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TOWARD THE NEW NORMAL

Surabaya, Indonesia, 10-11 October 2021

**Challenges and Innovation In
Social Sciences, Education and
Law Development.**

Editor: Arinto Nugroho, Iman Pasu M.H. Purba, Bambang Sigit Widodo, dkk

**TOWARD THE "NEW NORMAL":
CHALLENGES AND INNOVATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCES, EDUCATION AND LAW
DEVELOPMENT**

Penyunting

Arinto Nugroho,
Iman Pasu Marganda Hadiano Purba
Bambang Sigit Widodo



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Arinto Nugroho
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Bambang Sigit Widodo

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CHAIRMAN GREETINGS

Vice Dean The Faculty Of Social Science And Law

The 1st International Conference on Social Science and Law “Toward The New Normal: Challenges and Innovation in Social Sciences, Education and Law Development”

Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, State University of Surabaya

Surabaya, 10-11 October 2021

Assalamualaikum wr.wb.
Salam Sejahtera
Om Swasti Astu
Namo Budaya
Salam Kebajikan
Good Morning from Surabaya

The honorable speakers, faculty member, and participants :

We would like to welcome you to The 1st International Conference On Social Science and Law with the focal point of challenges and innovation in the area of social sciences and education and also the development of law and relevant regulations in the post pandemic era. This is the first edition the International Conference in these fields, hosted by Faculty of Social Sciences and Law.

Welcome to the honorable **Mr. Prof. Ir. Nizam, M.Sc., DIC., Ph.D., IPU. ASEAN Eng** as a **Director General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia**,
thank you for your presence at the State University of Surabaya.

In this occasion, we invite prominent speakers of respective expertise to share their insights relevant topics and ideas after the pandemic. We extend our gratitude to the speakers of the conference :

Mr. Prof. Dr. Reevany Bustami, Ph.D. from **University Saint Malaysia**

Mr. Prof. Jiang-Bang Deng, Ph.D, from **Tamkang University-Thailand.**

Mrs. Prof. Dr.Habil. Barbara Theilen-Willige, from **Technische Universität Berlin**

Mrs. Prof. Dr. Zuhairah Ariff Binti Abd. Ghadas from **Universitas Sultan Zainal Abidin Malaysia**

We are grateful to welcome all the honorable speakers at this conference.

Welcome to Indonesia, thank you for your joining this conference even though virtually,

We hope that along with the development of global pandemic control is getting better, hopefully this international collaboration will be more intensive. And we are looking forward to the views and thoughts of global academic, especially from your countries.

Also we want thank to all the distinguished leader and academic partners of the International Conference on Social Science and Law, this time is

**State Islamic University KH. Achmad Siddiq,
Sunan Ampel State Islamic University Surabaya,
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin – Malaysia,**

we are highly respect and honorable you all to join this conference.

We also glad to welcome all the distinguished colleagues, faculty management, and especially the academics, practitioners, observers, invitees who attended both as presenters and as participants in the 1st International Conference on Social Science and Law. Thank you for your participations.

First and foremost, let us praise and thank God Almighty for all of the benefits and graces we have received to this point. For still providing health to all of us, even in the midst of the covid 19 epidemic. With thanks and reverence to God Almighty, the Chancellor will soon formally start this Conference.

Ladies and gentlemen, the university is a place for scientists who must generate something that society requires. University is a house of change, serving as a springboard for bettering one's life's joints. Currently, local communities and the world are not doing well; there are numerous challenges that must be addressed, including pandemics, the digital revolution, literacy, independence, freedom from oppression, a just economic order that synergizes with each other to bring prosperity, and the realization of world peace. We are aware of the current global conditions, which are full of surprises and characterized by rapid changes. It's possible that what we teach today will be out of date a year from now. As a result, the notion of adapting to new things, innovation, and giving life to new results through a series of conversations amongst scientists is critical.

In every development policy, Indonesia, as a member of the global community, reacts to global commitments included in the SDGs. Indonesia also establishes a golden condition in 2045, which is distinguished by the accomplishments of: a large world economy, a leading industrial sector, improved infrastructure, advanced people resources, and attempts to actualize clean energy resources. The threat of a global pandemic has compelled the people to hasten the development of a "super smart society" in order to make the aim of "Indonesia Gold in 2045" a reality. Given this situation, it would be a shame for academics to sit quietly by, contributing nothing and simply waiting for the fruit that others create. Humans believe that the human is present, and that the form of existence is a contribution.

Distinguished guests,

The subject of the first International Conference on Social Science and Law was "Toward the "NEW NORMAL": Challenges and Innovation in Social Sciences, Education, and Law Development." This stage is the catalyst for new discoveries based on thoughts, conversations, and synthesis of results, both tangible and abstract, that are awaiting cooperation and further development. Academic synergy and teamwork will speed up the success of all of them. This forum will conclude tomorrow, but conversation, communication, and collaboration will continue until there are results that truly benefit local communities and the globe. Around 150 presenters will discuss their ideas and findings during this conference, which will be published subsequently

by Atlantis Press. We hope that this book will be a thought-provoking contribution with a wide-reaching influence.

Finally, as the chairman of the first international conference on the Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, I congratulate you on your participation and thank you very much for your attendance and participation, even if it is entirely online. May the Lord reward our good intentions in order to have a positive influence on the nation and the globe.

Thank You. Wassalam

Bambang Sigit Widodo

OPENING REMARKS

Rector of State University of Surabaya

The 1st International Conference on Social Science and Law

“Toward The New Normal: Challenges and Innovation in Social Sciences,
Education and Law Development”

Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, State University of Surabaya

Surabaya, 10-11 October 2021

ASSalamualaikum wr. wb.

Salam Sejahteta

Om SwaSti AStU

Namo Buda/a

dalam Kebajikan

Good morning from Surabaya

The honorable speakers, faculty members, and participants:

We would like to welcome you to the The 1st International Conference on Social Science and Law with the focal point of challenges and innovation in the area of social sciences and education and also the development of law and relevant regulations in the post-pandemic era. This is the first edition the international conference in these fields, hosted by Faculty of Social Sciences and Law.

