

Rules of Action in Policy Networks: Study at the Environment Service of Sukabumi City

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Abstract

Each agency has a work culture that functions to form rules or guidelines in thinking and acting in achieving the goals set. The purpose of this article is to find out the role of DLHK in the perspective of habits or rules of the game in the interactions that govern exchanges in a network. This stems from the perception of the roles, attitudes, interests, and social and educational backgrounds of the actors involved. Based on one of the dimensions of the Policy Network, namely the rules of action, using phenomenological qualitative research methods. This study draws the conclusion that the DLH Sukabumi City in carrying out the rules of action based on the IKLH which includes 3 components, namely the Air Quality Index, Water and Land Cover, these three are factors for finding solutions to complaints and public submissions.

Keywords

action rules; policy network;
Sukabumi city



I. Introduction

In the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007 concerning the Arrangement of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas, considering that the development and growth of cities/urban areas accompanied by rapid land conversion, has caused environmental damage that can reduce the carrying capacity of land in supporting people's lives in urban areas, so it is necessary to make efforts to maintain and improve the quality of the environment through the provision of adequate green open space.

Strategic steps that can be taken to get to 30% green open space, including determining areas that should not be built, in the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW), conserved areas including wildlife habitats, areas with high biodiversity, inundation areas and water reservoirs, landslide-prone areas, riverbanks and coastal areas as ecological safeguards and areas that have high scenic value. Holding new green land, expanding green open space through land buyers, the government as the authority holder in a city can carry out land acquisition strategies that aim to increase the development of environmental parks, city parks, graveyards, sports fields, urban forests, botanical gardens, mangrove forests and lakes artificial lake.

Developing the city green space corridor, the city green space corridor is an urban park connector that connects green open space to one another in every city. Corridors are created by planting large trees along potential green spaces such as pedestrians, borders and rivers, the banks of water bodies and reservoirs, railroad borders and can be used as motorized vehicle transportation and eco-friendly city tourism routes. Acquiring private green open space, making it part of city green open space, the acquisition is carried out by applying the green basic coefficient (KDH) on private and public private land owned by the private sector in the processing of building permits (IMB) and local governments.

Improving the quality of urban green open space through refunctioning of green open space, optimizing the ecological function of existing green open space, among others,

by revitalizing mangrove forest areas, lakes and reservoirs as water catchment areas and planting grass in hardened residential neighborhood parks. Greening buildings, limited land to be able to develop green areas can be overcome by utilizing built-up spaces through planting plants on the roof or walls of the building. Developing green policies, local governments and DPRD as legislative functions encourage the preparation and stipulation of regional regulations related to green open space and the green open space master plan so that green open space development planning has legal force. Empowering green communities, community active participation in green communities is empowered through making green community equity,

In the implementation of the Green Open Space strategy, it certainly has a component of influence containing power that causes other parties to take an action. (Budiardjo, 2000) suggests that influence is the ability of a person or group of people to influence the behavior of another person or group in such a way that the behavior becomes in accordance with the wishes and goals of the person who has that power. Influence is a soft form of power, while power is usually in the form of a relationship in the sense that there is one party who rules and there is another party who is ruled. Based on this understanding, it can be said that power related to law by Max Weber is referred to as rational or legal authority, namely authority based on a legal system that applies in society.

Based on this influence, local governments exercise control so that everyone obeys local regulations. This regulation can be accompanied by coercion, if necessary, by police action which is called police coercion. As a soft form of power, the use of influence refers to persuasive approaches, so that the harmony of the relationship between local governments and their people is considered. Regarding the basic components of law as one component of the authority of administrative sanctions, it can be seen from two aspects. The first aspect provides legitimacy for actions taken by local governments which at the same time provides legal protection in the event of a lawsuit made by community members. On another aspect, through this legal basis, restrictions are placed on the authority possessed by local governments.

The concept of role according to Riyadi (2002) role can be interpreted as the orientation and concept of the part played by a party in social opposition.

In this case, the perpetrators, both individuals and organizations, will behave according to the expectations of people or their environment. Role is also defined as structural. In which there is a series of pressures and conveniences that connect the mentor and support his organizational function. A role is a set of behaviors with groups, both small and large, all of whom carry out various roles. In essence, the role can also be formulated as a series of certain behaviors caused by a certain position. A person's personality also affects how that role should be carried out. The role played or played by top, middle and lower level leaders will have the same role. (Lantaeda, 2020)

The attitude of participation can be interpreted as a process in which a group of people (members) find and implement ideas or ideas, so that with this participation the members signal and state their interests, as well as the participation of resources - resources are moved and decisions are implemented and evaluated. The attitude and behavior theory developed by Triandis (1971) states that behavior is determined by what people want to do, what they think they will do, what they usually do and with the behavioral consequences they expect. Furthermore, Triandis stated, that attitude concerns

the cognitive component regarding beliefs, while the effective attitude component has the connotation of liking or disliking. (Prasetyo, 2013)

Conflict of interest is one of the obstacles in the successful implementation of bureaucratic reform to realize good governance, which has been happening to both government and private institutions because these actions can be related to corruption. To overcome, control, and prevent this problem, the government through the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic.

