideals country in Islamic politics. For this reason, thorough investigation of ethical leadership is always done in line with the passage of time.

Muslim Scholars have studied the subject of ethics in leadership for a long time. The names of Muslim scholars such as Imam al-Mawardi, al-Juwayni, Imam al-Ghazali, and Ibn Taymiyah have influenced the scientific arena of ethical leadership. By making the leadership of the Prophet Muhammad as a prime example, studies on leadership ethics established by the scholars. Leadership is an implication of the human need to live in a society which later evolved into a country. In this case, human beings can not live alone in society. They need a leader. In the phrase of Ibn Khaldun, the human nature is to having state (Fida, 2017, p. 19).

Imam al-Ghazali was one of the scholars who has the nickname "Hujjatul Islam" because of the greatness of his idea. His thoughts on ethics in leadership written in His book entitled Tibr al-Masbuk Nasihati al-Muluk. It's a magnum opus in the political sciences. His book has been translated into many languages and become an important research material to this day. al-Masbuk Nasihati al-Muluk contains counsel to the leaders (Hasib, 2017, p. 2).

Reviewing some thought Imam al-Ghazali on ethics in leadership in his day as an urgency can be used as an alternative solution for the resolution of problems that the government facing today. Buildings concept of ethics and leadership that have been written by Imam al-Ghazali is a very valuable scientific heritage. Reflecting the thinking of Imam al-Ghazali which has become the benchmark of many leaders in the world today, obviously adds to the urgency of this paper. In addition, we really needed construction of the concept of ethics in leadership that could be the cornerstone of sciences.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This paper is used library research method which focuses on the topic of ethics in leadership by Imam al-Ghazali thought. The data used were collected from literature and selected according to relevance and authenticity. The research approach used is qualitative descriptive.

According to Strauss and Corbin, a qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that can not be achieved using statistical procedures or other means of verification procedures. Inductive methods used in gathering a variety of separate but related data to be combined. Inductive method is a method of thinking which stems from the particular to the general things (Grace, 2009, p. 1). In this study, the authors used data analysis model of Miles and Huberman consisting of data reduction activity (data reduction), presentation of data (data display), and conclusion/verification (conclusion drawing/verification).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Concept of Ethics According to Imam Al-Ghazali Thoughts)

Imam al-Ghazali in his works on politics and leadership, always implicit thoughts on ethics. So it builds the impression that the Imam al-Ghazali much emphasis about moral ethics in leadership and political ideas. In the thought of Imam al-Ghazali, Ethics became a standard reference in the implementation of leadership. Ethics clearly have its own indicator. These indicators form a value system should be implemented in leadership. Ethics in the thought of Imam al-Ghazali religious and mystical, not similar to the dominant secular ethics dealing with human well-being in the world (Quasem, 1988, p. 10).

Ethical nature of Imam al-Ghazali religious and mystical formed during the process of 'uzlahnya. He wrote in his book Al-Munqidz Min adh-Dhalal, "I know for sure that the Sufis are the forefront of the walk towards Allah SWT. Traces (Sirah) they are the best trip, their way most correct way. Morals they are the most spotless character (Al-Ghazali, 2017, p. 107). "From this work, it is understood that the Imam al-Ghazali put his admiration for Sufi teachings.

Imam al-Ghazali was so convinced of the Sufi acts as the right way, this is because for Imam al-Ghazali all motion and silence them, were born or their inner, plucked from the prophetic light. In addition to the prophetic light, there is no more light on the earth that can illuminate (Al-Ghazali, 2017, p. 107).

Ethics in the thought of Imam al-Ghazali oriented about "the consequences for the soul." In this case, Imam al-Ghazali saw the quality of the ethics depend on the impact for the soul. In life, there are certain goals. So if in the application of ethics increasingly benefiting the soul to reach its goal, then it is good. The purpose of studying ethics, generally divided into three important theories. First, learn just as purely theoretical studies without any intention to influence the behavior of that study. Secondly, studied with a view to changing attitudes and behavior and improve every day. Third, because ethics are theoretical subject, then in its investigation of the source of moral truth, there is always criticism of the required standard of morality that exists. In this case,

Ethics relating to the pursuit of happiness. But on the other hand, does not mean that ethics will lead to happiness exalt hedonism. Happiness or Sa'adah in understanding the Imam al-Ghazali is closely related to obedience to God by running the command and away from the ban. The foundations of the concept of ethics were initiated Imam al-Ghazali is the aqidah of tawhid and deeds with the limbs (Al-Ghazali, 2006, p. 10).

Ethic in the thinking of Imam al-Ghazali described as the rational science and religious science (Quasem, 1988, p. 16). However, it does not mean the dichotomy in the understanding of ethics as a science. Imam al-Ghazali did not put ethics as an option, whether as a rational science or theology. Ethics in the thought of Imam al-Ghazali covers the rational and religious matters. This is because Islam as a religion is very rational, as well as a rational science is acceptable in Islam.

Leadership must be able to accommodate between rational science and religious science. The separation between the two in ethics is a mistake that leads to danger. Even if leaders simply only choose one, it would result in chaos. It could be said that the rational science and religion science completed each other. Leaders who seek to

understand the revelation as part of the religion science requires a sense as part of a rational science.

With aqidah as a foundation, Imam al-Ghazali emphasize the leaders in particular to take a certain time to be able to focus on worshiping God. It aims to cleanse the soul. He wrote advice to the leader as "What weighs if you specify one day in a special week for submissive to God for you, as well as if you have a slave and you ordered one day in a week specifically to serve you to be willing to provide such services although there were shortcomings in six days, then the slave against the (command) you .... when the slaves are not different from you as a servant of Allah (Al-Ghazali, 2006, p. 11).

Those that lead to the loss of others, is a sign he is not a believer and immoral. Here is emphasized that ethics is not just about themselves, regardless of others. To avoid actions harm others, then one must be fair. In order to be fair to others, one must do justice to himself (Quasem, 1988, p. 243). Imam Al-Ghazali for the world is the field for supplies hereafter. To ensure happiness in this world and the hereafter, need order and prosperity. Humans are the most wretched are those who fall for his kingdom and busy prosperity in the world, while he did not know how to live in the world so he crossed his world with difficulty and in the afterlife, he gained regret eternal and torment eternal (Al-Ghazali, 2006, p. 87).

Relating to political ethics, Al-Ghazali argued that man is a social creature. For that, he could not live alone. Furthermore, he sees there are two factors that cause why the man became a social being; first, the need for offspring for the survival of mankind and this can be done through intercourse between men and women and the family. Second, mutual help in providing food, clothing, and education of children (required cooperation and mutual help among humans) (Mubarok, 2008, p. 4).

Happiness in the hereafter can only be achieved by running kaffah religion. For that needed a leader and manager of the countries responsible for realizing the happiness in the world and in the hereafter. Based on that, the Imam Al-Ghazali, the obligation is an obligation Religion appointing leaders. Between the world and religion is closely inseparable bond that must be maintained by the leader and his people.

2. The Concept of Leadership from The Perspective of Imam al-Ghazali

Literally, *siyasah* closely related to leadership, command and prohibition, a leader of the people and settings to something that can bring benefit (Fida, 2017, p. 21). Imam Al-Ghazali argued that the power of (leadership), which regulates the political order of the world is very important for the world stability (*nizam al-dunya*) and the stability of the world is important for the religious order which will lead to happiness in the hereafter (Harris, 2016, p. 27-28). Religion in leadership becomes an important foundation for the purpose of happiness in the hereafter. The purpose of leadership supported by the ethics because for the Imam al-Ghazali, moral values should be supported by religious value. So that the existence of ethics in leadership is very important. To support the strong synergy of religion and the state, Imam al-Ghazali uses the development of knowledge, professionalism, and industrialization.

Religion is the subject of leadership. The leadership according to Imam Al-Ghazali also must be based on high moral integrity and benefit of the people. Leaders

must understand the nature of power is a trust from God and to be accountable in the hereafter. Leadership is an effort to implement and administer Shari'a court-oriented world hereafter. Therefore, in al-Iqtishad fi al-I'tiqad, Imam al-Ghazali mention, "Religion is the basis and the sultan is the guardian..... the real aim of the sultan power is the need for world stability and compulsory world stability for the religious order and religious order needed for success in the hereafter.

Therefore, according to Imam al-Ghazali, there are several requirements for a person can be the leader of the country, namely :

1. Adults or *Akil Baligh*.
2. Having a healthy mind.
3. Independent.
4. Man.
5. Descendant of Quraish.
6. Having a healthy sense.
7. Has the real power.
8. Obtaining guidance (A Muslim).
9. Have the knowledge.
10. Wara' (able to control themselves and avoid adverse cases and doubtful).

The requirement to be a leader by Imam Al-Ghazali focuses on aspects of the character and integrity of a leader. But Imam Al-Ghazali does not impose a particular way in the election/appointment of leaders do not conflict with Islam. This requirement would not be separated from the living conditions of future Imam Al-Ghazali who at the time was full of political turmoil and thus require an intelligent and courageous leader (Sjadzali, 1990, p. 78).

Humans, in this case, need a good arrangement. therefore, the leadership is needed. The smallest setting at the beginning starts from lead yourself. This is like a hadith of the Prophet Muhammad which said :

"The Prophet Sallallaahu 'Alaihi Wasallam said, each of you is a leader, and each of you will be accountable for yourself. A husband is the leader of his family, and he will be accountable for them. A woman is the leader of the house of her husband, and he will be held accountable for it. And a slave is also a leader on top of the treasure of his master, and he also will be held accountable for it. Every one of you is a leader and each of you will be held accountable for it."

According to Imam al-Ghazali, the leader chosen to maintain order among humans and keep humanity from the oppression of other human beings. In order to guarantee the implementation of the mandate of this leadership, a leader is required to have a fair nature. With justice, then the leadership will avoid injustice, tyranny, and destruction. Justice, according to Imam al-Ghazali is "part of the perfection of reason, and the perfection of the reason is you believe in something, as the essence of something and do not be fooled by its outward forms (Al-Ghazali, 2006, p.37)." In another part of his work, Imam al-Ghazali wrote "The perfect justice consists of this: that you treat the unknown litigant of no repute and the well-known litigant of high worldly rank and

dignity with complete impartiality in (your handling of) claims and disputes, viewing each with the same eye and not favoring one over the other. (Bagley, 1964, p. 69). "

Imam al-Ghazali prioritizes a spiritual bond (ukhuwah Islamiyyah) for unifying mankind. This spiritual bond should be treated by the leaders in order to avoid fragmentation and unity be maintained. Ethics have an important role in establishing a bond between people. However, it does not mean Imam al-Ghazali underestimate bond over countryman or bond over fellow human beings. Such ties are also important, it's just a spiritual bond is rated higher and at the same level with such kinship or marriage contract. The highest bonding levels will form the attitude of someone who put his brother than himself (Black, 2001, p. 198).

3. Principles of Ethics in Leadership According to Imam Al-Ghazali

Ethics in leadership are geared to its main objective, the happiness in this world and the hereafter. This goal is a lofty goal that has become human nature. The aim is also the measure of good and bad leadership. If the leadership produce increasingly influence the human soul closer to the main goal, then this is the ethics of good leadership. If the leadership of generating influence the human soul farther away or blocked from the main goal, then this is a bad leadership ethic.

In many of his works on politics and leadership, patterns of thought of Imam al-Ghazali is very thick with the feel of ethics. (Hasib, 2017, p. 5). Imam al-Ghazali thought laden ethics in leadership is mostly contained in his book Al-Masbuk Tibr Fii Nasihatii Al-Muluk authors summarized into 10 points, namely:

1. Sovereignty owned by the leader comes from God.

   Imam Al-Ghazali understands that the leader is not absolute as God's representative because the source of sovereignty comes from God and served as a successor of the Prophet, as well as the concept of theocracy. Although Imam al-Ghazali in his book writes :

   "Know and probably believe that God chose two groups among the descendants of Adam, namely the Prophets for His servants gave various explanations for the argument about the worship Him and how to know Him. He Choosing the authorities to keep the servants so as not to do wrong to one another "(Al-Ghazali, 2006: 69).

   It did not become legal to allow the leader status muqaddas (holy) like a representative of God. What is the current Imam al-Ghazali stated that the leader is chosen by God, is to remind leaders that power is a trust/surrogate of God.

2. Always involve Ulama in leadership

   The ulama is the best place for leaders to consult for advice. Very unethical for leaders who were never involved the ulama in leadership. The leader who ignored ulama is a mistake because he is not concerned with the good of religion. Ulama have a qualified knowledge to sustain leadership. Regarding law, ulama is reliable. Imam al-Ghazali stated, "The determination of the law and justice in the middle of guiding people with political action (*siyasah*), are entrusted to the fukaha (Black, 2001, p. 197)." The fukaha is a part of the ulama who understand the law. But that does not mean the leader can immediately believe all ulama, as well among them, there are ulama suu' (ulama with bad intention).

3. Responsible for keeping its people to avoid sin
   Good for a leader wouldn't just keep himself from sin or moral vileness, but he also had to keep away his people from it. the amanah is attached to a leader, not just to find enjoyment and safety of himself. Imam al-Ghazali wrote, "Should you (the leader) is not enough just to avoid your hands from sin, but also should take care of your followers, servants, and maid. Do not let them do injustice because you will be asked accountability for them, as you asked the accountability for the injustice of your own (Al-Ghazali, 2006, p. 36). "In its efforts to keep its people in order to avoid sin, the leaders must often help people, but he must also be careful not to help the wrongdoers.
4. Being able to control emotions and happy over criticism
   This principle has been the foundation of modern government. Leaders should not be positioned to act authoritarian and must be always open himself to get criticisms. Emotion is fundamentally ingrained in human beings. But that does not mean every human being is free to release his emotions. But to eliminate the nature of these emotions, it's impossible. Because it's attached to our nature since we were born to this world. However, if uncontrolled, these properties will harm human beings.

You should know, anger cannot be eliminated entirely, but it can be reduced or controlled ... If someone aware that itself weakness and contemptible, surely he would not be arrogant and preserve his anger. Therefore, the anger will be made low and a shameful to release (Al-Ghazali, 2016, p. 399).

It would be very difficult to keep emotions for a bad ethical and not religious. Especially if he was faced with criticism from employees or citizens. Prophet Muhammad SAW. said, "The people are strong and bold it is a person who is able to defeat his anger, not to beat others (Badron, et al., 2016, p. 30)."

1. Treat people as he would like to be treated
   According to Imam al-Ghazali, the leader is part of the people. Each policy that leaders have made, cannot be separated from the people. This is like the advice of Imam al-Ghazali, "This is that in every situation which arises, (the ruler) should figure that he is the subject and that the other person is the holder of authority; and that (he should not sanction for others) anything that he would not sanction for himself. (Bagley, 1964, p. 28-29). "
   Even in a hadith Qudsi Allah says:
   "O People, just as you hurt others, that's what you're going to be hurt. And, as you do, then like it was also you will be treated (Al-Ghazali, 2017b, p. 23). "This is an advice how leaders should be considering the impact of his actions. If he did not like something bad that other people do to him, then he should not do anything bad to someone else.
2. The leader is a servant of the people
   In leadership, the fact is the leader has a duty to serve his people. So that must be understood for the leader that he should not just expect the service of the people. The ethics in leadership, leaders have not intended to be served, but to serve. People need a leader as a regulator and administrators for their affairs. This role should not be misunderstood by the leader.

3. Prioritizing simplicity
   Simplicity is the most important ethics in leadership. With simplicity, leadership will be spared a lot of harm. Imam al-Ghazali does not mean simplicity is poor and doesn't have anything. But the simplicity here is an option to be not too luxurious. Simplicity is also part of *qana'ah*. For Imam al-Ghazali, leaders are required to have an attitude of *qana'ah* (enough with that already exist), because without *qana'ah*, there will be no justice (Al-Ghazali, 2006, p. 44).
4. Leading by prioritizing the gentleness and friendliness
   Treating people or subordinates with gentleness and friendliness is a very noble ethic. Imam al-Ghazali cites a hadith of the Prophet Muhammad about the virtues of being gentle as the ruler, "God have mercy on each ruler to exercise love and gentle with people and treat roughly every ruler who rude to people (Al-Ghazali, 2006, p. 45). "While the ethics of leadership taught to prioritize gentleness and friendliness, does not mean that a leader should not be firm. The requirement to be firm, especially in law enforcement should still be maintained. However, as long as it is still possible to be gentle and friendly, the leader should not be rude.
5. Trying to get the pleasure of the people with Islamic law
   In an effort to implement ethics in leadership, people who support the role of the leader are needed. To be able to get help from the people, the people's pleasure is needed by leaders. Contentment here can be interpreted as caring or love of the people to the leaders. If people have loved the leader, it will appear contentment within themselves. In order to get the pleasure of the people, leaders should apply Islamic law as well as possible. Leaders, in this case, should be an example in implementing Islamic law. Efforts must be made so that the people's approval to the leader on condition of not violating the provisions of Islamic law.
6. God pleasure is the ultimate goal
   Ethics in leadership should have a goal to be able to achieve happiness in this world and hereafter. Happiness in the hereafter, will not be achieved if it failed to gain the pleasure from Allah. So in order to achieve the main goal, a leader must prioritize to gain pleasure from Allah even though he was hated by others. Imam al-Ghazali wrote, Umar bin Khattab said. "Indeed, I became hated by most people." Every person deprived of some of his rights should feel hate and it is not possible he was willing for two opposite (Al-Ghazali, 2006, p. 46)."

IV. Conclusions

Ethics in leadership should be the path for the application of God's law. Without good leadership, the law of God would be difficult to implement. So to be able to create a good leadership, it requires the adequate conception of ethics. Ethics in the thought of Imam al-Ghazali is a combination of theology and rational sciences. Good leadership must be backed by ethical containing the religious value. Leaders as those who gain the trust of leadership, should not ignore the ethical aspects as one measure of goodness. Ethics in leadership is not just about achieving goodness and human well-being in the world, but also in the hereafter.

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Performance Assessment of Country Civil Apparatures in the Institution of Business Development in Cooperative and Msme Business Jember District

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY CIVIL APPARATURES IN THE INSTITUTION OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN COOPERATIVE AND MSME BUSINESS JEMBER DISTRICT

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Abstract

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This study aims to describe the Performance Appraisal of the State Civil Apparatus in the Field of Institutional Development of the Cooperative and MSME Office of Jember Regency, in order to improve the performance of the performance of ASN employees. This research method, using qualitative research. Data sources were obtained from the Head of Institutional Subdivision, Business Development of Senior Civil Servants with 5 years of service, Medium Civil Servants with 3 years of service and Junior Civil Servants with 2 years of service. Data collection through interviews, collection and documentation. Analysis uses interactive model data analysis provided, Data collection, Data Reduction, Data Presentation, and Data Verification. Performance Appraisal of the State Civil Apparatus at the Cooperative and MSME Office in Jember Regency conducted an Assessment through Employee Work Targets and Employee Behavior. State Civil in the Cooperative Service especially in the Field of Safety and Business Development. (1) Service orientation, employees in the work safety unit supported in the good category and the implementation of services to the community are also very good, (2) cooperation, in the good humidity unit, (3) time discipline, time discipline in the airtight unit, cooperatives are still weak, there is still one employee who avoids problems of service and the performance of the employee itself.

Keywords: Assessment, Performance, State Civil Apparatus

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Human resources is one of the most important factors that must be considered by organizations, because human resources that have good performance, will have a big influence on the success and implementation of an organization's activities. Without human resources that have good performance, it will be very difficult for an organization to achieve the goals set.

The Regional Government as the holder of responsibility is given full authority accompanied by the granting of the rights and obligations of the implementation of regional autonomy in a unified system of governance. The national employment system, Civil Servants or Civil Servants (PNS) has the most important position in the administration of government assigned to carry out performance planning.

Performance planning is the first task of performance management for employees every year. Employee performance needs to be trained in order to meet the expectations of an organization. Performance planning is a meeting between the valued appraise and appraisor appraisers.

Furthermore, the task undertaken by the assessor is carrying out an assessment of a vision, mission, values and objectives in each field of work, so that the performance planning process carried out by employees can take place properly and correctly, before performance planning is carried out. After that, the appraiser prepares an annual performance plan and looks at what competencies are needed by the employee to carry out his work plan. The appraiser must understand the work of the employees in his subordinates and develop it if the work no longer matches the work plan in the field or organization. After that, the assessor must divide the work objectives into the targets of his subordinate employees, then the assessor starts to assess the extent to which the competencies achieved by each subordinate to carry out their duties.

The flow of performance is the elements in the work that shows performance. To measure performance, the performance flow is developed into a unit of performance indicators as an instrument to measure the performance of an employee. The flow of performance can be divided into three types, namely: work output, is the work output in the form of goods and services that can be calculated and measured by how much the quality and quantity. Work behavior is the result of employee behavior that has to do with work such as hard work and friendliness to the community. Personal characteristics of employees that have to do with work are traits required in carrying out work.

The Government has established Government Regulation No. 46 of 2011 concerning Performance Evaluation of Civil Servants' Work, which replaces the Employment Implementation Evaluation List that has been in effect since January 1, 2014, which has so far only been qualitative and subjective, to be an assessment that is in accordance with clear and measurable targets through the Targets document Employee Performance. Furthermore, there is a new Law on Appraisal of State Civil Apparatuses contained in Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning Appraisal of State Civil Apparatuses, the Assessment is carried out through the process of education and training of human resources aimed at realizing human resources that have good performance. This

regulation applies to all employees of the State Civil Apparatus. Therefore researchers interested in examining how the performance appraisal of the State Civil Apparatus in the Field of Institutions, Business Development Cooperatives and MSME Office of Jember Regency.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the background as described above, the problem was formulated in the form of a question sentence, namely how to assess the performance of the State Civil Apparatus in the Institutional, Business Development Division of the Cooperative and UMKM Office in Jember?

1.3 Research Objectives

In general, this study aims to describe the performance appraisal of the State Civil Apparatus in the Institutional, Business Development Division of the Cooperative and SMEs Office of Jember Regency.

1.4 Research Benefits

1.4.1 Practical Benefits

In general, this research is useful to provide feedback to the Government of Jember Regency, regarding the performance appraisal of the State Civil Apparatus in the Institutional Field, Business Development Office of Cooperatives and SMEs in Jember Regency. This ASN performance appraisal feedback includes the results of the study. This research is expected to be a means to improve the evaluation system conducted by the Department of Cooperatives for ASN employees.

1.4.2 Theoretical Benefits

From a theoretical point of view, the results of this study are useful for contributing to the development of Government Science as well as assessing the performance of the State Civil Apparatus needed during the assessment process.

1.4.3 Benefits for Researchers

This research is useful to improve the knowledge and skills of writers in the field of research and as a means of evaluating the performance of the performance of the State Civil Apparatus with the knowledge gained during the lecture bench.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concepts of Performance Appraisal

Performance appraisal according to Gary Dessler (2010: 322) is evaluating the current and/or past performance of employees which is very relative to their performance standards. According to Anwar Prabu Mangkunegara (2000: 67) work results in quality and quantity achieved by an employee in carrying out their duties in accordance with the responsibilities given to him.

2.2 Concept of Performance

Performance or better known as performance is the work that can be achieved by a person or group of people in an organization, in accordance with their respective authorities and responsibilities, in order to achieve the organization's objectives legally, not breaking the law and in accordance with morals and ethics.

Hasibuan (2008: 94) states that performance is a result of work achieved by a person in carrying out the tasks assigned to him based on skill, experience and sincerity as well as time.

Pursuant to Law No. 5 of 2014 concerning Performance Assessment Article 75 that the performance assessment of civil servants aims to guarantee the objectivity of civil servant coaching based on achievement systems and career systems.

In article 76 paragraph (1): Performance appraisal of civil servants is based on performance planning at the individual and unit or organizational level, taking into account: (1) Employee Work Targets, (2) Civil Servant Work Behavior includes: (a) Service orientation, (b) Discipline, (c) Cooperation.

The provisions of the above study, especially the State Civil Apparatus in performance appraisal, are contained in Article 75, which is about the performance appraisal of the State Civil Apparatus in the Cooperative and UMKM Office of Jemeber Regency, which is based on performance planning at the individual and group level, but researchers only focus on evaluating individual performance in the Field Institution of Business Development Cooperative and UMKM Office in Jember Regency.

2.3 State Civil Apparatus (ASN)

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2014 concerning State Civil Apparatus explains that the State Civil Apparatus, hereinafter abbreviated as ASN, is a profession for civil servants and government employees with work agreements and work for government agencies. State Civil Servants, hereinafter referred to as ASN, are civil servants and government employees with an employment agreement appointed by the civil servant development officer and entrusted with duties in a government position or assigned to other state duties and are paid based on statutory regulations. Civil Servants, hereinafter abbreviated as Civil Servants are Indonesian citizens who fulfill certain conditions, are appointed as Permanent Civil Servants by civil servant development officials to occupy government positions. Government Employees with Work Agreements, hereinafter referred to as PPPK, are Indonesian citizens who meet certain conditions and are appointed based on work agreements for a certain period in order to carry out governmental duties.

2.4 Mechanisms for Reporting Employee Performance of the Jember Regency Cooperative Office.

Appraisers in the Institutional, Business Development and Cooperative Fields have Duties and Functions including: (1) Carrying out monitoring and controlling the running of ASN employees in the Institutional, Business Development Sector. (2) Carry out coordination of job duties for ASN employees in the Institutional, Business

Development Fields listed in the Employee Work Targets. (3) Carry out an assessment of ASN employees in the Field of Institutions, Business Development based on the results of work targets implemented and employee work behavior. (4) Reporting the results of the Assessment to the Field of Personnel and HR Development in the Office of Kopeasi.

Furthermore, the HR Supervision and Development Sector has duties and functions including: (1) Carrying out supervision and development of HR for all Sectors in the Cooperative Office. (2) Carry out supervision and control of the course of each Cooperative Sector. (3) Carry out monitoring of the development of each Cooperative Sector in the context of determining coaching policies. (4) Carry out the task of empowering Cooperative Human Resources in each Sector (5) Compiling reports of responsibility for carrying out tasks in accordance with their fields and collecting assessment results files to the Planning Subdivision and sending them to the Regional Personnel Agency (BKD). The Regional Personnel Agency has the main task of assisting the Regent in formulating policies, implementing coordination, planning and implementing the authority of the district government in the areas of improving employee performance and welfare, procurement, formation, transfer and management of employee data as well as organizing education and training for employees in the context of increasing human resources good government apparatus and other tasks given by the Regent.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Type of Research

This type of research is qualitative research. This qualitative research is a research that aims to understand various phenomena about what is experienced by employees of the State Civil Apparatus in the Field of Business Development Institutions of the Cooperative and UMKM Office of Jember Regency, by means of description and in the form of words, language in a special natural context and by making use of natural methods.

3.2 Research Location and Time

To find out the location of the research carried out, as it is known that based on the title of this research proposal, the research location will be in the Institutional Field, Business Development Cooperatives and UMKM Office of Jember Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia.

3.3 Data Sources

In this study the selected data sources are as follows: The type of data used is primary data that is data obtained from the original source directly containing data information. Primary data were obtained directly from 4 informants consisting of: (1) Head of Institutional Subdivision, (2) Senior civil servants with 5 years of service, (3) Medium civil servants with 3 years of service, (4) Junior PNS employees with working period of 2 years. While secondary data is additional data obtained from various sources

indirectly related to research, obtained from statutory documents, journals and archives that are closely related to the problem under study.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques in accordance with the problems faced by this problem are carried out in the form of data collection techniques, namely: The data collection techniques of this study are as follows:

1. Observation is an effort to obtain and collect data that is done by direct observation in the field and see an object of research, in order to obtain information that has something to do with the research conducted.
2. Interview is collecting data by conducting question and answer directly to informants related to research to obtain various information directly from the source.
3. Documentation is the result of which is carried out by collecting data and collecting documents, both written documents, images and electronic media related to data retrieval.

3.5 Methods for Determining Informants

Determination of informants is to use Purposive Sampling or conditional samples where researchers find their research informants themselves. Informant is a person who becomes a source of data in research or a person who provides information to researchers to find answers to problems. The informant is used as an informal object for researchers to find out about the Performance of the State Civil Apparatus in the Institutional Field, Business Development of the Jember Cooperative Office of UMKM. The informants of this study are as follows:

1. Appraisal Officer (Yudho Winarto)
2. Senior employee (Rini Handayani S, SH) with a term of 5 years.
3. Middle employee (Yuli Nurul Mirawati, SE) with a term of 3 years.
4. Junior employee (Gustafia Cahya Kusuma, A. MD) with a work period of 2 years.

3.6 Data Analysis Methods

In qualitative research, data is obtained from various sources, using various data collection techniques, and carried out continuously until the data is saturated. So that the data analysis technique used has no clear pattern. Qualitative data analysis, Bogdan (in Sugiyono, 2017: 244) states that data analysis is a process by systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that it can be easily understood, and his findings can be shared with others. This data analysis is done by grouping data, breaking down into each units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choosing what is important and what will be studied, and then making conclusions, so that it is easily understood by oneself or others.

3.7 Data Validity

Test the validity of the data in research is often only emphasized on the validity and reliability test. In qualitative research, findings or data can be declared valid if there is no difference between what the researcher reports and what actually happens to the object under study. Triangulation is the most commonly used method of guaranteeing the validity of data in qualitative research. Trianggulation is a technique for checking the validity of data by utilizing something other than the data for the purposes of checking the data or as a comparison of the data.

IV. DISCUSSION

4.1 General Overview of Jember Regency

Pursuant to Law No.12 / 1950 concerning District Government in East Java, the establishment of Regency Regions within the environment of East Java Province (with Regional Regulations), among others, the District of Jember is determined to be the Regency of Jember, based on Government Regulation Number 14 of 1976 April 19, 1976, the Jember City Region was formed with the arrangement of new territories as follows:

1. The Kemberatan Jember was abolished, and three new sub-districts were formed, one each Sumbersari, Patrang and Kaliwates.
2. Wirolegi District becomes Pakusari District and Mangli District becomes Sukorambi District.

Along with the establishment of the Jember Administrative City, the Jember Regional Authority was also shifted to an area divided from Jember to Arjasa with work areas covering Arjasa, Pakusari, and Sukowono which were previously included in the Kalisat District. With these changes or groupings, in the next development, administratively, Jember Regency was then divided into seven Regent Assistant Districts, one Administrative City area, and 31 Districts, with the enactment of Regional Autonomy since January 1, 2001 as demands No. 22/1999 regarding Regional Government, Jember Regency Government has arranged the institutional structure and organizational structure, including the removal of the Assistant Regent's Office which is now the District Coordinating Office.

4.2 General Description of the Cooperative Office and Jember Regency UMKM

The Jember Regency Cooperative and UMKM Office was formed based on Regent's Regulation No. 43 of 2016 concerning the position, organizational structure, duties and functions and work procedures of the Cooperative and UMKM Office of Jember Regency which is based on Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2014 concerning licensing of Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises based on Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning MSMEs. The Office of Cooperatives and UMKM is part of the Government as well as special servants helping to serve the interests of the community, the Office of Cooperatives and UMKM are also demanded to be able to provide the best service for the people of Jember. The Vision of the Cooperative and UMKM Office in Jember Regency is the use of Information Technology to improve the productivity and

quality of the performance of the Office of Cooperatives and SMEs, especially in serving the needs of the Cooperative community and SMEs. The mission of the Jember Regency Cooperative and UMKM Office is to develop information systems in cooperatives and SMEs that are communicative, informative, interactive and in the future used by the whole community, especially in the context of raising the quality of regional products to the international level.

4.3 Performance Appraisal of Civil Servants in the Institutional Field, Business Development Cooperatives and MSME Office in Jember Regency.

The performance appraisal of employees of the State Civil Apparatus is measured using the Employee Work Target assessment, where the assessment begins from the preparation of the targets that underlie the Annual Work Plan (RKT), with objective principles, there is a realistic comparison between targets and realization. Measured, in the sense of performance achievements that are quantitative and qualitative, there is always an evaluation of the evaluation of each employee through activities aimed at producing performance results. Employee performance is not only assessed from Employee Work Targets, but can also be assessed through their performance behavior that can be accounted for. The responsibilities given by superiors, carried out by every employee and must be carried out according to regulations and the performance carried out must have an important role in increasing the value of Employee Work Targets and good work behavior on every employee of the State Civil Apparatus.

Employee Performance Targets (SKP) are plans and performance targets that must be achieved by employees within a period of evaluation that are real and can be measured and agreed upon by employees and their superiors. Employee Work Targets are carried out in accordance with the assigned office duties.

Whereas, assessment through work behavior is a way of evaluating work behavior carried out through observations by appraisers of civil servants who are assessed, work behavior assessment can consider input from other Appraisal Officers at the same level in their respective work fields.

4.3.1 ASN Performance Assessment is measured through Employee Work Targets

Employee Performance Targets (SKP) are plans and performance targets that must be achieved by employees within a period of evaluation that are real and can be measured and agreed upon by employees and their superiors. Employee Work Targets are carried out in accordance with the assigned office duties.

1. **Senior employee with a term of 5 years in the Institutional Sector, Business Development towardswelcome Mrs. Rini.**

The assessment of Employee Work Targets for Ms. Rini was carried out by Mr. Yudo Minarto as an appraisal official who worked at the Jember Regency Cooperative and UMKM Office in the Institutional Sector, Business Development. Mr. Yudo has a position as head of the supervision section and also as an appraiser of every Civil Servant in the area of Business Development Institutions. There are several tasks or activities that must be achieved by Mrs. Rini as a Civil Servant.

The first task was to carry out periodic and continuous inspection or supervision activities (Target) of the quantity that had to be achieved namely 335 cooperations, Quality 100, within 11 months, but Mrs. Rini only carried out (Realization) 330 cooperatives, 96 quality within 11 months counted a number 270.51 so that the SKP achievement value can be 90.17.

Second, implementing responses to the public complaints service regarding problems between cooperatives and their members and cooperatives with the community (Target) the quantity that must be achieved by 110 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 11 months, but Realizing the quantity achieved by 105 cooperatives, quality 95 within 11 month, counted 266.45 so that the SKP achievement value obtained was 88.82.

Third, implement reprimands to cooperatives that do not obey and not implement the statutory regulations (Target) the quantity that must be achieved by 100 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realized the quantity achieved by cooperatives 95, quality 95 within 10 months, counted 266.00 so that the SKP achievement value obtained was 88.67.

Fourth, typing a summons to the problematic cooperative (Target) the quantity to be achieved by 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but the realization of the quantity achieved by 330 cooperatives, quality 96 within 10 months, accounting for 270.51 so the value SKP achievement obtained is 90.17.

Fifth, carry out monitoring and evaluation of the development of cooperatives (Target) quantity that must be achieved 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realizing the quantity achieved by cooperatives 330, quality 96 within 10 months, counted 270.51 so the value SKP achievement obtained is 90.17.

Sixth, carry out monitoring and evaluation of reporting for the ranking of cooperatives and the health assessment of Savings and Loans in the Cooperative Office with (Target) the quantity to be achieved by 150 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 11 months, but the Realization of the quantity achieved by 140 cooperatives, quality 97 within 11 months, totaling 266.33 so that the SKP achievement value obtained was 88.78.

Seventh, implement Cooperative Accountability (Target) the quantity that must be achieved by 100 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but the Realization of the quantity achieved by 98 cooperatives, 98 quality within 10 months, counted 272.00 so that the SKP achievement value obtained is 90.67.

Eighth, carry out supervision and examination of institutional and savings and loan cooperatives so that employees must create and implement (Target) the quantity to be achieved 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 11 months, but Realizing the quantity achieved by 330 cooperatives, quality 96 within 11 month, counted 270.51 so that the SKP achievement value obtained was 90.17.

Ninth, carry out monitoring, analysis, enforcement and compliance (Target) quantity that must be achieved by 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realizing the quantity achieved by 330 cooperatives, quality 96 within 10 months, counted 270.51 so the SKP achievement value obtained is 90.17.

Tenth, implement the implementation of institutional management and sanctions on cooperatives that do not carry out responsibilities and violate cooperative regulations

(Target) the quantity to be achieved 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realized the quantity achieved by 330 cooperatives, quality 96 in time 10 months, accounting for 270.51 so that the SKP achievement value obtained is 90.17.

So the assessment data above can be concluded that Rini's mother has a total value of the Employee Work Target (SKP) is 89.79 (GOOD).

2. Middle employee with a 3-year term in the Institutional Field, Business Development for Ms. Yuli.

Evaluation of Employee Work Targets for Ms. Yuli was carried out by Mr. Yudo Minarto as an appraisal official. Mr. Yudo has a position as head of the supervision section and also as an appraiser of every Civil Servant in the Institutional Sector, Business Development. There are several tasks or activities that must be achieved by Mrs. Yuli as a Civil Servant.

The first task, cooperative employees carry out periodic and continuous inspection or supervision activities on cooperative groups that take shelter in the Cooperative Office by determining (Target) the quantity to be achieved ie 335 cooperatives, Quality 100, within 11 months, but Mrs. Yuli only carry out (Realization) 330 cooperatives, 97 quality within 11 months counted 271.51 so that the SKP achievement value was 90.50.

Second, cooperative employees carry out responses to the public complaints service regarding problems between cooperatives and their members and cooperatives with the community by determining (Target) the quantity that must be achieved by 110 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 11 months, but Realizing the quantity achieved by 105 cooperative employees , 97 quality within 11 months, accounting for 268.45 so that the SKP achievement value obtained was 89.48.

Third, employees of cooperatives implement reprimands to cooperatives that do not comply with and do not implement the statutory regulations (Target) the quantity that must be achieved by 125 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realized the quantity achieved by 120 cooperatives, quality 98 within 10 a month, counted at 270.00 so the SKP achievement value obtained is 90.00.

Fourth, cooperative employees carry out calls and warnings to cooperatives that do not or have not submitted quarterly, semiannual and annual reports with each cooperative group under the Cooperative Service (Target) quantity to be achieved by 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but the realization of the quantity achieved by 330 cooperatives, 97 quality within 10 months, counted 271.50 so that the SKP achievement value obtained was 90.50.

Fifth, cooperative employees carry out monitoring and evaluation of the development of cooperatives (Target) the quantity that must be achieved 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realizing the quantity achieved by cooperatives 330, 97 quality within 10 months, accounting for 270.51 so the SKP achievement value obtained is 90.50.

Sixth, cooperative employees carry out monitoring and evaluation of cooperative rating reporting and good Savings and Loans health assessment by determining (Target)

the quantity to be achieved by 150 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 11 months, but Realizing the quantity achieved by 145 cooperatives, quality 97 within 11 months, accounting for 269.67 so that the SKP achievement value obtained was 89.59.