We would like to welcome and thank our keynote speaker **Mr. Prof. Ir. Nizam, M.Sc**, the Director General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology.

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from Technische Universität Berlin, Germany
4. Mrs. Prof. Dr. Zuhairah Ariff Binti Abd. Ghadas
from Universitas Sultan Zainal Abidin Malaysia

Ladies and gentlemen:

We have been through this global pandemic and we are **forced** to adapt to several sectors beyond our expectations, from digitalization of many sectors, virtual interaction, and delayed local and global migrations.

Of all the crisis, we have achieved and invented many things, we call it as the post-pandemic humanitarian activities. We have come to new findings and innovations from research, better strategies on disaster mitigation, digital waves, and so forth. This “new order of social change” is emerging and inevitable. This pandemic brings challenges for us and also opportunities to innovate in various sectors and fields for the progress of our nation.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Europe has accelerated with the New Society 4.0. China has set global targets with its one Belt and Road Initiative. America has massively developed the industrial internet. Asia has responded with its Smart Cities, and Japan has also voiced the “New Society 5.0”, Internet of think, artificial intelligence, robotic, big data, block chain; these trends are emerging at the same time, affecting the established social order to the new social order, leading to a more dynamic social interaction.

The condition that we know as “super smart society” will quickly and massively penetrate all fields, of course through inventions and innovations. In many recorded world histories, many social changes started from new findings that have positive influences and bring human life more dignified to create high quality life conditions.

State University of Surabaya are aware of this emerging and disruptive trend, we open the door wide for the establishment of a more real international collaboration. We are currently making major changes in response to the national policy on independent learning. We continue to achieve international standardization. We are committed to enhancing our academic contribution, so we welcome researchers, practitioners, and society to this conference.

Speakers, delegates, and participants:

In this opportunity, on behalf of the Rector of UNESA and the institution, I would like to extend my gratitude to the all parties to host the webinar today.

1. Organizing committee: Faculty of Social Sciences and Law (Dr. Turhan Yani and other professors and senior faculty members, thank you very much). Thank you for the support and guidance for the conference and other social activities that contribute to the wellbeing of the community.
2. We thank Center for Artificial Intelligence and Scientific Publication (Dr. Elly Matul Imah and team) for their commitment to manage the conference and other academic forums at the university.

Speakers, delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Rector of UNESA and the institution:

I would like to officially open today's conference on social sciences and education and law with the name of God: *Bismillahirrohmanirrohim*. We do hope the conference gives positive insights to the students to build our community. For all participants, happy conferencing and good luck!

Wassalam

Prof. Dr. Nurhasan

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Studying in a Cross-Gender Space: *Male Students' Motives for Choosing S1 Cosmetology Education Study Program in Universitas Negeri Surabaya*

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Abstract—The construction of patriarchal gender creates a scientific duality that has an impact on the division of feminine and masculine fields of knowledge. This duality also has an impact on the public's perspective which sees it as unusual for men or women to study or engage in activities across gender spaces. But the fact is, there are people who study and work in the field of science that was not created for their gender. There are male students who deliberately study in the field of feminine science. Therefore, this study aims to reveal the motives of male students in choosing an undergraduate education program in Makeup Education, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Negeri Surabaya. This study uses a qualitative approach with phenomenological methods. Data were obtained using in-depth interviews. The informants were two undergraduate students of cosmetology education study program class 2017 and class 2019, because there were no students in class 2018. This study uses the phenomenological theory of Alfred Schutz which understands the actions taken by someone based on their motives, which uses in-order to motive and because explanations. of motives. The data analysis technique used was the phenomenological data analysis technique according to Stevick Colaizzi Keen which was then simplified by Moustakas. The results of this study indicate that the because motive revealed in this study is that talent and parental support are the key to success in the world of makeup artists, while in order to motive in this study is the desire to open a beauty school or beauty academy, and become a makeup artist who professional. Make-up has its own meaning for Yudha and Sani's informants. For Sani, make-up is an art that can bring out the character in one's body, while for Yudha, make-up can create a sense of satisfaction and pleasure when she sees the results of her beautiful make-up. They will also continue to work hard and learn even if make-up is not a field approved by their parents

Keywords— *Keywords: Male student, cosmetology study program, motif, cross-gender space*

I. INTRODUCTION

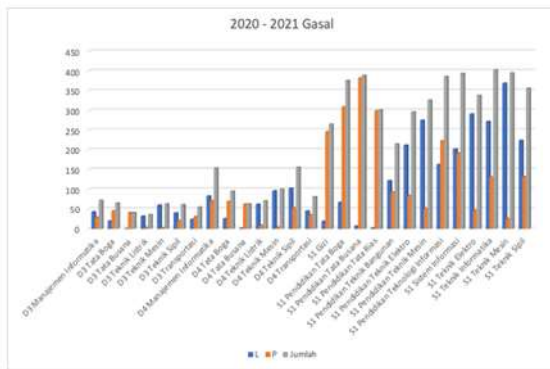
Differences in physical function between men and women make society construct men and women differently. This then becomes the pattern and "mecca" for the formation of one's way of thinking and behaving, including the way one sees other individuals, society assumes that women must behave in a feminine manner such as speaking and behaving gently,

politely, walking gracefully while society considers all men to have masculine character characterized by a strong, active attitude, prioritizing logic and daring to take risks [1]. Women are required to be able to work well in the domestic sphere, while men are created to be active in the public sphere.

The strong gender values that apply in this society have an impact on the difference in treatment for men and women. Men get more privileges than women. In society the position of men is higher than the position and position of women. This condition is continuously socialized from one generation to another, so that it becomes a culture in society[2].