Reform has issued Regulation Number 37 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines for Handling Conflicts of Interest. It is understood that a conflict of interest is a situation where a state administrator has or is reasonably suspected of having a personal interest in any use of authority so that it can affect the quality and/or actions of his/her actions.

Changes in society that continue to occur affect the emergence of new social problems, which in the past have not occurred. Social problems are closely related to perceptions and values that apply in a society. Thus, to study social problems, it is necessary to realize the complexity of the field to be studied (Taftazani, 2020). The many aspects and dimensions of conducting a study have implications for the wisdom of identifying and assessing problems and determining comprehensive problem-solving approaches and strategies. Although it is difficult to make generalizations for the definition of social problems, several formulations have been tried to be made even though each one has an emphasis on different aspects. However, some of these formulations are expected to approach more objective and universal principles. Parrilo (2002) formulates four important elements that can be considered in a situation considered a social problem, namely:

1. Can cause various losses both to the physical or mental state, both to individuals and to society
2. Is a violation of one or more values or standards shared by the majority of society or those who have power of influence in society
3. The situation that keeps happening
4. Raise the need to be solved based on evaluations of various groups in society

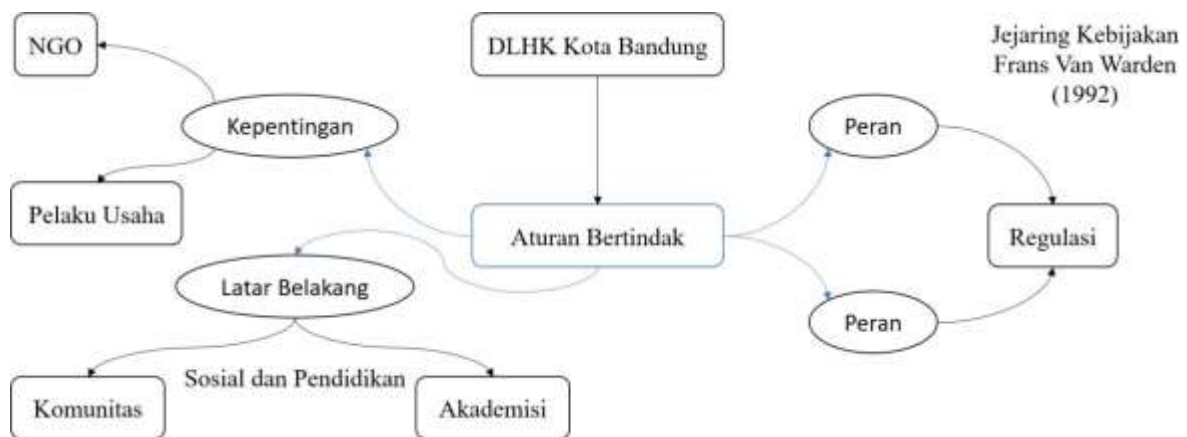
While Raab and Selznick (1964), social problems are basically problems that occur in relations between citizens. This relates to the rules of mutual relations, both formal and informal. Raab and Selznick mention social problems can occur if they meet the following two criteria:

1. The existence of relationships between citizens that hinder the achievement of important goals of the majority of citizens
2. Social organizations face serious threats by the inability to regulate relations between citizens

II. Review of Literature

Literally, phenomenology comes from the Greek word "pahinomenon" which means symptoms or everything that appears. The term phenomenon can be seen from two points of view, namely the phenomenon that always shows out and the phenomenon from the point of view of our consciousness. Therefore, in looking at a phenomenon we must first look at the filter or ratio, so as to find true consciousness. According to Alase (2017) phenomenology is a qualitative method that allows researchers to apply and apply their subjectivity and interpersonal skills in the exploratory research process. Second, the definition put forward by Creswell quoted by Eddles Hirsch (2015) which states that qualitative research is a study that is interested in analyzing and describing the experience of an individual phenomenon in the everyday world. (Helaluddin, 2019)

Data collection techniques used various methods, including semi-structured interviews. According to Sugiyono (2010), he suggested that semi-structured interviews were to find problems more openly, where the parties invited to the interview were asked for their opinions and ideas. Furthermore, there are 2 kinds of observations, namely passive observation which means that the researcher is present, observing and recording the activities under study from a place outside the activity or post observation and descriptive observations in which there are 2 variations including the Grand Tour and Mini Tour. Grand Tour is an observation as a whole or to find out a deeper case, while a Mini Tour is an observation that describes a specific context related to the topic of the problem.