Seventh, cooperative official employees carry out the application of Cooperative Accountability (Target) the quantity that must be achieved 100 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but the Realization of the quantity achieved by 98 cooperatives, 98 quality within 10 months, counted as much as 272.00 so that the value SKP achievements obtained by employees are 90.67.

Eighth, cooperative official employees carry out institutional oversight and inspection and savings and loan efforts to each cooperative (Target) the quantity to be achieved 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 11 months, but Realized the quantity achieved by 330 cooperatives, 97 quality within 11 months , calculated as many as 271.50 so that the SKP achievement value obtained is 90.50.

Ninth, employees of cooperative agencies carry out monitoring of each cooperative, conduct analysis, carry out action and carry out compliance with cooperative regulations in accordance with the (Target) quantity to be achieved 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realizing the quantity achieved by employees are only 330 cooperatives, 97 quality within 10 months, accounting for 271.51 so the SKP achievement value obtained is 90.50.

Tenth, cooperative employees implement the implementation of institutional management and sanctions on cooperatives that violate cooperative service regulations and cooperatives with the (Target) quantity that must be achieved by 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but the realization of the quantity achieved by employees is 330 cooperatives , 97 quality within 10 months, all accounted for 271.51 so the SKP achievement value obtained was 90.50.

So the assessment data obtained above can be concluded that Yuli's mother has a total value of the Employee Work Target (SKP) is 90.31 including the (GOOD) category.

3. Junior Employee with a term of 2 years in the Institutional Field, Business Development towards Mr. Gustaf.

The assessment of the Employee Work Target of Mr. Gustaf was carried out by Mr. Yudo Minarto as an appraisal official who worked in the Institutional, Business Development Division of the Cooperative and UMKM Office in Jember. Mr. Yudo has a position as head of the supervision section and also as an appraiser of every Civil Servant. There are several tasks or activities that must be achieved by Mr. Gustaf as a Civil Servant.

The first task is to carry out periodic and continuous inspection or supervision activities (Target) of the quantity that must be achieved namely 335 cooperatives, Quality 100, within 10 months, but Mr. Gustaf only implements (Realization) 329 cooperatives, quality 89 within 10 months counts a number of 263.2 so that the SKP achievement value gained 87.74.

Second, implementing responses to the public complaints service regarding problems between cooperatives and their members and cooperatives with the community

(Target) the quantity that must be achieved by 110 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 11 months, but the realization of the quantity achieved by 99 cooperatives, quality 89 within 11 month, counted 255.0 so that the SKP achievement value obtained was 85.00.

Third, implement a reprimand to cooperatives that do not comply with and do not implement the laws and regulations (Target) the quantity that must be achieved by 100 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realized the quantity achieved by 93 cooperatives, quality 89 within 10 months, counted 258.0 so that the SKP achievement value obtained was 86.00.

Fourth, implement calls and warnings to cooperatives that have not submitted quarterly and annual quarterly reports (Target) the quantity that must be achieved by 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realized the quantity achieved by 329 cooperatives, quality 87 within 10 months, counted 261.2 so that the SKP achievement value obtained was 87.07.

Fifth, carry out monitoring and evaluation of the development of cooperatives (Target) the quantity to be achieved 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realizing the quantity achieved 329 cooperatives, quality 89 within 10 months, counted 263.2 so that the value SKP achievement obtained is 87.74.

Sixth, carry out monitoring and evaluation of cooperative rating reporting and health evaluation of Savings and Loans (Target) quantity to be achieved by 150 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 11 months, but Realized quantity achieved by 135 cooperatives, quality 89 within 11 months, counted a number of 255.0 so that the SKP achievement value obtained is 85.00.

Seventh, implement Cooperative Accountability (Target) quantity that must be achieved by 100 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but Realized quantity achieved by 90 cooperatives, 90 quality within 10 months, counted as 256.0 so that the SKP achievement value obtained is 85.33

Eighth, carry out institutional oversight and inspection and savings and loan cooperatives (Target) quantity that must be achieved 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 11 months, but Realized quantity achieved 329 cooperatives, quality 90 within 11 months, accounting for 264, 2 so the SKP achievement value obtained is 88.07.

Ninth, implementing the implementation of institutional management and sanctions on cooperatives (Target) the quantity that must be achieved 335 cooperatives, (Quality) 100 within 10 months, but the Realization of the quantity achieved 329 cooperatives, quality 90 within 10 months, accounting for 264.2 so the SKP achievement value obtained was 88.07.

So the assessment data above can be concluded that Mr. Gustaf has a total value of the Employee Work Target (SKP) is 86.67 (GOOD).

a. Quantity

Quantity is the amount of work carried out by an employee in a given period. This can be seen from the results of employee work in the use of certain time and speed in completing tasks and responsibilities. Thus the quantity of work can be seen from the amount of work and use of time. The amount of work is the number of work tasks, can be

done. The use of time is the amount of time spent in completing tasks and work. The researcher looked at the quantity of output targets set by employees at the Jember Regency Cooperative and UMKM Office. Based on quantity indicators, the level of employee performance results obtained from the assessment of Employee Performance Targets by carrying out tasks and targets with most assessors assigning tasks that must be carried out and in accordance with their functions in the Institutional Sector, Business Development. Quantity indicators are assessed based on sub-indicators The level of conformity of the target quantity and plan set in the SKP, the suitability of the realization of the target output or quantity produced by employees of the Jember Regency Cooperative and UMKM Office in the Employee Work Targets and the achievement of the work results of the Jember District Cooperative and UMKM employees . The quantity made by each employee in the cooperative service must be correct and accountable and obtain approval from the Head of the Cooperative and UMKM Office in Jember Regency because the quantity can answer the extent of the ability of each employee in carrying out their duties.

b. Quality

Quality is the quality of an employee's work or a physical standard that is assessed by how much the quality and timeliness of a work performed by human resources or other resources. Human resources in order to achieve the goals or objectives of the company properly and efficiently because the results of the work done or carried out by employees for their tasks can run well. Researchers see how big the results of the performance quality of the employees of the Cooperative and UMKM Office in Jember, especially in the Institutional Sector, Business Development is good. Based on the results of research in each quality indicator obtained from the work that has been carried out in accordance with the performance and quality of performance that has been achieved by civil servants in the Department of Cooperatives and SMEs in Jember Regency in the Field of Institutional, Business Development. Based on the results of the study, indicators of quality at work obtained by every employee in the Institutional Field, Business Development is less than the target but is included in the good category and the appraiser has given a good rating on every employee in the Institutional Field, Business Development although not all tasks or quantity achieved in accordance with the target but most of the tasks carried out have been carried out with the acquisition of quality above 80 or in the category (GOOD).

The quality of performance, especially in the Institutional Sector, Business Development is very prominent so that assessors map the head of the department always gives the best ratings on employees in the Institutional Sector, Business Development so that the good name of the Institutional Sector, Business Development is maintained.

c. Time

Time is a process to determine the number of hours worked by people used or needed to complete a job within a certain time with the provisions of the time needed for employees to complete their duties. The work done must be in accordance with the time,

and there is a measure of the level of performance ability of each employee of the State Civil Apparatus in the Office of Cooperatives and SMEs in Jember Regency. The performance carried out within the indicator must be carried out in accordance with the time. So the time needed is always seen from the time achieved to complete the work or task in order to achieve efficiency in the use of time. Based on the results of the study, indicators of working time were obtained less than the target. So that the evaluator gives an unfavorable response and gives suggestions for more appropriate use of time, it is because the employee feels the time set is still lacking in completing the work due to the level of difficulty of the work and some of the work must coordinate with other agencies.

4.3.2 Rating ASN performance is measured through Employee Work Behavior

Assessment of work behavior is a way of assessing work skills that are carried out through observations by the appraisal officials of the assessed civil servants. Assessment of work behavior can identify input from other Appraisal Officers at the same level in their respective work fields.

1. Service orientation

Service orientation is the attitude and work behavior of civil servants in providing the best service to be served, including among others, the community, superiors, coworkers, related work fields, and / or other agencies. The results of research on civil servants in the Field of Institutions, Business Development Cooperatives and SMEs in Jember Regency, especially in the Institutional Field, Business Development has a service orientation in the good category, as well as the implementation of services that have been carried out through work behavior that can also have very good performance.

2. Discipline

Discipline is the ability of employees to obey obligations and avoid prohibitions specified in statutory regulations and / or official regulations which if not obeyed or violated are disciplined. Based on the research results obtained by Rini employees included in both categories with good discipline or attitude. Most of the responses from other employees and assessors also gave good responses. However, in some disciplinary indicators need to be improved such as the enforcement of strict sanctions.

3. Cooperation

Collaboration is the willingness and ability of Jember Regency Cooperative and UMKM staff in the Institutional, Business Development sector to work with colleagues, superiors, subordinates. The results of research on this indicator are included in both categories because every employee's activities in the Institutional Field are always routine in meeting in carrying out the tasks and problems of the community with fellow colleagues, superiors, subordinates, in their work units and other agencies, other employees and assessors also provide good response.

1. Senior employee with a 5-year term with Ms. Rini.

Judgment of Work Behavior towards Rini's mother is carried out by Mr. Yudo Minarto as an appraisal official for every Civil Servant in the Institutional Field, Business Development must be assessed according to the work behavior obtained. There are a number of monitoring tasks assessments that must be carried out by Mrs. Rini as a Civil Servant and will be assessed by Mr. Yudo through the first Work Behavior Elements, namely: (1) Service Orientation, service orientation that is obtained by Ms. Rini as a civil servant is 80 and gets value in the (Good) category. (2) The integrity obtained by Mrs. Rini is 80 and gets a score in the (Good) category. (3) The commitment obtained by Mrs. Rini is 81 and gets a score in the (Good) category. (4) Discipline obtained by Mrs. Rini is 81 and gets a score in the (Good) category. (5) The collaboration obtained by Ibu Rini is 80 and gets a score in the (Good) category. The results of the assessment of the five indicators received a total number of 402 with an average value of 80.40 with the category (Good) then the Work Behavior Results obtained at 80.40 x 40% to 32.16 plus SKP results 53.88 so as to get the final value of Work Achievement is 86.04. So that Rini gets a score in the (Good) category.

2. Middle employee with a 3-year work period for Ms. Yuli.

The assessment of Work Behavior towards Ms. Yuli was carried out by Mr. Yudo Minarto as an appraisal official for every Civil Servant in the Institutional, Business Development Sector. There are a number of monitoring tasks assessments that must be carried out by Ms. Yuli as a Civil Servant and will be assessed by Mr. Yudo through the first Work Behavior Elements, namely: (1) Service Orientation, service orientation obtained by Mrs. Rini is 80 and gets a category (Good). (2) Integrity obtained is 80 and received the category (Good). (3) Commitments obtained are 80 and received the category (Good). (4) Discipline obtained is 80 and gets the category (Good). (5) Collaboration obtained is 80 and received the category (Good). The results of the assessment of the five indicators get a total of 400 with an average value of 80.00 with the category (Good) then the Work Behavior Results can be valued at 80.00 x 40% to 32.00 plus SKP results 54.18 so that it gets a value the final work achievement worth 86.18 is categorized (good).

3. Junior employee with a 2-year term of service towards Mr. Gustaf.

The assessment of Work Behavior towards Mr. Gustaf is carried out by Mr. Yudo Minarto as an appraisal official for every Civil Servant in the Institutional, Business Development Sector. There are several monitoring tasks assessments that must be carried out by Mr. Gustaf as a Civil Servant and will be assessed by Mr. Yudo through the first Work Behavior Elements, namely: (1) Service Orientation, service orientation obtained by Mrs. Rini is 86 and gets a category (Good). (2) Integrity obtained is 82 and received a category (Good). (3) The commitment obtained is 82 and gets the category (Good). (4) Discipline obtained is 80 and gets the category (Good). (5) Collaboration obtained is 81 and received a category (Good). The results of the assessment of the five indicators get a total of 411 with an average value of 82.20 with the category (Good) then the Work

Behavior Results that can be valued at 82.20 x 40% to 32.88 plus the SKP results 52.00 so that it gets a value the end of the Work Achievement worth 84.88 is categorized (Good).

4.4 Individual Performance Appraisal in the Institutional Sector, Business Development in the Cooperative and UMKM Office of Jember Regency

Performance appraisal of the State Civil Apparatus is a way of assessing employees through the Employee Work Targets and work behavior carried out through observations by the appraisal officials of the assessed Civil Servants, Performance appraisal of the State Civil Apparatus uses a way of looking at Employee Work Targets and work behavior can consider input from Officials Other equal appraisers in the area of Business Development Institutions.

Based on the statement, work performance is seen from the employee's work objectives (SKP) and employee work behavior. Performance appraisal at the Department of Cooperatives in Jember Regency there are two ways of appraisal, the first appraisal is through employee work objectives (SKP), the second is assessing employee behavior, performance appraisal according to the appraiser, each employee must make an SKP position assignment and what he must do in accordance with the target that he must achieve. Each employee must carry out office duties that have a period of 10-11 months. If the assignment is carried out according to the target, then it will get good grades.

When conducting research in the Institutional Field, Business Development of one employee who is not on time, it can increase the value of the effectiveness of employee coordination. In fact, when the researcher conducted observations and interviews for the evaluator, the SKP (Employee Work Target) value that could be accepted by one of the employees, the assessor still gave a good grade. But the fact is that not all employees included in the SKP (Employee Work Goals) are well approved. After the researchers let go, the reason the appraisers did not negotiate employees who opposed the discipline of time, even always giving a good rating to one of the employees, caused a debate about the Institutional and Business Development fields, besides that safety would also provide a great opportunity to get an award. After the researcher makes a decision related to the research, the supervisor's party or the Head of Office does not reveal the actual event, because actually there is still one of the employees who comes late and discusses the value of discipline included in the employee work relationship. Researchers also like the participation between appraisers and employees in giving value, because the appraiser and the employee also have the goal of keeping the employee who is kept safe and not reducing his benefits. If the employee gets a bad grade, the employee will not get a prize (award), so the other way around with the appraiser. If the employee who is expelled gets a good grade, then the protection unit's good name and reputation will remain good. In addition, the Office of Cooperatives and MSMEs in Jember Regency in terms of job benefits does not differentiate between ten years, 3 years and 2 years.

The impact of the evaluator gives a good value to one of the employees who is late, will affect the performance of employees and will likely interfere with other employees. If that is not a problem, it could be that other employees will do the same. If

this continues, the impact will affect the performance targets of the Jember Regency Cooperative and UMKM offices. Therefore, if there is one employee who violates, the appraiser should immediately reprimand and discuss this matter with his employees carefully or the appraiser immediately asks for advice directly from the Head of the Cooperative Office, so that the late behavior is not repeated again.

The SKP assessment requirements and work behavior are not just administrative requirements. However, the value obtained by each employee, makes a reflection of himself in accordance with work behavior. The SKP assessment requirements and work behavior aim to make employees aware of time discipline. This time discipline assessment is related to the theory of Hasibuan (2008: 94) which states that performance is a result of work achieved by a person in carrying out the tasks assigned to him, and is based on skills of experience and sincerity as well as time. The higher the quality of work and time discipline, the greater the performance for employees in the Institutional Sector, Business Development. So it can be said that performance is the embodiment of work carried out by employees as a basis for assessment in the Institutional, Business Development Division of the Cooperative Office and SMEs in Jember Regency.

V. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusions

Performance Appraisal of the State Civil Apparatus in the Cooperative and UMKM Office of Jember Regency conducts an assessment through Employee Work Targets and employee work behavior. Performance Appraisal through Employee Work Targets and employee work behavior is a good change to improve the work performance of employees of the State Civil Apparatus in the Cooperative Office especially in the Institutional, Business Development Sector. Assessment using employee work goals and employee work behavior will more easily determine the performance capabilities of the State Civil Apparatus employees. This assessment can see the ability to carry out their duties and responsibilities in accordance with the results of good work performance values. The improvement of this regulation also has a good impact on improving the performance of government agencies, especially in the Field of Institutions, Business Development in the Cooperative Office and SMEs in Jember Regency. Through a good rating system, it will produce good performance as well. The better the performance of employees, will certainly have a good impact on a government agency. Clear targets and objectives in the SKP and the ASN Law will have a good impact on improving the work performance of employees which directly impacts both the performance of their institutions.

5.2 Suggestions

1. For the Head of the Cooperative and MSME Office in Jember Regency to continue to improve their performance and directly monitor their employees so that the assessment is in accordance with applicable procedures.
2. For employees in the Cooperative and MSME Office of Jember Regency to continue to improve their performance and services that reflect the Community Service Servants.

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AUTHORITY OF SETTLEMENT OF VILLAGE HEAD ELECTION POST CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DECISION

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Abstract

Disputes Election of village heads based on Law 6 of 2014 concerning Villages is resolved by the Regent as stipulated in Article 37 paragraph (6) states that the regent is obliged to settle disputes resulting from the election of a village head within 30 (thirty) days. Then further regulated at the district level, local regulations have been implemented that are adjusted to the local wisdom of each region. However, there is a Constitutional Court Decision Number 137 / PUU-XIII / 2015 and Number 56 / PUU-XIV / 2016 which states that the central government does not have the authority to cancel provincial regulations, so it has logical consequences that there are regional regulations that contradict the above regulations. canceled so that the settlement of the dispute over the election of the village head was originally resolved by the Executive agency (regent) then it can turn to the Judiciary institution, namely in the State Administrative Court. This decision does not necessarily solve the problem of constitutionality of the authority to examine the product of regional law which incidentally is under the law. Juridical implications for the settlement of dispute over the results of the election after the Constitutional Court Decision Number 56 PUU /-XIV / 2016, the regent who made the Regional Regulation or Regulations of the regent, as well as the settlement authority. This shows the position of the regent as the executive has a dual role as a judicial institution. So the normative decision of the regent is not final, and can still be appealed to the District Court and the PTUN where the dispute occurred.

Keywords: authority, annulment, Local regulation

I. Introduction

One of the agendas in the Jokowi-JK Nawacita is to develop Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening the regions and villages. So with the issuance of Law 6 of 2014 concerning Villages of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2014, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495, is a benchmark that oversees village change to realize an innovative independent village so that a self governing Community is formed**.**

The number of villages to date has been around 73,000 (seventy three thousand) and around 8,000 (eight thousand) villages. Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which regulates the division of the Indonesian region into large and small areas where the village is regulated as a "small area" of large areas, the meaning of the village must be understood as a legal community unit that has the rights and power in regulating and managing the interests of the community to achieve prosperity. The right to regulate and manage the interests of the community is what is called village autonomy.

Cancellation of local regulations is to implement the government's authority in relation to the local regulatory process. Law Number 23 Year 2014 About the Local Government Gazette Number 244 of 2014, Supplement to State Gazette No. 5587 of 2014, hereinafter referred to Local Government Law. Explicitly authorizes the Minister of the Interior and the Governor in steps to cancel the regional regulation and Regulation of the region as opposed to the higher laws, public interest and morality.

Regarding the supervision of regional regulations and regional head regulations born from the authority of central government supervision in the administration of regional governments within the framework of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia specialists in making regional regulations. But the Constitutional Court in the plenary session was open to the public precisely April 5, 2017, through its Decision Number 137 / PUU-XIII / 2015 stating Article 251 of Law 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government regarding the authority to cancel Regency / city regional regulations can no longer be canceled by the Minister Domestic or Governor.

Decision of the Constitutional Court declares a Phrase "District / City regional regulations and in the provisions of Article 251 paragraph (2) and (4) Regional / District regulation phrases and or Article 251 paragraph (3) and Regency / City Regional Government Phrases cannot accept decisions cancellation of regional regulations and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government is contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and does not have binding legal force.

The decision of the Constitutional Court is not yet unanimous, because it was colored by dissenting opinions from 4 (four) constitutions which refused to revoke the authority of the Minister of Home Affairs in canceling regional regulations. The argumentation related to regional autonomy is the responsibility of government administration which ends in the President. Then, to complement the Decisions Number 137 / PUU-XIII / 2015, the Constitutional Court through Decision Number 56 / PUU-XIV / 2016 states that the Central Government no longer has the authority to cancel Provincial regulations.

The Constitutional Court's ruling does not necessarily resolve the issue related to government authority in regional law products, this is because the ruling only applies to

provincial regulations and district / city regulations, while regional head regulations (governor regulations and regent / mayor regulations), governors and The Minister of Home Affairs is still authorized to cancel it. The Constitutional Court is of the opinion that in its consideration that:

> "... because the regulation of the regional head is one type of legislation based on Article 8 paragraph (2) of Law Number 12 of 2011, but because it was formed by the regional head as the bestuur unit, the higher authority has cancel regional head regulations. Cancellation and mechanism for filing objections to the cancellation of regional head regulations in regional government law is part of the mechanism for submitting supervision from the president or minister and the governor as representatives of the central government to the regional government or in other words as a form of supervision, not testing legislation in Bestuur's scope is higher for the bestuur lower unit. "

The Village Law and the Local Government Act can be seen from the various implementing regulations, for example the provisions of Article 16 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Ministerial Regulation No. 1 /2014 concerning the establishment of regional law products stating that local legal products are legal products in the form of regulations Perda or other names are available, regulations with regional heads, DPRD regulations, and in the form of decisions including, decisions of regional heads, decisions of DPRD, decisions of DPRD leaders, and decisions of honorary DPRD bodies. Where previously in article 2 No. 1 Permendagri No. 1/2014 affirmed that local legal products consist of only two, namely arrangements and stipulations. Then the two types of legal products are further elaborated in Article 3 of the regional regulations or other names, regional head regulations, and DPRD regulations.

The hierarchy of local government confirmed only at the level up to the district. On the other hand, the Unitary Republic of Indonesia recognizes and protects the characteristics and localities of the village.

Local authority issues a cancellation rules and regulations after the regional head of the Constitutional Court's decision was mainly associated with the Article 37 of Law Regent Village authority shall resolve dispute over election of heads of village. In addition to the Village Law attributed 24A paragraph (1) authorizes the Supreme Court to hear the appeal, examine the laws and regulations under the law against the law, and have other powers provided by law.

The activity mass media representative in the process of political campaign representation consist in serving as s channel for informingbthe audience. Potential voters, as the mean of election propaganda and as tool for civil control.

Based on the description above, the problems in this study are as follows; how is the authority to cancel regional regulations after the Constitutional Court Decision No. 137 / PUU-XIII /2015 and No. 56 / PUU-XIV /2016?

II. Model Supervision of the Regional Legal Products

Article 18 paragraph (2) NRI 1945 Constitution states governments of the provinces, districts and municipalities to regulate and administer their own affairs according to the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance. Applicability of the principle of autonomy within Indonesia which divides authority between the central and regional affairs well is expected that any mandatory or optional can be carried out in accordance with the respective authority granted by Act No. 23/2014 on Regional Government.

In the study of constitutional law or administrative law known types of supervision. If viewed from the standpoint of the body or organ that carries out this authority over the object being tested, the testing system can be distinguished on: a) Legislative review (legislative review) if the testing authority is given to the legislative body b) Executive review if the authority tests it is given to the government, and c) Judicial review if the authority to test is given to the judicial agency.

Form of government's internal controls with two models of supervision, preventive surveillance a priori (executive preview) or repressive (monitoring a-posteriori (executive review).

Examination of the executive preview is intended to be a law that is applicable in the government environment before being legalized, it must first be examined and or approved by an official that is hierarchically higher in structural position than the agency that made the legislation. In this case the emphasis on preventive action is a test, because the aim is to maintain the utility (doelmatigheid) and validity (legality, rechmatigheid) of a law before it is validated and valid for the public. Furthermore, what is meant by executive review testing is intended a law that applies in the government environment after it is declared valid for the public but is re-examined and can be canceled by an institution that is hierarchically higher than the institution that made it. Then an a-posteriori test is carried out after the regulation or decision is issued after the government action is taken. In this case the emphasis is on correcting and restoring wrong behavior made by the government or agency that issued the decision.

Form of executive review has the same properties as the administrative effort (internal review (English); bezwaarfase, (Netherlands). In short procedure administrative effort with various models for example Executiv preview or executive review aims, among others: 1) provide an opportunity for officials which issued a decision related to re-examine the legality and benefit from decisions or actions undertaken rejection; 2) provide an opportunity for the parties objected to use testing in non-litigation means that effective and efficient; c) extensive opportunities for the administration of Justice issued a decision to not burden the government. In accordance opinions Dacian C. Dragos and Bogdana Neamtu.

> "... The formal objection procedure is not considered as a form of alternative resolution but as a preliminary stage of specific time limited court actions. It is a formal remedy verwaltungsakte againts the which is Generally Considered one to serve three objectives a) to give the issuing authority the opportunity to interally review the lagality and sustaability of the Verwaltungskakt or its rejections; b) To give the citizen an concered and efficient non-expensive non-judicial remedy; c)

To releive adminitrative courts of claims that may be statified by the authority it self. "

So that the government can be run in accordance with the applicable legislation, the Government is authorized to conduct guidance and supervision of the regency /city. The authority is meant here in the form of checking whether a decision by the regional regulation and areas which have been made by the region contrary to the public interest or regulations vertically and horizontally. The local government autonomy act under the authority of the President.

Responsibility end in governance is in the hands of the President, then the consequences authority to cancel the regional regulation is in the hands of the President. It is not efficient then president cancellation delegate authority to the Minister provincial regulations as pembatu President responsible for the implementation of regional autonomy. Regulation cancellation of districts /cities, President mendelegasikankepada governor presides at the center of the area. That is the rules and regulations provincial governor as opposed to the general provision, contrary to the legislation both vertically and horizontally, or decency then canceled by the Minister. Similarly, the regulations of the district /city and regulation regents then canceled by the governor as a representative of the center.

Provincial government may appeal the cancellation of Provincial Laws revoked by the minister to the president, to avoid arbitrariness. Furthermore, local government district / city can appeal to the governor.

In the administration of local government, decisions made by the president and minister are final. If the provincial or regency / city government administrators still impose regional regulations that are canceled by the minister or governor as representatives of the central government, then the regional government is sanctioned.

III. Norms Level Theory

Kelsen argued that in the establishment of legislation known as legal level theory (stufentheori). In the theory of Kelsen found berjenjang- legal norms level and layered in a hirearkhi (governance arrangement) in the sense of a norm of higher force, sourced and based on the norms still higher, and so on. Up to a norm that can not be pursued further and that is a hypothetical and fictitious basic norms (grundnorm). "The Ground norm is not constitution, it is simply the supply, demand by theory, that this constitution ought to be obeyed."

Basic norms are the highest norms in a system of norms that are no longer formed by a higher norm, but the basic norms are determined in advance by the community as a basic norm which is a hanger for the norms under it, so that a basic norm said to be pre-expected.

According to Kelsen a legal norm that always sourced and based on the norms on it, but under the legal norms it has also become the source and the basis for a lower norm thereof. In terms of governance arrangement / hierarchical system of norms, the highest norm (norm base) it becomes the dependent norms below, so if the basic norms of the change would be corrupted system of norms that exist underneath.

Nawiasky developed Kelsen's theory of the level of norms in relation to the legal norms of a country which states that a legal norm of any country is always layered and tiered. The norms below are valid, are sourced and based on higher norms, higher norms apply, are sourced and are based on the highest norms called basic norms. As a student of Kelsen, the theory developed by Nawiasky in addition to the norm is layered and tiered, the legal norms of a country are also grouped, and the grouping of legal norms in a country consists of four major groups, among others.

a. Staatsfundamentalnorm ;
b. Staatsgrundgesetz;
c. Formell Gesetz;
d. Verordnung & Autonome satzung

According Nawiasky, staatsfundamentalnorm contents are norms that are the basis for the establishment of a constitution or basic law of a country (staatsverfassung), including amendments norm. Itself a staats- fundamentalnorm law is a requirement for the enactment of a constitution or basic law. It exists before the constitution or constitution. Furthermore, Nawiasky said that the highest norms that Kelsen called the basic norms in a country should not be referred to as norms of norms, but fundamental principles or fundamental norms of the state. Grundnorm has a tendency to remain unchanged or permanent, while within a country the fundamental norms of the country can change at any time due to rebellions, coups, and so on. Verordnung & Autonome satzung.

Indonesia as a legal state that adheres to the constitutional state of teachings like other modern countries, has a written constitution called the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The 1945 NRI Constitution is placed as a fundamental law so that it becomes the basic law or source for making other laws and as a higher law Constitution NRI 1945 is the highest law in the order of the laws of the Republic of Indonesia. Contextually in a hierarchical system of legislation known as the three fundamental principles. The three principles referred to include the lex superior de rogat lex inferior principle, the lex specialist derogat lex generalis, lex posterior de rogat lex priori.

Based on the three principles of legal studies referred to is an important pillar in understanding the legal construction legislation in Indonesia in detail can be explained that:

a. Lex superior de rogat lex inferior principle, higher rules will override lower rules if governing the same and contradictory substances.
b. Lex specialist derogat lex generalis, more specific regulations will rule out general rules when regulating the same and conflicting substances.
c. Lex posterior de rogat lex priori, the new rules will override the old rules.

Thus, in each formulation of legislation must pay attention to the system of hierarchy of laws and regulations, so as to create harmony between the laws and regulations that are formed with various laws and regulations that are higher or equal. In this case, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was used as a basic law in the legislation.

Constitution NRI 1945 as the legal basis of the legislation governing the regional authority to manage and administer their own affairs, in Article 18 paragraph (2)

Constitution NRI in 1945 stated that the administration of the provinces, districts and municipalities to regulate and administer their own affairs according to the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance. Furthermore, Article 18 paragraph (6) confirms the regional government the right to set regional regulations and other regulations to implement autonomy and duty of assistance.

The implementation of the principle of autonomy within the Indonesian state which divides authority between the center and the regions is expected that all matters, whether compulsory or optional, can be carried out in accordance with the respective authorities granted by Law No. 23/2014 concerning Regional Government. Regional authority in the implementation of this autonomy has been implied by Law No. 23/2014 concerning Regional Government in the general explanation stated that the area as a legal community unit that has autonomy, has the authority to regulate and manage the area according to the aspirations and interests of the community insofar as it does not conflict with the order national law and public interest.

IV. The Idea and The Development of The Election Village Heads

The original manuscript was not familiar with the 1945 General election term (Election). After the third amendment to the 1945 Constitution then affirmed in Chapter VII of the Election, Article 22E paragraph 2 states: "The election was held to elect members of the House of Representatives, Regional Representatives Council, the President and the Vice President and the Regional Representatives Council". In the provisions of Article 22E number 2 of the 1945 Constitution, it is clear that Pilkada and Pilkades are not included as part of the election. In its development, the Law No. 22/2007 (now Law No. 15/2011 concerning General Election Organizers, Pilkada is considered as part of the election regime. Then there are provisions of Article 1 paragraph (2), (3) and (4) Law No 15/2011 only recognizing The General election legislative, Presidential Election and the election as part of the electoral regime, and soon there was a change after the issuance of the Constitutional Court Decision No. 97 / PUU-XI / 2013 which stated that the election was not an election regime but was part of the regional government regime. Beginning in 2015, there was a rapid dynamics of legislation in the field of holding elections. The shift in the authority of the judiciary is intense. Pursuant to Law No.1/2015, it is determined that the settlement of disputes over votes resulting from the election of regional heads is handled in stages by the High Court and the Supreme Court, as before before the Constitutional Court was formed, but later changed with the Law No. 8/2015, then the issue of disputes over the results of the regional head election is returned to the Constitutional Court Constitutional Court Decision No. 97 / PUU-XI / 2013 which states that the election of regional heads is not part of the electoral regime but rather a regional government regime as referred to in Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution, bringing legal consequences to the Court not authorized to hear disputes over Regional Head Elections, which are followed up with authority restore the authority of the Supreme Court to adjudicate election disputes based on Law No. 1/ 2015. Ironically Law No. 8/ 2015 the authority of the Constitutional Court to hear disputes over the results of the election was revived until a special election court was formed. However, planing for special election courts does not seem to reach the problems that occurred in the

implementation of the election results. This condition is the ambiguity of the election of the village head including part of the electoral regime or the regional government regime or a special regime of village government.

Village elections are considered as part of the general election regime, the State Administration of justice, let alone the general Court has no authority to adjudicate disputes village elections. However, to meet the regime's contention that the village chief election into the regime of the general election, of course, the organizers Selection village head should be the domain of the District Election Commission and not by the Agency for Rural representation and the election committee as practiced now. Because that is the exception to the object of the State Administration dispute based on Article 2 number 7.

In the Village Law only regulates the disputes over the results of the election of the village head that is completed no later than 30 (thirty) days by the regent since the submission of the results of the election from the election committee of the village head in the form of a regent's decision. It can be interpreted that the Village Law has not regulated how disputes originating from the process of organizing the election of the village head, if examined, tried and decided by the court. Government Regulation Number 43/2014 concerning the implementing regulations of Law Number 6/2014 concerning Villages, also does not regulate the mechanism for resolving disputes. The selection of village heads concerning the process and results. In line with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 112/2014 efforts to resolve disputes The selection of village heads is divided into two related processes and results. But in practice the dispute on the selection of village heads often occurs in terms of vote counting. The vote results determine the determination of candidates elected as village heads. From this perspective it is clear that the dispute over the election of the village head is a dispute caused by a vote miscalculation, vote inflation or manipulation as well as other matters affecting the results of the vote count, as well as general election disputes.

Based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 112/2014 the Village Head Election dispute concerning the electoral process is resolved independently by the election committee, and the nature of the election committee's decision is 'final and binding'. Whereas for the Village Head Election dispute concerning the vote count, the regent is completed within 30 (thirty) days after the proposal for approval is received by the regent. To explain which disputes concerning the process and results can be seen the stages of the implementation of the Village Head Election itself. The selection of village heads is carried out through.

1. Preparation;
2. Nomination;
3. Voting;
4. Determination.

Of the four stages, the implementation of village head elections can be categorized into two major parts, namely the process and outcome stages.

The process stage involves meeting the requirements of the (administrative) village head candidates. Election committees like the Regional Election Commission in the type of election are authorized to conduct research on the requirements of prospective candidates including research on the completeness and validity of the nominating

administration. In the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 112/2014, the provisions of the process selection of village heads have not accommodated the means of the objection community (constituent candidates), for example, are not included in the voter list, whereas experience shows that inaccurate voter data often occurs as a source of dispute problems. must provide a means for parties who feel aggrieved during the preparation process The selection of village heads Including the problems of registered voters is possible based on the local Village Identity Card.

Herefore the problem of the process of selecting the village head in this ministerial regulation is focused on the issue of the requirements and completeness of the village head candidate. In this stage, the election committee checks the completeness and validity of the administration of the candidates for the village head in this process the election committee must get clarification from the competent authority which is equipped with a certificate from the competent. Then the results of the research announced by the election committee to the community as referred to in paragraph (3) must be processed and followed up by the election committee.

In the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 112/2014, it is affirmed that the determination of village head candidates announced publicly by the election committee is final and binding. Based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 112/2014 if there are parties who feel dissatisfied or object to the determination of certain results, then the person concerned can use the objection facility against the determination of candidates by the village head of the election committee before being announced by the election committee based on Article 26 paragraph (4) and (5) Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 112/2014. After the objection was addressed by the election committee and then announced, the announcement of the final and binding stipulation could not be questioned according to the legal logic of the Minister of Home Affairs regulation No. 112/2014.

The problem then is in the phrase "final and binding" in Article 26 paragraph (4) and (5) Minister of Home Affairs regulation No.112/2014 cannot be contested, including to the State Administrative Court? The decision of the committee, although declared to be final and binding, does not mean that it cannot be questioned again in the State Administrative Court. What is meant by the definition of "final and binding" here is more directed as the end result of internal settlement. Thus the final and binding meaning is not interpreted as an administrative effort, therefore the provisions governing the implementation of village head elections, there is no one passport that regulates the mechanism of administrative efforts, so that the final and binding meaning cannot be linked to administrative efforts. The announcement of the determination by the election committee is still open to be sued in court in casu peratun. For the reason that the determination of the election committee which is "final and binding" is different in meaning from a court decision that has permanent legal force. (inkracht van gewijsde).

It must be acknowledged that some provisions of the legislation contain norms that state final and binding decisions, it can be said that in practice the meaning of the norm does not necessarily mean mutatis mutandis. For example the decision to impose disciplinary sentences by the Regional Police against members of the Republic of Indonesia Police who violate the code of ethics and discipline is stated that the relevant

laws and regulations are final but that does not mean that the decision of the Regional Police becomes unable to be tested by the court, even though the court verdicts often cancel decision of the regional police.

Related disputes concerning the village election voting results derived from the stages of voting and determination. The village head election committee determines the candidate for the elected village head based on the most votes. The elected village head candidate is then given his name by the election committee to the Village Consultative Body to be forwarded by the Village Consultative Body at the latest 7 (seven) days after receiving the report from the election committee to the regent. The report of the election committee is forwarded by the Village Consultative Body and then ratified by the regent no later than 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of the results of the election of the village head in the form of a regent's decision. If there is a dispute at the latest 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of the submission of the results of the election of the village head in the form of a regent's decision.

Then candidates elected village heads appointed by the regents or not later than 30 (thirty) days after the issue decision regent. This provision is slightly different from previous provisions that regulate the transmission of results by the elections and the election committee to the Village Consultative Body as forwarded by the Village Consultative Body to the regent through camat. If there are those who are not satisfied with the results of the elections and the settlement of disputes by the regents referred to the provisions of Article 37 of Law Number 6/2014 of Article 41 paragraph (7) PP. No. 43/2014 concerning the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Can you file a lawsuit in the State Administrative Court? This is related not mention the dispute settlement provisions of Article 26 paragraph (4) and (5) of Law Number. 6/2014.

The problem then the regent's authority in resolving the dispute over the village head is in the scope of government administration or semi-adjudication? If the interpretation of the settlement of electoral disputes ends and ends to the regent so that the court cannot question it again. Thus, there has been a "restraint" by the laws and regulations under the law in casu the minister of the interior regulation restricts access to "justice seekers" to obtain legal protection from the courts access to justice is part of human rights that cannot be restricted by laws and regulations under the law. The provisions of ministerial-level legislation should not limit access to justice seekers who feel aggrieved regarding the implementation of village head elections.

V. Rules for the Election of Village Heads in Regional Regulations Vs Decision of the Constitutional Court Number 56 / PUU-XIV / 2016

During the enactment of Law 32/2004, district / city governments have obligations regulating the conduct of village elections through local regulations. The character of regional autonomy which shows regional diversity is 'clearly visible' in Article 203 of Law 32/2004 implemented by local governments. Uniquely, such provisions are not found in Law 6/2014. The delegation of village head election arrangements to district governments as outlined in the form of regional regulations only concerns the determination of policies for the implementation of village head elections simultaneously (vide Article 31 (2) of Law 6/2014), whereas in Article 37 paragraph (6) of Law 6/2014 only contains norms requiring regents / mayors to settle disputes over the election of village heads, without any guidance whether regulated in a Regional Regulation or Regent Regulations. Furthermore, in Article 49 paragraph (1) of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs 112/2014 only determines "... the simultaneous implementation of village head elections is regulated by regional regulations ....".