There are different benchmarks to see the quality of men and women, so socialization is carried out differently. Gender values that are strongly attached to society have unwittingly made both men and women victims in the system[2]. Gender values also affect the way a person thinks, behaves, and acts. Masculinity and femininity become quality standards in placing men and women.

This gender duality occurs in almost every aspect of life, including in the world of education and the field of science. Sex segregation refers to the work of women and men in different fields, occupations and companies [3]. Wingfield states that jobs that require nurturing, thoroughness, caring and empathy are usually seen as feminine jobs [4]. The field of science emphasizes physical strength, rational thinking socially is "created" for men, while the field of science that emphasizes emotional strength, feelings, and service is seen as a field of science that is suitable for women. Students tend to take fields of study according to their gender roles [5]. Women prefer the field of socio-economic studies, and men tend to prefer engineering.



A gender essentialist perspective suggest beliefs that there is “natural tendencies” in women and men that will steer men away from fields that have been associated with femininity and towards ones that have been linked to masculinity [6]. There are fields of science that are masculine in character and some are feminine. Haste states that there are academic circles who associate science with masculine traits and art with feminine traits, in addition to gender classification in the division of knowledge [7]. Biology and psychology are considered more feminine while political science, economics, medicine, mathematics, physics and engineering are masculine to a high degree. This gender duality also occurs at Unesa. At the Faculty of Engineering, there are study programs that are dominated by male students, namely mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, informatics engineering and there are study programs dominated by women, namely Makeup, Clothing, Catering, and Nutrition.

The genderization of science causes men to choose the field of feminine science or vice versa. The phenomenon of a man having an interest in a field that is "not created" for his gender is called the cross over phenomenon where men and women play their unusual roles in society [8]. But, those individuals who enter fields dominated by other gender in college have a power to decrease educational and occupational segregation only if they remain on their chosen path while college [6]

The cross over phenomenon occurred in male students in the Cosmetology Study Program. This study program is considered feminine and there are only two male students in this study program. Learning in a cross-gender space is not an easy thing. If men pursuing female majors they are not viewed as highly as men pursue masculine majors[9]. This study examines their motives for learning in a space that was not created for them. Studying in a cross-gender space is an interesting thing to study, especially since men are generally considered "less qualified" if they behave in a feminine way.

Motive is the driving force of a person to do or not do something. Motives are divided into two, there are intrinsic and extrinsic motives. According to Uno, intrinsic motives are impulses that arise that do not require external stimulation because they arise within the individual itself [10]. While, extrinsic motives are impulses that arise due to influences from outside of the individual. Accordingly, this study aims to reveal

to the motives that encourage and the motives of the goals to be achieved by male students in becoming students of the cosmetology study program. Existence of two male students in cosmetology program shows that emotional control and primacy of works norms is may be particularly important factors in relation to men's choice of choosing college major [11].

Men can't be feminine. Based on the initial interview conducted with one of the students in the environment, it can be stated that, when male students have started to show their feminine body gesture, the lecturer will warn them. "If you enter here (to the cosmetology program) as a man, you must also leave as a man (must remain masculine)." These things happens because of masculinity norms that influence individual behavior in relation to acceptable conduct for those occupying the male space. Hold that norms regarding what it means to be "manly". It happens only to reinforce the idea of such values and perceptions being normal [12].

This study uses the phenomenological theory of Alfred Schutz. The phenomenological theory by Alfred Schutz was chosen because the theory interprets social action by referring to a situation in the past, present and future, while the motives of an individual need to be interpreted to understand the meaning of the actions taken. This study seeks to understand the everyday subjective experiences experienced by informants when learning.

Schutz distinguishes action into two types, namely the motive that becomes the goal (in order to motive) and the motive that becomes the cause (because of motive). The motive that becomes the goal refers to the future state desired by the individual. The motive that becomes the cause refers to a situation in the past which determines the actions that will be taken by an individual [13].

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach, with a phenomenological method. The informants of this study were two male students who were studying at the Makeup Education Study Program, namely Yudha and Sani.

The focus of this research is the thoughts and values that reflect the motives of reasons and goals. Data collection in this study was conducted through in-depth interviews. Observation which should be a data collection technique in this study could not be carried out due to the limitations of the COVID-19 pandemic situation and conditions. Source triangulation was carried out to check the credibility of the data through one of the informants' close friends. The data analysis technique in this study used a phenomenological technique developed by Stevick Colaizzi Keen which was modified by Moustakas.

III. RESEARCH RESULT

Alfred Schutz described an action in two phases. There are two types, namely in order to motives and because of motives. Being a minority group does not make informants feel inferior, they even have more enthusiasm to carry out activities as cosmetology education students.

A. Talent and Parental Support is the Key to Success in the World of Makeup Artist

Society that has strong gender values between masculine and feminine has its own benchmark in seeing an individual. Women are required to behave femininely, such as speaking and behaving gently, politely, and walking gracefully, while society assumes that all men must have masculine characters such as being strong, active, logical and willing to take risks [1]. Men who are dominant in their feminine stereotypes, do things that are considered women's activities, and are interested in the world of women will be considered against God's nature or society feels that it is not suitable for men to do. This can be proven by Marlisa's research that men are less patient, less patient in doing women's work in parenting who are identified with women. Makeup is an activity that is closely related to women and feminine nature, which relies on precision and patience in the process [14]. Therefore, there needs to be a strong driving force that makes male students choose to study cosmetology.

Sani's artistic talent for makeup has been seen since she was in high school. At that time, Sani was a member of the theater extracurricular at his school and became an actor in the extracurricular performance. An actor must be able to apply his own makeup to support his appearance and character when on stage. This then became the starting point for Sani to find his talent in the field of makeup. After that, Sani diligently participated in various workshops and makeup classes before, and eventually became a student at Makeup Education.

Sani handed over the second choice study program to his parents because the informant believed that his parents also knew what was best for their child. Even though this study program was the choice of his parents, Sani did not feel forced to study in this study program. The informant also believes that his parents' decision to choose a makeup education undergraduate program can be seen from his hard work and perseverance when studying and participating in various makeup workshops.