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Figure 1. Thinking Framework

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Interest

NGOs have a major role in two categories based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2009 concerning Guidelines for Cooperation of the Ministry of Home Affairs with Foreign Non-Governmental Institutions, namely:

1. Empowerment, which is carried out through organizing and assisting in implementing a program, both programs or policies that come from the government or those that are not, but are still in line with the goals to be achieved.
2. Advocacy, which is carried out is awareness of rights and control over government policies that will have an impact on the community.

The government feels the benefits of direct involvement in development programs. With cooperation, it will strengthen each party in development activities. In this form of relationship, the government develops partnerships with NGOs, where each party contributes resources to the achievement of goals in development activities. For example, NGOs and other social organizations may have the skills needed to implement development programs, while the government has very limited skills in these activities. NGOs will make a major contribution and will expand the scope and impact of their activities with the support of community participation,

In the context of green open space in Sukabumi City, DLH Sukabumi City involves environmental activist NGOs such as WALHI and WANADRI. In the program run by DLH Sukabumi City regarding ProKlim through Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.83/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/2016 has regulated social forestry, which is a

sustainable forest management system located in state forest areas or private forest/customary forests, which is carried out by local communities or customary law communities as actors. The main objective is to improve welfare, balance the environment and socio-cultural dynamics in the form of village forests, community forests, community plantation forests, customary forests and forest partnerships. ProKlim, which was developed in 2011 and started to be implemented in 2012, received a positive response from the community, community groups, environmental activists, NGOs, companies to provincial/district/city governments. This is reflected in the active participation of the community in carrying out adaptation and mitigation efforts at the site level and strengthening sustainability aspects by community groups, NGOs and companies.

In Government Regulation No.22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, considering that in order to implement the provisions of Article 22 and Article 185 letter b of Law No.11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, it is necessary to stipulate a Government Regulation concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management. In this regulation, the Mayor is required to supervise business actors related to environmental approvals and laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management. The results of this monitoring show that there are still many business actors who do not comply with the laws and regulations and the obligations that must be carried out as contained in the environmental documents and environmental permits they have.

Currently, the problem of waste management and utilization is a crucial thing that must be done by business actors. The benchmark for obligations that must be carried out is as attached to each environmental document, in which there is a commitment or promise that must be carried out to create sustainable development in order to realize a "Smart Environment".

3.2 Background (Social and Educational)

Background is a supporting factor in achieving cooperation with regulators. The background is addressed to non-regulators who do not have rights as controllers, but support innovators and even expanders.

The community that often collaborates with DLH Sukabumi is the Indonesian Plastic Bag Diet Movement (GIDKP) community. The community is a non-profit organization incorporated as an association that has received various awards for its efforts to create a single-use plastic-free Indonesia. By advocating, collaborating, and educating, GIDKP has succeeded in encouraging more than 70 cities/districts to ban the use of single-use plastics. GIDKP has a clear position as a partner in all forms of cooperation in accordance with programs in its efforts to reduce the use of plastic bags. As part of a sustainable development campaign, GIDKP believes that collaboration or partnership is an important key to building a common understanding in achieving shared goals on membership. This community targets women or market visitors to replace their plastic with bags that can be recycled or can be used many times.

Furthermore, from an educational perspective, DLHK often collaborates in the preparation of KLHS (Strategic Environmental Studies), AMDAL (Environmental Impact Analysis) as well as employee training with academics including the Department of Environmental Engineering, Bandung Institute of Technology and the Department of Environmental Science, Padjadjaran University. The two universities often provide innovations and even studies as references to support policy implementation. By using relevant and up-to-date theories in accordance with the applicable case. Not only that, the collaboration was continued with ecoedu training from ITB and seminars from Unpad,

aimed at increasing the understanding and knowledge of Sukabumi City DLH employees about environmental space.

3.3 Role

Sukabumi City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2011 concerning the Management of Green Open Spaces mentions the obligation of local governments to carry out green open spaces (RTH) in order to maintain the existence and sustainability of green open spaces. The management of green open space is carried out based on the principles of benefit, harmony, balance, integration, sustainability, justice, protection, and legal certainty.

The regulation on the management of green open space is intended to provide guidelines and directions for the orderly management of green open space, as well as to organize the management of green open space in a planned, systematic and integrated manner. The regulation also aims to ensure legal certainty in maintaining and protecting the availability of green open space from land use change as well as increasing the roles and responsibilities of the apparatus and community in managing green open space.