Based on the description above, it would be natural if the regulation of the election of village heads in each region could be different depending on the aspirations of the people absorbed by the legislative members in the preparation of Regional Regulations.

1. Cirebon Regency

Provisions on the settlement of disputes over the results of the election of the Village head are regulated in Paragraph 14 concerning disputes over the Kuwu Article 39 Election Results. 2 of 2015 concerning Village Government and Village Consultative Body which states: '... "(1) objections to the determination of election results can only be submitted by Kuwu candidates to the Regent no later than 3 (three) days after the determination of the election results.

(2) objections as referred to in paragraph (1) only relate to the results of vote counting that affect the election of candidates.

(3) In the event of a dispute over the results of the Kuwu election, as referred to in paragraph (2), the Regent shall resolve the said dispute no later than 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of the objection report on the Kuwu Election result.

(4) The Regent decides the dispute over the results of vote counting as referred to in paragraph (2) by taking into account the considerations of the Kuwu Election facilitation team and the Supervisory Team ... ".

2. Sleman Regency

Provisions for resolving disputes over the results of village heads are regulated in paragraph 2 concerning the objection of the results of Article 48 and 49 of the Regional Regulation of Sleman Regency. 5 of 2015 concerning the procedure for the selection and dismissal of the village head which reads as follows:

Article 48 (1) objection to the determination The results of the election of the head of the Village can only be submitted by the Candidate of the village head to the Regent within no later than 3 (three) working days after the determination of the election results.

(2) objections as referred to in paragraph (1) only relate to the results of vote counting affecting the election of candidates for village heads.

(3) The Regent resolves the dispute over the results of vote counting as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) within a period of no later than 30 (thirty) working days as referred to in Article 47 paragraph (5).

(4) the settlement of disputes as referred to in paragraph (3) considers the input from the village level election committee of the BPD, the sub-district head and the regional level election committee.

(5) The decision of the Regent as referred to in paragraph (3) is final and binding.

Article 49 states that after the settlement of the dispute within the period referred to in Article 48 paragraph (3) there is still an objection to the determination of the elected candidate for village head, then the inauguration of the elected village head candidate will continue ... ".

3. Bangka Regency

Provisions on the resolution of disputes over the election of the village head are regulated in paragraph 2 concerning the objection of the results of vote counting Article 44 of Bangka Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Nomination, Election, Appointment, Inauguration and Dismissal of village heads which read as follows:

".... In the event of a dispute over the results of the election of the village head, the Regent is obliged to settle the dispute within 30 (thirty) days after the complaint is filed by the candidate of the village head.

(2) Settlement of disputes as referred to in paragraph (1) is delegated to the regional election committee.

(3) the regional election committee as referred to in paragraph (2) follows up by conducting deliberations to resolve the dispute over the election of the village head whose results are set forth in the minutes of dispute resolution.

(4) Minutes of dispute resolution as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be submitted by the candidate of the village head of the complainant and reported to the Regent by being forwarded to the local BPD.

(5) Candidates for village heads who cannot receive the settlement given by the regent, can take legal procedures in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations.

(6) Submission of complaints as referred to in paragraph (1) does not delay the process of inaugurating the elected village head candidate ... ".

4. Barito Regency

Provisions on the settlement of disputes over the results of the election of the village head are stipulated in Article 50 paragraph (4) to paragraph (10) of the Barito Kuala District Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 concerning Procedures for Nomination, Election of Appointment, Inauguration and Dismissal of village heads which read as follows:

(4) objections to the results of the election can only be submitted by candidates for the village head within 7 (seven) days after the determination of the elected village head candidate to the election committee;

(5) The election committee of the village head together with the sub-district supervisory committee decides the objection to the results of the election as referred to in paragraph (4) no later than 3 (three) days after the objection is submitted by the prospective village head who objects;

(6) In the event that there is a complaint of objection to the results of the election by the candidate of the village head to the election committee, the election committee shall convey to the BPD concerning the objection;

(7) the objection as referred to in paragraph (4) only relates to the results of the vote count affecting the election of candidates for village heads.

(8) A lawsuit against the outcome of an election can be submitted by a candidate for the village head to the District Court within 3 (three) days after the election committee's decision is issued regarding the objection of the candidate of the village head;

(9) The District Court decides the Claim against the results of the election as referred to in paragraph (8) no later than 14 (fourteen) days after the claim has been registered by the candidate of the relevant village head;

(10) The decision of the District Court as referred to in paragraph (9) is final and binding ... ".

5. Pangandaran Regency

Provisions on the settlement of the results of the election of the village head are stipulated in Article 56 paragraph (4) up to (10) Pengandaaran Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2015, concerning the Procedures for Nominating, Election, Appointment, Inauguration and Dismissal of the Village Chief which reads as follows:

(4) objections to the results of the election can only be submitted by candidates for the village head within 7 (seven) days after the appointment of the elected village head candidate to the election committee:

(5) The Election Committee of the village head together with the sub-district supervisory committee decides the objection to the results of the election as referred to in paragraph (4) no later than 3 (three) days after the objection is submitted by the candidate of the village head who objects;

(6) In case of filing an objection to the results of the election by the candidate of the village head to the election committee, then submitted to the BPD regarding the objection;

(7) Objection as referred to in paragraph (4) only relates to the results of vote counting affecting the election of candidates for village heads;
(8) A lawsuit against the outcome of an election can be submitted by a candidate for the village head to the District Court within no later than 3 (three) days after the election committee's decision is issued regarding the objection of the candidate of the village head;
(9) The District Court decides the lawsuit against the results of the election as referred to in paragraph (8) no later than 14 (fourteen) days after the lawsuit has been registered by the relevant village head candidate;
(10) The decision of the District Court as referred to in paragraph (9) is final and binding ... ".

Regional regulations of Cirebon, Sleman, Bangka, Barito and Pangandaran Regencies regulate the nature of the outcome of the settlement of the dispute resolution body, whether it is first and final, and binding, or can be compared and even prosecuted. If the outcome of the settlement of the dispute resolution body is first and final, the village head process can be held in accordance with the procedures and stages that have been set. But if the outcome of the settlement of the dispute resolution body can be compared and even adjudicated, the village head process can be significantly disrupted. Instead of resolving disputes, the dispute resolution body can be prosecuted.

The absence of an output arrangement from the settlement of village head disputes by the dispute resolution body can have broad legal implications. First and foremost is the emergence of a lawsuit over the validity of the village head after being determined definitively by the regent, both by the same complainant and other parties, both on the same and new disputes, even though the previous dispute was resolved by consensus by the settlement body dispute (election committee). Because of whatever and however the regent must ratify the village head no later than 30 (thirty) days after the election results are received from the Pilkades committee, there is or no dispute (Article 37 paragraphs (5) and (6) of Law 6/2014). Secondly, the definitive village head becomes uneasy in carrying out the tasks of the village administration because he is free from the possibility of legal claims for his appointment.

Legal implications for granting "authority" to the regent, namely (1). to make legal norms, and (2). to choose the way to resolve the Pilkades dispute, it is easier to understand if the Perda in Cirebon, Sleman, Bangka, Barito and Pangandaran are presented in the following table:

Comparison Of Substance, Procedures And Outputs
Setting The Settlement Of Village Choice Disputes
In Cirebon, Sleman, Bangka, Barito And Pangandaran District

Regional	Principal Disputes	Legal Standing	Legal Officer	Legal Mechanisme	Legal decicion		Legal Basic
					Succesful	Failed	
Cirebon	-	Village Chief Candidate	Village Head election committee and District supervisor.	Non Litigation	-	-	Local regulations
Sleman	-	Village Chief Candidate	Village Head election committee and District supervisor.	Non Non Litigation Litigasi	-	-	Local regulations
Bangka	-	Village Chief Candidate	Village Head election committee and District supervisor.	Non Litigation	-	-	Local regulations
Barito	-	Village Chief Candidate	Village Head election committee and District supervisor.	Litigation	-	-	Local regulations
Pangandaran	-	Village Chief Candidate	Village Head election committee and District supervisor.	Litigation	-	-	Local regulations

Based on the content analysis of Local Regulation of Cirebon, Bangka, Sleman, Barito and Pangandaran above, dispute resolution village head elections, it can be a red thread that there is a "gap" legal dispute settlement arrangements Village Head Election. The question that arises is, how is the legal settlement of the dispute over the election of the Village Head above the Regional Regulation / Regent Regulations? Based on the

theory of Hans Kelsen stufenbouw connected by Act No. 12/2011 Concerning the Establishment Regulation Legislation, the rule in question is Regulation Number 112 /2014. Having analyzed carefully, it turns Regulation No. 112 /2014 no legal norms Election dispute resolution Village. The next question then how is the legal settlement of the dispute over the Election of the Village Chief above the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation? With the same theory and law basis, the regulation referred to is PP 43/2014 concerning the Regulation of the Implementation of Law 6/2014 concerning Villages. After being analyzed carefully, PP 43/2014 also did not have legal norms for resolving disputes over Election of Village Heads.

VI. Conclusions

From the description of the legal norms of the Electoral dispute resolution village head of the lowest rules in this Regulation to the Act, it can be concluded that is :

First, it is evident there is a legal vacuum Electoral dispute resolution village head, although the form of general norm though.

Secondly the dispute settlement arrangements Pilkades of the Regulation to the Act has been a real "sync", which is to delegate to the regent / mayor and regulated by the law.

Thirdly, therefore Local Regulations in the area of research, based on analysis and comparison-fill-fill, wide-ranging and very minimalist norms as should the legal norms to resolve a dispute, the legal norms which are often referred to as the procedural law.

Fourth, Related to Constitutional Court Decision No. 56 PUU / XIV / 2016 Minister of the Interior and the Governor no longer authorized to cancel the regulations of the district / city. With this ruling does not necessarily solve the problems of the constitutionality of the authority of the testing of local regulations that in fact hierarchically are under the law. This is because the Minister of Home Affairs can still cancel the Governor and Governor Regulation can cancel the regulation of regent / mayor. because the contents of the regulations in the research district has been synchronized with the Regulation on top of the disputed village elections remain to be resolved by the regents / mayors, and allow the parties (candidates for village heads) are not satisfied with the decision of the regents can be appealed in the District Court for a period of 3 up to 7 days. Thus, the Constitutional Court Decision No. 56 PUU / XIV / 2016 does not contradict the Law 6/2014 and the rules below.

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9

Media in the 4.0 Industrial Revolution

RESILIENCE OF RELIGIOUS CULTURE IN TRADITIONAL ISLAMIC SOCIETY IN INDUSTRIAL ERA 4.0 IN EAST JAVA

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Abstract

The Islamic community in East Java is dominated by traditional Islamic community groups. They are the basis of the *Nahdlatul Ulama* (NU) organization. This base spreads from all corners of the village to the cities. Traditional Islamic societies maintain activities that are commonly carried out in NU organizational activities, among others in the form of; *manaqiban, diba'an, slametan,* and *tahlilan* that have continued to be carried out since now even though the socio-cultural life of the community has changed. These activities are religious traditions that have survived until now. In fact, this activity has become a kind of habit carried out in government institutions, government and private institutions in the community. Based on the background above, it is interesting to conduct research related to Islamic culture and traditions carried out by a group of traditional Islamic societies in the industrial era 4.0 today. This study aims to understand the understanding of traditional Islamic societies in carrying out and maintaining Islamic traditions in today's modern life. This study uses the social definition paradigm, qualitative approach, and by using descriptive analysis and the data analysis strategy uses the method suggested by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana.

Keywords: ***Resilience, Culture, Religion, Islamic Society, Industrial Age 4.0, Traditional***

I. INTRODUCTION

In general, the people of East Java are dominated by traditional Islamic community groups. They are the basis of the Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) organization. This base spreads from all corners of the village to the cities. Traditional Islamic societies maintain activities that are commonly carried out in NU organizational activities, among others in the form of; *manaqiban, diba'an, slametan,* and *tahlilan* that have continued to be carried out since now even though the socio-cultural life of the community has changed. These activities are religious traditions that have survived until now. In fact, this activity has become a kind of habit carried out in government institutions, government and private institutions in the community. An interesting paradox to note is that in times when people are leading a rational and modern life in the era of globalization and industry 4.0, people still maintain religious traditions which are considered by some other people to be less effective and efficient. Compared to societies in other parts of Indonesia, the East Java Islamic community is a society that still holds strong in its religious traditions, even though they have rationally lived in modern socio-cultural and economic conditions.

Based on the background above, it is interesting to conduct research related to Islamic culture and traditions carried out by a group of traditional people in the industrial era 4.0 today. This study aims to understand the understanding of traditional Islamic societies in carrying out and maintaining Islamic traditions in today's modern life.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 *Culture and religious traditions*

Culture (Dutch *cultuur*, English *culture*, and *tsaqafah,* Arabic language) comes from the Latin *colere*, which means processing, working, fertilizing and developing, especially cultivating land or farming. In terms of this meaning the culture develops as "all human power and activity to cultivate and change nature" (Prasetyo, 1991) Judging from the Indonesian word "culture" comes from the Sanskrit word, budhayah, which is the plural form of Buddhism which means mind or reason. Thus culture can be interpreted as "things that are concerned with reason", (Zoetmulder, 1958) There are other scholars who examine the word culture as a development of cultivation compound words in the form of creativity, intention and taste (Djoyodiguno, 1958; Malinowski, 1960; Roucek & Warren, 1984; Sadily, 1983; Koentjaraningrat, 1989).

2.2 *Religion and Culture*

Religion in the sense of *al-dien*, the source is revelation from God, while the source culture is from humans. So religion cannot be incorporated into the cultural environment as long as humans argue that God cannot be included in human creation. What can be a source of culture is its teachings. Atheists generally assume that God is a human creation that arises from his fear. Everything comes from material, so God is also the result of the development of the material of human reason. By this group religion is seen as a branch of culture, because religion is a way of thinking and feeling in life a social unity concerning relationships with the Almighty. This religion can be termed "cultural religion", such as; animism, dynamism, naturalism (all-natural), spiritualism (all-soul), Kong Hucu religion, Sinto religion, even Hinduism and Buddhism are also included in this category.

For people who are godly, the opposite is true. According to them, this universe is God's creation. Thus religion can influence the creation of culture and even in the power of religious interpretation can also create changes in society. Therefore religion is expected to always be understood in harmony with all social changes that have been positive for human

life in order to create their culture. This is the challenge of religious people, especially Muslims. For this reason, in this discussion, the author tries to give an overview of the condition of society, especially the Indonesian people in the 21st century, which deals with religion and culture.

The 21st century is a continuation of the ongoing process of modernization and engulfing all social systems in all nation-states in the world. Modernization has brought much progress. In modernity there is a synthesis of various dimensions of change, for example there are those that emphasize population increase, the rise of the city, and the increase of "impersonality". In modern society, prioritized values are usually characterized by secularism, many sub-cultures, and counter-cultures. While the dominant norms are various moral significance and high tolerance for "diversity". In addition, religion will weaken along with the rise of science. Likewise the plurality of religions will expand. Peter Berger once put forward the characteristics of modernization, namely the collapse of small, traditional communities, the expansion of personal choices; increasing social diversity; and future orientation and increased awareness about time.

Sociology thinkers have put forward a futuristic view of the style of the future society contaminated by this modernization. For example, Tonnis, who predicted that he would lose the community, Durkheim who emphasized the division of labor, and Weber was more focused on rationalization. All these views show that the transformation of various aspects of life is an integral part of modernity or modernization of a nation.

The problem that arises for the Indonesian nation is whether with modernization, or the narrowing down of industrialization, which will intensify later the noble values can be maintained so that the Indonesian nation can be at the same time modern nations, but still rests on a clear identity. Or would the Indonesian nation be a completely new society by tracing the style of foreign society that shaped modernity that has been widely used by the community so far. The Indonesian people must learn a lot from the experiences of other countries, such as the success of the Netherlands in the 17th century and Japan in the 20th century which was driven by the existence of a market economy, absence of doctrinal orthodoxy, rigidity, freedom of discovery, belief in the possibility of progress, rationalism who opposed old customs, religious dogma and traditional folklore.

Judging from the interests of the nation's pragmatics in the future, it is clear that the Indonesian nation is required to always be ready to accommodate all new developments. Sociological studies show that responding to change means changing one's own social priorities, the education system, patterns of consumption and savings, and even changing basic beliefs about individual relationships with society. Where is the dynamic element that will spur society to eradicate poverty, backwardness and ignorance? This question should be raised, considering that so far the Eastern nations have often been called soft society and have no work ethic that supports economic growth. Therefore the main problem of the Indonesian people in the socio-cultural field is to maintain the integrity of the nation while looking for the cultural foundation of the nation's development in the future.

National unity needs to be emphasized so that community diversification does not imply destabilizing the nation's integration. Meanwhile, the cultural foundation is expected to be able to provide positive responsiveness without having to pawn the personality of the nation with all new-foreign cultural patterns that do not necessarily support the preservation of positive original values. The independence of the nation is also very dependent on economic strength and the ability of the Indonesian nation to mobilize human resources in all programs and activities while maintaining unity and unity. As a plural prey, ethics of togetherness and social solidarity also need to be cultivated in all human relations, (Karim, 1997).

Judging from these needs, the authors argue that from religion, especially Islam, we will get these two answers, if Muslims have the ability to explore valuable "pearls" that exist in the treasures of Islam. Are not the social experts themselves stating that the responsiveness of the nation to change usually comes from social attitudes, religious beliefs and culture? Therefore, religion must be given a function commensurate with its position as a transcendental clue from God. The future resilience of the nation relies heavily on religion. Religion is expected to be an element of the cohesion of the people and at the same time provide fresh breath while providing all aspects of life.

2.3 *Resilience*

According to Reivich and Shatte (2002), resilience is the capacity to respond in a healthy and productive manner when facing difficulties or trauma, where it is important to manage the stresses of everyday life. Resilience is a set of thoughts that makes it possible to seek new experiences and view life as progress. Resilience produces and maintains a positive attitude to explore. Individuals with good resilience understand that mistakes are not the end of everything. Individuals take meaning from mistakes and use knowledge to achieve something higher. Individuals galvanize themselves and solve problems wisely, fully, and energetically.

Connor & Davidson (2003) say that resilience is a person's quality in terms of the ability to deal with suffering. Block & Kremanin Xianon & Zhang (2007) states that resilience is used to express individual capabilities to survive and be able to adapt to stressful situations and experience suffering. Resilience will be related to the following: (a) Personal competence, high standards and tenacity. This shows that someone feels as a person who is able to achieve goals in situations of setbacks or failures, (2) Believe in yourself, have a tolerance for negative affect and strong / strong in dealing with stress. This is related to calm, fast coping with stress, thinking carefully and staying focused even when facing problems, (3) Accept changes positively and can make a secure relationship with others. This relates to the ability to adapt or be able to adapt if facing change, (4) Control/self-control in achieving goals and how to ask for or get help from others, (5) Spiritual influence, which is sure to believe in God or fate.

Factors that influence resilience according to Southwick (2012) are: (1) Social support, in the form of community support, personal support, familial support and the culture and community where the individual lives, (2) Cognitive skills, including intelligence, how to solve problems, ability to avoid self-blame, personal control and spirituality, (3) Psychological resources, namely internal locus of control, empathy and curiosity, tend to seek wisdom from each experience and are always flexible in every situation.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that resilience is the capacity of individuals, to adapt to the situation, by responding in a healthy and productive way to improve themselves, so that they are able to face and overcome the pressures of everyday life.

III. METHOD

In accordance with the objectives and unit of analysis, this study uses the social definition paradigm. (Ritzer, 1992; 1988; 2012). Exemplar of this paradigm is Weber's work on social action and Talcott Parsons regarding social action. Weber's work helps direct attention to social definitions in the way that social actors define their social situations and the effects of social definitions in maintaining actions and interactions.

This study uses a qualitative approach. According to Denzin and Lincoln (1994), the qualitative approach prioritizes in-depth interviewing and observation techniques.

Observation is a typical method of the social definition paradigm. The data obtained are primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained using interview guideline instruments prepared for informants that were relevant to data needs, namely, first, the Muslim community members who were active in the NU organization and at the same time were party administrators. Secondly, the NU Muslimat Management became the legislature both at the district and provincial levels. While secondary data is data in the form of documents or information written or printed.

Data analysis is done by applying analytical methods that are commonly used in field research. In this case the researcher agrees with the steps written by Babbie (2014), as follows: (a) data analysis in field research is conducted intertwined with the process of observation, (b) Trying to find similarities and differences with social symptoms observed, namely finding the behavior of Muslim NU citizens or normative standards that apply universally within the broader scope of the social system, (c) forming a taxonomy of behavior with regard to observed social phenomena, (d) arranging tentatively theoretical propositions, with regard to relationships between categories that are developed or generated conclusions, (e) Make further observations of behaviors related to temporary theoretical propositions to produce conclusions, (f) Evaluate temporary theoretical propositions to produce conclusions, (g) To prevent conclusions subjectively, efforts are made to develop intersubject though discuss with others and maintain social sensitivity and awareness as a researcher. The collected data was analyzed using an analysis strategy that is an interactive model by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014).

IV. DISCUSSIONS

After the data is collected, this research produces several things which can be discussed below: The Islamic tradition that has been carried out by traditional groups or communities is a legacy of the previous Islamic community that needs to be done because it has benefits in life. Although it is certainly difficult to trace since when and from where the Islamic tradition began, some say the tradition came since the guardians in Java spread Islam in Javanese land, but the Islamic community generally benefited from the Islamic tradition for all activities that have vertical values, divinity and horizontal values, humanity. On the basis of this kind of understanding, most traditional societies continue to perform as a form of obedience in religion.

The Islamic tradition carried out by traditional groups or communities is to provide benefits and is believed to be associated with inner satisfaction and able to calm life in the attacks of modern culture. There are no activities carried out by the Islamic community that are more beneficial and calming the mind than the activities of *tahlilan, manaqiban, selamatan, and other religious rituals. Thus the activities of religious traditions do not take into account* the time and place and conditions of any society, traditional or modern. The power of resilience of this activity is very strong because it has spiritual power for the people who do it.

Islamic traditions carried out by groups or traditional societies are considered to have social values in life; intimacy, solidarity, togetherness, peace, which is woven in religious activities in the form of Islamic tradition. Social values in the activities of religious traditions provide the most felt benefits in life. The community can unite and have the same interests and goals in life. By means of such activities in the form of Islamic traditions, the community does not feel afraid otherwise they feel calm in facing the challenges and tests of life.

Islamic teachings related to ritual piety are actually regulated in Islam, namely "Pillars of Islam" which must be done by every believer of Islam. But in practice, they still feel the need to look for or add to activities that have a purpose to get closer to God in other

ways. Other methods were created by the Sufis known as "tariqat" or "path / method". According to them, it is not enough that Islam is carried out or practiced only through "pillars of Islam", but other ways are needed to more quickly connect with God, including salvation, tahlilan, manaqiban, diba'an, etc. as Muslims have done beforehand. This is the reason why the Islamic tradition is maintained even if they live in conditions that have changed.

The ultimate goal in life is to achieve peace of life and inner peace. The peak of life is the calm that everyone wants to achieve in life. Having lots of assets does not automatically achieve happiness and peace of life. But instead there are people who don't have enough property, they feel calm and calm. Why is that? According to them, this can be obtained because they often do or follow the activities of the Islamic tradition. Islamic tradition in social life has a personal benefit for every actor in the form of calm and serenity in life.

V. CONCLUSIONS

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the activities of Islamic tradition carried out by traditional communities have the following values: (1) Religious traditions are inherited from the ulama, (2) Religious traditions are directly felt spiritually, (3) There are values humanitarian and social values, (4) Other methods of getting closer to God, (5) Islamic tradition as a means of achieving peace of life. These five things are the reasons for traditional societies to maintain religious traditions (Islam) even though they have lived in a modern era and their socio-cultural life has advanced.

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ONLINE MEDIA AS A MEDIA RELATIONS BUPATI JEMBER

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Abstract

The development of communication technology today, allows online media to grow rapidly. Even the position of the Internet-based media, was able to replace the mass media (print and electronic) in carrying out the function of disseminating information in the community. This qualitative method of research, aims to determine the preaching of a number of online media that tends to "monitor" the performance of the Bupati Dr. Faida, MMR., and various development successes in Jember Regency. The face and layout of the media, as if changed function to become media relations and role as it replaces the function of public relations (PR) of the District government. Researchers found *benang-merah*, apparently the news model, as part of the Synergy and cooperation (MoU) that was established public relation of Jember regency with about 40-an online media – local and regional. As a result, various activities undertaken by the Jember Regency, especially the Bupati Dr. Faida, were uniformly recorded in almost all online media, with almost identical editors and images.

Keywords: online media, media relations Jember Regent

I. Introduction

The presence of online media along with the development of communication technology and information today, is able to change the communication pattern in the community. Online media as well as social media, not merely as an entertainment medium. But the role is now, capable of replacing mainstream media functions, in disseminating information to the community.

No wonder, if many public officials are utilizing the presence of online media as well as social media, to improve branding himself, in building imagery, for political purposes and interests. The success of public officials in achieving community support, has been widely proven, both in the process of elections, Pileg, even Pilpres because of the role of online media.

Media that appears in the millennial era not only as a means of poltic messages, but more than that, the media is also able to form public opinion that changes stakeholder policy in a very fast time. Besides, online media and social media, also able to form communities that give birth to political support to certain candidates.

Vedel (2003) in his article titled "Political Communication in the Age of the Internet," states that information and communication technology (ICT) has established a new way of individual interaction, which is capable of producing a qualitative impact of Political activity. Political actors feel a deeper engagement because of the contribution of the Internet-based communication technology, at least in two respects: the audience will give more impact than the tranditional communication, as well as provide Wide influence on its supporting environment.

Therefore, the presence of online media as well as social media, has been giving new colors in the realm of communication. The function of the Internet-based media, allowing many people from other parts of the Earth to pay attention simultaneously at almost the same time. It is only natural that news that is on the online media or other social media, often becomes viral. This is what causes many parties, but public officials become addicted to the online media as well as social media.

As a medium of contemporary communication, online media as well as social media, today has a strong influence on public opinion and community usage, related to emerging issues. (Ardianto, 2011). In addition to the power of mass communication and social power, online media is also regarded as an effective tool in the form of publicity and imaging of individuals and institutions.

Not a few people are suddenly famous, after appearing in the online media. Similarly to political officials, its popularity will skyrocket when it is able to present and create a "sweet" impression through the online media or the sosmed.

The role of this strategy online media, also utilized by Dr. Faida, MMR., to carry out its functions as regent of Jember. To start the performance and seek the support of the community in carrying out any program of government work that is in control.

II. Online Media as Media Realetion

From the specific communication and PR of the message management to the audience, it is the main function and task of communication practitioners, especially the PR institution. Local Government (district/city) entrusted the task of PR in public

relations (PR) of District/city government. PR message is a measurable, clear and purposeful message to change the perception and behavior of audiences, stakeholders, primary organizations.

Messages are organized and managed in such a way for organizational purposes. This means that organizational performance, particularly the performance of communication practitioners, is relevant to the extent that communication messages are effectively and efficiently at certain audiences levels. So the communication message manager to the external audience is very important and must be understood by the communication practitioners.

For the government organization, the message is the whole program of work and government activities that are wikili by the regent figure, to the community. It is intended as a socialization and hopes to gain appreciation, acceptance, and hope for support that gives birth to the participation of the community.

Public relations Government, is essentially not political. This PR institution is set up to publish or promote government policies, provide regular information about policies, rules and regulations, and everything else Influence on people's lives. Internal public relations duties should provide input and advice for government officials about any necessary information and reactions or possible public reaction to the policy that will and has been decided by the government. (Ardianto, 2008)

Nowadays, there are many media that can be used by government public relations to convey the message to the community. In this era of multiplatform media, almost all institutions, both government and private institutions, have been utilizing internet-based media, either in the form of websites or online media, as well as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WatsApp, Youtube and others. Jember Regency So far, has already published and managed online media in the form of official website of the government managed by the public relations. Besides the various social media, either using a public relations account, as well as a personal account of the Bupati Dr. Faida, MMR, although managed by the official team.

Not enough by publishing and managing the account itself, the regent of Jember through his public, also considers it necessary to obtain full news support from other media, even with the same media base. It is of course to increase effectiveness and efficiency, as well as the affordability of information to all citizens.

Given, the tendency of society to open and read the government's official media, his trend continues to decline. This is because the level of public confidence in news broadcast through the government's official media continues to decline, except the leader figure who is in power is truly a person who is liked by the people.

One of the strategies taken by public relation of Jember regency to communicate the activities of government and also support all activities of the regent, no other than collaborate and cooperate with the media. Regent through public relations Pemkab, utilizing the existing online media as a media relations regent with its people.

In this case, the regent of Jember has established a cooperation with various media. Print media For example, cooperation is done with daily Radar Jember, and other local print media. In collaboration with online media, conducted with more than 40 media, both published locally, regional, and national.

III. Method

Focus on research this time, in the effort to use online media published in Jember, as well as media that is published in the regional and national circle that has established cooperation with the Regent of Jember. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. This is done to know the role of online media in assisting the publication of activities and programs of work of the District government, especially the regent of Jember, Dr. Faida, through news posts in various media.

The data collection process is done by a semi-structured interview method. The selection of the informant in this interview activity is done purposive sampling, by visiting several online media editors who always preach the activities of the regent of Jember, in accordance with the agreed contract of employment.

From the interview, it is revealed that most of the online media that impressed to be the public relation of the district government, turned out to be the realization of the pattern of cooperation that they have built over the past year. However, no other online media are willing to cooperate. There were some media that remained firmly maintaining its independence and refused to sign the MoU. Some of the media are not many of these, boldly criticizing government policies and regents, based on data, facts, and newsworthiness.

IV. Research and discussion results

Public relations of Jember Regency has been using open system concept This open system Model focuses on an organizational and environmental condition, in order to manage communication strategically. Remember, the organization at all times is always growing, along with the change and development of society. Many factors influence the changing attitudes of society. For example, in relation to regulation, policy change, government political development, change of tastes of people, and others that must be immediately addressed by the Government.

Therefore, the public relations task of the Regency/city, at this time does not grow lighter. Public relations officials should be able to map the situation and conditions, taking a quick and precise policy step. This kind of condition will affect the organization's path. And if not immediately addressed, do not close the likelihood will have an impact on the decline of public confidence in the leader. Then it takes a comprehensive understanding of the open system model by all public relations executor.

On the other hand, public relations should support its strategic communication. Ideally, PR can organize the communication to internal and external steakholder, integrated and integrated. The combination of the two Steakholder management, must also be balanced by the ability to integrate elements in the organization, related units, in order to happen a unified communication. It is like Caywood (1997), that public relations is an integrative communication effort in supporting organizational performance.

Riel and Fomburn (2007) also asserted that in the face of external developments affecting the operational process, the Organization has had awareness to confront fragmentation and reduce the volume of inconsistent communication that should They face.

Thus, each part of the Organization must improve coordination among the many different specialties. It generally requires integrated communication, which is a systemic process that builds a thorough communication and coordination system in an organization. In this case, many local governments eventually imposed a one-stop communication system or one door, namely through direct Bupati, or at least through the public relations district. So the information is published to the community, be the same and uniform. And most importantly does not lead to contradictions that cause counterproductive, for government policy.

In the open system model, it puts the communication message manager to the needs of the environment, according to the principle of adaptation and justification. Messages are managed according to the needs of the audience, both in terms of regulation, service, general information, organizational performance, human resources, etc.

The mapping and effectiveness of communication messages can be examined based on concept 7 Cs PR.

1. Aspects of Credibility, namely the aspect of belief, which must be built communicators, in this case the Regent is represented PR with a community audience (communicable).
2. The aspect of Conte, the process of adjustment between the atmosphere of communicators and communfishes, there are linking and intertwined.
3. Aspects of Content, communicators package in such a way the message content, so that it is in the form. And between the two parties bias salaing to the.
4. Clarity aspect, which is the clarity of the message to be delivered, to arise understanding together.
5. Aspects of Continuity and Consistency, the process of delivering persistent or ongoing messages, and messages delivered are not conflicting. Not until the contention appears and others.
6. Aspects of Capability of the audience, that is, communicator should examine the ability/reason of the audience, so that the process of receiving messages can be effective and do not elicit a mistake.
7. Channels of distributions aspects, namely by using common communication tools, namely mass media, print, electronic, and media online even social media.

V. MoU with Online Media

The research was conducted by interviewing a number of online media managers in Jember, both of which have partnered with the Bupati of Jember, as well as online media that chooses not to cooperate. From the interview, it is revealed that the MoU between Jember Regency and some online media has been running for the past year.

Around 40 online media, whether published from Jember, as well as published from Surabaya and even Jakarta, has established a contract of cooperation with the Regent of Jember, in this case represented public relations of the District government. Of the over 40 online media that signed a counter to the cooperation, grouped in three groups, with three MoU.

As Ali Machrus explained from **jatimtimes.com**, one of the online media that published in Surabaya, any media that can remember the cooperation contract with the Government of Jember Regency, fully dependent on the results of the assessment of Jember regent, Dr. Faida, MMR. "That is, if Bu Faida judge a media worthy of being tied to the MoU, then the media can join. If judged unworthy, yes can not, because the authority is completely in the hands of the regent, "he said.

Indra G.M., owner lontarnews.com, added that from the many online media that operate, not all can establish cooperation with the Government of Jember regency. According to him, cooperation with the Government of Jember Regency, entirely on the basis of assessment of Regent Faida. "We can only apply for cooperation, but the regent who is a member of Judgment, received," said Indra.

Further Indra, who was former editorial member of several print media in Jember, explained that the regent of Jember, has established MoU with more than 40 media. Most are online media. The nature of the cooperation is given the media opportunity to write news related to the policy and development in Jember. Actually, the media was given the freedom to preach anything, including criticism and input though, the origin of a confirmation from the regent.

But according to Indra, practice, media that has MoU with the regent, broadcast just about every news that is broadcast by public relations of Jember District government. "Most friends live in the show, do not rework the information that is sent public relations, so that the sense of uniform, hollow in all media that cooperating," he continued.

The same thing also delivered Gangsar Widodo, the media leader of the **SOROT Group** in Jember. According to Gangsar, basically the cooperation that was established by the regent of Jember with the media, is win win solutions. That is, both sides actually benefited each other. "The regent was benefited because his activities were well publicize. In contrast, the media also benefited, because it gets accurate and actual information about the activities of the regent and the district government. Plus, the media got income from the value of cooperation, which paid regent each month, equivalent to advertising costs, "he added.

Both Ali and Indra, actually claimed to be not very comfortable with the MoU program between the media with the regent of Jember. Given, there are also many skewed highlights addressed to them, associated with this MoU program. The Sosoratan concerns the criminality and independence of the media. However, he admitted, the spotlight is more due to the many less professional journalists, especially the media incorporated in this cooperation.

"It is more concerned with the quality of human resources. If only the journalists who belong to this group of cooperation want to try to develop the writing in the media, and not to contain any release received from the Regent through government public relations, but they are rewritten and developed With the media style of each, then the uniformity of news and photos in various media, as of now, will not happen, " said Indra, who also justified Ali.

Meanwhile, Miftahul Rakhman, which is commonly called Memet, the manager of **jempolindo.id**, claimed that the media did not join the group that established the MoU with the regent. According to him, the media can be free of expression and writing

anything, including criticizing the policy of the regent of Jember, without a sense of the pact. "Frankly I have no psychological burden to write anything. Unlike with friends who are tied to cooperation, they are always monitored and assessed every news published, "he asserted.

Ali Machrus admitted, the Regent of Jember, Dr. Faida, did not hesitate to break the contract of cooperation, media that is caught preaching information that is precisely disturbing the people of Jember, let alone news that criticize the Regent's policy, but the criticism is judged not Really. According to him, the regent has provided data and information that journalists need through the PR section. "But if there are members of the MoU group that actually preach the opposite and not according to the fact, the regent, firmly did not renew the cooperation contract with the media," he explained.













VI. Conclusion

The pattern of the preaching cooperation between the Regent with online media, is indeed a strategic step and enough to help socialization of the activities of the regent and District governments, to be quickly known to the community. The pattern of cooperation with the foundation of Win win solutions, certainly will bring benefits for both parties.

But in this era of the 4.0 industry revolution, audiences can access the information needed through various media platforms. In addition to online media, the public also noticed a lot of information on every development that happened through social media. If every day, they are crowded with uniform information in most of the online media that is published in Jember, bias so they will be saturated, and precisely step district government will cause counter productive, because the community will be reluctant to believe On news settings. They will actually be more confident in the news or information spread through social media, because it is considered more real.

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LOCAL CONTENT AND NATIONAL TELEVISION IN PROVINSI RIAU

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Abstract

Local content broadcasts that are required through the [SSJ] network broadcast system are deemed not fulfilled by national television operating in Riau Province. National television which is required to provide 10 percent of local content broadcasts in accordance with the provisions of the broadcasting law, and the regulations of the Indonesian broadcasting commission [KPI] are considered to ignore it. This study aims, first, to explain the support of national television media for broadcasting local content in Provinsi Riau. Second, explaining the constraints on national television supporting local content broadcasts in Provinsi Riau. This study uses Government Communication and Political Economy Media as its theoretical framework.A qualitative approach with descriptive analysis method was used in this study. Data is collected based on documents supported by interviews. After collecting the data, it is analyzed qualitatively. The study results conclude, first, that the 10 percent media support for local content broadcasting has not yet been fulfilled due to the centralized national media broadcasting program. Second, the constraints that cause not yet fulfilled the support of providing 10 percent of local content broadcasts, national television generally still prioritizes business interests.

Keywords: Local Content, National Television, Provinsi Riau.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is a preliminary study that examines the communication links between government and political economy media. In the context of these relationships the more specific study between political communication [government], and Political Economy [Media] becomes Political Communication Economics. Both aspects of this relationship include the provision of local content broadcasts by national television [government communication] in Riau with the obligation to broadcast local content according to regulations [based on laws, KPI regulations, and local regulations]. Local content broadcasts are considered strategic which can be used as a medium for developing local potential in the region. The development of local potential can be achieved through the application of local content in national television broadcasts. In practice, national television has not accommodated and provided information to regional communities, especially at the border. This means that the information presented on national television, is not always relevant and useful for the people in the area.