“...I also believe that parents want the best for their children. My parents also considered first in choosing this major for me. Starting from the basic skills that I have, my interests, and talents since high school, so there is no sense of compulsion from anyone in me...”

The informant's parents, who are doctors and health analysts, also chose him to study cosmetology, because they saw his talents and interests when he attended cosmetology classes and workshops. Sani's parents fully support their son's talents and interests by choosing a makeup study program when registering for SPMB.

“...my parents are more open-minded and I'm proud of them. I feel they are giving me support indirectly by sacrificing to accept me...”

Yudha, a 2017 student in the cosmetology education undergraduate study program, chose her own cosmetology education undergraduate study program without any direction from outsiders.

“...At that time, I actually wanted to take a break and register for the SBMPTN next year but my father still encouraged me to go to college that year. After that, I thought of a study program that if I already had the basic skills and I felt that studying and working in this field did not make my mind torn, between work and college...”

During the high school farewell event, Yudha helped a friend to find a makeup artist and at that time Yudha saw the Instagram of a male makeup artist. The informant admitted that he was amazed by the works of the makeup artist. That's when he thought about studying makeup which eventually pushed him to enter the Unesa Cosmetology Study Program. His parents were fully supportive. He said, “...my parents always support whatever their child decides to do as long as it is done with real intentions and it is something positive.”

There is a study that investigates role models affect competitiveness of women and men. The results find that women's competitiveness significantly increases after observing a role model while men's doesn't [15]. The result of the study is not occur to Yudha and Sani which biologically are men. Since the results of the interview, Yudha confess that someone inspire him to be a make up artist and pushed him to choose Unesa cosmetology study program.

Both informants have an awareness of their inner talent in the field of cosmetology. Intrinsic motive is a strong urge to do [8]. It is very important the support of parents as the closest outsider further complements the motive . According to Alfred Schutz, the informant's actions have elements of orientation to the future (futura) and to the past (pastness) [16]. Being a makeup artist is something that men can do as well as women.

B. Work hard to achieve the dreams in the world of make up

In contrast to the existing construction in the community is not a mistake. Yudha said, “...I don't want to listen to people who think that the cosmetology study program is only for women...”. Sani also said the same thing, “...it's okay to be different...” Being a cosmetology student is a gift that Yudha and Sani have, because not everyone is lucky to have the talent that God gave to informants.

The results of male make-up artists are more appreciated than female results. People prefer men over women in styling makeup and hair [17]. The results of male make-up artists are considered more thorough and neat, so that they are better than the results of make-up created by female make-up artists [18]]. These findings are consistent with the glass escalator concept. Which instead of being marginalized or discrimination, men who work in women's field encouraged to move into the better paying and higher status specialties [19]. Also, Sani and Yudha didn't pay attention if there was a negative statement about their major from their family neither friends.

Negative stereotypes due to unusual choices sometimes become a problem in itself, but Yudha responds positively to this.

“...I've been wondering what people will say when they find out that I majored in cosmetology. However, I brushed it all off and I remembered having parents who

supported me. I am proud of my parents who have an open mind and fully support me.”

Men who have an interest in the world of beauty tend to have negative stereotypes from society [1]. Sani's anxiety of being seen differently by his environment had disturbed his mind, but his enthusiasm for achieving his goals was stronger than his anxiety. "...if it's me, sis, it's okay to be different ...". It is the passion for not having a problem with being different that drives her to achieve her dream of becoming a professional makeup artist.

Yudha from the beginning chose the makeup study program and decided not to listen to what other people had to say. He said,

“... I don't want to listen to what people have to say about what I'm going through right now. So, I just enjoy the learning process. To me, there's nothing you can't achieve in life if you're ready to fight for it.”

In line with Yulia's research that minority groups tend to not care about the negative stereotypes of society [1]. Ramadhani's research reveals that being a male make-up artist is not a reason to feel inferior and ashamed, instead male makeup artists are proud of their work as a makeup artist because not everyone is blessed with talent in the field of make-up. Yudha is more focused on her dream of becoming a professional make-up artist and opening a beauty class.

Adapting to an environment where the majority of women are women is certainly not easy for Sani and Yudha. The environment will still demand him to be male and masculine even though he is in an environment where the majority of women are. ...” The field of science is worried about changing a person's characteristics. In fact, changes in appearance can be an attempt to adapt to an environment. Changes in appearance can occur as an effort to make adjustments to the work environment [18]. However, this is what the lecturer and his family fear.

Evidence from research on occupation suggests that if men working on fields that identified by a women it can had a big chance to experience substantial discrimination by those outside the field [20]. Men who have feminine style may experience such a subordination, negative stereotypes, marginalization, and violence [1]

For Sani, putting on someone's face is not just to make someone look more attractive, but also an art. Sani said, “...makeup is an art that not only dresses someone up, but also makes someone look better. Makeup does not change a person's character, but brings out the character in his body.”

Makeup for Yudha, makes other people look beautiful. For her, makeup can channel her hobby since childhood, namely painting with the media of someone's face or body. Yudha's goal is to open a makeup class. This make-up class will then be used as a means of sharing knowledge with fellow make-up artists. This choice from his parents is a form of trust and support to achieve goals and dreams in the future. This is in order to motive that encourages informants to strive to realize their dreams.

Makeup for Yudha, makes other people look beautiful. For her, makeup can channel her hobby since childhood, namely painting with the media of someone's face or body. Yudha's goal is to open a makeup class. This make-up class will then be used as a means of sharing knowledge with fellow make-up artists. This choice from his parents is a form of trust and support to achieve goals and dreams in the future. This is in order to motive that encourages informants to strive to realize their dreams.