As a follow up to the issuance of the Sukabumi City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Composition of the Sukabumi City Regional Apparatus and the Sukabumi Mayor Regulation No. 1390 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Sukabumi City Environment and Hygiene Service (DLHK). Based on the Regional Regulation, the DLHK's main task force is the implementing unit of government affairs which is the regional authority in the environmental and sub-waste affairs sector.

Efforts to contain the rate of decline in air quality that occurred according to the DLH Sukabumi City are:

- a. Control of emission from immovable sources, which is carried out through socialization, supervision and guidance to business actors, technical guidance on controlling chimney emission air pollution, application of environmentally friendly fuels, appropriate technology and energy efficiency.
- b. Control of emission from mobile sources is carried out by means of campaigns, dissemination of measurable reductions in motor vehicle emissions through vehicle emission testing and application of clean emission areas, operation of mass transport vehicles and traffic engineering.
- c. Reforestation and expansion of Green Open Spaces, which contributes to air quality control, because the planted vegetation is able to absorb air pollutants and reduce the level of existing air pollution.

3.4 Attitude

Based on Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, it is stated that environmental protection and management includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision and law enforcement. Planning is carried out through the preparation of environmental protection and management plan documents (RPPLH). This document has the same power as the spatial and regional plan documents and development planning documents such as the RPJPD and RPJMD.

The attitude taken by DLHK towards Green Open Space is in accordance with the Environmental Quality Index which includes three components, namely the Air Quality Index, Water Quality Index and Land Cover Quality Index. In its implementation, to control air pollution, cooperation with various other stakeholders is needed, especially in the government environment, including together with BAPELITBANG, DISHUB, DINKES, DISDAGIN, DICIPTABINTAR, and related SKPD.

Meanwhile, collaboration with wider parties is carried out with academics, asbekindo and research institutions, with the hope that the results of this collaboration and collaboration as well as the actions taken can create a good quality of living environment in Sukabumi City.

In the attitude given to fulfill the Air Quality Index, the implementation of ecooffice and ProKlim is one way to adapt to the impact of climate change. Furthermore, the attitude of DLHK in cooperation with DISHUB regarding fuel emissions, because Sukabumi City is a big city and filled with small to large transportation. So, the thing to do is minimize vehicles and carry out Emission Tests with ASBEKINDO (Indonesian Workshop Association)

Furthermore, in order to fulfill the Water Quality Index, DLHK takes the attitude to fix the domestic waste pollution that still occurs among rogue companies in Sukabumi City. Domestic wastewater quality control is carried out together with DPKP3 as the agency in charge of the residential sector and PDAM as the manager of the dirty water of Sukabumi City and the regional government as the manager of community affairs at the lowest level and at the forefront. Furthermore, controlling the quality of industrial wastewater is carried out through a permit instrument consisting of an environmental permit, a permit to discharge waste water into surface water and a permit for temporary storage of B3 waste. Permits are issued by DPMPTSP according to recommendations by or commitments with DLHK Sukabumi City.

Lastly, in an attitude to improve the quality of land cover, DLHK does this by removing the pavement and planting any vacant land with protective or productive plants. Land filled with plants will invite various types of insects and animals to form a complete ecosystem. This will cause the ecological function of the land to be built and the plants that grow will increase the hydrological function of the land. Other efforts are made to make biopori, infiltration wells or recharge axis. This well serves to improve the hydrological aspect of the land because it is useful for entering water directly into the ground so that it can accelerate the recovery of groundwater that has been widely exploited.

IV. Conclusion

DLH Sukabumi City has a common interest with NGOs to be able to realize the program that will be run, of course, this interest is for the people of Sukabumi City. However, these interests are sometimes not in line with business actors in Sukabumi City, who until now still commit irregularities and even violations that are not in accordance with regulations. This greatly hinders the process of collaboration between stakeholders. In addition to stakeholders, the policy implementation process involves actors from the community and academic backgrounds. That the community has the ability to encourage and expand the process carried out by the DLH Sukabumi City to be accepted and understood by the community, while academics act as innovators in presenting a scientific study and breakthrough for Green Open Space in Sukabumi City. The role of DLH Sukabumi City as a regulator is to receive and open opportunities and input from various parties to be used as a basis, input, evaluation and convey the aspirations of the people of Sukabumi City towards environmental complaints. The attitude given by the DLH Sukabumi City is based on the IKLH which includes 3 components, namely the Air Quality Index, Water and Land Cover, these three factors are factors for finding solutions to complaints and public submissions.

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