The theme of this conference, "Government Resilience Policy and Sustainable Development Goals", is an effective and strategic reminder of the issue of local content [local resilience related to local wisdom that supports the realization of local identity] supporting the sustainability of local identity development [local wisdom], and the sustainability of the engagement function national television [national television business] is important to be carried out especially in areas that have international borders, such as Provinsi Riau. The relationship of local content with national television in Riau as a study area has several reasons that support it. [1] Consistency of the national government, and regional governments in support of integrated local content. [2]. National television broadcast policy centered in Riau Province ignores broadcast local content that is not up to 5 percent. [3]. Riau Vision 2020 first supports local content before the broadcasting law. [4]. Riau Province which has international, coastal and island border areas.

This study can contribute to, As a comparative study if regulations between the national government [national television] and Provinsi Riau are related to the same policy [Riau Vision 2020]. Based on this explanation, this study aims, explaining the support of national television in carrying out local content broadcasts and their constraints in Provinsi Riau.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review seeks to explain previous studies which are a reference to compare the importance of this study. Then explain the use of Communication Economy Politics as a theoretical framework to understand the relationship of local content broadcasts with national television media.

2.1 Previous Studies

The study of the relationship of local content broadcasts with national television in Riau, which has international, coastal and island border areas, needs serious attention, focus and integration. Related to this study [local content] are, Juditha study (2015); Supadiyanto (2015); and Ardiyanti (2011). Based on these three studies, this paper focuses its study on the relationship of local content broadcasts to national television.

This study examines from the perspective of Government Communication and Politics of Media Economy into Political Communication of Economics which examines media relations [national television], and government regulation [local content broadcasts]. What distinguishes this study is, [1]. Limited studies that explain the relationship of local content broadcasts with the obligation [the existence of] national television in the [Riau] area. Most studies look at precisely the opposite that has led to the contribution of local media to fight for local content. [2]. The struggle of the regional government to support local content [local identity and local wisdom] was carried out before the national government. [3]. The same desire is not yet integrated with the regulations made by the [national-local] government as an affirmative action of local content.

2.2 Local Content and Media Business: Communication Construction Government-Politics Economy Media

Simplify analyzing the concept of local content broadcasts [Government Communication] with the concept of national television [Political Economy of Media] and their relationship, academic explanation is needed. It is important to convey that the context of this explanation is an initial attempt to understand the importance of the relationship of local content broadcasts and national television through a network broadcast system [SSJ]. Various literatures examine for example, (Nugroho, 2004); (Hasan, 2005); Fisher & Horsley (2007); (Albintani, 2014); and (Abidin, 2016) in government communication. While in the political economy of media, such as Mosco (2009); Adila (2011), and Sarwoprasodjo (2008) provide an academic justification for the importance of a study of local content based on national television policies broadcasting 10 percent of affirmative action policies. In this context, theoretically if this study needs to be focused on clarifying the relationship of the government as a regulator with the entrepreneurs who organize the broadcast. The meeting point of this study as a positive contribution to the follow-up of studies that have been done a lot before.

Government Communication**.** Understanding of government communication previously explained Nugroho (2004); Hasan (2005); Fisher & Horsley (2007), Albintani (2014), and Abidin (2016), provide references regarding the issue of government communication, which is interpreted as an approach to examine the way the government [executive], which essentially communicates regulatory products for the benefit of the [public] community. The government in this context is not only interpreted as a national government [the President and his staff], or a regional government [the governor and his staff] (Albintani, 2001), but also a state institution whose task is to accommodate the public interest as broadcasting supervisors.

Political Economy Media**.** In this study what is meant by the Politics of Media Economy is an approach to understanding the regulations associated with the conduct of the media business. The motivation behind making a regulation [broadcasting law] which requires national television to broadcast 10 percent local content.

Political Economic Communication**.** Theoretically, this study needs to be focused on clarifying the relationship between government as regulators and entrepreneurs as broadcast providers [media business]. The meeting point of the study as a positive contribution to follow-up that has not been done much by previous reviewers (as a

comparison, Albintani (2016), has already begun. Or how to construct a preferred approach to understanding the phenomena of media empowerment fulfilling the 10 percent local content obligation.

Local Content. The term local content [a term in regulation] is known since local television developed rapidly in various regions. Local content, or local content, was introduced by the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) through the Broadcast Behavior Guidelines (KPI Regulation/1/2012), and the 2012 Broadcast Program [P3SPS]. This local content is intended to assist the audience in interpreting messages. What is meant by local content in this study is local content or content that includes journalistic broadcasts, factual programs and non-factual programs in national television broadcasts in Riau through the Network Broadcast System [SSJ].

National Television. What is meant by national television is the national television media which has conducted SSJ in Riau, including PT. RCTI 10 [RCTI Riau], PT. Trans TV Pekanbaru-Padang [Trans TV Pekanbaru], PT. Trans 7 Lampung-Pekanbaru [Trans 7 Pekanbaru], PT. Mahardika Maha Negeri [RTV Pekanbaru], PT. Lativi Mediakarya Medan and Pekenbaru [TV One Pekenbaru], PT. Cakrawala Andalas Television Pekanbaru and Papua [ANTV Pekanbaru], PT. Surya Citra Pesona Media [SCTV Pekanbaru], PT. Media Televisi Nusantara Enam [Metro Pekanbaru], PT. Indosiar Pekanbaru Television [Indosiar Pekanbaru].

III. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis methods. Data is collected based on documents supported by interviews. After collecting the data, it is analyzed qualitatively.

IV. MEDIA IDENTITY AND NATIONAL MEDIA BUSINESS IN THE REGIONS

Examining local content, the implementation of national television broadcasting in each region, the readiness of regional television in maintaining local content with a variety of problems, along with many studies conducted by previous researchers. It has been explained previously that the importance of studies with the theme of local content, national media broadcasts in the regions, and the importance of this study were carried out. More specifically, the focus of this study explains the relationship between local content and national television broadcasts in the region, Riau. This study reinforces the explanation of two things. First, media identity as a result of the issuance of local and national regulations. Second, the media business in regions that have not been able to meet the local content network broadcasting system content of 10 percent.

4.1 Local Media Identity Policy

Examining local content and relations with the national television broadcasting organization in the regions has various problems. This study specifically identifies local policy relationships that maintain local content as local identity, which is always referred to as local wisdom. In this connection too, national television operating in the regions will also be directly localized [a term to indicate that there is involvement of national media broadcasting local content], which is in Riau.

In connection with this involvement, it needs to be said if Riau compared to other regions, has significant differences. Riau is the only one who has a vision beyond Indonesia. Although it had become a polemic, the explanation related to the vision of Riau 2020 which made, "Riau as the center of Malay culture in Southeast Asia in 2020" (Local Regulation [Perda]/1/2004), is no longer a problem. Important study findings show that the Riau Vision 2020 is a 'trademark', a characteristic of national television media operating in Riau. Riau Vision 2020 is also a protection related to media identity that likes, or does not become, a characteristic as a local content in running the national television SSJ in accordance with its ten percent requirement.

Based on this explanation, examining the relationship of local content and with the holding of national television broadcasts in Riau, the problem is centered broadcasting. The centralized broadcast method becomes an argument as well as proving that national television does not yet support local content broadcasts. Regarding centralized national television broadcasting, table 1 below as a study finding can explain it.

Table. 1
Local Content Network Broadcasting System (SSJ) in Riau PT. Trans 7 Lampung Pekanbaru

No.	**Program Name**	**Hour Live**	**Showtime/ Duration**	**Suitability Program**	**Showing**
1.	Dunia Binatang	02.30-03.30 Wib	Nonconformity	Nonconformity	Riau
2.	Tau Nggak Sih	05.30-06.00 Wib	Nonconformity	Nonconformity	Riau
3.	Jejak Si Gundul	06.00-06.30 Wib	Nonconformity	Nonconformity	Riau
4.	Warna Riau	03.30-04.00 Wib	Nonconformity	Nonconformity	Pulau Penyengat
5.	Warna Riau	04.30-05.00 Wib	Nonconformity	Nonconformity	Riau

Source: KPID Riau 2018, and processed by the author.

Table 1, which is a study finding, explains the lack of fulfillment of 10 percent of the network broadcast system [SSJ] on all national television stations operating in Riau. For the sample taken is Trans 7, is nothing but a network broadcast system that has just been evaluated by Riau KPID. Even so, it can be ascertained that for other national television, the conditions are not much different.

Referring to data according to table 1, it can be explained in more detail. This is for example, the World of Animals broadcast, the results of the KPID assessment, the program is not in accordance with data from broadcasters. In addition, based on the data on local content displayed from 3:15 a.m., the television was broadcast from 2:30 a.m.

Furthermore, the Tau Nggah Sih broadcast, which was broadcast time, did not match the data from the broadcasting institution. Based on data from the Tau Gak Sih

Program which aired at 4:45 a.m.-05:15 a.m., on the Tv aired at 05:30 a.m.-06:00 a.m. In the meantime, broadcast of the track of the Gundul, broadcasting broadcast time is not in accordance with data from broadcasters. From the data, this program will be aired at 3: 15Wib-3:45 a.m., while on the TV it will be aired at 6:00 a.m. -06:30 a.m. For programs aired in the regions, the Warna Riau broadcast program aired on Penyengat Island [Pulau Penyengat], Riau Islands [Kepulauan Riau], not Riau. The 'Warna Riau' Program was also aired in the meaningful Kuantan Singingi area in Riau.

Based on the data that has been explained, it shows that broadcast centralization is the main cause of the lack of fulfillment of 10 percent local content broadcasts through SSJ. The study also found that national television carried out only relayed central broadcasts, in an effort to meet 10 percent of local content. Content incompatibility and airtime, does not burden television. As input from the study findings for non-state supervisory institutions [broadcasting commissions], it is considered necessary to have such local content broadcast indicators.

4.2 Local Content Broadcasts in Constraints

Furthermore, this study explains the obstacles that have not yet met the support of providing ten percent of local content broadcasts, among others, the media are generally still prioritizing business interests. As explained in the previous literature review, it can provide arguments related to the interests of the television business. The political economy approach of the media provides the basis for argumentation if the capitilias principle of the capital owner is unlikely to be managed based on social interests. Although the government has sought support to develop local content through policy, reality shows the opposite. Television media [political economy communication] with the principle of capitalist economy, although the government holds regulatory rights to defend, and symbolize its local culture, but various steps that have been taken, are still defeated by the shrewdness of the ability of political actors in economic communication [media business organizers].

Many studies in this scope, including this study found that television entrepreneurs can always take advantage of loopholes in existing regulations. As explained earlier that for Riau, broadcasting regulations require 10 percent time for local content broadcasts under the name Network Broadcast System (SSJ). The relaxation is, in addition to not meeting the percentage, the businessman also broadcasts local content broadcasts in the early hours of the morning, so that it can be judged far away from the audience.

The study found that according to the report of the Chairperson of the Riau Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission [KPID] delivered at the KPI national coordination meeting in Makassar, March 30- April 2, 2015, there were 11 national television stations implementing the SSJ with the program name, duration, and time taken. To find out, it can be examined according to table 2 below.

Table. 2
National television implements network broadcast system (SSJ)
local content in Riau 2009-2018

No	COMPANY/ TELEVISION	EVENT NAME	TIME/ DURATION [%]	EXPLANATION
1.	PT. TPI 6 [MNC Riau]	Pancing, Pelesir, Jendela, Dolanan anak-anak, and Wisata	90 minute [7,5 from 10]	Since June 2014
2.	PT. GTv Lima [Global Tv Pekanbaru]	- Not yet obtained information	30 minute [2,2 from 10]	Since October 2014 (without information on the name of the event and the time of the show).
3.	PT. RCTI 10 [RCTI Riau]	Gapura [Pekanbaru azan time]	03.00-04.00/60 minute [4,3 dari 10]	Since July 2014
4.	PT. Trans TV Pekanbaru-Padang [Trans TV Pekanbaru]	Pesona Riau	03.00-04.00/60 minute [4 from 10]	Since July 2014
5.	PT Trans 7 Lampung-Pekanbaru [Trans 7 Pekanbaru]	Warna Riau [Pekanbaru azan time]	03.30-04.30/60 minute [4,3 from 10]	Since August 2018
6.	PT. Mahardika Maha Negeri (RTV Pekanbaru)	Kabar Kota Pekanbaru	120 minute [7.5 from 10]	Since 2009
7.	PT. Lativi Mediakarya Medan dan Pekanbaru [TV One Pekenbaru]	- Not yet obtained information	03.30-04.30/90 minute [6 from 10]	Since January 2014
8.	PT Cakrawala Andala Televisi Pekanbaru dan	Cahaya Hati Magazine	03.30-04.00 07.00-07.30/ 60 minute (4 from 10]	Since January 2014

	Papu [ANTV Pekanbaru]			
9.	PT Surya Citra Pesona Media [SCTV Pekanbaru]	Religi Mata Air Berita Lokal	04.30-05.00 06.30-07.00/ 60 minute [4 from 10]	Since 2014
10.	PT MEDIA Televisi Nusantara Enam [Metro Pekanbaru]	Pesona Sumatera Riau Sepekan	04.00-05.00 13.00-14.00/120 minute [7,5 from 10]	Since 2014
11.	PT Indosiar Pekanbaru Televisi [Indosiar Pekanbaru]	Bike to nature, Catatan harian santri, Teropong, Menuju Rumah Ilahi, Jelajah Masjid, Horison	03.00-04.00/30 minute [2 from 10]	Since 2014

Source: Report of Riau KPID at the National KPI coordination meeting in Makassar [March 30-April 2 2015] and by the author.

Understanding tables. 2, when compared temporarily with centralized broadcasts, and delays as flashbacks, the study findings show that if the national television business operators in the regions are very dependent on the consistency of national television operators broadcasting local content. This reality clarifies the findings of previous studies if the media business becomes more important compared to the 10 percent obligation to broadcast SSJ in the regions.

V. CONCLUSION

The study results concluded, firstly, that centralized broadcasting was the cause of the 10 percent national television support not being met for local content broadcasts through the network broadcast system [SSJ]. Local content broadcasts can be effectively carried out in accordance with regulations, only if there is support from the national government, national television providers, regional governments, broadcast monitoring institutions. Secondly, the interests of the national television business which are prioritized by the organizers are the constraints causing 10 percent of local content not being fulfilled. Integrated evaluations by broadcast watchdog institutions [national and regional KPI], supported by stakeholders related to the implementation of SSJ are the key to failure, or the successful fulfillment of 10 percent of local content broadcasts in Riau.

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10

Political Communication

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY AND SOCIETY MODEL IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN WAJO REGENCY

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Abstract

The aims of the study are to explain, to analyze, and to find a relationship model between government bureaucracy and society in the process of social and political change in Wajo regency. Data collection methods used in this study were Focus Group Discussion (FGD), documentation, intensive interaction, in depth interview and other instruments. Samples were selected by purposive and snowball methods. Informants in this study are both from internal and external bureaucracy. Internal bureaucracy informants consisted of; (1) *strategic apex* (top-level management), (2) *middle line* (chief executive), (3) *operating core* (executant), while the external bureaucracy informants can be classified into four groups; (1) local elite which consist of local figures and its stakeholders within the area, (2) modern elite, consists of scholars, teachers, headmasters and retired government official, (3) religion elite, consists of head of Islamic-boarding-school and *ustadz,* (4) community elite consists of non-governmental organization, youth leaders, women and even fisherman leaders. The results of the study provide an explanation of the relationship between the local bureaucracy with the local community, which was forming 4 (four) relationship models namely (1) Adaptive Model, (2) Accommodative Model, (3) Humanist Model, and (4) Tiered Elite Model. The most popular model of society is the Humanist model. Tiered Elite Model, on the other hand, creates pseudo harmony and put bureaucracy under the pressure of the *hidden hand*. There are three basic models and AAH model which consists of adaptive, accommodative and humanist is the preferred one. These four models can become theories in the context of a harmonious relationship between the government bureaucracy and society in the process of social and political change. These theories can be a source of inspiration in any social relationship that supports every harmonious social relationship.

Keywords: local government bureaucracy, adaptive, humanist, elite.

INTRODUCTION

Local bureaucracy, in the post-reform era of democracy in Indonesia, has become a very important instrument to be studied, researched and analyzed in-depth and comprehensively. The reason underlying the importance of local bureaucracy is to achieve the goal of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) so that the benefits of decentralization can be reaped. Decentralization becomes a very important execute political action to achieve democratic governance, that is, the people of the region are no longer merely objects of the power of the central government, but the subjects who will actively involve in achieving the share goals of the regions. Achieving shared goals in the regions requires good cooperation and collaboration with all elements at local government which involves three sectors namely, the government sector, the private sector and the civil society sector.

Government sector consist of government itself and all of its instruments, including the bureaucrats as the public servants. Bureaucracy becomes one of the most important elements in government. In this study, bureaucracy is defined as a governmental organization which controlled by the local government, not by the private sector, and operates based on local government's rules. People who works in bureaucracy called bureaucrats and given civil servant status (PNS/ASN) and paid from the local government's budget.

According to Weber (1947) and Durkhaem (1964), bureaucracy has associative cooperation style, not communal. As an organization, bureaucracy is characterized as a complex, detailed, and specialized institution. Its tasks are divided based on job' position, the roles within the organization are connected to one another, and there is no division could operate independently. Ndraha (2000) depicted organizations structure as human body which has its own anatomy, physical and characteristics, which centered in one place, called head. Similar to bureaucracy, top-level-position is called the head of bureaucracy, which controlled the lower divisions within the organization.

As an organism, organization can be classified as dynamic or static. When bureaucracy is considered as dynamic, the head of the organization has an essential role to lead the organization to achieve its goal and creates harmony among the members of the organization. However, when bureaucracy is seen as static, it has a function as a platform, a series of hierarchies, its jobs are divided job based on the roles and responsibilities.

Bureaucracy as public organization has several characteristics; serve the society by an obligation, not by *like and dislike*, non-profit oriented, not controlled by certain power, needs power when it comes to decision making because it is often under pressures from various parties (red: political pressures). Therefore, stronger power is needed in decision making processes.

The foundation of delivering public services is public interest. Maslow's theory (Sulisityani and Rosidah (2003) and Ndraha (2000) is still relevant to be used as a form of general human needs, for example (1) Basic physical needs, (eating, drinking, clothing,

shelter), (2) Safety and Security, for example security, physical and non-physical guarantees, protection, stability, (3) Belonging and Social Needs (social needs) such as feeling of belonging to a group, friends, family feelings, friendship, (4) Esteem and Status, for example status, honor, appreciation, recognition, reputation, achievement, and (5) Self-actualization and fulfillment, for example the use of self-potential, self-development.

Bureaucracy is the answer to human tendencies to live within the society. Both Hegel (1953) and Weber (1958) defined bureaucracy as a national institution to answer the human's irrational while answering the complexities of community and governments relations. Bureaucracy' rationality required to resist the irrational thinking (for instance: magic and mystery) and enlightened human's work which put in order.

The bureaucracy's rational form which aspired by Weber and other pioneers cannot be separated from the framework of creating an order and harmonious society. Orderliness is made in such a way to maintain the existence of both internal and external parties of bureaucracy. If bureaucracy works under the state, according to Weber, the state is not to rationalize the ruling parties only, but at the same time to rationalize the people interest and not to dehumanize them (Beetham, 2000; Thoha 2002, Blau dan Marshall, 2000). Osborn and Tead Geabler (1996) argued that bureaucracy is not a crime which should be combat. In fact, bureaucracy is inherent needs for a state and people so the community far from savagery. Bureaucratic institution is a rational and civilized human guide, so it has a very strategic position and needs to be guarded by all elements. Bureaucracy cannot be seen as right and wrong. Bureaucracy must be seen through wisdom by trying to review and discuss it again, for the sake of the public interest. In order for the bureaucracy to remain active amidst socio-political changes, there needs to be continuous efforts made by various parties to find a formula for build harmonious relations both within the internal organization and the external environment.

Research conducted by Priyo Budi Santoso (1995) found that bureaucracy in Indonesia trapped in its past history throughout its local political culture, by which aristocrats puts king as the center of the universe and its bureaucracy as *abdi dalem* (red: palace maid). By this scheme however, bureaucracy at this point functioned as the king's servant and given the special privilege by the king so that its occupation, career, and position highly depend on the king whom appointed the bureaucracy itself. This happened from the era of Netherland to the Japan colonialism. The only change in bureaucracy in this era was just the name, from *Abdi dalem* to *Priyai*, to *Pangreh praja* to *Pamong Praja*. Centralistic authoritarianism that occurred throughout the reformation era is considered as Javanese local heritage and regarded as the absolute truth. In fact, the term of "republic" should emphasize that state elements could not stand by the elements of ruling parties. On the other hand, it should take a side for the people as the consequence of the term of "republic".

Similarly, research conducted by Syukur Abdullah (1985) on bureaucracy in South Sulawesi in the reformation era showed that there was a distortion by the meaning of state as a republic, because the state's development was *top down* and carried out by the ruling

government by the power of bureaucracy from central to local region. The result of the research proved the ability of bureaucracy to play its role as an agent of change in top down development., Juanda Nawawi's research (2004) in Wajo regency also showed that local bureaucracy is just a tool for central government to understand local decentralization.

In Wajo regency, based on an empirical observation, interviews, and supported by data from various informant, bureaucracy in reformation era faces difficult transition due to the strong influence by the centralistic culture from the new order in spite of their autonomy' right through the principle of decentralization. Meanwhile, Wajo regency had a strong decentralization since 15th century. Wajo's Political tradition and local government had a strong democratic value, which can be seen from its local governmental structure characterized by its similarity to parliamentary structure. The society and the government had a social contract. This contract is developed based on democratic principles where people are considered as the center of the power (unlike in Java's culture, Java culture puts the royal families as the center of the power) and the human rights were very detailed (bounded by the treaty). It is also important to note that the presence of *To Manurung* (people from the sky) did not happen in Wajo regency. The contract also indicates that the aspects of rationalization of *To Wajoe* had existed from hundreds years ago, similarly to the concept of *Maradeka To Wajoe, najajiang alena maradeka, tanaimi ata,naiyya to makketanae maradeka maneng, ade assamaturusennami napopuang* (Wajo's individuals are independent since they were born on their eternal land). The commoners of the land are all the free man, the laws are born by the mutual wills and controlled by them). This concept has been upheld by the Wajo's people until today. However, it cannot be actualized because of the centralistic power, especially since the new order era occurred. The presence of reformation could be the way to restore local democratic values in creating democratic and harmonious relationship between government, bureaucracy, and society.

Refers to the practice of decentralization in Wajo Regency, this research was derived and focused on government's local bureaucracy as the strategic institution in the middle of the community. This research is aimed at protecting the existence of bureaucracy as an important instrument in a modern democratic state.

The assumption of state as a public servant is certainly not as an institution of power that stands alone in the *status quo* which is authoritarian, but is still be placed in its capacity as an institution in democratic field. Bureaucracy is still expected to be an agent in every social and political change that occurs.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

What kind of relationship model between government local bureaucracy and its society in the process of social and political change (from centralization to decentralization system) in Wajo Regency?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To describe and to discover the pattern of the relationship between government local bureaucracy and its society in the process of social and political change (from centralization to decentralization system) in Wajo Regency.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

(1) To contribute to the intellectual insight towards the development of social science, specifically in public administration, which focuses on government local bureaucracy as the strategic element to achieve the state's goal through regional autonomy.
(2) To provide discussion platform in social sciences theory in order to increase scientific insight, especially in the field of good public administration through government local bureaucracy concept and social political change.
(3) To provide guidance for local government in desinging the relationship between government bureaucracy and community in each participatory political policy.
(4) To promote critical discussion towards the government and its bureaucracies as the dynamic space yet local-minded and be able to survive in the social and political change.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Wajo Regency was chosen in this study because of its local values rooted from the local history which are *Maradeka To Wajoe Adenami Na Popuang* (Wajo's community are all the free people, only the laws will be followed). These values inclusively have relevance values which become the objectives of governmental democracy. This study chose government agencies which were closely related to the development of policy planning, namely: Regional Development Planning Board, Agriculture and Horticulture Agency, Information and Communication Agency, Industrial and Trading Agency, People Protection Office, Tanasitolo Subdistrict, Sabbang Paru Subdistrict, Tempe Nepo Village, Pajalele Village, Wage Village, Tadampalie Village, Sengkang and Sompe Administratif Office.

This was descriptive-quantitative research method. For the descriptive method, this research described, revealed, and analyzed the characteristics pattern in order to find the relationship between government and society model as an operational target for bureaucratic functions. The micro aspect of the study was the internal aspect of in the organization while the macro aspect was the social and political change, which analyzed using inductive method.

Related to the *change* analysis towards government bureaucracy as an organization, a research model called *action research* was applied. Data collections method was done by reviewing the literature and conducting field study. As the qualitative method, instruments used were *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD), intensive and systematic documentation, *in depth interview*, unstructured yet prioritized the process and results, acquired the data from the first hand (direct data), accentuate contextual details, using *triangulation,* prioritized *emic* perspective, which means prioritized correspondents' opinion rather than self-opinion, conducted a verification on cases that contradict with the correspondents *purposively*,

snowball method until gained the required data. Qualitative data analysis is used by conducting data reduction method which considered relevant and representative by desplaying data displayed using matrix based on the theme and the needs. The final result of this study is a model that displayed in a chart.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

1) Government bureaucracy is an apparatus that works in a government organization on behalf of the government and the state, given civil servants status and received salaries and financial supports from state's budget.

2) Social political change is an attempt to rationalize which is conscious and structured which results in the change of the relationship between government and society, marked with the amendment of constitution and applied nationally, namely a change from centralization to decentralization.

RESEARCH'S CONTEXT

This study was used several *philosophical social grand theories* which relevant to the research as the basic for conducting literature study, which;

(1) Rational philosophy, creates a theory which believes that the truth is created through logical thinking (Hegel, Max Weber, Waldo and Wilson)

(2) Empirical philosophy, creates a theory which believe that the truth is stem from sensing and experience (Hobbes, Wallace, Weber, Osborn and Gaebler, Riggs, Linberg and Crosby, Ripley and Frenklin, Campbell and Marx)

(3) Positivism philosophy, creates a theory which believes that the truth is limited trough sensing (Comte, Durkheim, and Weber)

(4) Phenomenology philosophy, creates a theory which believes that the truth is created through human interpretive experience (Weber, Husserl, Heidegger)

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The results of the study showed us that government bureaucracy and society relationship is able to create four relationship models; (1) adaptive-normative model, (2) accommodative arbitration model, (3) humanist imaging model, (4) tiered elite model. These four models could be described as follows:

1. Adaptive Normative Model

Adaptive Normative model is reflected in Wajo district regulation number 11 years 2014 on Participatory Development. This district regulation was formulated based on the agreement of all elements. In formulating the regulation, adjustment to the changing of political environment, which transform political system from centralistic to decentralization or *top*-down development planning mechanism to *bottom-up* mechanism, were made.

The issuance of participatory development regulation is considered as a blessing in promoting Wajo community's old principles which "free-man" principle. This principle,

which is interpreted in Buginese philosophy as *"maradeka to Wajoe"*, is considered as one of the momentums to raise the freedom values which existed in Wajo history in the 15th-16th centuries. Participatory district regulation is also considered as a momentum to unite the history understanding of *To-Wajo'e* (Wajo society) and to preserve regional integrity values. These values considered could bring systematic balance for both internal and external change in the globalization perspective through the lens of democratic government paradigm (good governance). The tendency to maintain this integration, in perspective of functional structural theory is recognized as one of the very important components. Integration mechanism can be used to maintain sustainability structural essential patterns by using adaptation method in order to minimize the diversity. In this regard, government has excellent understanding of the importance of normative adaptation in creating harmonious balance with its community.

Even though this harmonious balance do not fully occur, it is still recognized as a strategy in understanding social change for the government. This balance is really important to begin cooperative process with the community. It can be seen at the various parties' involvement in formulating participatory local regulations. These parties are scholars, non-governmental organization (*LSM*), community leaders (*Tomas)*, even an international organization (*Usaid*) contributing as the main pioneer of participatory local regulations. There is no unilateral works in participatory local regulations establishment after reformation era as the form of social and political change and as the prove of cooperative work process in adaptive normative model.

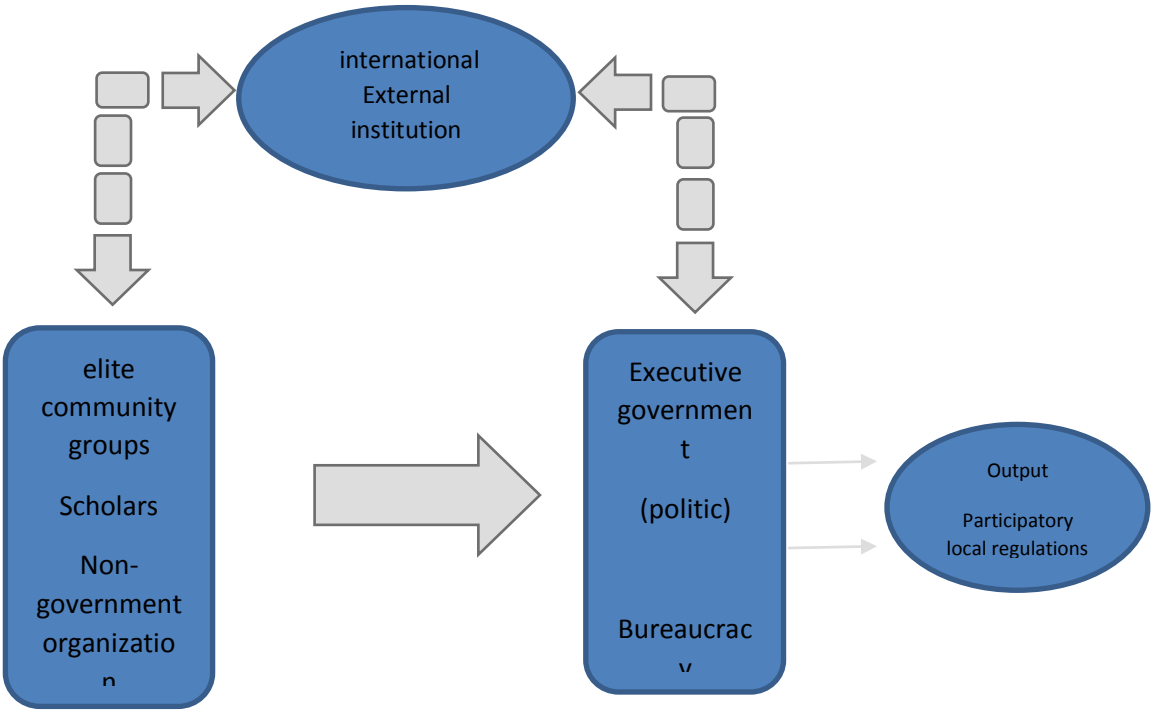
However, the success of the implementation of this is still questionable. According to various groups as a process of developing democratization leading to a systematic form of change, it is actually considered to be very adequate. In this case, the local government bureaucracy has a very important role as an agent of change, as a regulator and facilitator of change in the region, in the form of normative consensus and patterns, which have an adaptive value to the changes which are taking place.

The results also show that, normative consensus, actually does not mean there is no conflict. The conflict exists but it is not observable. It is veiled. In this perspective this normative consensus is an outcome of the conflict itself. This means that the Participatory Development Regulation is the result of the struggle of the people, to liberate from the oppression of the authorities, which is accompanied by aspects of legality that can protect the will to participate.Here, NGOs and academicians consider that the Regional Regulation on Participatory Development is the momentum for liberation from the power oppression that ever existed. In this context the freedom of the voice of the people becomes a tendency of the conflict struggle that exists in the balance "as if". Whereas in the context of conflict theory, the presence of external institutions such as USAID or NGOs and academicians is a significant agent of change.

This normative adaptive relationship model also shows that the strength of international institutions (Usaid) plays an important role indirectly by encourage community institutions, namely academics and NGOs, to change.

This situation shows that the power of reform is in the external power of the government. While the power of government is regarded as a positive response from the owner of a large force. The government plays as a catalyst and facilitator in the process of renewal and change. Institutions such as Usaid, NGO groups, and academicians are seen as external parties of the government, and this is seen as a source of government energy in relation to the process of social and political change which occurs

This model named adaptive because it has an ability to adapt social and political change nationally even globally, while still adjusting with the local demands which came from the local history values. Moreover, it is named normative because this adaptation located in regulatory establishment through local regulations chapter 11 year 2004 which discussed participatory local regulations. For clearer insight about adaptive normative model, it is described in the chart below;



Picture: 1. Adaptive Normative Model

2. Accommodative Arbitration Model

The relationship of accommodative arbitration can be found in \ *Tudang Sipulung* (local conference). *Tudang Sipulung* can only be found in agricultural village typology. Meanwhile, villages with non-agricultural livelihood, *Tudang Sipulung* do not recognized as a development participatory model at g*rass root* level.

However, *Tudang Sipulung* is can be recognized as a simple participatory model in agriculture community, while this model could not be found in the urban community, moreover, this model originally came from agriculture community's tradition.

In general, the term Tudang Sipulung is not used as a problem, but the values contained therein are generally deliberations for consensus. The relationship model that occurs is a relationship model that looks plain because it is more informal, and is related to habits that have become a tradition for generations

This aspect of tradition inherent in the Tudang Sipulung model makes this process a more accommodative associative model. This means the Sipulung Tudang is a mechanism which accommodates an imbalance among the interests of various parties in agriculture.

The accommodative value in this model is the individual process to adjust with the environment. On the other hand, accommodative intend to create synthesis of conflicting interests or understanding in order to create cooperation between individuals or groups.

It is also stated that the accommodative process in the Tudang Supulung is not a coercive accommodation. It can be interpreted as *the accommodative arbitration model* (more compromise accommodation), *mediation* (mediate, connecting, facilitate accommodation), or *tolerance* (form of accommodation without formal approval).

In most cases, accommodation values could be found at *Tudang Sipulung* model in each village studied. Unfortunately, this kind of models only functioned to agriculture's discussion which aimed at avoiding conflicts within the community and not reported to a court. Moreover, *Tudang Sipulung* involve social value, rather than law. Almost all of the values in this model prioritize synergetic kinship. Even though not all the farmers present at Tudang Supulung gave their opinion, the democratic value presented because they have spokesperson who usually school teachers in the village. The role of the teachers was meaningful because they are conveyed the farmers' aspiration. It can be seen that the ability and the courage to speak were not possessed by the *grass root,* so they still need other people to represent their opinion regardless of the freedom to use language mastered by the community used in *Tudang Sipulung*.

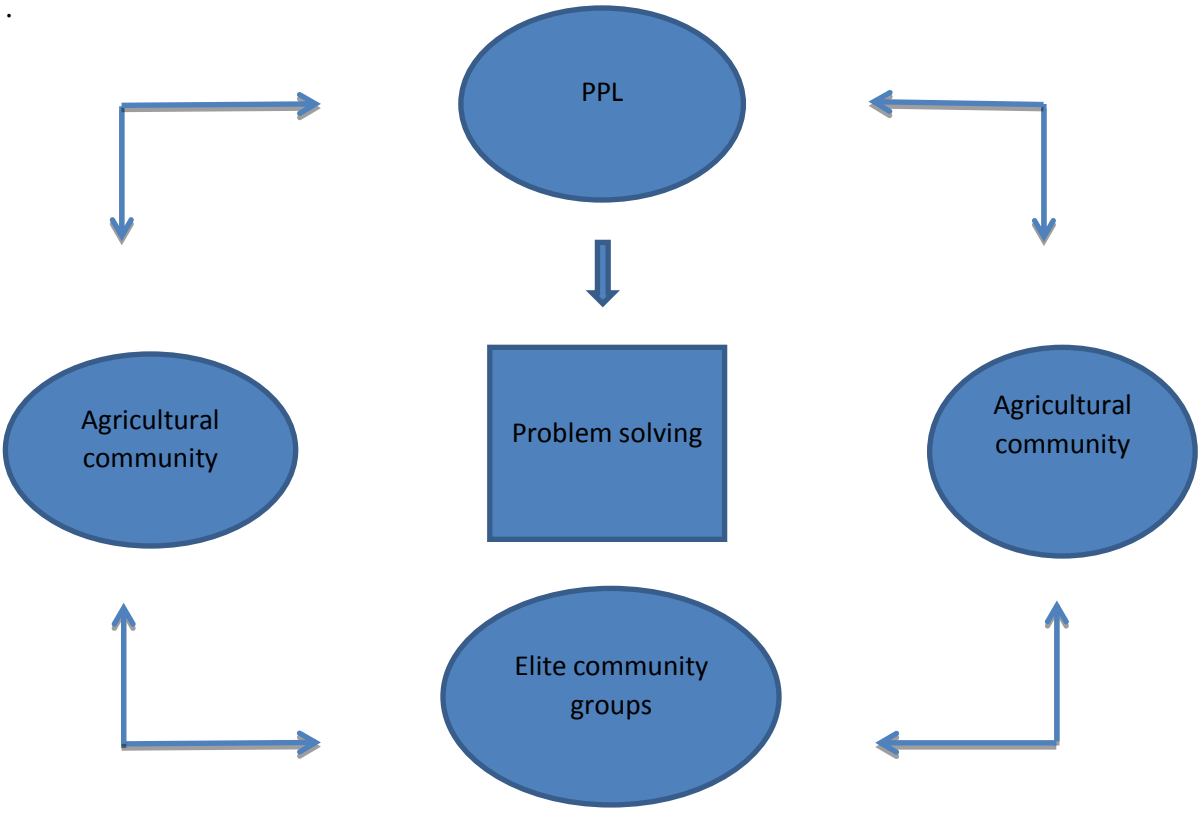
The role of the local chief as the village formal elite in the process of *Tudang Sipulung* is generally seen as mediator. The chief has charisma rather than other rational aspect, such as higher education. Agricultural facilitators also had a strategic position in *Tudang Sipulung* both as mediators and as motivators. However, this role does not exceed the strategic position of the local chief. In this context, the local chief could give a huge influence towards the *Tudang Sipulung* processes. If *Tudang Sipulung* becomes one of the social

change instruments in the village, hence the local chief will occupy a strategic role as the agent of change.

However, *Tudang Sipulung* is not functioned in all of social change's instrument, it only occurred in the field of agricultural. The main point is that *Tudang Sipulung* is not socialized and is not even used as an instrument in other fields of decision making whilst agricultural community seen this as one of the relevant models in establishing *good governance*. Government Bureaucracy's direct roles, can only be found as the field agriculture instructor (*PPL)* as the representative of the department of agriculture which spread out to villages. Meanwhile, the local chief as the political officials who are directly elected by the society can be seen as the direct bureaucracy which works as the representative of subdistrict head. As a result, it can be seen that the model of bureaucratic relation with the community model is manifested as *mediator*, *motivator*, even, and *facilitator*.