IV. CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Based on the data obtained, it can be concluded that the motive that drives (because of motives) male students of the cosmetology study program is the basic skill possessed by the informant before becoming a cosmetology education undergraduate study program student, this confidence is also supported by parents who support all decisions of informants. Directions from both parents are also an encouragement for male students to study in the Undergraduate Makeup Education study program at Unesa. The motive that became the goal (in order to motives) of the informants studying in this cosmetology education undergraduate study program was to become a professional make-up artist and open a beauty class and a beauty academy.

Makeup has more meaning for male students. Makeup can bring out the character in one's body and channel his talents and interests in painting and can create a sense of satisfaction when beautifying someone. Informants do not think that a field can only be explored by one gender only, for the informants hard work and courage are the keys to move forward and reach their goals.

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The Role of The Anti-Drugs Ambassador Board Sidoarjo (DANS) in The Internalization Drugs Hazards for youth in Sidoarjo

Peran Duta Anti Narkoba Sidoarjo (DANS) dalam internalisasi bahaya narkoba bagi pemuda di Sidoarjo

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the role of the Sidoarjo Anti-Drug Ambassador Association (DANS) in helping prevent the threat of drug abuse in adolescents and the challenges they face. This substance is examined from the role theory by Biddle, BJ, & Thomas, EJ. This research is essential to study considering that drugs are the biggest threat to Indonesia, dominated by teenagers. This research hopes that the Sidoarjo Anti-Drug Ambassador Association (DANS) can prevent and overcome drugs. The method used is a case study; the research subject is the Advisor of the Anti-Drug Ambassadors Association of Sidoarjo Regency, namely the Field of Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M), namely AKP Siti Saidah SH M.Sc. 2020 general chairman Ardana R and 2020 secretary Ami FT. The research location is in Perum Taman Pinang Block AA8 No. 1A Sidoarjo Regency. Meanwhile, the data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews related to the role of DANS, observation, and documentation. The data collected were analyzed by referring to the opinions of Miles and Huberman by juxtaposing the perspective of role theory by Biddle, BJ, & Thomas, EJ. The results showed two roles, namely DANS as a drug activist together with the National Narcotics Agency of Sidoarjo Regency (BNNK) and the existence of DANS in the Community. Sidoarjo and observed referring to the theory of aspects of role behavior by Biddle, BJ, & Thomas, E. J. The study results are recommended as a basis for the government to consider policies related to knowing the role of DANS and additional information on adolescents to positively prevent drug abuse and create a drug-free Sidoarjo environment

Keywords: *Role, Role Behavior, Community of Sidoarjo Anti-Drugs Ambassador (DANS) bond.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the share of market for narcotics largest in Asia. East, from Southeast Asia, needs 45 percent of them to Indonesia, the high number of abuse drugs is also contributed by the Act of the syndicate drugs [1]. Circulation and behaviors associated with substance addictive dangerous now more visible on the surface of everyday society had become the fact that drugs exist around us [2].

The current rate of drug and drug abuse has become a phenomenon of the development of globalization with usage patterns that are constantly

changing, and drug trafficking has put this country in a state of emergency danger [2]. Target the traffickers of drugs means the country is easily accessible in terms of trade, such as Indonesia, because the traffickers of drugs can sell goods forbidden it by quickly. After all, it is still a lack of supervision and rampant drug abuse in big cities, but it is up to small towns throughout the region, from the lower middle socioeconomic level to the upper socioeconomic level [4].

Victims of drug abuse in the community themselves do not recognize age, gender, ethnicity, religion, and other classifications [2]. This is a

concern for the community. In addition to harming health, people who consume drugs will also feel adverse effects in terms of social, to be shunned from the Community [6]. Drugs are beneficial for medicine that affects the body's work, especially the brain [7].

However, if abused or used per the standards of treatment can lead to a result that is very detrimental to the life and cultural values of the nation, which in the end will be able to national defense [3]. This approach can be made through social Internalization in the community related to the dangers of drugs. In other cases, Internalization is an effort to appreciate and explore values so that these values are embedded in every human being [4]. Meanwhile, the danger is a condition that can cause injury to humans or damage to property or the natural environment [5]. Therefore, it is necessary to internalize the dangers of drugs for adolescents to avoid drug abuse.

Realizing the complexity of the problems and the real threats that have hit our young generation, the problem of drug abuse is designated as a national problem that must be faced seriously through integrated and continuous steps involving all the potential that exists in society [6]. Therefore, the social environment should be a concern for all of us. In order to become a good environment that can reduce negative impulses in children and adolescents, efforts to improve the social environment require the cooperation of various parties, including the participation of the community itself [12].

Along with the turn of the year, drug problems in Sidoarjo have increased, looking at the information on print social media in the city, which is reported in Tribun News with the title of news about drug users in Sidoarjo Called Increasing 100 percent in 2016, contains related Sidoarjo is a district that has cases The number of drug users and cases in the city of Delta increased by 100 percent throughout 2016. The increase is linearly the same for the data at the Sidoarjo Regency National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) and the Sidoarjo Police Station. Head of BNNK Sidoarjo , AKBP Supriyanto, said that in 2015, the number of drug users in Sidoarjo was 450 addicts." [13]. In the following year, 2018, drug abuse also reached

hundreds, as reported in Momentum Sidoarjo, at least 600 cases. The distribution and abuse of narcotics occurring in the Delta City of Sidoarjo.

In the following year, 2019, it was reported that there was an increase in drug abuse, as reported in FaktualNews.co. In fact, until November 2019, drug cases tried at the Sidoarjo District Court (PN) had reached a high level. "Until the end of this month, almost 70 percent," said Public Relations of the Sidoarjo District Court [14]. The case is dominated by teenagers, with data from BNN showing that around 162 million to 324 million people of productive age (15-64 years) consume narcotics and approximately 183,000 people die each year due to drug abuse.

Seeing that most drug users are teenagers, positive activities from various fields such as education preceded an approach. Students are the leading target group in the short-term prevention planning agenda because they have a high Level of vulnerability [15]. In other reviews, past adolescence is a period of life that is filled with dynamics, during which their developments and changes very rapidly so that teens have a higher risk of aggressive behavior that conduct disorder, delinquency, and violence, both as victims and as perpetrators violence [16].