This relationship model is not occurred by force, but by the process of accommodation and meditation. This relationship model is explained through the chart below:

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Picture 2. Accommodative Arbitration Model

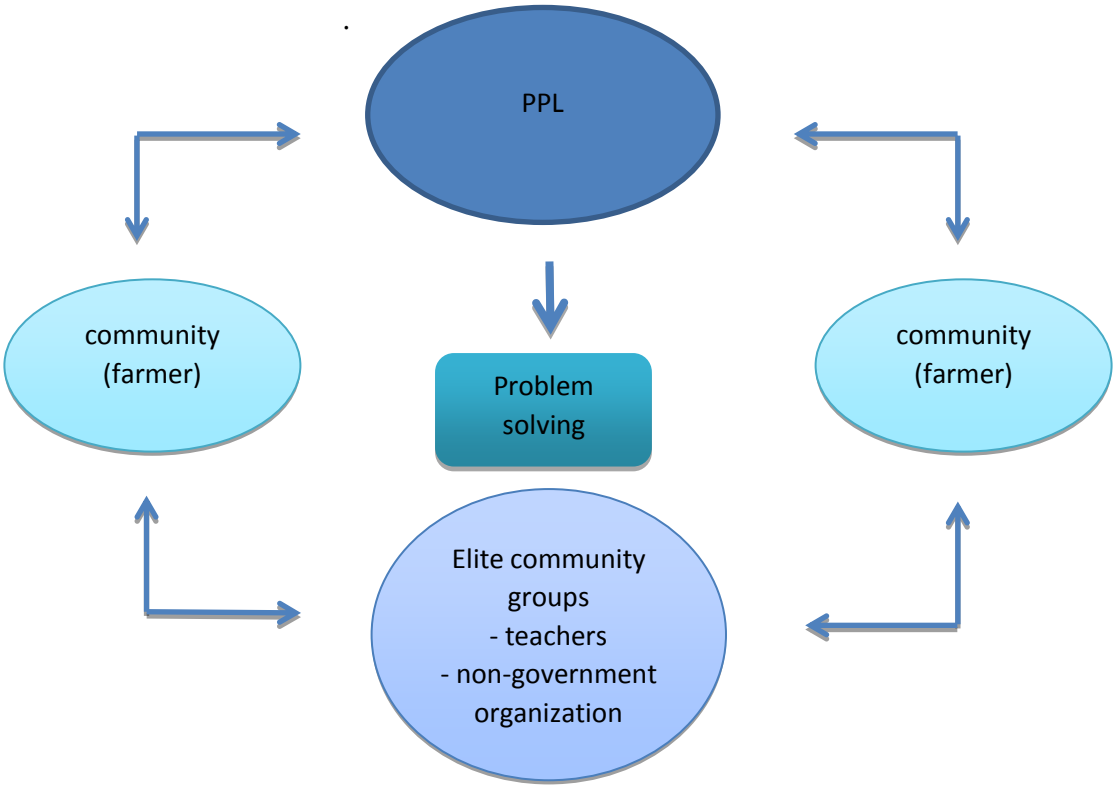
3. Humanist Imaging Model

This model is one of the rational models which is very popular among the communities because of its tendency towards independence aspect, which it can be seen in the process of extracting ideas during the process. The community is placed as the one who has desires for their village development. In this model, historical value is promoted as a model of change at *grassroot* level by understanding the social reality in the community as the main approach.

Understanding social reality becomes one of the main values which inherent to the process of extracting ideas. On top of that, government including its bureaucracy does not involve in this process except playing its role as motivator, facilitator, and regulator.

This approach by principle fights for a holistic approach and avoids deterministic thinking and the emancipation effort devoted by the community in their daily life. It is marked by extracting ideas model which always begins by exploring the history of human civilization the area concerned.

The main tendency that exists in the empowerment process is to put society in the main position in social change development. It is believed that every individual has the capacity to participate in development. To do so, it requires strong intention to explore their potential.



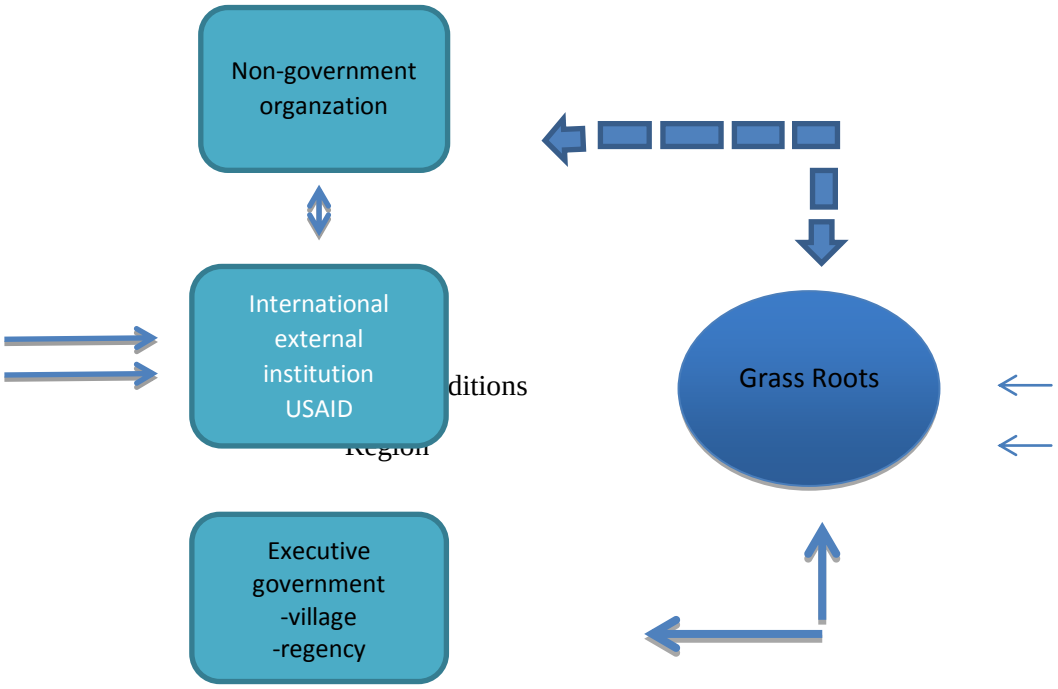
Picture 3. Accommodative Arbitration Model

The presence of international partnership institutions, is considered to have more capabilities in exploring community's participation compared to other empowerment models because of the higher independence and its rational and impersonality characteristics. It can be understood because the existence of international institution is an external existence which resides in beyond the interests of the object. Its personal interest is hardly found because the bearer of this instruments has absolutely no dependence on the target object. After the values are built within the community after the project, the institutions will leave the location, so there is no room to build various interests, like other internal institutions do.

It can be seen in the relationship model that partnership agencies had a tendency to prevent social engineering and *mobilized* development. Hence, it tries to bring the community to implement more humanistic social sciences paradigm with *concentetion,* which raise society's awareness of oppressive systems and structures which lead to dehumanization which kills human characters.It appears that counter hegemony efforts are carried over in this participatory model which tends to "humanize the human". This concept was explored through a participatory development approach through the humanist approach at the lowest level, namely the rural community as a target point. Awareness which built by partnership is critical awareness, which considers systems and structures as the source of the problem. The implementation structural approach is an effort to avoid *blaming the victim* system and to critically analyze social, political, economic and cultural structures and systems which have an impact on the state of society. The point is, the process of change which is built through paradigm tends to carried over by this partnership, namely building critical awareness of the community, with more transformative model of social and political change.

When the government (its bureaucracy) takes over the model because of the partnership program is in the end of the period, the value will not be the same as the partnership model by the international institution. The government appears to be not independence towards its implementation although they are trying to maintain its independence. It seems that there are hidden interests which difficult to avoid from both the community and the party who implementing it.

For a better understanding, it described in the charts below;



Picture 4. Humanist Imaging Model

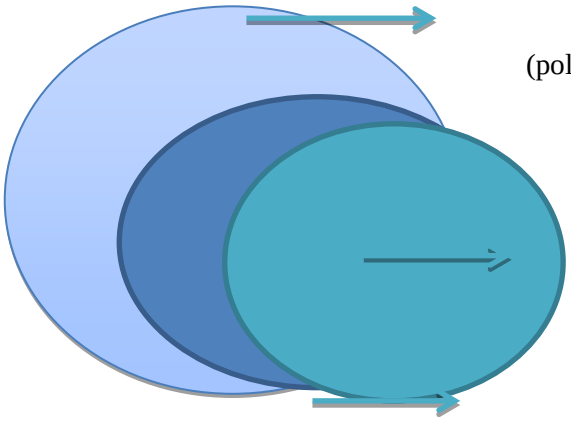
4. Tiered Elite Model.

Multilevel which occurred through the national program named *Muserambang* in all of the element levels can be seen as the *up down* participatory pattern (vertical). Even though it is formatted in such a way, to maintain *up down* pattern model, but the model does not become the place for mobilization. However, this is difficult to avoid. From the structural aspect, it seems that the effort to work on *bottom up* paradigm is very clear, but in its implementation, the *up down* pattern is inevitable.

Government's bureaucracy as the executor of *Musrembang* project, tends to see the *Musrembang* as formality that must reach the targets and objectives with its legality instrument, the official reports. This condition is already left alone because the society already accustomed with this kind of situation. Therefore, it is not open conflict both from internal bureaucracy level and external bureaucracy level or the *stakeholder*.

This pseudo harmony has negative implications on the relationship between the government bureaucracy and the community. People still assume that the relationship occurred in *top down* relationship model is worth to all participation (untrue participation). This pseudo participation makes the brand relationship as if there is harmony.

Hidden hand empowered in this level of relationship. Hence, it puts bureaucracy under pressure and the society will become an object of the so-called-harmonious relationship. For better insight, the relationship model is described by the picture below;



Picture 5. Multilevel Elite Model

CONCLUSION

What kind of relationship between government bureaucracy and society model in the process of social and political change in Wajo Regency?

The results of the study showed us that government bureaucracy and society relationship is able to create four relationship models; (1) normative-adaptive model, (2) accommodative arbitration model, (3) humanist imaging model, (4) tiered elite model

(1) **Normative-Adaptive model** determined by the establishment of participatory district regulation, which coherent with their local wisdom, always puts forward the aspect of formal legality in the form of regulations in order to interpret socio-political changes which occurred. The integration mechanism is used to maintain the integrity of essential structural patterns using adaption methods, in order to control the differences. It seems that the government in this adaptive model really understands the importance of normative adaptions in maintaining a harmonious balance in government, especially in the essence of its bureaucracy. This harmonious balance, although it will not be entirely implemented, will remain a strategy in understanding social change for government executors. This balance is very meaningful to begin a cooperative process with the community.

(2) Accommodative-Arbitration model

This model was found in *Tudang Sipulung* (local conference). It is only found in agricultural typology while the community's livelihood is not entirely in agriculture segment. *Tudang Sipulung* is not considered as participatory development model in *grassroot* level. However, it is still considered as a good connector. Bureaucracy considered as the mediator, motivator even facilitator.

(3) Humanist Imaging Model

This is the most society's favored rational model because of the independency aspect which appears in the process of extracting ideas during the process. The society is considered as the stakeholder of the development. Historical values are promoted as models of change at the *grassroot* level by understanding the society's social reality as the main approach. Unfortunately, this is only in the imaging model when the independent who conducted an assistance to society ends, the government will take over. However, the government is not fully independence in its implementation. Although maintaining its independence, hidden values which are very difficult to avoid both from the community and the implementing party are still there.

(4) Tiered Elite Model

This model implemented as part of national program named *Musrembang* which is conducted in every level of government. It looks as the *up down* participatory pattern (Vertical). *The hidden hand* Elite power is strengthened in this model. Hence, it puts

the bureaucracy under pressure and the society placed as the smallest element and functioned only as an object within look-harmonious relationship.

Final conclusion by the model reduction result is that there are three basic external model which is AAH: *Adaptive, Accommodative,* and *Humanist.* These three models could become a theory in creating harmonious relationship of government bureaucracy and society model in the process of social political change. It is confirmed that the theory could become an inspiration in any kind social relationship to maintain harmonious social relationship in order to survive in the middle of social and political change.

Recommendation

1. Establishing a local regulation is essential as the Adaptive form towards social and political change

2. Local regulations socialization is required because it is the cooperation instruments.

3. *Tudang Sipulung* is marked as the important model for society's aspiration-delivery platform.

4. Openness to assisting external institutions should be promoted.

5. Wise and relevant local's value along with newest update of development must be examined deeply to strengthen region's existence.

6. The findings of this study should be adopted for region's development.

7. For further research, researchers should focus on examining legislative and executive relationship model in *good governance* and relate it with democratic values in Wajo regency.

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MODEL OF PREVENTION OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

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Abstract

Traffic accidents are a leading indicator of the level of road safety. In developed countries safety problems are a very considered problem in order to reduce the problem of accidents that occur. The high number of traffic accidents is caused by several factors, but the most dominant are human factors. Many accidents occur on the road due to traffic accidents, this is because many people do not yet know the meaning or purpose of the signs on the road, and the community does not understand the meaning of signs for the community regarding participation in approving traffic signs. The research objectives are 1) Overcoming Traffic Accidents Experiencing Cross-Road Traffic Accidents 2) Making Traffic Accident Models Through Education For Drivers / Pedestrians.

The research in this discussion uses a qualitative descriptive method. There are 5 causes of traffic accidents, namely: Human Error Factors, Traffic Sign Factors, Road Factors, Motor Vehicle Factors, Natural Factors. Efforts to prevent traffic accidents can be done with education through videotron, pocketbooks and media online for road users traffic and related parties about driving safety behavior and traffic ethics, the unique trendy accessories and shirts with technology reflectors to the safety of road traffic, the preparation of a database of traffic accident, spot make eco smart trafficlight as a violation of traffic lights, detection make the notification system the traffic signal an android in every motor vehicles to reduce traffic offenses, building the technology for detecting the shock drowsiness on the motorist with a system computer vision as a step minimalisir traffic accidents, make the system intelligent transportation for traffic, community empowerment bikers as role models a pioneer of orderly traffic

Keywords: *Traffic, Accidents.*

INTRODUCTION

Traffic signs are part of road equipment containing symbols, letters, numbers, sentences or a combination of them, which serves as a warning or notification for road users. Traffic accidents are the main indicator of the level of road safety. In developed countries the problem of road safety is a matter of great concern in order to reduce the quantity of accidents that occur. This is an indicator of the importance of understanding accident characteristics (Maya, 2011). East Java Regional Police held a release of performance analysis and evaluation throughout 2018, claimed to have decreased the number of traffic accidents. The decrease in the number of traffic accidents was around 1.87% ie 22,655 cases in 2018 and 22,231 cases in 2019 (Jawa Pos.com, 2019)

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) published in the Global Report on Road Safety, explained that as many as 1.25 million people were victims of traffic accidents and every year as many as 20-50 million people were injured in traffic accidents. WHO also mentions that child deaths in the world can be caused due to traffic accidents. On average every day there are 1000 deaths in the age range 10-24 years, in addition to that 54% of the contributors to deaths from traffic accidents in the world come from middle and low income countries. Based on data from the Indonesian National Police, the number of traffic accidents based on the type of vehicle, motorcycle is the vehicle that ranks the highest contributor to traffic accidents, amounting to 108,883 cases, while the second rank is occupied by passenger cars by 18,147 cases, car loads by 19,242 cases , 4,808 bus cases, and 1,050 special vehicles. This can be caused by the lack of awareness of motorcyclists about safe driving which can reduce the risk of traffic accidents. (Defia, 2018)

The high number of traffic accidents is caused by several factors, but the most dominant is the human factor. Violation of traffic signs is one of the causes of traffic accidents. The violation is caused due to deliberate or lack of self-control on the driver of applicable regulations. Motorcyclists who commit violations occur because of low self-control from the driver. Similarly, personality factors can also influence violations so that it can cause traffic accidents (Kusumadewi, 2012). Kasat Lantas Polrestabes Surabaya AKBP Eva Guna Pandia mentioned the number of traffic accidents involving millennial in Surabaya, reaching 45%, Pandia hopes that the event of the Millennial Road Festival can increase public awareness about traffic safety (TribunJatim.com, 2019). According to the research of Nabi et al (2005), humans are the biggest factor contributing to the highest number of traffic accidents. The behavior of the intended motor vehicle driver is a violation of the law, as well as how to drive.

Traffic is one of the means of public communication that plays a vital role in facilitating nation development. One of the things encountered in traffic is an accident. This problem generally occurs when transportation facilities, both in terms of roads, vehicles and other supporting facilities have not been able to keep up with developments in the community.

Many accidents that occur on the road due to traffic violations, this is because many people do not know the meaning or purpose of the signs on the road, and the public does not understand the meaning of the traffic signs that are on the road, also due to lack of socialization towards community regarding the importance of obeying traffic signs.

At present the socialization is done just to give direction to the community by way of going directly to the community and conducting socialization to schools, but the way it is done looks simple, the traffic police only explains the material of socialization by using a power point presentation wherein the power point is only contains images and brief descriptions of the images displayed. In addition, the traffic police usually use props where the props require a large enough space to store them, so that the public will feel bored because there is no animation effect that is used as well as limited props. The importance of traffic safety education is needed so that road users, especially motor vehicle drivers are able to make decisions, identify or assess risks and strategies to minimize risks. The right way is needed to educate motorized vehicle drivers who are expected to increase awareness of the importance of a safe, orderly, and safe attitude while driving on the highway.

Literature review

Traffic accident

The definition of accident according to the Road Traffic and Transport Law Number 22 Year 2009 states "A traffic accident is an unexpected and unintentional road event involving a vehicle with or without other road users that results in human casualties and / or property loss. "Accidents can be classified based on several factors. Traffic accident characteristics are characteristics or characters that can be used as a description (descriptive) of traffic accidents that occur in the form of grouping / classification. Traffic accidents that occur on different roads, both toll roads and non-toll roads. Non-toll roads also have different characteristics between inner-city, inter-city roads and inter-provincial roads. Accidents can be caused by road user factors (drivers and pedestrians), vehicle factors and environmental factors. Accidents are caused by a combination of several factors of bad behavior from drivers or pedestrians, roads, vehicles, drivers or pedestrians, bad weather or bad views. Some experts classify factors that cause accidents into three groups, namely road user factors (human), vehicle factors and road and environmental factors.

According to Utari (2010), the biggest cause of traffic accidents in Indonesia is the human factor of 89.5%, where the role of humans as the driver is 82.39% and as pedestrians 7.11%, vehicle factor 4.8%, road factor highway 5.05%, and environmental factors 0.65%. Chen (2009) states that risk attitude has a significant effect on risky driving behavior, this indicates the more someone has a risk taker personality, the greater the chance of being involved in an accident. Gregersen et al. (2003) stated that the high number of accidents that occurred in Sweden involved novice drivers caused by lack of knowledge, insight, driving experience, lack of emotional maturity and risk-like challenges.

Research methods

According to Utari (2010), the biggest cause of traffic accidents in Indonesia is the human factor of 89.5%, where the role of humans as the driver is 82.39% and as pedestrians 7.11%, vehicle factor 4.8%, road factor highway 5.05%, and environmental factors 0.65%. Chen (2009) states that risk attitude has a significant effect on risky driving behavior, this indicates the more someone has a risk taker personality, the greater the chance of being involved in an accident. Gregersen et al. (2003) stated that the high number of accidents that occurred in Sweden involved novice drivers caused by lack of knowledge, insight, driving experience, lack of emotional maturity and risk-like challenges.

Research methods

Research Results and Discussion

Identify Causes of Increased Traffic Accidents

Accidents do not happen by accident, but there is a reason. The cause of the accident must be analyzed and discovered, so that corrective action against the cause can be carried out and with further preventive efforts the accident can be prevented. There are several factors that can cause accidents on the highway to occur, namely: human error or human error, mechanical failure or vehicle technical errors, road condition factors, and weather factors. The causes of traffic accidents are classified into three elements, namely: human (Human Error), Traffic Signs, and Street. While based on data from the Regional Traffic Management Center of the Traffic Directorate of the East Java Regional Police (RTMC Ditlantas Polda East Java) the factors causing traffic accidents are as follows:

Table 1 Factors Causing Traffic Accidents

No	Uraian	Tahun		Trend	
		2017	2018	Angka	%
1	Manusia	9.686	10.745	1.059	10,93
2	Jalan	567	817	250	44,09
3	Kendaraan	88	113	25	28,41
4	Alam	103	120	17	16,50

Source: RTMC Ditlantas East Java Regional Police

Based on the explanation above, we can see that the factors that cause traffic accidents are Human Error Factors; Driver Factor; Road Factor; Vehicle Factors; and natural factors.

First, the Human Error Factor

Namely in this case the causal factor of a traffic accident can be caused by a traffic violation factor. The improvement study that must be done is by giving counseling or socialization to the whole community so that they always obey the traffic rules. With the socialization, it is expected that the community will be more obedient and can minimize accidents that occur due to human error factors. Based on data obtained from the RTMC Ditlantas Polda East Java traffic violations that occurred from January / May 2017 and

January / May 2018 are as the following table:

No	Uraian	Januari - Mei			
		2017	2018	Angka	%
1	Jumlah Dak Gar Lnts	683.093	865.547	182.454	26,71
2	DakGar Tilang	446.161	478.374	32.213	7,22
3	DakGar Non Tilang	236.936	387.177	150.241	63,41

Source: RTMC Ditlantas East Java Regional Police

Based on the table, it is known that the number of traffic violations from January to May 2017 - January to May 2018. The number of traffic violations in January / May 2017 is 683,093 violations with 446,161 ticket violations, and the number of non-ticket violations 236,932 violations. While the number of traffic violations in January / May 2018 was 865,547 violations, up 26.71% from the previous year with the number of traffic violations 478,374 violations down 7.22% from the previous year, and the number of non-ticketing violations 387,177 violations rose 63.41% from the year previous. Data from the RTMC Ditlantas East Java Regional Police of the types of traffic violations that occurred from January to May 2017 and January to May 2018 are as follows:

Table 3 Types of Violations Occurred in Jan / May 2017 and Jan / May 2018

No	Jenis Pelanggaran	Januari - Mei		
		2017	2018	Trend
1	Batas Muatan	14.042	14.156	0,82
2	Batas Kecepatan	2.839	8.472	198,40
3	Marka Jalan/Rambu-2	110.338	162.175	46,98
4	Surat Surat	196.527	176.894	-9,99
5	Perlengkapan	36.680	32.777	-10,64
6	Tdk Pakai Helm	50.439	50.424	-0,03
7	Tdk Pakai Sabuk	7.888	7.011	-11,12
8	Lain-lain	27.408	26.465	-3,44

Source: RTMC Ditlantas East Java Regional Police

Based on the table above, it can be seen the comparison of traffic violations in terms of the types of traffic violations from January to May 2017 with January to May 2018. The number of types of traffic violations in January to May 2017 is 487,311 violations with the types of violations the load limit in January to May 2017 is 14,042 violations, the type of violation of the speed limit in January to May 2017 is 2,839 violations, the type of violations of road markings / signs in January to May 2017 is 110,338 violations, types of letter violations -the letters in January to May 2017 were 196,527 violations, the type of violation of equipment requirements in January to May 2017 was 36,580 violations, the types of violations not wearing helmets from January to May 2017 were 50,437 violations, the types of violations were not wearing belts 7,888 violations, the types of other violations from January to May 2017 are 27,408 violations.

While the number of types of traffic violations in January to May 2018 was .478,374 violations, up 7.22% from the previous year with the type of load limit violations in

January to May 2018 was 14,156 violations, down 0.82% from the previous year , the type of speed limit violation in January to May 2018 was 8,472 violations, up 198.40% from the previous year, the type of violations of road markings or signs in January to May 2018 was 162,175 violations, up 46.98% from the previous year, the type of violation of the documents in January to May 2017 was 176,894 violations, down 9.99% from the previous year, the type of violation of equipment requirements in January to May 2018 was 33,777 violations, down 10.64% from the year previously, the types of violations not wearing helmets from January to May 2018 were 50,424 violations, down 0.03% from the previous year, the types of violations not wearing belts in January to May 2018 were 7,011 violations, up 11.12% from the year se Previously, the types of other violations in January to May 2018 were 26,465 violations, down 3.44% from the previous year.

RMTC Ditlantas Polda East Java also collects data on the types of vehicles that commit traffic violations that occurred from January / May 2017 and January / May 2018 are as the following table:

Table 4 Anev Data from the Vehicle Type
(January to May 2017 and Jan to May 2018)

No	Pelanggaran Kendaraan	Januari - Mei		
		2017	2018	Trend
1	Roda 2	366.293	376.769	2,86
2	Pribadi	29.423	36.311	23,41
3	Pick Up	15.278	16.381	7,22
4	Truck	28.615	40.748	42,40
5	Angkot	3.314	3.884	17,21
6	Taxi	421	403	-4,33
7	Bus	2.817	3.878	37,66

Source: RTMC Ditlantas East Java Regional Police

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the number of traffic violations in terms of types of vehicles in January to May 2017 with January to May 2018. The number of traffic violations in terms of types of vehicles in January to May 2017 is 478,374 violations with the type of bus vehicle is 2,817 violations, the type of truck vehicle is 28,615 violations, the type of angkot vehicle is 3,341 violations, the type of private vehicle is 29,423 violations, the type of taxi vehicle is 421 violations, the type of vehicle 2 wheels is 366,293 violations, the type of pickup vehicle is 15,278 violations . While the number of traffic violations in terms of types of vehicles in January to May 2018 was 478,374 violations, down 7.22% from the previous year with 3 types of Bus vehicles were 2,878 violations, up 37.66% from the previous year, types of Truck vehicles were 40,748 violations, up 42.40% from the previous year, the type of vehicle Angkot 3,884 violations, up 17.21% from the previous year, the type of Private vehicle was 36,311 violations, up 23.41% from the previous year, the type of Taxi vehicle was 403 violations, down 4.33% from last year, the type of 2-wheeled vehicle was 376,769

violations, up 2.86% from 2017, the type of Pick Up vehicle was 16,381 violations, up 23.41% from the previous year.

Based on the results of an analysis conducted at the RTMC Ditlantas East Java Regional Police which are included in the traffic violation factor as a factor causing traffic accidents are violations committed by drivers that have an impact on laka and then usually violate traffic signs or road markings, exceeding the load limit ignoring safety standards.

Second, the Traffic Signs Factor

The presence of traffic signs is also very influential in the occurrence of accidents. On urban roads or dense residential areas, industrial areas, markets, schools and residential areas are factors in the presence of traffic signs can cause high accidents. For example, on a densely populated road as mentioned most often used as a shoulder of the road as a stop or a rise and fall of passengers. This of course narrows the space for other vehicles and raises the potential for traffic accidents.

In the article Azzam SyahidAnnasai (Kompasiana.com, 2018), about Without Signs Then Intas, Safe ?, mentioned the results of the analysis of the factors causing traffic accidents there are 3 factors: Human Factors, Vehicle Factors, and Environmental Factors. Of the three factors, interrelated to cause accidents, therefore the necessary implementation of traffic signs users and their types correctly, the implementation of traffic signs can be done by means of interaction between traffic sign officers with drivers / pedestrians. If the traffic signs have been installed correctly by the traffic sign officer, this is where there will be interaction with the driver / pedestrian to be able to see the sign and understand the provisions on the highway in order to minimize the occurrence of traffic accidents

Third, the Road Factor

Road factors referred to include speed of the road plan, road geometric, safety fence in mountainous areas, whether there is a road median, visibility, and road surface conditions. Damaged or potholes can cause accidents and can endanger road users, especially for road users.

As a basis for moving a vehicle, the road needs to be planned or designed carefully and thoroughly with reference to the description of the development of vehicle volume in the future. Road design must be in accordance with standard specifications and be done in the right way and obtain adequate maintenance, aiming to provide safety for the wearer. On the other hand the properties of the road also affect and can be a cause of traffic accidents.

There are several things from parts of the road that can cause accidents, are: a. Damage to the road surface (for example, there are large holes that are difficult for drivers to avoid); b. Damaged / imperfect road construction (for example the location of the road shoulder is too low when compared to the surface of the road, the width of the pavement and the shoulder of the road are too narrow); c. Imperfect road geometries (for example, superelevation on bends too steep or too gentle, bend radii too small, driver free vision is

too narrow, combination of vertical and horizontal alignments is less appropriate, descent and increment of roads are too steep, etc.).
Based on the results of the analysis, which was carried out at RTMC Ditlantas Polda East Java which included in the road factor as a cause of traffic accidents is the environment and road conditions that are damaged, perforated, geographically sloped, curved, incline or dangerous road derivatives and street lighting. With this analysis, in order to minimize traffic accidents, the government in this case must pay more attention to road improvements so as not to endanger the road users. Fourth, Vehicle Factors

The most common vehicle factors are broken tires, brakes not functioning as they should, metal fatigue resulting in broken vehicle parts, worn equipment that has not been replaced, and various other causes. The overall factor of the vehicle is very much related to the technology used, the care it takes on the vehicle. To reduce the factor of vehicle maintenance and vehicle repair needed, besides that there is an obligation to conduct regular motor vehicle testing. Feasibility of motorized roads, condition of motor vehicles, transmission of motor vehicles, tires of motorized vehicles and other safety standards.
Vehicles can be a factor in traffic accidents if they are not driven properly, as a result of technical conditions that are not roadworthy or the use of vehicles that are not in accordance with the rules. As for the causes of traffic accidents caused by vehicle factors are as follows: First, Vehicle Equipment: Brake tools do not work well, for example brake failure; Steering gear does not work well; Poor condition tires or wheels or broken tires; Broken front or rear axles. Second, Vehicle Lighting: Does not meet the lighting regulations; Use lights that dazzle other vehicle drivers. Third, the use of vehicles that are not in accordance with the provisions, for example vehicles that are overloaded or overloaded.

As for those included in the vehicle factor as a cause of traffic accidents based on the results of the analysis conducted at the RTMC Ditlantas East Java Regional Police are: the feasibility of the motorized road; condition of motorized vehicles; motorized vehicle transmission; tires from motor vehicles and other safety standards. From the results of the analysis there must be control from the relevant authorities in the vehicle feasibility test in order to minimize the number of accidents.
Fifth, Natural Factors

In addition to the four other factors above, there are also other factors that contribute to traffic accidents. As with natural factors, for example weather that can also contribute to accidents, the intended weather factor that causes traffic accidents is the rainy weather factor that can affect the driver's visibility and vehicle performance. Smoke and fog can interfere with visibility, especially in mountainous areas.
Based on the results of an analysis conducted at RTMC Ditlantas Polda East Java which included in the road factor as a factor causing traffic accidents are natural conditions such as natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, typhoons, etc.), bad weather and thick fog . Natural factors are factors that we cannot control as a whole. However, we can also minimize so that there are not many accident victims that occur

due to natural factors, for example in the event of floods, landslides, hurricanes, etc. so that vehicle drivers must be vigilant in dealing with accidents due to natural factors.

Prevention Model for Minimizing Traffic Accidents

To reduce the number of traffic accidents, the East Java Regional Police Directorate of Traffic held an operation with the code of Simpati Semeru 2019. The operation was held for 14 (fourteen) days. This operation prioritizes guiding vehicle users. Based on the results of an analysis conducted at the East Java Regional Police East Java Traffic Directorate, several methods or efforts to prevent or reduce the causes of traffic accidents are mentioned, namely two methods namely pre-emptive and preventive methods. Preemptive methods include, for example, the implementation of Binluh, installing banners, leaflets and brochures in strategic places on the lane-prone area and then with the theme of traffic safety or driving, and also the active implementation of patrol in prone areas for traffic jams and laka. Whereas preventive measures include, for example, assisting road users, directing pedestrians to cross places that have been determined, and also increasing active enforcement in the form of stationary and mobile raids with potential targets for violations that could lead to traffic accidents through traffic and warning.

Based on the opinion of respondents as many as 30 students of the Social Sciences University of Bhayangkara Surabaya, there are 8 solutions that can be done in order to prevent traffic accidents so that victims of accidents decrease, here are 8 strategic steps that can be taken to reduce traffic accidents or traffic accident prevention models

Conclusion

The results of the analysis of the study of the factors that cause traffic accidents in an effort to improve the prevention of traffic accidents are as follows: That there are 5 Factors that cause traffic accidents, namely: First, the Human Error Factor caused by traffic violations. Second, the Traffic Signs Factor, there is interaction with the driver / pedestrian to be able to see these signs and understand the provisions on the highway. Third, Road Factors, namely the environment and condition of damaged roads, holes, geographical slopes, bends, climbs and dangerous road derivatives and street lighting. Fourth, Motorized Vehicle Factors as factors that cause traffic accidents include: motor vehicle roadworthiness, motor vehicle condition, motor vehicle transmission, tires from motorized vehicles and other safety standards. Fifth, the Natural Factor, is a factor which we cannot control as a whole. But it can still minimize so that not many accident victims that occur due to natural factors. Efforts to prevent traffic accidents can be done with education through videotrons, pocket books and online media for traffic drivers and related parties about driving safety behavior and traffic ethics, the existence of unique accessories and trendy t-shirts with reflector technology for traffic safety, preparation of a location database Prone to traffic accidents, Making eco smart trafficlight as a detection of traffic light violations, Creating an Android-based traffic sign notification system in every motorized vehicle to reduce traffic violations, Making sleepiness shock detection technology on motorists with computer vision systems as a step to minimize accidents traffic, Creating an intelligent transportation system for traffic, Empowering the bikers

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The Contribution of CSR Program in Building Community Resilience Through Development of Community Enterprises

THE CONTRIBUTION OF CSR PROGRAM IN BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

This article aim to analyze the contribution of CSR programs for Development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) from the community. The CSR program implementers who are responsible for developing community business in this discussion are East Java business development institutions. Business development programs, through stages: training and assistance, financing facilitation, and marketing. The ultimate goal of this business development program is to create MSMEs have a positive impact on the development of individual and community businesses. The method of approach used is qualitative. Data collection through documentation, interviews, and observation. The results of the study show that first, the development program of MSME from the community has a positive impact on business development. However, the weakness of this program is that assistance to improve the product marketing model still needs to be optimized. the hope is that some goods produced, have a competitive sale value on the market; and second, facilitation of CSR programs to facilitate prospective business communities who have attended educational programs is very necessary, especially to be able to get access to funds to banking institutions.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises

I Introduction

MSMEs are productive businesses that are owned by individuals or business entities that are not medium or large corporate branches. in practice, MSMEs has its strength, even though the country is experiencing an economic crisis, even able to make a positive contribution to economic growth. The study conducted by Tamer et. al in the Middle East, which is based on several expert opinions, shows that MSMEs have a very important role in economic growth and contribute to job creation (Tamer et.al 2018: 166). In detail, Tamer et.al have formulated of the results of the study as intended that micro and small businesses have contributed to: (i) economic development of a country, especially in a country classified as developing countries (Mead and Liedholm (1998); (ii) export development and reducing the balance of payments deficit due to its ability to access foreign markets with a variety of products (Jawad, 2006); (iii) job creation, increased productive employment opportunities, and regional development, where business is spread in all regions with flexible character, and the use of simple technology (Omar, 2006); and (iv) able to prevent migration flows (Saleh, 2005).

Such conditions are not different from in Indonesia, that MSMEs have an important role, especially in opening new jobs and reducing unemployment. Therefore, it is very appropriate if the government continues to pay attention to these business people in the form of regulations. The development of MSMEs is determined through Government Regulation No. 17/2013, which is an elaboration of Law No. 20/2008 concerning MSMEs. One of the positive impacts of this regulation is that MSMEs growth has improved. Sidoarjo Regency is the district that has the most MSMEs in Indonesia. Therefore, Sidoarjo Regency was given the attribute as "Indonesian MSMEs City". MSMEs data from the East Java Central Bureau of Statistics show that in 2008 there were 4.2 million MSMEs; then in 2012 it rose to 6.8 million; in 2018 it (jumped to 9.59 million (https://memontum.com/50616-pertumbuhan-membludak-206-000-ukm-sidoarjo-didorong-jadi-ikm). The CSR program implementers for the development of MSMEs in PT. Astra International, Tbk., is a Business Development Institute (BDI/LPB)led by the Dharma Bhakti Astra Foundation (DBAF/YDBA). Meanwhile, for the LPB that the development of MSMEs is one of the targets of its CSR program because MSMEs have not been able to develop properly to run their businesses, due to limited financial resources and low skills of their workforce. In connection with the rationale above, this article aims to analyze the contribution of CSR programs carried out by the LPB in developing MSMEs.

II. REVIEW THEORY

Escalation of the Corporate Social Responsibility Concept

The concept of social responsibility created by Howard R. Bowen (1953), with the statement that "every property owner must be responsible to God and the community" is a concern for property owners, especially company managers. Furthermore, this statement becomes the company's reference for formulating policies in the field of social responsibility (CSR), aimed at social interests and environmental degradation. These changes and innovations were then followed by several experts including Wood (1991), and Carroll (1999 and 2008). Some experts named Bowen as the " founder of modern

corporate social responsibility "(Pascal Gond and Moon, 2011: 6). Discussed the concept of CSR, then developed, so Elkington (1997) formulated his famous concept" triple bottom line "in the book" Cannibals with Forks, triple bottom line Twentieth Century Business ". They say that if a company wants to maintain it needs to pay attention to three things, yes that: profit, people, and the planet. participate according to the citizenship autonomy (participation); work together to identify and take action, and build networks between community organizations (collaboration); and have the ability to claim their human rights, fulfill their needs and have greater control over the decision making a process that can affect their lives (social justice).

Escalation of CSR concepts, grouped by Amirul et al. (1996) into 5 groups, namely: First, Epstein (1987), Carroll (1979), and McWilliams & Siegel (2001) use the term CSR which is oriented towards the voluntary improvement of social and environmental conditions. The form of company programs such as: giving compensation to the poor, training that aims to improve community skills so that they have empowerment in the economy and improve community status, as well as creating a more conducive environment around the company to support company development. Second, Frederick (1986) uses corporate social rectitude terms, Frederick (1978), uses the term of corporate social responsiveness, and Wood (1991) uses the term of corporate social performance. This second classification, CSR programs are oriented to creating conducive conditions in the corporate environment, so that the implementation of the company's work program plan is not disturbed by negative shocks that occur in the corporate environment. When companies pay attention to this conditioning program, it can be sure to have a positive impact on the progress of company performance.

Third, Maignan & Ferrell (2000), and Matten & Crane (2005) use the term corporate citizenship. CSR programs are oriented towards the interests of citizens who are considered to have a positive impact on company performance. The company is expected to be able to meet the needs of citizens for goods and services, which are usually carried out by the Government. Fourth, Clarkson (1998), Frooman (1999), Campbell (2006), Crouch (2006), and Basu & Plazzo (2008) use the term corporate stakeholders. The CSR program is intended for the benefit of internal and external stakeholders. Corporate concern for the company's external and internal conditions is reinforced by Clarke (2004: 2), namely that corporate governance is concerned with maintaining a balance between economic and social goals and between individual and communal goals. Fifth, the European Commission (2001) uses strategic corporate social responsibility terms, and Scherer & Palazzo (2011), uses the term of political corporate social responsibility. Terminology was established by the European Commission (2001), seeks to encourage companies to establish CSR programs into the company's strategic plan. Then the establishment of this kind of CSR program was developed by Scherer & Palazzo (2011), to encourage companies to implement CSR programs as strategic programs in the company and implement CSR programs that are in synergy with government development programs.

Community Empowerment

Mardikanto (2014: 156) quoted Sumodiningrat's view that community empowerment is defined as "the ability of individuals together with the community to make the community empowered." This definition means that there are efforts to provide strength or reinforcement to the community. Thus empowerment is a series of activities to empower groups vulnerable and weak in society, including the poor, so they can meet their physical, economic and social needs. Shardlow (1998: 32) defines empowerment "the process of controlling centrally the lives of people who are weak and powerless so can shape their future ". The essence of this definition is an effort to formulate how individuals or groups of people can control their own lives and have the power to shape their future according to their wishes. Fr Iedman (1992), gives a rather different definition, community empowerment is the process of providing the capacity to the community in solving problems of poverty and environmental sustainability.

Empowerment is an alternative program in development programs that are centered on people and the environment. Shaw (2007: 2), explains that Community Empowerment (CE) is the result of placing the real value of community development (CD). There are five real values of CDs, namely: learning, equality, participation, cooperation, and social justice. The five-CD values embedded in CE are how people can understand and realize: their skills, knowledge, and expertise so they can contribute to themselves. The output of the learning process is to produce people who are able to place themselves in other communities, especially to reduce various types of oppression (equality); has the ability to participate in accordance with the citizenship autonomy (participation); work together to identify and take action, and build networks between community organizations (collaboration); and have the ability to claim their human rights, fulfill their needs and have greater control over the decision making process that can affect their lives (social justice).

The concept of CD has become more developed when companies take part in contributing to their CSR programs in development programs. The involvement of companies and the private sector in the CD program in 2000, led by the United Nations which is a representation of the private sector has been committed to supporting sustainable of development and the creation of good corporate citizenship. The concept of CSR is then adapted into corporate citizenship, which is a perspective, attitude, and behavior of the company when dealing with other parties, for example, customers, suppliers, society, government and other stakeholders. The purpose of corporate citizenship is as a way to improve the company's reputation, increase competitive advantage and help improve the quality of human life. Specifically corporate citizenship aside from paying attention to the issue of CD, protection and environmental preservation also, provide access to CE.

The CD is a major component of the concept of corporate citizenship. This means that if the CD program is carried out by the company as well as possible, there will be a harmonious relationship between the company and the surrounding community. The community feels benefited by the existence of companies operating in their environment. Through CD, it is expected that there will be a redistribution of responsibility and

authority, as well as a change of power (Gunawan and Yani, 2003: 45). The CD program has three main characters, namely: community-based, resource-based, and sustainable. The goals to be achieved on the CD are community capacity and welfare. The first goal is community capacity can be achieved through efforts to empower community members to participate in the production process or supporting institutions in the production process, equality by not distinguishing status and expertise, security, sustainability, and cooperation, all of which run simultaneously. The second goal, if the community has been able to understand all the potential that is owned and able to implement, then the welfare will be achieved.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research according to Patton (1990) is carried out through: first, data collection that is not limited by predetermined categories; second, provide depth and detail through direct quotations and careful descriptions of program situations, events, people, interactions and observed behaviors, and third, open question formats without any attempt to match program activities or people's experiences into things that already discussed before. The focus of this research is on the LPB-Waru program for the development of MSMEs that are assisted. Data was collected through interviews with informants and documents that had been carried out by LPB-Waru and MSMEs partners. Data are analyzed interactively as the theories of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014).

IV. DISCUSSION

YDBA is a foundation owned by Astra International Group which was founded in 1980. YDBA's establishment aims to help improve technical, management, marketing, financing, and information technology skills to MSMEs. Implementation of this goal in the regions, YDBA and Astra Group established the LPB, one of which is LPB-Waru, located in Waru, Sidoarjo Regency of 18 LPBs in Indonesia. Until now, LPB-Waru has built 10,894 MSMEs and created 68,030 jobs through MSMEs development programs. Some training programs carried out by LPB, consisting of: subcontracted MSMEs related to Astra's business value chain, manufacturing MSMEs not related to Astra's business, Honda partner workshops, Astra Honda Authorized Service Station (AHASS), four-wheeled general workshops, two-wheel general workshops, craftsmen, and farmers. The results of research on the MSME development program by LPB-Waru in training and assistance activities; and facilitation can be formulated into five points, namely:

First**, training and assistance of 5R**. The results of the interview show that "the MSME development program with training and assistance methods of 5R (save, trim, clean, care, and diligent) greatly influences the development of their business, starting from the neatness of the place of business, maintenance, cleanliness, and sustainability customer". The performance of MSMEs built with the 5R culture, made customers more trustworthy, including collaborating with MSMEs that were guided by LPB-Waru. The growing sense of trust from customers and feeling satisfied with the services provided by MSMEs after receiving 5R training and assistance finally affected the increase of MSME

turnover. Based on these data shows that the 5R training and assistance carried out by LPB to independent MSMEs shows that the program can not only increase the company's turnover, it also makes it's business a program that safeguards the environment by the direction of the CSR program while improving the quality of sustainable business. The results of this study are consistent with the concept of CSR as stated by Maignan & Ferrell (2000), and Matten & Crane (2005), where the concept of CSR is important for citizen development which in turn will have an impact on the importance of increasing company performance. Likewise, Clarke (2004) also emphasizes that the concept of CSR is more concerned with balancing between economic and social goals, as well as increasing individual businesses or MSMEs.

Second, **training and assistance of K3L**. The results of the research on training and assistance of the health, work safety and the environment (K3L) program provided by LPB-Waru for MSMEs were aimed at improving employee performance to improve employee performance paying attention to and maintaining health, environmental safety. This program aims to protect workers, co-workers, families of workers, consumers, and other people related to work and work environment so that they remain safe at all times. MSMEs who are trained after participating in training and mentoring programs for K3L programs can improve their business performance well and can even reduce unwanted risks. The K3L program, if associated with the CSR program of LPB-Waru, is the implementation of the People Roadmap which is part of the Strategic Triple-P Roadmap, which has been implemented since 2011. The training and assistance program implemented by the Strategic People Roadmap is a program that is by the people development program of the Elkington Triple Bottom Line that is cited by Amirul (2016).

Third, **training and assistance of financial management**. The results of research on training and assistance in the field of financial management provided by LPB-Waru for MSMEs are intended to equip MSMEs employees and owners to understand good financial management systems and by standards. The financial management process in question is a process for managing the administration of the exit and entry of funds, including the process of planning, controlling, and financial reporting. The training and assistance program in the field of financial management provided by LPB-Waru is expected to be able to help fostered partners, to be able to manage their business turnover independently. Based on the findings of the study, the existence of training and assistance program in the field of financial management shows the success of MSME managers to reduce financial mismanagement, so that profits can be increased. This program is a Roadmap Portfolio program that is part of the Strategic Triple-P Roadmap in increasing MSME business. Thus when MSMEs can manage finances well, MSMEs become increasingly empowered or confident as stated by Shaw (2007). Furthermore, when the MSMEs that become the target become developed, PT. Astra International which launched the CSR program and implemented by LPB-Waru will get a positive impact, as stated by Scherer & Palazzo (2011) with the strategic concept of CSR.

Fourth**, financing facility.** Financing facilities carried out by LPB-Waru to MSMEs, by bringing together MSMEs with Bank or Cooperative institutions. At the time of this research, financial institutions were prepared by LPB-Waru from PT Bank Permata, Tbk., and PT. Astra Mitra Ventura, and other microfinance institutions.

Financing as intended is used by MSMEs for business development in the form of investments: buildings, equipment, and working capital. Precisely what the facilitation program is carried out in MSMEs Gathering activities with financial institutions. While financing facilitation is carried out with PO invoice financing, profit sharing, working capital, and investment. Through this program, MSMEs will later have independence in carrying out cooperation with Bank institutions. Power in this context by Shaw (2007) is interpreted as being able to collaborate and take action and build networks between community organizations. This kind of financing facilitation program will improve business performance. Furthermore, when business performance develops, it is expected that these MSMEs will become increasingly responsive to the environment as a concept of corporate social performance, formulated by Wood (1991).

Fifth, **marketing facility.** The marketing facilitation program provided by LPB-Waru to MSMEs fostered partners, by holding a market facilitation program. One of the market facilitation programs carried out by LPB-Waru, namely by bringing together MSME partners who have leading sectors in manufacturing. When this research was conducted, data was obtained that three companies had production whose quality had standards, namely: PT. Elang Jagad, UD. KS Pro, and UD. Karya Jaya. The three companies were then asked to become Sub-con of PT. Rahmat Perdana Adimetal which is the first tier of AHM. Also, marketing facilities are provided through activities: exhibitions, and internet marketing. The marketing facilities through the exhibition include GIIAS (Gaikindo Indonesia International Auto Show), and Astra Workshop Development Association. The internet marketing facilitation program carried out by LPB-Waru aims to promote goods that have been produced by the assisted MSMEs. Through this program, LPB-Waru with its CSR program will be able to help MSMEs to save and develop their business sustainability as stated by Roosita (2005).

V. CONCLUSION

The MSMEs development program, which was carried out by LPB-Waru in the form of activities: training and mentoring, financing facilities, and marketing facilities, produced very positive benefits, especially to improve the performance of assisted SMEs. who pay more attention to conditions: people, planet, and environment; and second, the CSR program implemented by LPB-Waru in \the effort to develop MSMEs, resulted in good business development. The MSME development program in the form of training and assistance, as well as facilities with various types, has a positive impact. The positive impact in question is: increasing its business, increasing income, increasing employee safety and welfare, increasing customer service. Thus, the MSME development program developed through CSR programs will be able to increase the income of business people and the income of the community around the company, so that it becomes part of the formation of community resilience in the community.

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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST IN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE KALIMANTAN BORDER

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Abstract

Kalimantan is a region bordering Malaysia and border issues often occur which cause conflicts between countries. The underdevelopment of development is the main cause of problems in the border region of Kalimantan. Population migration, illegal trade and transnational crime occur as a result of development disparities in Kalimantan. The government has obligations in the development of border areas and disadvantaged areas as an effort to overcome the problems of the border region and maintain the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. What are the interests of the central government and what is the impact of development in the Kalimantan Border region? This research uses the theory of national importance and nationalism as well as qualitative research methods with data collection techniques by reference, observation and interview. The results of this study indicate that the interests of the central government are still oriented towards the interests of national security which include political and security aspects, so that the interests of the community are still not realized. This has an impact on the functional nature of the community which is oriented towards practical interests in the context of meeting the needs of life, even though de jure, the community is in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords: Central Government, Interest, Infrastructure Development, Border

Introduction

Indonesia's border regions with neighboring countries often cause problems between countries. Problems that occur include socio-cultural, economic, political and security issues that can threaten the stability of the border, nationalism and the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Border problems that often occur are with the state of Malaysia. An allied nation but often causes conflicts between countries.

Historical experience in the case of the escape of the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan shows that management of national borders and development of border areas is not something that is considered normal and simple. The islands of Sipadan and Ligitan which by de jure (law) belonged to Indonesia since independence based on Dutch heritage, but turned into Malaysia. This means that the management of national boundaries and the development of border areas is the responsibility of the state together with the regional government and the border area community. The worrisome condition of border development occurs in almost all borders of Indonesia. Although the central government's attention to issues of border development is increasing. But in fact the construction of the border is still relatively slow, so that there is still traffic of people, goods and natural resources which harm the Republic of Indonesia. The management of the country's borders and the development of the actual border areas must be carried out by the state as proof of the attention and presence of the state in the border region, otherwise the bitter experience of history allows it to be repeated again.

The borders of Sambas Regency in West Kalimantan, West Kutai Regency in East Kalimantan and Malinao Regency are bordered with Sarawak Malaysia, while Nunukan Regency is located in the northernmost part of North Kalimantan Province (Kaltara) bordering Tawau Malaysia, which before October 25 2012 became part of East Kalimantan Province which is a geopolitically rich natural resource and strategic area. This border regency in Kalimantan really needs state attention, because it borders land and sea with Malaysia. The border position is very strategic because it is a gateway for population mobility, goods traffic and labor for Malaysia. Communities are more oriented towards Malaysia, because of better access so that people feel closer, easier and cheaper than to the regencies of Sambas, West Kutai, Malinau and Nunukan Regencies. However, the Government's political policies in managing national borders and developing border areas are experiencing some problems, so that problems with managing national borders and developing border areas still occur. The interests of the Central Government greatly affect development and have an impact on the border region. Border development is still oriented towards national interests, namely maintaining the defense, security and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Then the Jokowi administration continued with the construction of cross-border door offices (PLBN) and with the strengthening of border security posts through the construction of border area roads to make it easier for the TNI to conduct border surveillance and security. Although other infrastructure developments have been carried out, they have not yet had a significant impact on the progress of the region and society.

Whereas on the policy side, the Government says that it has shifted the paradigm and direction of development policies in border regions from those which have tended to

be inward looking to outward looking as a gateway for economic and trade activities with neighboring countries. In addition, the approach to managing national borders is carried out by prioritizing a prosperity approach which is implemented in harmony with a security approach and an environmental approach. However, the maximum success has not yet occurred significantly, whereas according to the paradigm, the border area has been designated as the National Strategic Activity Center (PKSN) from the point of view of defense and security as well as increasing economic growth. This is because the border region has strategic values in maintaining the territorial integrity of the country and the welfare of the Indonesian people as well as the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. The reality shows that management policies that are still partial (sectoral), lack of clear coordination, differences in the scale of priorities and human resources, and asynchronous budgeting from each agency cause eventually border management tends to be reactive and overlapping.

Based on the policy of the central government in managing state borders and the construction of these borders, so far the success of the government has not been evident in realizing the national strategic activity center (PKSN) in sub-districts that have been determined in the development of infrastructure, education, health or the economy according to community needs border that has roads, electricity, adequate education, health and economic facilities. Based on these issues, the research question is what is the interests of the Central Government towards infrastructure development on the Kalimantan border? and how will the impact of infrastructure development on the Kalimantan border affect regional progress and community welfare?

Theoritical review

A. Theory of National Interest

Indonesia as an independent and sovereign country has obligations and responsibilities to build and maintain the security of its territorial borders. The state (central government) has large powers and permanent institutions to carry out border development and security in order to maintain the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Roger H. Soltau said that "the state is a tool (authority) or authority (authority) that regulates or controls joint issues, on behalf of the community". Roger H. Soltau's view of the state can be understood as an institution that has the authority to regulate and at the same time control common problems, namely the underdeveloped development in the border region so that the state must immediately carry out development in the national interest of the Indonesian people. The state has great power in policy and at the same time can be a major actor in border development.

According to Hans J. Morgenthau that national interest is the concept of interest defined in terms of Power. National interests are defined in terms of "power" (power) and exist between reason, reason or response that seeks to understand international politics with facts that must be understood. Power is an important instrument for achieving national interests. So the national interest is in the pursuit of "power" that can be used to shape and maintain control of a country. With power, then a country can act against other countries and can increase the interests of countries that have power. So national power and interests are a means, including the purpose of a country's actions to continue to exist.

National interests according to Donald E. Neuchterlin include 4 types, namely: First, defense interests which contain the interests of the state to protect its citizens, territorial areas and political systems from threats from other countries; Second, economic interests, namely the interests of the government to improve the country's economy through relations with other countries; Third, the interests of the international order namely the interest to realize international politics and economics that are beneficial to the country; and Fourth, ideological interests, namely interests to protect and defend the ideology of their country from the threat of ideology from other countries, (Bakri, 1999: 62). The interests of the Central Government in developing borders in Kalimantan are defense interests that contain the interests of the state to protect its citizens, territorial areas and political systems from threats from other countries. The Kalimantan border area is a very important territorial area for the Republic of Indonesia. Thus the national interest of the Central Government to develop the Kalimantan border region is a priority for the country. Next Miroslav Nincic introduces three basic assumptions that must be met in defining national interests. First, interests must be vital so that their achievement must become a priority of the government and the community; Second, the national interest must be related to international interests; Third, national interests must transcend particularistic interests of individuals, groups and government institutions, so that national interests can become a concern for the general public who will jointly achieve them with the government. (Aleksius Jemadu, 2008: 67)

B. Theory of Nationalism

According to Kahin, nationalism was preceded by a "kind of awareness" caused by the presence of a political border within which there was an area of power. These borders are the geographical boundaries of a country's territory. This is the perspective that was the forerunner to the birth of the concept of state-national. Whereas historically, the concept of nation-state originated from the perspective of the nation (nation). According to Ernest Renan, the nation is a soul, a spiritual principle that arises from shared glory in the past, which is the historical aspect and the desire to live together in the present as an aspect of solidarity and also in the future.

Meanwhile, according to Kellas "nation" is a group of people who declare themselves as part of society and are jointly limited by historical, cultural and hereditary links. Nation has characteristics that are objective or subjective. Objective characteristics include region, language, religion. Whereas subjective characteristics are people's awareness of their nationality and their love for their nationality. Kellas defines nationalism as an ideology and a form of behavior or behavior of a nation. This ideology is built on people's awareness of their nation in terms of statements of an attitude and behavior. When a person or group of people shows attitudes and behavior in the interests of his nation, they have shown their nationalism. "

John Breuilly saw nationalism as a political and modern movement. Politics in the modern world can mean state control. Nationalism, according to him, is an argument for mastering and maintaining such control. The importance of nationalism lies in its ability to offer a common platform for various sub-elites through their mobilization, coordination, legitimacy, goals and interests.

In this study, nationalism has become an inseparable part, because by carrying out border development, the sense of community nationalism can be improved and maintained. At least the community feels the presence of the state in the community through the construction of the border, so that the community does not experience dependence on neighboring countries.

Research methods.

This research is a qualitative study which according to Strauss and J. Corbin can be in the form of research on life, behavior, organizational roles, social movements or reciprocal relationships. With a reference study approach (documentation) to find out and answer research questions by exploring carefully and deeply about information, data and facts that occur without intervening in the object of research.

Data collection techniques use 1) Documentation techniques, namely data collection using reference studies or literature from various literatures, 2) Observation Techniques, namely observations (indirectly) on research objects or analysis units relating to border management through formal data sources (institutions) as well as media in the form of news, reports or activities in border management in Indonesia. 3) Direct interview techniques, to officials of the relevant institutions or institutions. While data analysis uses deductive-inductive qualitative analysis based on data and information as well as information obtained from primary data sources and secondary data sources and documentation.

Discussion

National Strategic Interests of the Central Government Pursuant to Law Number 43 of
2008 concerning State Territories on November 14, 2008 states that the NKRI Region, which is referred to as the state territory, is one of the elements of the state which is a unified land area, inland waters, archipelago waters and territorial sea along with the seabed and land in below it, as well as the air space above it, including all sources of wealth contained therein. A country's territory is a boundary that separates the nationality of a nation based on international law. Whereas the border area is part of the territory of the country which is located on the inside along the borders of Indonesia with other countries, in terms of the country's territorial borders on land, the border area is in the sub-districts. The territory of a country includes the land area, the territorial waters, the seabed and the land beneath and the air space above it, including all sources of wealth contained therein.

The government (state) and regional government have the authority to regulate the management and utilization of the country's territory and border area. In managing national and border areas, the government (state) has the authority to:

a. Establish policies for the management and use of the country's territory and border areas;

b. Hold negotiations with other countries regarding the determination of national borders in accordance with statutory provisions and international law;

c. Constructing or marking national boundaries;

d. Collecting data and naming islands and islands and other geographical elements;
e. Give permission to international flights to cross the territorial airspace on the path specified in the legislation;
f. Give permission for peaceful crossing to foreign ships to cross territorial seas and archipelagic waters on the path specified in the legislation;
g. Carry out surveillance in additional zones needed to prevent violations and punish violators of laws and regulations in the field of customs, fiscal, immigration, or sanitary in the territory of the country or territorial sea;
h. Establish airspace that is prohibited from being crossed by international aviation for defense and security;
i. Make and update a map of the country's territory and submit it to the House of Representatives (DPR) at least every 5 (five) than once; and maintaining the integrity, sovereignty, and security of the country's territory and border areas.
Based on the mandate of the State Territory Law, the government established Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2010 concerning the National Border Management Agency (BNPP). BNPP is the Agency for managing national borders and border areas as referred to in the Law on State Territories. BNPP is led by a Head of Agency in this case the Minister of the Interior, who is domiciled and is responsible to the President. BNPP was formed as the government's response to the dynamics and political situation as well as demands for objective needs to accelerate efforts to manage border lags and state responsibility for development problems at the border. Therefore government attention is needed. The border area is the front porch of the Republic of Indonesia, hence the government's attention to building the front porch of the Republic of Indonesia is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the community and maintaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in the context of central and regional relations in the autonomy era. BNPP's membership consists of three coordinating ministers, 9 ministries, two state ministers, two bodies and 13 provincial governments plus the TNI Commander and the Indonesian Police Chief.

Furthermore, the Government established Government Regulation No. 26/2008 concerning the National RTRW. There were 26 Development of the National Strategic Activity Center (PKSN) as an integrated entry point for developing border areas, which was set to encourage the development of the state border region, which is located in the administrative region of the provincial autonomous region and districts / cities spread across 13 provinces. Considering its existence is so important, the management of the border region and the PKSN in it cannot be released with various governmental affairs which are the authority of the central and autonomous regions, both provincial and district. A border area, requires a management model that is able to synergize between the authority of the central, provincial, and district which is reflected in the norms, standards, procedures, and certain criteria related to the management of national borders and border areas. However, the Government Regulation on the Development of the National Strategic Activity Center has also not been implemented properly by the government so that the development of 26 PKSN cities has not experienced significant progress and provides welfare to border communities.

The Central Government's policy in managing border areas has been regulated based on RI Law Number 43 of 2008 concerning State Territories and Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 12 of 2010 concerning the National Border Management Agency (BNPP). This Central Government Policy shows the political will (political will) and a strong commitment from the government in the management of national borders and border areas, at least by looking at the budget set by the Government

Allocation of Indonesian Border Development Funds

1. 2012 State Budget 3.9 Trillion
2. 2013 State Budget 7.2 Trillion
3. 2014 State Budget 16.2 Trillion
4. 2015 State Budget 13.9 Trillion
5. 2016 State Budget 10.2 Trillion
6. 2017 State Budget 19.5 Trillion

A. The Importance of Political Aspects

The first political aspect is that the central government is more oriented towards the priority of national strategic interests ideologically which includes the political, security and sovereignty aspects of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia and the impact on the Krayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM). Therefore, the establishment of the Yuvai Semaring Airport expansion program in Long Bawaan, Krayan and Long Floating Malinao Districts is a political choice based on the government's national strategic interests, so road construction is not approved. This policy shows that government policy is top-down and tends to be centralized, because the policy is the political outcome of the central government.

The central government policy is a political policy, because it is based on the results of the Central Government's agreement with the Indonesian Parliament. The Indonesian House of Representatives and the central government did not approve road construction in Krayan, but on the other hand, the Central Government set priorities for the development of Yuvai Semaring airport expansion in Krayan and Long Apung Malinao in 2012 and 2013 fiscal years of Rp.250 billion, on the basis that road construction in Krayan is in the protected forest area of the Krayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM) which was established by the government in 1996, so the political alternative of the central government is to build an airport expansion.

The determination of the Central Government with the approval of the DPR RI certainly raises big questions for the border community, especially in Krayan. Because the proposed road construction by the community that was needed was not approved, but instead the Central Government built an airport expansion, which was considered not much needed by the people in Krayan and surrounding areas. Even the construction of the expansion of the central government airport in collaboration with the Army. The airport expansion carried out by the TNI-AD, in fact gives more functions to the TNI than to the interests of the Krayan people.

The second political aspect is that the proposed road construction in Krayan is considered to be in conflict with government regulations on protected forest that were established by the Ministry of Forestry in 1996 and the Ministry of Forestry in 2002.

Therefore road construction in Krayan will be approved when the Central Government and the Parliament make changes first on these rules. But until the end of 2014 there was no clarity from the government and Parliament. Heitifah Sjaifuddin, member of the House of Representatives Commission VII said that the road construction in Krayan was still hampered by government regulations themselves, so that changes in policy must be made regarding the status and function of the KMNP, and that this would require time and even a prior study.

At the 2012 DPR RI commission II working meeting with the Central Government in this case represented by BNPP, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Transportation, a government plan for the development of the border area development program was presented. The program covers the road construction program in Nunukan Regency which includes making the road from Krayan District to Krayan Selatan for around 28 km, which so far has only been a dirt road that must be taken for six hours so that during the rainy season the road becomes very damaged and cannot even be used. Therefore, the community highly hopes that the Krayan road construction can be built by the government, because the road is the only road that can connect Krayan District, Krayan Selatan (open isolation) and then to Malinao District. As for the capital of Nunukan Regency, there is no road, only by air transportation.

However, the proposed road construction program in Krayan District to Krayan Selatan, Nunukan Regency, for about 28 km, was not approved by the House of Representatives and the Ministry of Forestry, because the position of the Krayan-Krayan Selatan-Lumbis road was in the Protected Forest area of the Krayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM).

Krayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM) is a Protected Forest area established by the central government namely the Ministry of Forestry in 1996 in accordance with WWF's recommendation to establish the Krayan region in Kalimantan as the Heart of Borneo because it is the largest remaining primary and secondary forest remaining the Borneo and Southeast Asia, so the government is bound by the program agreement. As a consequence of this program, the government and the community must not damage and destroy life in the protected forest area of TNKM. Even though the community settlement and the road existed before the government designated it as a protected forest area. TNKM in 1980 was designated a Nature Reserve by the Minister of Agriculture. In 1996 it was designated as TNKM with an area of 1.35 million ha covering Nunukan, Malinau and Bulungan Regencies which are valleys, highlands and mountain clusters, jungles and sources of water flow.

B. Security and Defense Aspects

The first security aspect is the central government's priority policy for the expansion of Yuvai Semaring Airport in Long Bawan by the central government because it is more concerned with national interests in security aspects that are deemed necessary to support the security forces in the Mid Midan border area of Krayan District, which do not yet have an immigration office. Door to the Border) official PLB. This means that the military presence will support and strengthen immigration tasks. Because many people

come and go outside the border to sell and look for basic needs in Sarawak Bekakalan Malaysia. The condition of the border region certainly does not guarantee and does not benefit the security and sovereignty of the Government of Indonesia.

Strengthening security safeguards at Border Security Posts is important because it prevents illegal community activities between countries. Moreover, the official immigration office as an official cross-border gate between countries does not yet exist in Long Midan Krayan, so strict controls are needed for community activities and can be monitored through border security posts guarded by the military. So with the expansion of the Yuvai Semaring airport, it will make it easier for the military to facilitate transportation and mobilize military needs in the border area to assist in immigration tasks.

Deputy Regent, Hj. Asmah Gani said that:

"Cross-border posts in Long Bawan are still traditional or unofficial, because they do not yet have a permanent immigration office. While the people who pass the post are very high because the people go to Sarawak Bekalalan Malaysia for economic activities and family visits. Therefore the presence of the TNI is very helpful to the Regional Government in order to maintain security and strengthen immigration duties in Krayan ".

The second security aspect, on the policy priority of the construction of the Yuvai Semaring Airport in Long Bawan by the central government due to the consideration of national interests to support security forces at the Border Security Posts (Pos Pamtas) which are along the border lines in North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan 1,038 km which the amount is very much.

Strengthening the Pamtas Post is very important and strategic because in a number of border traffic posts (PLB) in North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan there are still many of which are informal "rat lane" border traffic lanes. With the priority of the development policy of the Yuvai Semaring Airport in Long Bawaan, the TNI can use the Yuvai Semaring Airport for military purposes in order to strengthen the PLB security and the existence of Border Security Posts in North and East Kalimantan against the threat of transnational crime and offset the strength of the Malaysian border post which has already better.

In addition, the strengthening of border security posts, especially on Sebatik Island, can serve to anticipate conflicts with Malaysia. Because with Malaysia's claim against the Ambalat Block around Sebatik Island, it will become a potential conflict that could one day turn into a military conflict, so it is deemed necessary to strengthen security in order to maintain the security and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Pangdam VI Mulawarman, TNI Major General Benny Indra Pujihastono at the TNI Anniversary Commemoration on October 5, 2015 said that:

"The country's border regions in East and North Kalimantan still need to strengthen both personnel and infrastructure in order to strengthen national defense. In the border area, there are currently only 2 Bataliyons with 450 personnel each. This means that there are around 900 soldiers guarding a border that reaches 1,038 km in length. So that it still needs to strengthen personnel so that the ideal number. Whereas related to infrastructure, Kodam VI Mulawarman admitted that he was carrying out the construction of a border peg inspection road (JIPP), a distance of 4 km from the border. Then the

administrative route to connect JIPP with the nearest village. If it has been realized, the monitoring stake which amounts to around 13,500 can be supervised optimally.

"Central government priority on security aspects in development in Kalimantan with the second aspect and priority program agenda that reads strengthening defense and security as well as law enforcement, in accordance with the vision of managing national borders and border areas, namely the realization of national borders as safe, orderly and advanced regions. . This is because the border region in Kalimantan still has 3 (three) unresolved border areas and has the potential to cause conflicts between countries. Border areas can no longer be seen only as peripheral areas, but occupy a central position, even one of the core points of state security. Borders are an urgent area of political control and security for the country, even neighboring countries. Border can be seen as identification of a country's strengths or weaknesses, it can be measured from how the country manages its border areas, especially conflict-prone borders. The ability to manage border areas can also be used as a benchmark for the country's ability to maintain its sovereignty because border areas are one of the de jure and de facto symbols of the furthest boundaries, country's territorial sovereignty.

Impact of Infrastructure Development in the Kalimantan Border

A. Community Response

Kalimantan border communities are happy with the hope that the central government has made Law No. 43 of 2008 on State Territories as the basis of Presidential policy and Regulation No.12 year 2010 concerning the establishment of BNPP as an institution that has authority in border management and development. This policy began to be implemented in the Government of President SBY in 2009-2014. Various border development programs have been established and implemented by the government as the responsibility of the state to provide public welfare, maintain national security and uphold the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

However, Kalimantan border communities feel disappointed with the government. This is because the proposed road construction program especially in Krayan by the border community is not approved by the government. The road construction program was replaced by the Yuvai Semaring airport expansion program in Krayan and Long Apung in Malinao. However, after completion and until now the Yuvai Semaring airport has not been able to function so that it harms the border community and local government. This is because the airport is considered unfit and has not received permission from the Ministry of Transportation. Even though the expansion of the Yuvai Semaring airport spent a budget of Rp. 120 Billion and subsidies from the Nunukan Regency Government in the amount of Rp.8 Billion annually.

The above problems show that in the implementation of management policies and border infrastructure development programs in Kalimantan, it is very weak in terms of coordination between institutions and even occurs sectoral ego and supervision conducted by the Parliament. The community is disappointed with the government. The response of the border community as conveyed by Moeldoko that Indonesian people at the border often say that the government only comes to visit the border, but the government is not "present" at the border, let alone build the border, not just overseeing the border.

Furthermore, South Nunukan Community Leader Suardi Muhammad Aris, said that we were very disappointed with the government programs. Many government programs are given to the people and as long as they do it, so they are easily damaged and not functioning properly. Like the PNPM Mandiri program, the creation of semenisasi which is quickly destroyed and has public bathrooms, but there is no clean water channel so it does not function properly. Likewise, electricity often experiences blackouts. Meanwhile, if people are late paying electricity, they will be fined even if it is only late one day. The public is not satisfied with the government's development program if conditions have not changed for the better. Electricity does not often go out, clean water runs smoothly and basic necessities are easy. Indonesia on my chest, but ringgit in my pocket

B. Nationalism of the Kalimantan Border Society

By looking at the problems of border communities and the failure of border development carried out by the government to develop border areas and provide welfare to the community, there has actually been a disorientation or shift in the values and spirit of nationalism in some border communities. Especially in border communities who do not have permanent jobs and income, because it is difficult to meet basic daily needs. How is the community able to maintain nationalism, if it is to meet basic daily needs, the community is experiencing difficulties. The community struggled alone, struggling to meet basic needs for families, health and family education to Malaysia. While the government demands that the community maintain nationalism is certainly very unbalanced, because even if the government carries out development in the community, it is actually a "project" for the government because the benefits that are returned to the government, while for the community only benefits a few years it has been damaged, or even it has not functioned, At the same time people who are in the border region will increasingly feel "not proud to do the Homeland" because they continue to be discriminated against. Do not feel the "presence of the state" because without a state, they continue to struggle to live. Moreover, the citizens of the nation who are in the border region, where they are directly or indirectly affected by various information from outside, even some of them get basic needs service facilities from neighboring countries, so that it is not impossible to continue to reduce the degree of Indonesian nationalism.

This disorientation or shift in the values and spirit of nationalism is marked by the occurrence of high intensity in the use of language and others in everyday society. Just pay attention to the language used is the Malay language to facilitate communication in interacting and trading. The money used in the ringgit currency is because only ringgit is used for buying and selling transactions in Malaysia. The most affordable TV shows are news and TV entertainment Malaysia. The rice eaten is Malaysian rice. The drink that you drink is Malaysian chocolate milo. The car used is a Malaysian license plate car. Even the jorgan spoken has led to Malaysian orientation with words, closer, easier and cheaper access to Malaysia. "Indonesia on my chest, Malaysia on my stomach" and "Garuda on my chest, ringgit in my pocket".

At a higher quality, disorientation occurs in people's thinking patterns and insights. Some people think that their children's education must be able to study in Malaysia, because education facilities are better, free and more advanced, so that when

they finish school it will be easier to find work in Malaysia. So the way people do is when they give birth to go to Malaysia and give birth in Malaysia. Thus their child will get a Malaysian birth certificate identity that can be used as a basis or identity to be able to get an education in Malaysia. Which is possible when an adult will become a Malaysian citizen. Another thing is that people think and understand that to get good health services is to Malaysia. Health services in Malaysia are better and more convincing for people to get better soon and get closer so that community safety is more secure.

Only KTPs are owned by border communities as proof of Indonesian citizens, that is if people make KTPs. This is because taking care of the KTP for the community requires a hefty fee, it takes a long time to become an ID card and needs to travel a long way because the village and sub-district offices are far away and difficult to access. The people see that they are closer to Malaysia to give birth, get birth certificates and can be used to send their children to school in Malaysia and not pay.

Thus the signs of nationalism according to Anthony D. Smith that nationalism as a language and symbolism of the state. With the use of Malaysian language and Malaysian ringgit money by the people of Nunukan Regency everyday, it will slowly but surely shift or fade the use of Indonesian language and rupiah currency, so that in the long run it will affect the mindset and life of border communities in Nunukan Regency.

Meanwhile, according to Kellas, nationalism is an ideology in the form of the attitudes and behavior of its people. This shows that the shift occurs at a higher level in quality. This means that changes or shifts in nationalism in the border communities of Nunukan Regency have influenced attitudes.

Conclusion

Differences in policy priorities and interests in infrastructure development programs at the Kalimantan border between the Central Government and the Regional Government occur because the central government is based on national interests. The national interest of the central government in developing infrastructure at the Kalimantan border is oriented to the national strategic interests which include political aspects, security aspects and maintaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia at the Kalimantan border. The central government chose the development of an airport expansion in Krayan to support immigration duties and strengthen border security posts.

Based on Smith's view of the distribution of power in central and regional relations there is a central government interest in regional government. The Central Government has more power then the interests of the central government or national (state) interests are the main priorities that must be carried out by the central government on behalf of and the interests of the state. This is in accordance with what Miliband said that the state has authority over the interests of the Central Government in the regions in terms of developing border infrastructure in Kalimantan.

The response of the Kalimantan border community was disappointed with the central government, because the results of the border development policies and programs did not have an effective impact on the welfare of the people and the progress of the Kalimantan border area. With the Yuvai Semaring airport in Krayan not functioning properly and frequent power outages from the Sebaung PLTMG and no roads being built, the central government has not been maximized in developing border areas in Kalimantan.

While on the other hand, the nationalism of the Kalimantan border community has experienced a shift in the orientation of nationalism. This can be seen in the language, attitudes and behavior of the people as well as Malaysian symbols that are attached to everyday people just because they are fighting for the survival of the border communities in Kalimantan. This is consistent with Kellas and Anthony's views on nationalism that the use of language, symbols and behavioral attitudes reflects the signs of nationalism in a nation. Thus it is deemed necessary for the central government to immediately accelerate development at the border.

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The Role of Argomoulyo Village Samsat in Breaking Taxpayer Density in Bantul KPPD 2017 – 2018

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Abstract

The problem of paying taxes is the responsibility of Samsat. Bantul has a Regional Tax Service Office which is responsible for the implementation of the Samsat. The Main Samsat of Bantul has problems in queuing taxpayers who are challenging to decipher, and the targeted tax nominal has also not met the nominal that must be realized. This has become a conversation in the National Police Corruption. In 2017 the National Police Corlantas initiated the existence of a helper Samsat with the name Samsat desa. Samsat Desa was inaugurated in 2017 and Yogyakarta became a pilot city for the construction of village Samsat. Village Samsat is an auxiliary Samsat at the village or kelurahan level. Village Samsat is formed to bring taxpayers closer to Samsat services so that taxpayers do not have to travel long distances to the main Samsat. The type of research chosen in this study is qualitative, which is intended as a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation. Then the types of data taken are primary and secondary. Data collection techniques used are interviews, observation, documentation, and literature. The data analysis unit in this study was the head and staff of the Bantul Regency KPPD, Argomulyo Village Samsat staff, and 10 Argomulyo Village Samsat visitors, totaling 20. The results of this research were the role of Argomulyo Samsat Village in breaking down taxpayers in Bantul Central Samsat and prove that during the one year of the implementation of the Samsomulyo village Samsat, it can reduce the queue of taxpayers in the Main Samsat of Bantul. So that in 2018, payments in the Bantul KPPD become more organized, and taxpayers do not jostle or wait for very long service times. In conclusion, the implementation of village Samsat can be said to be successful because Argomulyo Village Samsat is considered to be able to reach the surrounding community and receive motor vehicle tax of Rp 656,813,500.00 with 1,905 motorized vehicles paying the fee. The socialization of the Argomulyo Village Samsat in collaboration with Spot Radio, Radio Persatuan Bantul, TV Persatuan Bantul and the website of the Village of Argomulyo. This socialization had a positive impact on the development of village Samsat, and the community satisfaction index, Argomulyo Village Samsat scored 78.87 and was classified as useful.