The typical psychological characteristics of adolescents is the occurrence of substance abuse. However, for this to happen, other factors play an important role, namely the environmental factors of the substance user [17]. In connection with the problem cases found in the background, this research is essential considering that this study covers several aspects from the activities carried out. However, it is necessary to approach roles that various community components can carry out before starting the activation process. However, the Sidoarjo Anti-Drug Ambassadors Association (DANS) Community is expected to be a reflection and information field for Sidoarjo through a different approach process following social developments. Thus the existence of DANS can be readily accepted by the community, especially teenagers, in providing information related to drugs and, of course, with the obstacles they have to go through.

To examine the substance, the role theory of Biddle & Thomas (1979) is used, which says that the role is "the behavioral characteristic of one or more people in a context" [18]. This theory assumes that roles are understood as devices as prescriptions of actions that individuals should carry out in certain positions. Roles are carried out by each individual determined by his social position [19].

This study was conducted to analyze the role played by the Association of Anti-Narcotics Ambassadors of Sidoarjo (DANS) through adolescents' Internalization in various processes of social activities and the various challenges they face. The selected role behavior follows the role aspects, namely expectations, norms, forms of behavior, sanctions, and assessments. Meanwhile, the challenges that arise are external and internal.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach, with a case study design. The informants of this research were three people consisting of an Advisor to the Anti-Drug Ambassadors Association of Sidoarjo Regency, namely the Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M) Division, namely AKP Siti Saidah SH M.Si and two members of the Anti-Drug Ambassadors Association of Sidoarjo consisting of the 2020 General Chair believe Ardhana and 2020 secretary Ami. The focus of this research is the role of the community which is structured in the form of various activities. . Data collection in this study was carried out through in-depth interviews and observation. The analysis includes data collection using in-depth interviews and observations, data reduction using themes referring to role theory by Biddle, BJ, & Thomas, EJ by connecting aspects of role behavior namely expectations, norms, forms of behavior, sanctions and assessment , presentation of data, and drawing conclusions.

3. RESEARCH RESULT

Biddle, BJ, & Thomas, EJ describe roles in four aspects of role behavior. The four roles are expectations, norms, forms of behavior, sanctions and assessments. The existence of the Anti-Drug Ambassadors Association of Sidoarjo is expected to be an activist who can inflame the spirit of youth in preventing drug abuse in Sidoarjo.

3.1 *Sidoarjo Anti-Drug Ambassador Association (DANS) as an activist for for the millennial generation under the auspices of the National Narcotics Agency of SidoarjoRegency (BNNK Sidoarjo).*

The millennial generation is a generation that reflects the development of globalization by being marked by technology that is developing rapidly so that this generation has different characteristics and characters from the previous generation. The millennial generation is often called Generation Z with characteristics like freedom, liking to personalize, relying on instant information speed, learning and working in an innovative environment, actively collaborates, and *hyper technology* [20]. In this case, the Association of Anti-Drug Ambassadors of Sidoarjo (DANS) is a community established under the auspices of BNNK Sidoarjo and DISPORA Sidoarjo, said to be an activist because the membership of the community itself is made up of Sidoarjo youth which is formed through processes and stages with specific provisions. The following is the role of the community as an activist for youth in Sidoarjo, namely, 1) The relationship between the Anti-Drug Ambassadors Association of Sidoarjo (DANS) and BNNK Sidoarjo. 2) Sidoarjo Anti-Drug Ambassador Association (DANS) as a social community for Sidoarjo youth.

3.2 *The existence of the community is realized in a series of activities of the Sidoarjo Anti-Drug Ambassador Association (DANS)*

The existence of DANS in Sidoarjo indeed cannot be separated from various kinds of participation, one of which can be seen from the existence of DANS in realizing and implementing policies on overcoming the dangers of drug abuse. Existence itself is existence, and this existence can be manifested in various kinds of activities or agendas that exist in the community. Each membership change has different activities and agendas because each generation has updates to provide good *feedback* for the community. This existence can be seen from the activities' three behavioral roles: 1) Socialization in open normative by the Association of Anti-Drug Ambassadors of Sidoarjo (DANS). 2) The behavior of the Sidoarjo Anti-Drug Ambassador Association (DANS) in the Cakap Rakyat activity. 3)

The role behavior of the Sidoarjo Anti-Drug Ambassador Association (DANS) in the annual agenda.

3.3 Role Behavior in Cakap rakyat activities.

Cakap Rakyat is an activity initiated by DANS in order to be closer to the community. In this activity, the aim is to provide information to the public regarding the handling of drug exposure that can occur in the surrounding environment, including peers. The provision of information can be in the form of socialization and other activities that are held in conjunction with government events, following the narrative by the General Chairperson of DANS 2020 (Ardana, 20 years old)

"...the public response regarding people's conversation activities was quite good because before this pandemic we were directly involved in the community such as on Sunday CFDs or other activities, but since this pandemic, we have focused more on social media, especially youth, like we fill Youtube with positive content, Instagram with Dansfo (information related to drugs), Live Instagram with supportive speakers. This pandemic has had a major impact on our activities, which were previously carried out routinely on Sundays, but for now, we have temporarily removed them and shifted them to social media, which can provide direct information to the public, so that information related to the dangers of drugs does not just stop there.." (Primary Data December 07, 2020).

One of the activities that can provide information directly is one of the people's speaking activities, where DANS, in this case, can provide education regarding drug abuse and its handling through the information that has been provided. This information can be in the form of means of providing print media (brochures, pamphlets, posters) and can also be through social media such as live streaming on DANS YouTube and Instagram, which are packaged attractively by DANS in order to provide information that can be received by the public (Dansfo or DANS information).). So that later if in the community environment or the school environment, DANS members can provide the first treatment, namely by providing information on the stages that can prevent drug abuse. These activities are included in the aspect of role behavior theory initiated by Biddle and Thomas in the third aspect, namely *performance* (a form of behavior). In this case, the form of behavior is a role embodied in the actor's behavior and has a different and varied role behavior as has been

done by DANS in the form of the behavior of the role of people's speaking activities.