Keywords: Samsat, Service Innovation, Argomulyo, Bantul

I INTRODUCTION

The problem of paying taxes that are not timely has become a bad culture in Indonesia. This resulted in the hindrance in the construction of infrastructure or public facilities, which the source of the budget came from the payment of taxes, especially local taxes. In Indonesia, four types of fees must be obeyed by every citizen of Indonesia. The four examples of charges include Income Tax (PPh), Land and Building Tax (PBB), Road Lighting Tax, and Motor Vehicle Taxes. The tax payment is mandatory and must be paid on time. If not paid on time, there are sanctions given by the government to taxpayers.

One type of tax included in the regional fee is motor vehicle tax, which is a tax on ownership and or control of motorized vehicles (Law Number 28 of 2009). Under the established law, the subject of this motor vehicle tax is individuals or entities that own motorized vehicles. The basis of the imposition of motorized vehicle tax takes into account the selling value of motorized vehicles and the weight that can later reflect the relationship with the level of road damage and environmental pollution caused by the use of these motorized vehicles.

Some Indonesian people use motorized vehicles to travel, for example, the streets in the Special Region of Yogyakarta have experienced a density of motorized cars that cause congestion. This is due to the importance of motorized vehicles for modern society. According to (Sukirno, 1995) in a modern society transportation transportation has two functions, namely (a) As a mode tool, which is transporting people from home to work or place of business and (b) As final goods, namely fulfilling the community's need for transportation services by the transportation system is provided with city transportation facilities to support population activities in economic activities.

The increase in motorized vehicles is not directly proportional to public order in paying motorized taxes. The disorder of society, especially in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region in paying motorized taxes, is influenced by factors, one of which is the location of the main Samsat. So that people have to travel a considerable distance to pay taxes. A further consideration is that there is often a long queue in the main Samsat, so people tend not to have time to wait for hours in paying taxes. This is an obstacle for the One-Stop Single Unit Administration or Samsat and the police apparatus, namely the National Police Corruption Eradication Unit related to the disorder of society is paying taxes which will have an impact on reducing tax revenues each year. Of course, with this problem, the National Police Corruption Eradication Unit immediately turned the brain in dealing with this by providing innovation as a solution to overcome some of the factors in late tax payments.

These problems are positively responded to by the National Police Corruption by setting public policies in the form of village samsat development in each sub-district in the Special Region of Yogyakarta as an alternative solution. Previously e-samsat and Samsat Drive Thru have been launched, but there are still many flaws in their implementation such as servers that are often erroneous. However, both

innovations continue to be carried out along with changes in the form of village samsat to continue to improve the existing system.

In addition to decisions in making public policies, public government services are also essential to be included in the practice of public policy. In the tradition of mobile tax payment services in Samsat, the Regional Tax Service Office, BPD DIY, the police, and Jasa Raharja are fully responsible facilitators. Village Samsat is an annual service registration for STNK in the form of motor vehicle tax payments that are implemented at the kelurahan office for the municipal level and village hall for the district level.

Village Samsat services prioritize villages that are far from the main Samsat service office. Currently, village Samsat already exists in 5 communities in Yogyakarta. The five towns are in Pakem Binangun (Sleman Regency), Bambang Lipuro (Bantul), Semugih (Gunungkidul), Palihan (Kulon Progo) and Wirogunan (City of Yogyakarta). While for the Bantul Regency phase I, Argomulyo Village, Sedayu, Bantul, Sidomulyo Village, Bambanglipuro District, which covers the Sumber Mulyo Village area, Mulyodadi Village, Pudong District. Phase II of Bantul Regency, Imogiri Village, Imogiri Subdistrict, which includes the cities of Girirejo Selopamioro, Sriharjo, Wukirsari, and Dlingo Districts. (http://web.jogjaprov.go.id/warga/catatan-sipil/view/samsat-desa-inovasi-layanan-kesamsatan, diakses pada 28 Juni 2018)

The village Samsat is delightful to study because it is a pilot project. This research took the location of Argomulyo Village Samsat, Bantul Regency which had become one of the pilot villages Samsat. The Samsomulyo Village Samsat has a website assisted by the local town in its operation. Looking from above, the researcher wants to formulate a problem about:

a. How is the role of Samsat Argomulyo Village, Bantul Regency in 2017-2018 in increasing motor vehicle tax?
b. How is the Bantul Regional Tax Office as a One-Stop Single Administration System with partners in socializing the Samsat Desa as an innovation for mobile tax payments?

II METODOLOGI

The approach used in this research is qualitative research with descriptive research types. By the problems and subject matter carried out in this study related to the variables to be studied, namely the Role of Argomoulyo Village Samsat in Breaking Taxpayers' Density in Bantul KPPD 2017 - 2018. Argomulyo in the service of paying the motorized tax within one year. To facilitate analyzing the data, the authors provide limits and measuring instruments to answer the research problem. In this study, the indicators and parameters of Role Theory, Indicators, and Parameters of Public Policy Theory, Indicators and Parameters of Public Service Theory refer to. While the measuring instruments in this study include:

a. Role Theories and Parameters

Table 2.1
Role Theories and Parameters

Indicator	Parameter
Ideal role	a. Carry out obligations according to community assumptions.
Role that is considered by oneself	b. Meet the expectations of the community.
The role that is carried out or done	a. Able to play a role in any situation and not tarnish the good name of the group.

b. Indicators and Parameters of Public Policy Theory

Table 2.2
. Indicators and Parameters of Public Policy Theory

Indicator	Parameter
Interest that affects	The involvement of individuals or groups who have the same goals.
Benefit type	Bringing positive change.
Degree of change to be achieved	a. Clear target achievement.
Location of decision making	b. The amount of target to be achieved.
Program executor	Speed and accuracy of decision making
Resources used	Program implementing competencies

c. Public Policy Establishment of Village Samsat

Table 2.3
Public Policy Establishment of Village Samsat

Indicator	Parameter
Interest that affects	The involvement of individuals or groups who have the same goals.
Benefit type	Bringing positive change.
Degree of change to be achieved	a. Clear target achievement.
Location of decision making	b. The amount of target to be achieved.
Program executor	Speed and accuracy of decision making
Resources used	Program implementing competencies

To focus on the research location, the location taken was Argomulyo Village Samsat, Sedayu District, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The technique of collecting data is done by the method of Interview, Observation, and Documentation. Data analysis techniques through a qualitative approach as initiated by Miles and Huberman also take into account other relevant strategies such as Grounded Theory. To strengthen the author's analysis techniques, the Strauss and Corbin (2013) approach is also used, namely through several procedures as follows: (1) Encoding/subtraction; (2) thematization; (3) determine the storyline; (4) developing the storyline and theorizing; (5) analysis by linking themes to available theoretical theories and / or looking for

relationships with other items; (6) conclusions are only part of the complete configuration stage. During this study did not ignore verification. Verification means asking the storyline again in mind, reviewing field notes related to data, conclusions, and a series of other field findings data.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Role of Village *Samsat* in Increasing Motor Vehicle Taxes

The Regional Tax Service Office or the One-Stop Manunggal One-Stop Unit seeks to control mobile tax payments with several attempts. One of them is by forming a village Samsat. Do not stop at the formation of village samsat only. The efforts of the town Samsat to be known to the public and to make it easier for the public to pay taxes became important in supporting the growth of the city Samsat.

3.1.1 Importance of Forming Village *Samsat*

The establishment of the parent Samsat auxiliary office is critical, given the number of motorized vehicles that are increasing every year. The National Police Corps and Regional Tax Service Offices or their parts commonly referred to as the One-Stop Single Administration Unit has innovated to form Samsat auxiliary offices in the form of village Samsat, especially in villages or urban villages in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. In 2017-2018 the number of motorized vehicles had increased, this must be directly proportional to public order in paying taxes so that taxes can be a contribution of the community to development carried out by the government. The following are data on the number of motorized vehicles in the regions of Bantul Regency in 2017 and 2018.

Table 3.1

Total Vehicles Registered

In Kppd Bantul Th.2017

No.	Type	Black	Yellow	Red	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sedan	6.491	75	12	**6.578**
2	Jeep	3.228	-	16	**3.244**
3	Mini bus	35.320	49	368	**35.737**
4	Bus / Microbus	232	577	19	**828**
5	Pick Up	9.003	8	48	**9.059**
6	Light truck	3.317	413	39	**3.769**
7	Truck	127	186	3	**316**
8	Motorcycle	363.217	-	1.335	**364.552**
	Total	**420.935**	**1.308**	**1.840**	**424.083**

Reference : Data Olah Kantor Pelayanan Pajak Daerah Bantul

Table 3.2

Total Vehicles Registered In Kppd Bantul Th.2018 (S.D. October)					
No.	**Type**	**Black**	**Yellow**	**Red**	**Total**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	Sedan	7.237	75	12	**7.324**
2	Jeep	3.698	-	19	**3.717**
3	Mini bus	41.567	49	394	**42.010**
4	Bus / Microbus	283	663	20	**966**
5	Pick Up	10.067	9	58	**10.134**
6	Light truck	3.713	453	39	**4.205**
7	Truck	136	189	3	**328**
8	Motorcycle	396.189	-	1.435	**397.624**
	Total	**462.890**	**1.438**	**1.980**	**466.308**

Reference : Data Olah Kantor Pelayanan Pajak Daerah Bantul

In the table above it can be proven that motorized vehicles in Bantul Regency have increased by 42,225 units of vehicles for all types of vehicles, including three kinds of vehicle plate colors, namely yellow, black, and red from 2017 to 2018. Must be directly proportional to the increase in the amount of motor vehicle tax. So from that Bantul Regional Tax Service Office needs to add an auxiliary Samsat office to help serve taxpayers with a substantial amount.

3.1.2 Efforts of Argomulyo Village Samsat in Increasing Motor Vehicle Taxes

a. Socialization

After the village Samsat was inaugurated including the Samsomulyo Village Samsat, the socialization continued to be carried out by the Samsat organizers so that the town Samsat, especially the Argomulyo Village Samsat, could be better known to the public. Warih Budiyono stated this as Samsat staff in the bookkeeping and billing section:

"Sosialisasi dilakukan dengan berita di surat kabar, radio, dan bertemu dengan kelurahan serta kecamatan dalam forum pertemuan sosialisasi, dan tidak lupa membuat spanduk dan banner."

In addition, the way to socialize Argomulyo Village Samsat is also carried out in the following manner, as stated by Winardi as Head of Registration and Determination Section:

"Sosialisasi dilakukan dengan penyiaran di Radio Persatuan di Bantul, serta iklan tentang samsat desa yang ditampilkan di stasiun televisi Persatuan di Bantul."

Broadcasting on the radio is not just advertising, but Samsat officially holds a talk show, which usually works with Spot Radio. This talk show discusses everything about the whole Samsat. And considering the new regulations in Samsat, including innovations in the form of the addition of the main Samsat auxiliary office called the village Samsat.

b. **Collaboration with Argomulyo Village Devices**

Collaboration with village officials is related to the rental of the village Samsat office. This is highly considered by the Bantul Regional Tax Service Office to optimize community outreach. Winardi conveyed this as the staff of the Head of the Bantul KPPD Registration and Determination Section:

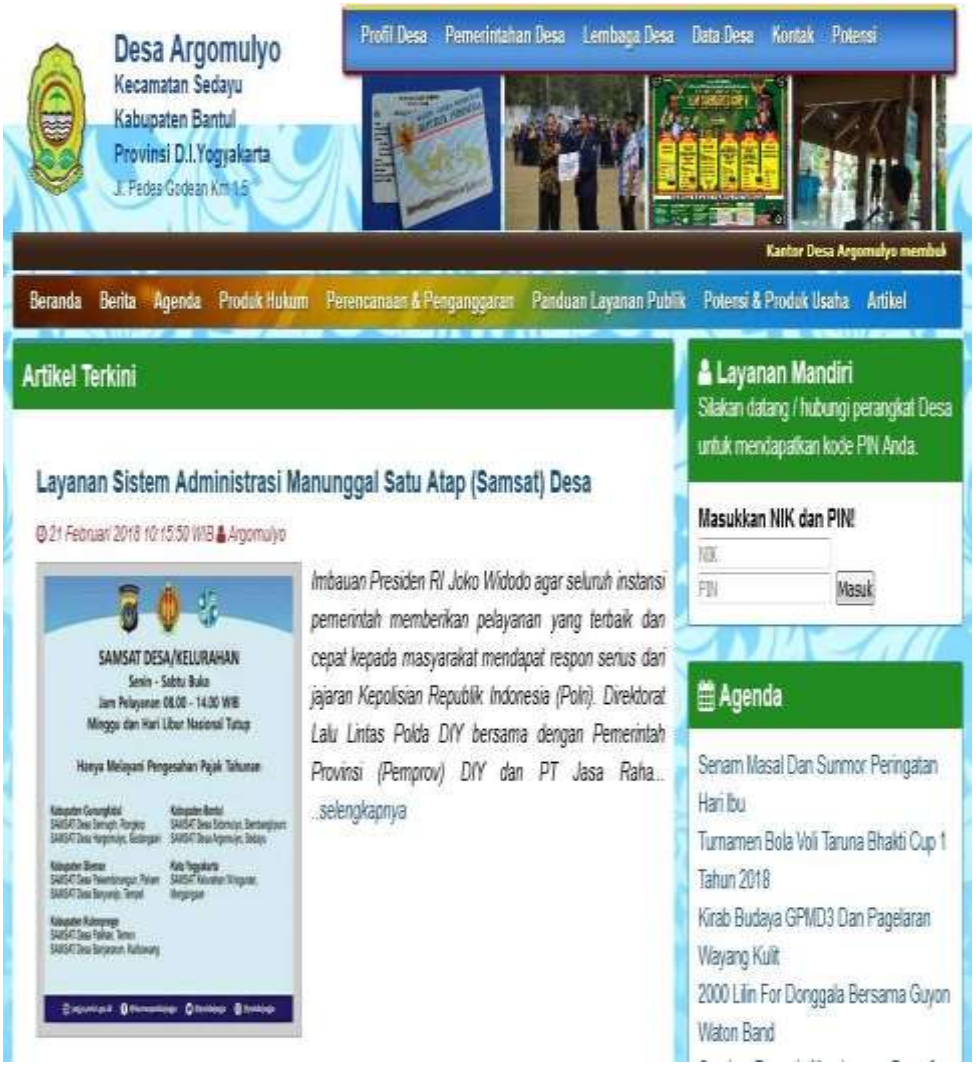
"Pemilihan lokasi Samsat desa dilakukan dengan memilih desa atau kelurahan yang memiliki keadaaan tempat yang strategis dan mencari tempat yang dapat menjangkau beberapa wilayah. Desa yang dipilih diutamakan yang telah memiliki peraturan desa yang jelas. Kemudian masalah sewa tempat dibahas lebih lanjut dengan melakukan perjanjian dengan desa atau kelurahan yang bersangkutan."

Clear village regulations are used as a benchmark for rental prices to be paid by the Regional Tax Service Office for one year. Darmasto delivered the discussion of the rental rate for the Argomulyo Samsat Village as the Head of the Bantul KPPD Administration Section:

"Harga sewa kantor Samsat Desa Argomulyo sebesar enam juta rupiah. Nominal ini sudah ditentukan oleh Peraturan Desa Argomulyo. Tidak hanya di Samsat Desa Argomulyo saja, Samsat Desa Bambang Lipuro juga menyewa kantor desa dengan harga enam juta rupiah pertahunnya."

The specified rental prices are adjusted to the Argomulyo Village Regulations, where Argomulyo Village itself supports the establishment of village Samsat. It was marked by the support of socializing the village Samsat on the Argomulyo Village website. Articles on village Samsat are posted on the site by providing some vital information to villagers about the services to be provided by Samsat in Argomulyo village. The appearance of the Argomulyo Village website is as follows.

Image 3.1
Argomulyo Village Website



Reference : http://argomulyo.bantulkab.go.id

3.1.3 Reach Area and Strategic Location of Samsat Argomulyo Village

Village Samsat was established in several villages, in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Each community Samsat has a range of each region that is intended to be able to reach local people who need to pay taxes, so they do not have to go to the main Samsat or village Samsat which is located far away. Argomulyo Village Samsat itself has coverage of the service area of Argomulyo Village, Sedayu and its surroundings, Gamping, Godean, and its environs, Sentolo and its surroundings. The area coverage is quite extensive, but Argomulyo Village Samsat also opens online services to make it easier for taxpayers who do not have time to visit the Samsom of Argomulyo Village.

3.1.4 Increase in Motor Vehicle Taxes

a. Bantul KPPD Tax Revenue

The Bantul Regional Tax Service Office continues to increase the amount of tax because the number of motorized vehicles in Bantul Regency is rising every year. Every month, the Bantul Regional Tax Service Office monitors the flow of charges by making a recap of the tax amount. Tax receipts at the Bantul Regional Tax Service Office before the establishment of the village Samsat in 2017 are as follows.

Table 3.3
Tax Revenue in Bantul KPPD 2017

Month	Target	Realization		Total
		Principal	Fine	
January	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 12.941.864.000	Rp 849.063.700	Rp 13.790.927.700
February	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 24.047.736.300	Rp 1.508.518.600	Rp 25.556.254.900
March	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 36.670.774.700	Rp 2.354.856.100	Rp 39.025.630.800
April	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 47.872.068.800	Rp 3.052.436.500	Rp 50.924.505.300
May	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 60.220.271.900	Rp 3.868.180.200	Rp 64.088.452.100
June	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 65.247.655.200	Rp 4.155.559.000	Rp 69.403.214.200
July	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 83.441.904.900	Rp 5.395.131.900	Rp 88.837.036.800
August	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 97.265.496.700	Rp 6.362.491.300	Rp 103.627.988.000
September	Rp 135.680.000.000	Rp 110.146.855.000	Rp 7.294.035.600	Rp 117.440.890.600
October	Rp 142.399.029.376	Rp 124.100.608.800	Rp 8.278. 032.700	Rp 132.378.641.500
November	Rp 142.399.029.376	Rp 137.416.438.100	Rp 9.306.488.100	Rp 146.722.926.200
December	Rp 142.399.029.376	Rp 150.004.111.500	Rp 10.236.914.600	Rp 160.241.433.600

Reference : Data olah KPPD Bantul 2017

From the recapitulation of the amount of tax in the Regional Tax Service Office in 2017 obtained some information about the progress or increase in the amount of tax, namely in January to September the targeted tax amounted to Rp 135,680,000,000.00 but in January the number reached was still very far from the target namely Rp. 13,790,927,700.00. Then in October, the target was raised to Rp 142,399,029,376.00, and an amount that was close to the target was reached, which was Rp 132,378,641,500.00. The target of November and December is still the same, and the achievement of the amount of tax is getting closer to the target, even able to exceed the target in November which is Rp 146,722,926,200.00 and December amounting to Rp 160,2241,433,600.00.

SAMSAT Tax Receipt Argomulyo Village

The main Samsat of Bantul Regency will directly input each 1-year tax receipt in Samsomulyo Village Samsat or commonly called the Regional Tax Service Office so that the amount of tax data is processed directly by the Bantul KPPD. The recapitulation of tax revenues in the Samsomulyo Village Samsat is as follows.

Table 3.4
Tax receipts at SAMSAT Argomulyo Village 2017 - 2018

Years	Mouth	PKB	SWDKLLJ	Bea Sah	Total	Total WP
2017	December	Rp 89.401.200	Rp 15.451.000	Rp 8.000.000	Rp 112.852.200	291
2018	January	Rp 373.118.900	Rp 56.966.000	Rp 29.150.000	Rp 459.234.900	1.032
	February	Rp 343.861.400	Rp 54.996.500	Rp 29.050.000	Rp 427.907.900	1.029
	March	Rp 384.917.400	Rp 69.310.000	Rp 18.200.000	Rp 472.427.400	1.351
	April	Rp 400.987.800	Rp 66.288.500	0	Rp 467.276.300	1.199
	May	Rp 460.850.400	Rp 73.556.000	0	Rp 534.406.400	1.352
	June	Rp 447.055.700	Rp 67.713.000	0	Rp 514.768.700	1.208
	July	Rp 471.169.100	Rp 73.361.000	0	Rp 544.530.100	1.407
	August	Rp 445.073.900	Rp 73.610.500	0	Rp 518.684.400	1.422
	September	Rp 523.424.500	Rp 82.174.000	0	Rp 605.598.500	1.527
	October	Rp 528.296.500	Rp 91.224.500	0	Rp 619.521.000	1.729
	November	Rp 566.661.500	Rp 93.802.000	0	Rp 660.463.500	1.725
	December	Rp 602.183.600	Rp 93.074.000	0	Rp 656.813.500	1.905

Reference : Data olah KPPD Bantul 2018

Samsat received a good response from the community, especially the Argomulyo, Sedayu, Gamping, and surrounding communities. This is indicated by an increase in the number of visitors or taxpayers who pay taxes in the form of 1-year extension tax. Of course, the rise in the name of taxpayers also marks an increase in the nominal charge received by the Samsomulyo Village Samsat. Until December 2018, the number of motorized vehicles that have paid taxes is 1,905, with the amount of motor vehicle tax receipts amounting to Rp 602,183,600.00.

3.2The Role of Village Samsat in Decomposing Taxpayer Density in Bantul KPPD

3.2.1 Distribution of Types of Services for Parent Samsat and Village Samsat

a. Types of Services for Parent Samsat

The main Samsat is the central samsat which is used to pay for all types of motor vehicle tax, which includes one-year renewal, five years renewal, registration of new vehicles, transfer of vehicles in and out of the region, replacement of vehicle registration lost. All types of taxes have each requirement that must be met. The following are the types of fees in the parent Samsat along with the elements:

a) 1 year renewal

Fill in the SPTPD blank and carry an identity card such as KTP, SIM, KK, passport, original STNK and photocopy, original BPKB and photocopy, and proof of final tax settlement.

b) 5-year renewal

Fill in the SPTPD blank, check the physical vehicle, carry an identity card such as KTP, SIM, KK, passport, original STNK and photocopy, original BPKB and fotoki, as well as proof of final tax settlement.

c) Registration of new vehicles

Fill in the SPTPD form, check the physical vehicle, carry the KTP identity card, invoice, type certificate and type registration sign, car body certificate (specific vehicle), certificate from the Transportation Agency, receipt of purchase of motorized vehicles, NIK (Motor Vehicle Identification Number).

d) Mutation vehicles from outside the area

Fill in the SPTPD blank, check the physical vehicle, carry an identity card such as KTP, SIM, KK, passport, transfer certificate (substitute for STNK), original BPKB and photocopy, fiscal certificate between the region and receipt.

e) Mutation vehicles from within the region

Fill in the SPTPD blank, check the physical vehicle, carry an identity card such as KTP, SIM, KK, passport, vehicle registration, original BPKB and photocopy, last year SKPD, purchase receipt.

f) STNK replacement is lost

Reports of losses from the nearest police force, radio and newspaper advertisements, vehicle physical checks, BPKB, identity (KTP), loss statements were stamped with Rp. 6,000, and lost SNKs could be processed 14 days after the vehicle registration was reported. (Profile of the Regional Tax Service Office in Bantul Regency, Revenue, Financial and Asset Management, Special Region of Yogyakarta)

3.2.2 Types of Services for Village Samsat

Village Samsat has one main task, namely to serve a 1-year renewal of motorized vehicles. This is enough to help the main Samsat in deciphering the density of the queues found in the main Samsat because every day there are a lot of taxpayers who renew one year. With the existence of the village Samsat, the assignment was distributed in the town Samsat.

Requirements that must be taken to replace 1 year in the city Samsat are to fill in the blank, show an identity card (KTP, SIM, KK, passport), show the original STNK and photocopy.

All village Samsat activities are monitored online by the parent samsara. So that the data on the number of payers every minute, hour, and the day is always updated. Then the registration entered the central system in the main Samsat.

3.2.3 Service Mechanism

a. 1 Year Tax Payment Mechanism

Requirements

To make 1 year tax payment is to bring the original vehicle registration and some personal identities as follows:

a) Individual: Valid self-identity (KTP, SIM, Passport) and for those who are unable to attach sufficient stamped power of attorney.
b) Legal entity: A copy of the deed of establishment, domicile statement, stamped power of attorney sufficiently signed by the leader and affixed with the stamp of the legal entity concerned.
c) Government agencies (including BUMN and BUMD): Letter of assignment or sufficiently sealed power of attorney signed by the leader and affixed with the stamp of the relevant agency.

Systems, Mechanisms and Procedures

a) Registration and stipulation: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners submit requirements to the registration section to be examined and stipulated the amount of PKB and SWDKLLJ
b) Make corrections to PKB and SWDKLLJ stipulations.
c) Payment and submission: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners pay PKB and SWDKLLJ to payment officers in accordance with the amount of stipulation. The owner of a motorized vehicle receives an approved STNK, proof of PKB and SWDKLLJ payment as well as SWDKLLJ fund card stickers.

Image 3.1
Flow of System, Mechanism, and Procedure for Payment of 1 Year Taxes



Sumber : Kantor Pelayanan Pajak 2019

b. Year Tax Payment Mechanism

Requirements

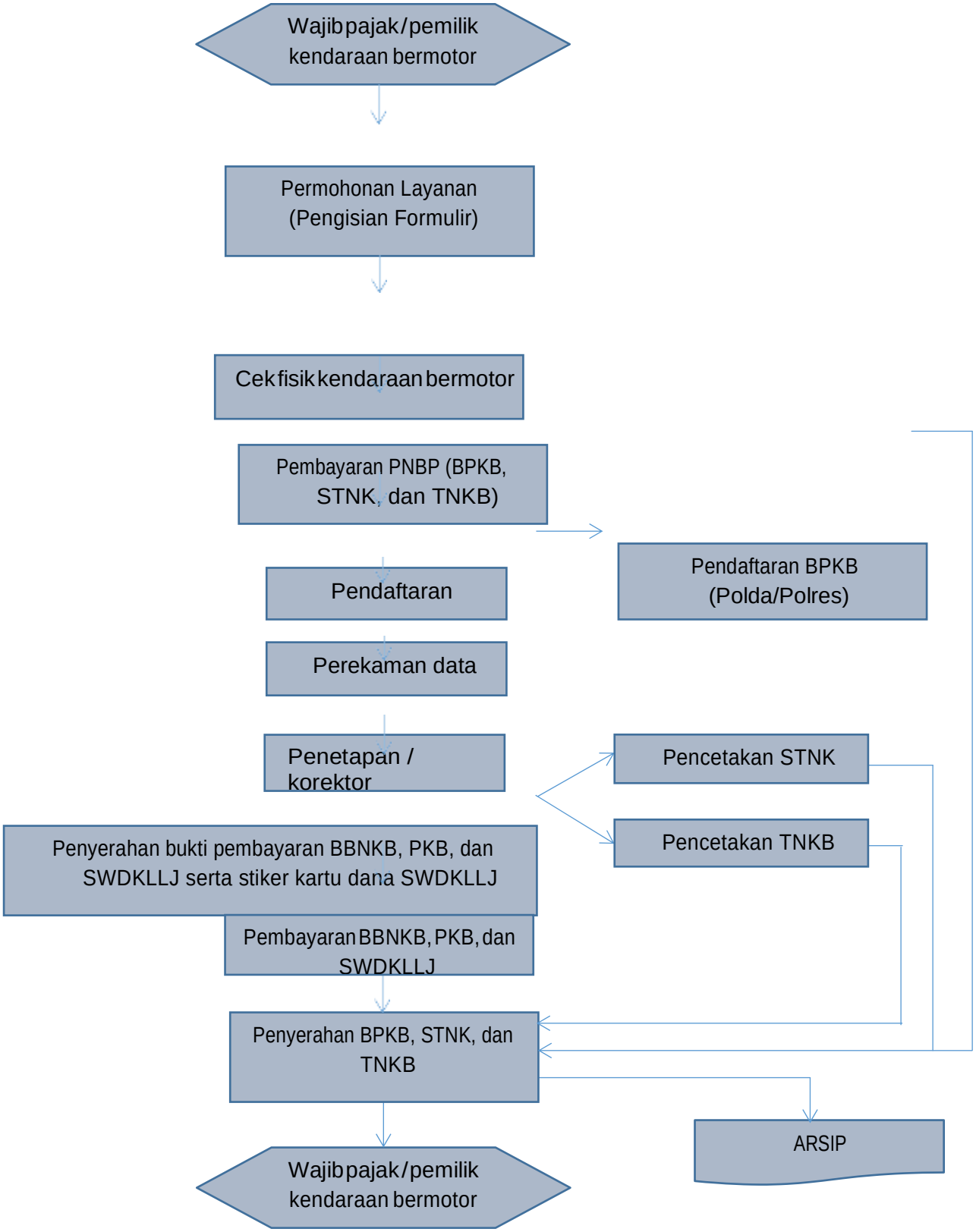
To make 1 year tax payment is to bring a STNK and BPKB (original and photocopy) and some personal identifications as follows:

a) Individual: Valid self-identity (KTP, SIM, Passport) and for those who are unable to attach sufficient stamped power of attorney.
b) Legal entity: A copy of the deed of establishment, domicile statement, stamped power of attorney sufficiently signed by the leader and affixed with the stamp of the legal entity concerned.
c) Government agencies (including BUMN and BUMD): Letter of assignment or sufficiently sealed power of attorney signed by the leader and affixed with the stamp of the relevant agency.

Systems, Mechanisms and Procedures

a) Form filling: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners fill in motorized vehicle data on the form provided.
b) Vehicle physical check: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners carry motorized vehicles along with completeness documents (invoices and supporting files) to the physical check section to check and swipe the frame number and machine number of each sheet.
c) PNBP payments: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners pay PNBP (BPKB, STNK, and TNKB) and receive proof of PNBP payment.
d) Registration: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners submit vehicle documents equipped with a physical check form, STNK application form and register number (police number) that has been obtained from the BPKB section to the registration section for investigation.
e) Data recording: Officers perform data recording in accordance with motorized vehicle documents from the obligatory or motorized vehicle owner on the data base.
f) Determination of PKB and SWDKLLJ: The assignment officer informs and determines the amount of PKB and SWDKLLJ.
g) PKB and SWDKLLJ Payments: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners pay BBNKB, PKB and SWDKLLJ according to the amount stipulated to the payment officer and receive proof of payment.
h) Officers print vehicle registration: Officers print vehicle registration according to the data record of motorized vehicles and submit to the delivery officer.
i) TNKB Printing: Officers print the TNKB in accordance with the recorded vehicle data and submit it to the delivery officer.
j) Submission of STNK and PKB: Taxpayers or motorized vehicle owners receive STNK and TNKB from surrender officers.

Image 3.2
System Flow, Mechanism, and Procedure for Payment of 5 Years Tax



IV CONCLUSION

The implementation of village Samsat, especially the Argomulyo Village Samsat, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta has been considered successful in breaking down the queue of taxpayers in the main Bantul Samsat located in the Regional Tax Service Office. In 2018 to 2019, there has been very little public order of taxpayers in the main Samsul Bantul, coupled with the transfer of tax payment locations in new buildings in 2019.

Village Samsat who acts as the organizer of the one-year renewal tax payment is considered to be able to reach the community. The operation of Samsomulyo Village Samsat for 1 year received a quite drastic figure in motor vehicle tax receipts, which amounted to Rp 602,183,600.00 with a total number of motorized vehicles totaling 1,905 at the end of December 2018.

Information dissemination carried out by the Regional Tax Service Office, namely in collaboration with Spot Radio, Radio Persatuan Bantul, advertising, and assistance to village websites had a positive impact on the development of village Samsat. Village Samsat is increasingly recognized by the surrounding community and chooses to pay a one-year renewal tax in the village Samsat because the village samsat has been distributed in several strategic locations so that the community can reach it.

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INVENTORY AND TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES IN SEKUPANG – BATAM DISTRICT

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Abstract

Batam in developing tourism through the activities of the types of tourism that exist inevery places of Batam, one of which is located in Sekupang District. Sekupang District with 7 existing urban villages, has tourism potential but not yet maximally in the process of inventory of tourism potential which can be a chance of one of the superior products of tourism as well as increase the splendor of Batam tourism. Opportunities and potential of tourism can be seen through the following attractions (attractiveness), accesable (system achieved), amenities (facilities), ancillary (tourism institutions). Opportunities and potentials that can be made in the development of tourism Sekupang District and make Sekupang district can contribute in Batam tourism through the potential of existing tourism.

Key Words: tourism indentification, tourism opportunity, community based tourism

INTRODUCTION

Batam Island is an island in the Riau Islands Province which has a strategic geographical location with Singapore and Malaysia and Batam advanced in the world of tourism, this can be proven that Batam is the third door after Bali and Jakarta in terms of the number of tourist visits domestic and foreign. By seeing a variety of potentials that are very attractive to tourists, Batam plans tourism by completing various kinds of supporting facilities both in terms of infrastructure such as roads as accessibility to tourism objects and one area that has tourism potential is Sekupang District. Sekupang District has 7 villages including Tanjung Riau, Tiban Indah, Patam Lestari, Tiban Baru, Tiban Lama, Sungai Harapan and Tanjung Pinggir (skpd.batamkota.go.id). An area said to be a tourism destination must have tourist attractions so that it can be interesting to visit. Tourist attractions can be in the form of art, culture, nature, historical relics, sports or objects that are natural or have received human intervention. According to Soekadijo in Soeroso (2006), that a tourist attraction or tourist attraction is an embryo / initial capital to determine the policy of a tourist destination (DTW) and tourism can emerge because it starts with an attractive tourist attraction.

Sekupang District has a variety of tourism potentials that have not been properly inventoried as tourism potentials and can make tourism opportunities in Sekupang District. Sekupang District that must be considered in tourism offerings. The aspects are: 1 Attraction, where tourist destinations attract tourists should have a good attraction intended so that the tourist system and foreign countries can easily achieve the destination to the tourist attractions. 2. Accessable (system is achieved), 3 Facilities (Facilities), the third condition this has indeed become one of the requirements of a Tourist Destination Area (DTW) where tourists can feel at home staying longer in the Area.4 The existence of a Tourism Institution (Ancillary). Tourists will be more frequent visit and look for DTW (Tourist Destination Areas) if in that area tourists can feel security, (Protection of Tourism) and are protected both by reporting and submitting a criticism and suggestion regarding their existence as visitors / people traveling.

The formulation of the problem in research includes 3 things namely forms-what forms of tourism are in Sekupang subdistrict which are spread in 7 (seven) kelurahans, then what is the social, economic, and cultural profile of the people in 7 (seven) Kelurahans in Sekupang Subdistrict and how are the tourism opportunities in Sekupang Subdistrict to support City tourism Batam. Through the bidspect that refers to 4 A and 1 C, which consists of attraction, accessibility (system is achieved), amenities (facilities), ancillary (tourism institutions) and community involvement (community involvement), this research is very interesting because the results of the study can be made as a recommendation for the tourism potential of Sekupang District to support the more vibrant tourism activities of Batam City. This research activity covers the social, economic and cultural profile of the community in 7 (seven) villages in Sekupang Subdistrict, as well as observing and interviewing to obtain inventory data and tourism opportunities in Sekupang District which will serve as tourism potential

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourist attractions can be in the form of art, culture, nature, historical relics, sports or objects that are natural or have received human intervention. According to Soekadijo in Soeroso (2006), that a tourist attraction or tourist attraction is an embryo / initial capital to determine the policy of a tourist destination (DTW) and tourism can emerge because it starts with an attractive tourist attraction. On technological developments and tourism science can be created and engineered according to the dynamics of changing demands periodically. So tourism should always conduct an assessment of the strengths (weaknesses), weaknesses (weaknesses), knowing the opportunities (opportunities) and obstacles or threats (threats). The tourists can feel directly and indirectly the tourist attractions seen and felt while visiting the tourist destination, the tourist destination can only try to satisfy tourists both in the primary tourist destination (primary destinantion) or additional tourist destinations or secondary destinations that can be referred to as stopover destination.

According to Medlik 1980 in Ariyanto 2005, there are four aspects (4A) that must be considered in tourism offerings. The aspects are: 1. Attraction, where the tourist destination in attracting tourists should have both natural and community and cultural attractions. 2. Accessable (system is achieved), this intended so that the tourist system and foreign countries can easily achieve the destination to the tourist attractions 3. Facilities (Facilities), the third condition this has indeed become one of the requirements of a Tourist Destination Area (DTW) where tourists can feel at home staying longer in the Area. 4. The existence of a Tourism Institution (Ancillary).

Tourists will more often visit and look for DTW (Tourist Destination Areas) if in that area tourists can feel security, (Protection of Tourism) and are protected both by reporting and submitting a criticism and suggestion regarding their existence as visitors / people traveling.

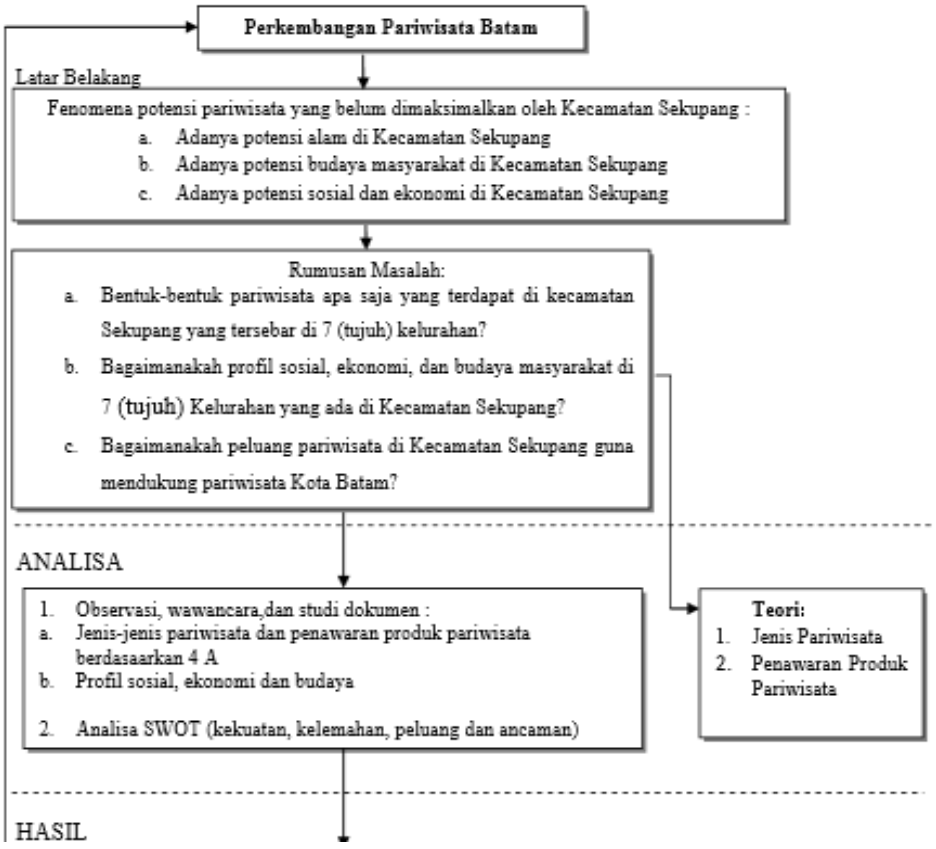
According to UNESCO in collaboration with the University of Indonesia (2009) that the tourism industry is formed from 7 elements, namely: 1) Tourism information, 2) Travel Bureau, 3) Transportation, 4) Accessibility, 5.) Tourist Destinations, 6) Tourist Attractions, 7) Supporting elements such as tourism education and marketing. Infrastructure and natural and cultural resources are important requirements for the success of tourism. Likewise with public goodwill and hospitality of residents in tourist destinations Changing trends in the world of tourism:

1. Travel while learning and adventure tours are increasing in popularity.
2. Organizing small-scale tours increasingly in demand.
3. Number of tourists visiting must be limited to the level that can be tolerated by the resource being promoted.
4. Remote and inclined areas closed is actually seen as a safe tourist spot.
5. Tourists want to see different cultures, see local attractions, buy
6. local production goods, meet with local residents and attend local events.

RESEARCH METHODS

Inventory and tourism opportunities in Sekupang Subdistrict are carried out in 7 (seven) villages, including Tanjung Riau Village, Tiban Indah Village, Patam Lestari Village, Tiban Baru Village, Tiban Lama Village, Sungai Harapan Village and Tanjung Pinggir Village Inventory and tourism opportunities in Sekupang District through observation activities, interviews with community leaders, 7 (seven) village chiefs, district heads to get a clear picture of the tourism potential so that an inventory of tourism potential can be made in the Sekupang District.

Data obtained from a variety of data collection techniques on tourism inventories in Sekupang District will be analyzed by covering attractions, accessibility (systems achieved), amenities (facilities), ancillary (tourism institutions) and will also be analyzed using SWOT in the form of qualitative descriptive that can help in analyzing tourism opportunities obtained from both primary and secondary inventory data and SWOT analysis is expected to provide direction and scenarios in tourism development both on a micro to macro scale in Sekupang District as shown in figure 1 of the research model below
this:



Law Number 53 Year 1999, the status of the Batam Municipality was upgraded to be Batam City which is Autonomous and Subdistrict divided into 8 (eight) district one of which is Sekupang District. As is Regional Regulation (PERDA) Batam City No. 2 of 2005, the District area divided into sub-districts Sekupang and Batu Aji District. Previous Sekupang District consists of 8 (eight) villages, after divided into 7 (seven) Districts which consists of: 1). Tanjung Village Riau, 2). Tiban Baru Village, 3). Tiban Lama Village, 4). To village of Tiban Beautiful, 5). Patam Lestari Village, 6). Sungai Harapan sub-district, 7). Kelurahan Tanjung Pinggir.

RW RT in Sekupang

Kelurahan	∑ RW	∑ RT
Tanjung Riau	18	66
Tiban Baru	19	81
Tiban Lama	15	59
Tiban Indah	12	52
Patam Lestari	14	83
Sungai Harapan	12	56
Tanjung Pinggir	5	17

RESULT

Tourism Potential in the District Sekupang

1. Marina Tourism Region The marina area has a concept is ideal as a tourism area which provides hotel facilities, tourist facilities such as beaches, agro guava fruit tour, agro Guava honey tour, animal husbandry area animals, the port of the bay of Senimba Marina also the marina entertainment area.
2. Entertainment Area Marina Marina entertainment area is one of the entertainment area a very famous and crowded night in 2004 to 2008, where in Marina entertainment area a lot equipped with bar facilities, karaoke, venue massage as well as non-star hotel complete the required facilities traveler.
3. Marina Beach, Marina Beach is one tourist attraction in the form of the beach, where in the marina beach area it can found various facilities consists of children's playground, views to Senimba bay ferry terminal, shipyard industry pemdangan and also eye forest k ucing a very good view so every day saturday holiday and many family weeks which for a vacation.
4. Marina Road Race Sircuit, Marina road race circuit have the length of the entire trajectory is 900 meters while the length of the straight track is 400 meters and has entered the national event in November 2017 for the event nationality nal to go car.

Marina road race sircuit has collaborated with the bureau travel in Batam, this is proven a group of tourists from Best Batam travel that brings tourists to see the conditions Marina road race circuit.

5. Guava Tourism Agro Tourism is one of the pioneers of tourism enough agro in Sekupang sub-district successful and can be made as an example for other regions to be make as an agrotourism area. Agro-tourism has garden facilities guava is quite spacious equipped pendopo facilities for tourists who want to relax in the garden too useful as an educational tour for Kindergarten children who want to see how is the process of planting seeds guavas as well as how the process picking guava.
6. Dangas Beach is one fairly new tourist attraction in Sekupang subdistrict located at patam Lestari. Dangas Beach has sufficient beach length nice with sloping sand but still a little dirty due to spills oil from the ship existing large ships around the Dangas beach The Thousand Stairs was once a wilderness, so at the initiative of some local communities try open access to be visited so that now a tourist attraction ladder one thousand can be visited by tourists. Thousand stairs tourist area has very nice view, where from the tourist area Stairs A thousand can see the beauty Batam city views, beautiful Singapore, and a view ship-large ships around the tourist attraction The Thousand Stairs.
7. KTM resort is a powerhouse tourist attraction in the District Sekupang which is very famous and crowded on visit by tourists domestic and foreign countries. Where, KTM Resort has one attraction that is not contained in Other Batam Island areas namely the statue of Goddess Kwan Im with 26 meters high which is the place worship for Buddhists Other than that KTM Resort also provides accommodation for tourists who want to stay overnight equipped with restaurants, swimming pool and other resort facilities so that when staying tourists no need to bother looking for facilities other supporters.

CONCLUSION

That the community in the District Sekupang with 7 (seven) discharge That is an administrative territory government, that Kelurahan Tanjung Riau has a chance pretty much as a tourist attraction District tourism supporters Sekupang.

Tourism in Sekupang District have opportunities that can be developed into a tourist attraction as a supporter of the tourism program Batam City with a variety of to unikan which is owned in several which is in administration Sekupang district.

Tourist attraction KTM Resort and Beach Marina has a chance tourism is better compared to object tour Guava agrotourism marina, Dangas beach tourist attraction, Marina road race, tourist attraction Stairs A Thousand and Tanjung Pinggir Beach.

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THE ROLE OF BOSSISM IN PRACTICE OF GAMBLING ELECTION OF VILLAGE HEAD IN BATU CITY

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Abstract

The practice of gambling in holding village head elections was allegedly threatening democratization at the local level . Instead of being an example of the uniqueness of local democracy in Indonesia, village head election democracy is colored by the practice of money politics. In every village head election, including in Batu city, it is always colored by the presence of Botoh or gamblers. In some studies, Botoh is interpreted as a broker or broker in financing the political costs of a village head candidate. Their position is in outside the structure of government. Their presence in the practice of village head election gambling is suspected because of economic motives. This research offers different things. Understanding botoh is not only those who are outside the government structure, but they are also people who are inside the government structure. Based on these conditions, this study wants to answer how the dynamics of botoh in the practice of village head election gambling at the local level. The research in this paper uses a type of qualitative research with a descriptive approach. In collecting data researchers used interview techniques with an open model, participatory observation and documentation. Data analysis using an interactive analysis model, this study tries to display descriptive data. The technique of taking informants is done by purposive sampling and snowball The involvement of botoh or gamblers in each organization of village head elections is due to their perception of the meaning of village head elections as a gambling arena. Their orientation in the administration of pilkades as a venue for capital accumulation. Unlike the botoh motives, some botohs are in the government structure, they are politicians who have the interest to finance the winning of village head candidates, with the hope that besides economic motives, the victory of village head candidates who are supported guarantees the continuity of their power structure. In an open electoral system, the village head can be used as a voice broker to ensure voter voting mobility to the politician.

Keywords: Gambling, Village Head Election, Botoh

Introduction

It needs a rereading in interpreting the Election of Village Heads (Pilkades) as a form of democracy[1]. There are at least several reasons to support this statement, firstly the Pilkades are not merely meant as a struggle for power in the context of leadership succession, but also concerning self-esteem and honor[2]. The implication is that various campaign strategies are carried out, not only through legal means but also by illegal means, one way to achieve power is through the practice of *money politics*. This practice can at least be traced in several studies, for example, the findings of Kartodirdjo (1992)[3] and Kana (2001)[4] which states in the context of the Pilkades, money politics is used as a tactic to win candidates.

The second assumption is to redefine the democratic process in the election of village heads by looking at how democratic participation[5] is the public in channeling their political choices. Compared to that expectation, the Pilkades reduced the space for community participation to channel their political rights to elect a village head

[1] Opinions that hold this view suggest that village democracy as a form of genuine democracy that is different from western democracies that have characteristics such as deliberation, village consultation and the election of village heads by the people in the village, from the candidates they propose themselves. For further details please see: Ina E. Sla met. 1965. Principles of Village Community Development. Djakarta : Bharata and HAW Widjaja. 2008. Village Autonomy is genuine, round and whole. PT.Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta.

[2] For example in Madura, the election of village heads by contesting elites is not only interpreted as a circulation of power but is also interpreted as self-esteem and family honor, see: Ainilah, SR (2016). Political Elite in Village Contents Using Study of the Role of Blater in Pilkades in Banjar Village, Galis, Bangkalan Madura. *Journal of Youth Politics. [Internet] [downloaded 2018 December 4] , 5* (3), 282-290, see also Cahyono, H. (2005). Political Elite Conflict in the Rural: Relations between the Village Representative Body and the Village Government. *Journal of Political Research, 2* (1), 73-84.

[3] Kartodirdjo, Sartono (1992). Feast of Democracy in the Rural: Case Study of Pilkades in Central Java and DIY. Yogyakarta: Aditya Media.

[4] Kana, Nico L (2001). "Management Strategy of Village Elite Political Competition in the District of Suruh: The Case of Election of Village Heads", Renai Journal Year 1, No.2, April-May 2001, p. 5-25

[5] Huntington sees participation in society in the context of democracy as awareness, and volunteerism with notes of participation being *mobilized* is also included in the study of political participation, see Samuel P. Huntington and Joan Nelson. 1994. Political Participation in Developing Countries. PT Rineka Cipta: Jakarta, pp. 9-14

democratically, Ratnasari (2016)[6] actually see that increasing public participation has a positive correlation with increasing practices of money politics in village head

elections finally, the election of village heads is no longer an arena of democracy for the people, but a gambling arena. This gambling practice colors various organizing village head elections in various regions in Indonesia, for example in Karawang[7], in Pamekasan[8], in Malang[9] and Batu[10]. This condition shows that gambling at the time of village head election is used as an arena for gambling practice. Even in the case of the District Police, it is very common for people to find gambling practices. Perpetrators commonly referred to as *petaro* / *pemaen* (gamblers) in Madura Language, and Javanese language is known as *botoh* . Fauzi[11] even mentioned that the botoh embryo originated from village head election gambling.

Even the actors involved in this gambling activity are various, not only followed by the botoh. Halili (2009)[12] and Amanu (2015)[13], seeing that the practice of money/gambling politics in village head elections involves three actors namely the village head, the success team, and the gambler. The involvement of the three actors in the practice of village head election gambling is at least based on various motives. Fauzi for example (2017)[14] stated that *botoh* and prospective executives practiced gambling in the village chief contestation at least based on fighting over capital accumulation in gambling as well as fighting for power.

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[6] Ratnasari, D. (2016). The Relationship between Acceptance of Money Politics and the Level of Political Participation in the Election of Village Heads in Munung Village, Jatikalen District, Nganjuk Regency. *Moral and Citizenship Study*, *4* (3).

[7] https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/3660921/hand-cold-bandar-judi-t specify- winners- pilkades- di- karawang

[8] http://radarmadura.jawapos.com/read/2017/10/03/17130/judi-pilkades-jadi-atensi-polres-pamekasan

[9] https://radarmalang.id/dari-judi-pilkades- border- 29-muka- baru/

[10] https://radarmalang.id/polres-endus-praktik-judi-pilkades/

[11] Fauzi, AM (2017). Gambling Hegemony in Local Elections in Indonesia. *DIMENSION-Journal of Sociology* , *10* (2).

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Some of the research above explains that *Botoh* is an informal actor outside the government structure. The relationship between the two is just a transactional relationship that is symbiotic in mutualism. Botoh bet with the village head and include capital to win the village head for the cost of political money in the hope of getting economic benefits from gambling, while the village head hopes to gain power from botoh support through gambling practices and vote-buying.

Looking at the relationship between botoh and village heads in the practice of village head election gambling in this study is interpreted differently. Botoh in the practice of village head election gambling is interpreted as bossism. By Sidel, the local boss / bossism is a formal state actor who joins and forms a network that is rooted to the lowest regional level and tries to monopolize his power at the local level[15].

In this research, gambling activities involve state formal actors who join and form networks that are rooted in the lowest regional level (village) and try to monopolize their power at the local level. Practice gambling in village elections feels is not only done by an informal actor but also carried out by supra-level formal actor 's structures are at the village. Gambling activities in the election of village heads in Batu City are marked as being carried out by legislative members[16]. By Sidel activities carried out by bossisme (formal actor) is done to retain power by way of leaning power superordinate or symbiosis mutualism to be political brokers including through vote-buying and fraud in elections by hanging d jealous of institutions and state power. The above explanation leads this research to find the answer to the question: *"what is the role of bossism in the practice of village head election gambling in Batu city?"*

1. Literature Review

2.1 Local Strong People and Bossism

[15] Sidel, John T. *Bosisme and Democracy in the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia, Towards a New Analysis Framework About "Local Strong Man"* dalam John Harris, Kristian Stoke and Olle Tornquist. . the original title *Politicising Democracy: The New Local Politics of Democratizaton,* translated into Indonesian by Arya Wisesa, Bernadetta Esti Sumarah, Lina Jusuf. 2005. *Politicization of Democracy: New Local Politics.* Jakarta: DEMOS , p. 86

[16] Results of interviews with informants, 20 February 2019

Initial references from the study of local strongmen can be traced to the text of Migdal. Migdal defines "local strongmen" as informal leaders outside the country such as landlords, bosses, and moneylenders who build their social organizations in the form of networks to exercise social control over the community to control the entire population inhabiting certain areas. In the history of local politics in Indonesia, the presence of local strongmen can be traced through a variety of socio-historical conditions and the culture of the local community. Each region has various terms to describe what is meant by local strongmen. In Banten, for example, local strongmen were described by the nickname Jawara, in Madura local strongmen were known as bhejingan[17], while in Java it is known by the name *Botoh* .

According to Migdal local strongmen operate in third world countries which are still weak. They carry out various activities such as providing security and extortion, applying gifts, punishments, and symbols as a form of social control over society. Local strongmen exercise social control over their people, especially at the local level, the implication is that they succeed in blocking and limiting the capacity of institutions and state apparatus so that the state is weak.

Social control is mainly carried out to regulate social relations within the community, penetrate within the community, extract resources available within the state and use resources available within the state[18].

In contrast to Migdal which states that local strongmen are informant actors who are outside the state, John Sidel modified Joel Migdal's theory of "local strongmen". According to him "local strongman" is "local bossism". Local bossism in Sidel's research in the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia took the form of mayors, members of Congress and governors who became brokers of power for their political patrons at the national level. These "local bossism" arises through competent and periodic electoral mechanisms and is followed by high political participation. They use a variety of

[17] Ach. Apriyanto Romadhan. 2018. The Role Of Bhejingan in The Selection of Village Chief. Journal of Local Government Issues, Vol 1 No 2, pp. 244-269

[18] M i g d al, J o el S . 2004. *State in Society: Studying How States and Societies Transform and Constitute One Another*. Cambridge: Cambridge U n i v e r s i t y P r e ss, h al 88- 94

strategies from buying voters' votes, manipulating voters to intimidation by using violence[19].

They gain monopoly control over society through the mastery of coercive power and economic resources in their respective territorial power jurisdictions such as control of infrastructure contracts, mining or logging contracts, transportation companies, illegal economic activities including the ability to mobilize voters, and vote purchase. To maintain power and control over economic resources they rely on superordinate power by becoming a political broker of power over it through the use of violence, vote-buying, and fraud in elections by relying on state institutions and power.

Finally, in the context of development, the presence of local strongmen no longer hinders and limits the capacity of the state as Migdal said, but local bosses with globalization and international capital flows can adapt and become servants of economic growth. Development projects in third world countries are seen as opportunities to enrich themselves and maintain their networks by controlling all forms of economic resources that are widely disbursed by the state.

2.2. Village Head Election Gambling

Gambling or gambling in a big dictionary language Indonesia interpreted as a game by using money as a bet[20]. Gamblers or people who gamble risk a certain amount of money or assets to obtain financial or material benefits greater than the capital at stake. This definition means that gambling activities are only intended to get capital accumulation.

The different definition was given by Kartini, he explained that what was meant by gambling was an activity that was deliberately carried out by risking one value or something that was considered valuable by recognizing the existence of certain risks and

[19] Sidel, John T. *Bosisme and Democracy in the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia, Towards a New Analysis Framework About "Local Strong Man"* dalam John Harris, Kristian Stoke and Olle Tornquist. . the original title *Politicising Democracy: The New Local Politics of Democratizaton,* translated into Indonesian by Arya Wisesa, Bernadetta Esti Sumarah, Lina Jusuf. 2005. *Politicization of Democracy: New Local Politics.* Jakarta: DEMOS, p. 75-98

[20] Poerwadarminta **,.** 1995. *Large Indonesian Dictionary,* Second Edition. Balai Pustaka,: Jakarta . p 419.

expectations on events, games, competitions, and events. events that are not / are not yet certain results[21]. The definition has a pressure point that gambling activities are not just oriented towards material values but also the material values of gamblers.

In the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 9 of 1981 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 7 of 1974 concerning the Controlling of Gambling Article 1 Paragraph (1) whose formulation "granting licenses to administer all forms and types of gambling is prohibited, both gamblings held in casinos, in places crowded places, as well as those related to other reasons. "This means that all gambling including gambling to elect the Village Head is a criminal offense that can be prosecuted legally.

Gambling in the village head election is not only meant as a betting activity to obtain financial and material benefits from just guessing potential winners or guessing votes. Gambling in the village head election is interpreted as an activity to gain material (economic) benefits and material benefits (power, prestige, and honor) by making various efforts to influence voters and the election cycle.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Understanding the Bossism of Santrean Hamlet, Sumberejo Village, Batu City

BDRT (55) is a child born to a respected family in his village. His father was a master land in the hamlet Santrean leading Sumberejo village. Stepping on adolescence after graduating from high school (high school) BDRT continued their education at one of the universities in Jakarta. In contrast to teenagers of his age who cannot get higher education like himself, BDRT is increasingly respected by residents. After graduating, BDRT married a woman from Donomulyo Village, Malang Regency. His wife is one of the rich people in Donomulyo Village.

Since the 1980s, BDRT has been one of the dominant party politicians in Indonesia. In the medium of 1988, the BDRT ran for the village head election in Sumberejo. BDRT along with one other candidate participated in the democratic party at the local level. Armed with capital, Jakarta graduate and practice of money politics BDRT out as a winner in the contestation of the village head election (period 1988-1996

[21] Kartini Kartono. 2005. *Social Pathology*, volume I. PT Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta. Page 56

and the period 2017-2013). To build relations with the voters (community) BDRT is always present at every event carried out by the community, not only that he also gives a contribution that is not small in number.

During his tenure as head of the BDRT village, he was also a client of the party supporting him. During his tenure as head of the BDRT village, he must ensure that the people he leads do not provide support or affiliation with parties outside the party he supports. When serving as village head BDRT discriminated against services. BDRT does not provide service maintenance of letter correspondence administration of population due to the people who need the services of differing views politician yes or different with the party. It is not only done to the public, but also to his family own the opposite party d it supports.

In addition to serving as village head and party politician, BDRT built its power by creating a limited liability company (PT) engaged in property and land buying and selling. During the leadership as the head of the village, BDRT tangled case of the sale of the village on behalf of PT which is owned to the developer who will build housing, this case Menda p at special attention from the public so that the housing construction stalled.

After no longer arguing as village head in 2013, BDRT developed his political career with his wife to run for legislative candidates in the 2014 general election through the Gerindra Party where the wife nominated in Batu 1 constituency which included Pesanggrahan Village, Ngaglik Village, Songgokerto Village, Sumberejo Village and Sidomulyo Village while BDRT itself nominated in electoral area 3 namely Bumiaji District, and the result was that Budiarto and his wife won the election.

2.2. The Role of Bosism in Pilkades in Batu City

Besides being a BDRT Politician and Entrepreneur, he is also well-known as a big gambler who is quite well known. Gambling activities carried out by BDRT are mainly carried out in every village head election. Based on one of the residents told that BDRT brought back two sacks of rice from the gambling practices of the village head in Giripurno Village, Batu District, Batu City.

The practice of gambling in the village head election was carried out by surveying a botoh team. The team is tasked with calculating the real number of voters and their political choice tendencies, in this way the possibility of the accuracy of sound

mapping is higher because it does not only use sampling. This survey is conducted to see candidates who have the strongest potential win or to candidates who narrowly lost the survey results but can be jacked up by the practice of political money. One of the factors BDRT wins in every gambling is the strategy of sharing money or political money, where BDRT attracts relatives and networks to campaign in each environment and give money for fifty thousand rupiahs for each person.

This mapping needs to be done to ensure victory when gambling later. The gambling practices carried out by BDRT not only do gambling horizontally with fellow gamblers, especially gamblers outside the village who hold village head elections but also do vertical gambling with participants or contestants in village head elections. This is done in addition to increasing the economic benefits he gets in the practice of gambling village head elections but also the political capital he gained when running for legislative membership.

Therefore BDRT also in addition to acting like a gambler, is also raised funds in village elections so that the contestant who he supported having additional capital to make the practice of money politics. BDRT through its network of gambling friends also builds false information that is spread through stalls and community gathering places that the Candidate for the Village Head that he supports loses in the betting market. This is done so that other gamblers feel the upper hand when going to make a bet with him. In conducting its gambling actions BDRT moves not alone. BDRT along with its trust team secretly spread the citizens' envelopes to choose the candidate he supports to win the bet.

3. Conclusion

The role of Botoh in the election of village heads is not only orientation to materialistic interests, such as the accumulation of capital that can be obtained when winning gambling. Also, there is also a long-term pragmatic motivation, namely the importance of the smooth distribution of political resources. Through the gambling election practice by mapping voters and involving capital for prospective village heads, BDRT can build a patronage network as political capital to advance in legislative elections at the regional level.

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THE INFLUENCE OF QUALITY OF SERVICE, FACILITIES AND LOCATION OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of service quality, facilities and location on customer satisfaction at SPBU 54.681.08 Tanggul Kulon Jember. The population in this study were all gas station customers, namely 95 respondents with non probability sampling techniques. The analysis tool uses multiple linear regression. The results showed that service quality (0.231), facilities (0.769) and location (0.234) had a significant influence on customer satisfaction. T test results showed that the variable service quality (0.039), facilities (0,000) and location (0.006) partially had a significant effect on customer satisfaction at the Tanggul Kulon Jember gas station.

Keywords: Service quality, facilities, location and customer satisfaction.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays competition in the business world is increasingly competitive. This can be seen from the many emerging companies, both those engaged in services or goods. The products produced by the company are also very diverse. One product is fuel oil. Oil fuel is one of the forms of energy which is sufficiently basic for humans. Along with the emergence of science and technology, fuel becomes a primary need that is indispensable for humans in supporting their various life activities. The user of fuel oil is needed for daily needs such as transportation in general. Transportation is a useful tool to move goods or people in a certain quantity, to a certain place, in a certain time (Tjiptono & Candra, 2012).

Transportation in Indonesia has been highly developed such as land, sea and air transportation. Land transportation is currently being developed such as two-wheeled vehicles or motorcycles, four-wheeled vehicles or cars, buses, trucks and others. Pertamina is a domestic company that supplies domestic fuel needs. For this reason Pertamina continues to develop and expand gas stations in Indonesia in order to expand Pertamina's reach to remote areas of the country. The Oil and Gas Downstream Regulatory Agency (BPH Migas) states the number of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU) in Indonesia is still relatively low, the number of gas stations scattered throughout Indonesia is recorded at around 6,000 to 7,000 units. The number is still relatively small compared to the total population of Indonesia which reaches nearly 260 million people. The ratio of gas stations to the population is still far less than one gas station serving 35,000 people. In addition to developing the number of Pertamina gas stations it also continues to develop new service standards to ensure consumers get the best service. In this service standard, consumers have a very high role. Pertamina itself has five elements of service standards including service staff who are highly trained and motivated, guarantee quality and quantity, maintained equipment, consistent physical format and product offerings and value-added services with operators who always implement 3S (Greetings, Smiles, Sapa).

Although the number of gas stations in Indonesia does not meet the population ratio, every organization engaged in the management of gas stations (SPBU) must pay attention to customer satisfaction. Gas Station (SPBU) 54.681.08 Tanggul Kulon Village Tanggul District Jember Regency is a gas station that has operated since 1985. There are several facilities available at the 54,681.08 gas station such as: canteen, ATM center, mosque, toilets, post filling radiator water and wind pumps. The Kulon Jember embankment gas station has 4 refueling posts consisting of pertalite, Pertamax, Pertamax turbo and bio diesel. At present competition between gas stations is increasing. This increased competition results in fluctuations in fuel sales. The following data were obtained regarding the financial statements for the last 2 years in 2016-2017.

Table 1. SPBU Financial Report 54.681.17 for the period of 2016 - 2017

No	Month	Income	
		Year	
		2016	2017
1	January	Rp. 132.000.000	Rp. 193.000.000
2	February	Rp. 129.000.000	Rp. 201.000.000
3	March	Rp. 138.000.000	Rp. 210.000.000
4	April	Rp. 141.000.000	Rp. 212.000.000
5	May	Rp. 139.000.000	Rp. 204.000.000
6	June	Rp. 142.000.000	Rp. 219.000.000
7	July	Rp. 169.000.000	Rp. 217.000.000
8	August	Rp. 164.000.000	Rp. 213.000.000
9	September	Rp. 154.000.000	Rp. 220.000.000
10	October	Rp. 159.516.000	Rp. 216.000.000
11	November	Rp. 163.514.000	Rp. 217.000.000
12	December	Rp. 171.665.800	Rp. 222.000.000

Source: SPBU 54.681.08 Tanggul Kulon Jember (not published)

In table 1. it can be explained that during the last 2 years (2016-2017) 54,681.08 gas stations in Jember experienced fluctuating sales. Many factors cause the level of fuel sales at the Kulon embankment station in Jember to experience fluctuations. Based on this problem, the SBPU management is demanded to continue to provide the best service to its customers. This is very important to be done by every service provider organization so that customers who are served get the best service. Good service quality can increase customer satisfaction.

Customer satisfaction is a response from consumers on the performance that has been given in accordance with customer expectations (Kotler, 2007). According to (Lupiyoadi, 2013), customer satisfaction is the level of feeling in which a person states the results of the comparison of the performance of products received and expected. According to (Lupiyoadi, 2013) customer satisfaction is the level of feeling in which a person states the results of the comparison of the performance of products (services) received and expected. Customer satisfaction is an attitude that is decided based on the experience gained (Kotler, 2007).

The importance of customer satisfaction for businesses is to maintain the long-term viability of the business. Customer satisfaction is the company's benchmark for survival. If the customer is not satisfied of course the customer will not come back again and might also be able to complain about his dissatisfaction with other customers, of course this will be a threat to the entrepreneur (Qomariah, 2016). Customer satisfaction can not only be achieved by the quality of service, but there are other factors that can support the fulfillment of customer satisfaction. So that the presence of these factors can make businesses think more by providing something new in order to make customers interested (Tjiptono & Candra,

2012). Many factors can make consumers satisfied with the products offered. One of them is the quality of service provided by the service provider. Service quality is the expected level of excellence and control over the level of excellence to meet customer desires (Tjiptono, 2007). Te quality of service is a global attribute of the company and is a customer's consideration of the overall success or superiority of the company (Kotler & Amstrong, 2008). The quality of service expected by consumers includes adequate facilities, good service, comfort, safety, calm and satisfying results so that management must think about how good service quality at this time can continue to grow for the smooth future. High customer satisfaction is caused by maximum service quality and if the quality of service provided is poor then consumer expectations will never be achieved so that customers will disappear one by one, this means the company will lose customers. Thus only companies that are able to provide high customer satisfaction alone will be able to compete and survive for life and further develop for the survival of the company (Mowen & Minor, 2001). Research that connects service quality and customer satisfaction has been done a lot. Research (Subagiyo, 2015), (Mulyawan & Rinawati, 2016), (Safitri, Rahayu, & Indrawati, 2016), (Sutrisno, Cahyono, & Qomariah, 2017), (Verriana & Anshori, 2017), (Anggriana, Qomariah, & Santoso, 2017), (Setyawati, Rifai, & Sasmito, 2018), stated that good service quality can increase customer satisfaction. Research (Qomariah 2012) states that service quality has no impact on customer satisfaction. Facility factors are factors that can also increase customer satisfaction. Facilities are all things that are physical equipment provided by the service seller to support consumer comfort (Kotler & Amstrong, 2008). Facilities are important things to consider in a service business, especially those that are closely related to what is felt by consumers, because in a service business consumers' assessment of a company is based on what they get after using services. Therefore services are performance and cannot be felt like goods, then customers tend to pay attention to facts related to services as proof of quality. According to (Tjiptono, 2007). the facility is the appearance, the ability of infrastructure and the condition of the surrounding environment in showing its existence to the external which includes the physical facilities of equipment and equipment. Physical facilities are one indicator of whether or not the quality of a service is closely related to the formation of customer perceptions, with a good facility the consumer will be interested in the services offered and make a purchase of the services offered. (Lupiyoadi, 2013). Research (Puspita & Santoso, 2018) and (Yunus & Budiyanto, 2013) state that fasilities influences on satisfaction. Business location is usually very influential on the sustainability of a business. The location of the company is also one of the factors that can increase customer satisfaction. Location is also a factor that determines the success of a business. Location is a decision made by a company relating to where operations and staff will be located (Lupiyoadi, 2013). Location plays an important role in doing business. Because it is related to the location of the business with the center of the crowd, easy to reach, safe, and the availability of a large parking area, in general consumers prefer. One strategy that needs to be considered in a company is the choice of business location, location selection is needed when the company

establishes a new business to expand existing businesses or move existing location businesses to new ones (Tjiptono & Candra, 2012). If there is an error in choosing the location / place, it will have a big influence on the daily survival of the gas station. The closer the location to the community the more customers feel satisfied with the company because the location is also included in the factors of customer satisfaction. Research (Rahmadani, Suardana, & Samudra, 2017) and (Tarinda, Zaini, & Zebua, 2018) state that location influences customer satisfaction. Based on the background, underlying theories and empirical studies, the purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of service quality, facilities and location on customer satisfaction at SPBU 54,681.08 Tanggul Kulon Jember. While the hypotheses in this study are:

H1: Service Quality Significantly Influences Customer Satisfaction

H2: Facilities have a Significant Effect on Customer Satisfaction.

H3: Location Has a Significant Impact on Customer Satisfaction.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a causality research that aims to measure the strength of the relationship between two or more variables, also shows the direction of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. In other words causality research questions the problem of cause and effect (Ferdinand, 2006). The population in this study is a population which by nature is a homogeneous population. And the population in this study were customers of SPBU 54,681.08 Tanggul Kulon Jember. . The determination of the sample in this study was determined based on the number of research indicators. The number of samples is equal to the number of indicators multiplied by 5 to 10. This study uses 19 indicators and uses a factor of 5 times because the research indicators only amount to 19 indicators, then the number of samples of this study is set at 19 x 5 = 95 then rounded up to 95 respondents. The sampling technique in this study uses non probability sampling. Non-probability sampling is a sampling technique that does not provide equal opportunity / opportunity for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample (Sugiyono, 2013). This study uses the independent variables and the dependent variable. The independent variable consists of: service quality, facilities and location while the dependent variable is customer satisfaction.

Validity test is used to measure the validity of a measuring instrument. Reliability test is used to measure the reliability of a measuring instrument used (Ghozali, 2005). To determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable used is multiple regression analysis (Sugiyono, 2013).. The regression equation model used can be formulated as follows: $Y = \alpha + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + e$

The t test is used to test the significance of the constants of each independent variable, whether the independent variable really has a partial effect on the dependent variable, namely customer satisfaction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics Analysis Results

Based on gender, the results of the statistical description are known that there are more male respondents than female respondents. Respondents were male as many as 52 respondents or 54.7% and respondents were female as many as 43 respondents or 54.3% of the total respondents who were 95 gas station customers 54,681.08 Tanggul Kulon-Tanggul-Jember. Based on the age of the respondents, it can be seen that respondents aged 20-29 years are 17 respondents or 17.9%, while respondents aged 30-39 years have a total of 20 respondents or 21.1% and respondents aged 40-49 years are 35 respondents or 36.8%, respondents aged 50-59 years as many as 23 respondents or 24.2% of the total 95 respondents.

Validity test

The validity test in this study was measured by conducting a bivariate correlation between each indicator score with the construct score or variable, then the results of the correlation were compared with a critical level of 5% (0.05). If the correlation of each statement score with the total score shows a significant result or more than 0.2017 then the statement item is declared valid. Based on the calculation results, it can be seen that all statement items have a greater r-count value with r-table (0.2017). It can be concluded that each statement item in the questionnaire can be proven to be valid.

Reliability Test

Reliability tests were performed using the Cronbach Alpha method. A variable is said to be reliable if the variable gives a Cronbach Alpha value> 0.60. Statistical calculation results show that the service quality variable (X1) 0,661> 0,60, facility variable (X2) 0,662> 0,60, location variable (X3) 0,734> 0,60, and customer satisfaction variable (Y) 0,762> 0, 60 Thus it can be concluded that all statement items in the questionnaire can be trusted because the measurement results are relatively consistent even though the statement is given twice or more to different respondents so that this questionnaire can be used for further research that uses the same variable.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear analysis is a model used to analyze the effect of various independent variables on one dependent variable. The analysis is used to find out how much influence more than one independent variable has on one dependent variable. Based on the estimation of multiple linear regression with IBM SPSS software, the following results are obtained: Y = 1.878 + 0,231 X1 + 0,769 X2 + 0,234 X3,

DISCUSSION

Effect of Service Quality on Customer Satisfaction

Based on the results of statistical calculations it is known that service quality has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. For the t test the significance value is less than 0.05, that is 0.039, it shows that the quality of service can cause significant customer satisfaction. The results of the study indicate that the better the quality of service provided to customers at the Kulon embankment station in Jember, the higher the level customer satisfaction. The quality of service at the Kulon embankment gas station is the same as expressed also by (Tjiptono, 2010) the quality of service is the expected level of excellence and control over the level of excellence to meet customer desires. Improving the quality of service excellence at the Kulon embankment filling station, such as increasing reliability when filling fuel and others, so that customers will be satisfied with the quality of service at the Tanggul Kulon filling station. Research (Subagiyo, 2015), (Mulyawan & Rinawati, 2016), (Safitri et al., 2016), (Sutrisno et al., 2017), (Verriana & Anshori, 2017), (Anggriana et al., 2017), (Setyawati et al., 2018), stated that good service quality can increase customer satisfaction. Research (Qomariah 2012) states that service quality has no impact on customer satisfaction.

Effect of Facilities on Customer Satisfaction

Based on testing it can be concluded that the facility has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. T test results show the significance value for the facility variable is less than 0.05, namely 0,000, then it shows that the facility can cause significant customer satisfaction. The results of the study indicate that the better the facilities provided to customers at the Tanggul Kulon Jember gas station, the higher the level of customer satisfaction. According to (Lupiyoadi, 2013) the facility is the appearance, the ability of infrastructure and the condition of the surrounding environment in showing its existence to the external which includes physical facilities (buildings) equipment and equipment. Physical facilities at the Kulon embankment gas station can be said to be in accordance with the standards, with that if the facility is good it will increase customer satisfaction. Research (Puspita & Santoso, 2018) and (Yunus & Budiyanto, 2013) state that fasilities influences on satisfaction.

Effect of Location on Customer Satisfaction

Based on testing concluded that location has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. The results of the t test calculations show that the significance value of the location variable is smaller than 0.05 which is 0.006, then it shows that location can cause significant customer satisfaction. The results indicate that the more precise the location specified at the Tanggul Kulon Jember gas station, the higher the level of customer satisfaction. One strategy that needs to be considered in a company is the choice of business location, location selection is required when the company establishes a new business to expand existing businesses or move existing local businesses to new ones (Lupiyoadi, 2013).

Research (Rahmadani et al., 2017) and (Tarinda et al., 2018) state that location influences customer satisfaction.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Service quality has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. These results also indicate that the higher the quality of service the customer satisfaction will experience a significant increase. Facilities have a positive and significant impact on customer satisfaction. This result also shows that the better the facilities, the customer satisfaction will increase significantly. Location has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. This result also shows that the better the location in the Tanggul Kulon Jember gas station, the customer satisfaction will increase significantly.

Based on the analysis that has been done in this study, then there are some suggestions as follows: a) The company should provide quality service in accordance with customer desires so as to increase high customer satisfaction, b) Company facilities should be further improved and made improvements, so that customers can feel comfortable and satisfied when making fuel purchases at the Tanggul Kulon Jember gas station, c) the company should really understand how strategic and appropriate location and ensure that customer satisfaction can be felt by the company and the customer, d) researchers are expected to further add variables other variables to find out more factors that influence customer satisfaction. It aims to find out more complex problems that can affect customer satisfaction in order to improve research results. In addition, further researchers can also add samples by conducting research in other institutions. This is to obtain different results so that it can be used as material for comparison.

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