3.4 Regulations are tied to the role of the Anti-Drug Ambassador Association of Sidoarjo (DANS) in society.

Regulations bound to DANS are regulations contained in the Act with the regulation of the role of the community in preventing the eradication of drug abuse. The existence of these regulations has an impact on consistency and responsibility for each member in carrying out the mandate during the term of office until after completion of office so that DANS ambassadors are not allowed to try or even approach drugs because DANS ambassadors are actual examples in society in the millennial generation. This regulation is contained in the law described by the secretary of DANS 2020 by (Ami, 20 years old)

"... The regulation has been explained and stated in the Act when we officially became members, Ms., along with the regulations, the Association of Anti-Drug Ambassadors of Sidoarjo Regency based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The basis is a. Article 104 of Law no. 35 of 2009 (on narcotics). b. Article 105 of Law no. 35 of 2009 (on narcotics). c. Article 106 of Law no. 35 of 2009 (on narcotics). d. Article 108 paragraph (1) community participation, as referred to in article 104, article 105, and article 106, can be formed in a forum coordinated by BNN. Moreover, in paragraph (2), the provisions referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by the Regulation of the Head of BNN. As stated in paragraphs (1-5). The basic principles of the Association of Anti-Drug Ambassadors in Sidoarjo Regency are sincerity, kinship, and solidarity. The Association of Anti-Drug Ambassadors in Sidoarjo Regency is social. The Association of Anti-Drug Ambassadors in Sidoarjo Regency aims to prevent drug abuse in Sidoarjo with a preventive movement among the community. Serves to accommodate the activities of members of the Association of Anti-Drug Ambassadors of Sidoarjo Regency. Implementing drug abuse prevention and educating about the dangers of drug abuse..." (Primary Data, February 26, 2021)

The regulations that have been explained can be concluded that the regulations based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution on DANS make this ambassadorial bond have the basic principles in the establishment of DANS to this day which are still held and implemented well, carried out with policies that have been listed so that they can educate the public. Especially the millennial generation on preventing

drug abuse. DANS will reflect the millennial generation in choosing the environment and avoiding drugs for the common good. These regulations include the role behavior by Biddle and Thomas in the fourth aspect, namely *evaluation & sanction* (assessment & sanctions), which in this case is required for each member not to approach or be caught in drugs.

3.5 Communication is judged by the presence of control over the Sidoarjo Anti-Drug Ambassador Association (DANS) membership duties.

The membership of DANS is divided into several departments that have their duties and authorities; carrying out this task requires that each member provide control, but this control can not only be carried out by each member during the term of office. The DISFORA, BNNK Sidoarjo can carry out the existence of control, or other members after the term of office, the control that can be carried out outside the membership during the term of office creates obstacles to the external DANS, where the participation of members after the position will have an impact on gaps. The gap can be in the form of differences of opinion or misunderstandings that occur, following the narrative of the general chairman of DANS 2020 by (Ardana, 21 years old)

"... sometimes there is indeed a misunderstanding between members who are in office and seniors (members after taking office) due to differences of opinion. However, this rarely happens because each of them has appreciated it, even though they have finished serving, the cord of friendship with each of them is still well established, such as gatherings at the Guk Yuk event or in the month of Ramadan by breaking the fast together, so this, God willing, is rare. and can be avoided..." (Primary Data, December 07, 2020)

Obstacles that occur when there is control can be avoided and handled when communication can run well and by maintaining good relationships with get-togethers. Communication with this control includes aspects of Biddle and Thomas's theory of role behavior in the fourth aspect, namely *evaluation & sanctions*, where social assessments & sanctions will exist but can be avoided.

4. CONCLUSION

There are four aspects of role behavior initiated by Biddle & Thomas, divided into two role behaviors: first, DANS as an activist for the

millennial generation under the auspices of BNNK Sidoarjo. Divided into two roles, namely a) Linkage between DANS and BNNK Sidoarjo and the second, namely, b) Introduction to DANS. The two existences community manifested in a series of DANS activities, in the behavior of these roles is manifested through behavior in activities, among others, a) Socialization in open normative by DANS. b) Role behavior in people's speaking activities. c) Role behavior in the DANS Annual Agenda.

Carrying out the behavior of the DANS role, there are obstacles during the term of office; these obstacles are divided into three, namely consistency in DANS membership; this consistency can be assessed through two aspects, namely, a) Determination of the membership structure of DANS and b) Sources Human resources (HR) are the primary key in the coordination flow in DANS. Both operational barriers to DANS and obstacles to operations can be assessed through a) Regulations tied to the role of DANS in society. Moreover, solidarity is the managerial aspect of DANS; in the managerial aspect, two factors can be assessed, a) Communication is assessed by the presence of control over task assignments in DANS membership, and b) Support outside of DANS membership creates a sense of solidarity. It can be concluded by looking at the form of action in role behavior by DANS, the existence of the Sidoarjo Anti-Drug Ambassador Association (DANS) is constructive for adolescents in preventing drug abuse; this can be seen through various socialization, activities, and participation in events that have been carried out and minimize the obstacles that arise. Occurs can be appropriately resolved.

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ETNOPEDAGOGY STUDY: VALUES IN THE NYADRAN TRADITION IN EAST JAVA

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Abstract

The development of technology that is increasingly rapid and cannot be separated from the alpha generation causes knowledge of the nyadran tradition in Balongdowo Village, Sidoarjo to be forgotten. In addition, the characteristics of the alpha generation that tend to be individualistic have led to the need to cultivate the values contained in the nyadran tradition. For this reason, the purpose of this study is to describe the values contained in the nyadran tradition and analyze the transformation of values in the nyadran tradition to suit social studies education in elementary schools. The type of this research is qualitative with an ethnographic approach, where this research is carried out through 7 stages, namely preparing research designs, ethnographic studies, processing data and triangulation, drawing conclusions from ethnographic studies, transforming the value of ethnographic studies results, designing learning models, and dissemination. The subjects in this study were community leaders, perpetrators of the nyadran tradition, and the alpha generation in Balongdowo Village, Sidoarjo. Data collection techniques were carried out through in-depth interviews, observation, and literature study. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique was carried out through three steps, namely making a list of categories, distinguishing each category, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that at the stage of the nyadran tradition, values of national unity and gratitude were found which can be transformed into learning for the alpha generation.

Keywords: *Ethnopedagogical studies, Nyadran tradition, Value of unity and gratitude*

I. INTRODUCTION

The 21st century is closely related to increasingly advanced technological developments. Of course, it must require quality Human Resources who are trained professionally by an institution, both formal and non-formal. In addition, the 21st century certainly does not only affect the

field of information technology, but also has a major impact on the world of education. The goals of 21st century education cannot be separated from the demands of 4C abilities, namely Collaboration, Communication, Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, and Creativity (Septikasari & Frasandy, 2018). The development of information technology in the field of education can have an impact on the younger generation, one of which is the Alpha generation.

The Alpha generation itself includes the generation born after 2010, which is very close to information technology, because at that time technological developments were happening so rapidly that it caused this generation to be different from previous generations (Glenny, 2015). Because coexistence with the advancement of a technology can certainly affect the attitudes and mindset of the alpha generation. One of the impacts that can be felt today is the lack of knowledge about the culture of a region. The values contained in it certainly cannot be felt in the life of the alpha generation. Therefore, it is necessary to instill early recognition of the wisdom values contained in regional culture so that the alpha generation can still preserve their culture in the midst of the current development of the times. This can be circumvented by integrating regional cultural values into learning based on local wisdom.

One of the regional cultures that can be integrated with learning for the alpha generation is through nyadran tradition. Nyadran is a tradition in the form of a harbor ceremony which is usually held in the coastal areas of Java. This tradition has several names, such as sea alms, sadranan, nyadran, larung, and so on (Ariani, 2016). In Sidoarjo Regency, precisely in Balongdowo Village, the majority of the people make a living as Kupang fishermen carrying out the nyadran tradition as a religious ritual carried out by the community as a form of gratitude for the mussel catches obtained (Rizal, et al., 2017). Nyadran tradition in Balongdowo Village is held once a year, namely in the month of ruwah (Javanese calendar). The tradition is still preserved today by undergoing some changes

in its implementation but does not eliminate the values contained in it. In this nyadran tradition, it can improve the character of the alpha generation towards local culture in the development of an increasingly advanced era.

In the implementation of the nyadran tradition, all elements of society are involved in the celebration, from women, men, children, adults, to the elderly. Usually, the implementation of nyadran tradition falls on Sunday. Many from the surrounding community, even people from outside the Candi sub-district, witnessed the tradition. At the nyadran implementation stage, there are many noble values that can be taken, those values that can later be given to the alpha generation through social studies learning based on local wisdom. In social studies learning itself, later the material will be given about local culture which has very important values in everyday life.

Research on this nyadran tradition has actually been done by other researchers. The first research was conducted by Faizal Ardiansyah Sangadji, et al (2015). The results of the study indicate that the nyadran tradition in Balongdowo Village has certain characteristics in each stage of its implementation. Meanwhile, the second study was conducted by Septia Ariani (2016) who examined the meaning of the Banjaran leather puppet play Prabu Watu Gunung in the nyadran tradition. These two studies are different from this research in solving problems that arise. From the problems of the alpha generation who currently do not know the local culture, it is necessary to instill the values contained in it early on.

Based on the two previous studies, this research is important in order to achieve a goal to reveal the values contained in the nyadran tradition and analyze the transformation of the values of the nyadran tradition to suit social studies education in elementary schools.

II. METHODE

The type of research conducted is qualitative research with an ethnographic approach. This approach was chosen because the method used to assess culture is considered by anthropologists to be based on the development of multiculturalism in society. The research was conducted in Balongdowo Village for 4 months with the research subjects in the form of community leaders, perpetrators of the nyadran tradition, and the alpha generation. As for the research stages, it was carried out through 7 stages, namely preparing research designs, ethnographic studies, processing data and triangulation, drawing conclusions from ethnographic studies, transforming the value of ethnographic studies, designing learning models, and dissemination. Data collection was done through in-depth interview, observation, and literature study. Data analysis was carried out in three steps, namely (1) compiling a list of categories and compiling a list of interview questions to be submitted to informants through observation and interviews. (2) the differentiation of each category of the phenomenon under study. At this stage the researcher distinguishes each stage in the nyadran tradition which is the behavior that shows the value of national unity and the value

of gratitude. (3) drawing conclusions from the results of research that has been done.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Ethnopedagogical Studies

The study of ethnopedagogy is an educational practice that is sourced from local wisdom. Therefore, ethnopedagogy here is associated with Balongdowo nyadran tradition to find out the noble values in it. The values of Balongdowo nyadran tradition that can be taken are the value of national unity and the value of gratitude. The implementation of this nyadran tradition prioritizes values and meanings that can be applied in everyday life. The values that exist in the nyadran tradition are still being passed on to the younger generation. So that these values can be transformed into education.

The value of gratitude and the value of national unity in nyadran tradition can be found from several stages of the implementation of the nyadran tradition. So that these values can be the basis of education that can be applied by parents to their children to love the heritage of traditions that exist in their area. In practice, education based on nyadran tradition can take the form of values that are applied to everyday life. The value of gratitude in the nyadran tradition can be seen from the people who flocked to bring tumpeng to the prayer room and the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu. While the value of national unity is reflected when the community works together to prepare the equipment used in the nyadran tradition for the success of the event.

B. The Balongdowo Community Nyadran Tradition

The term nyadran is related to the religious rituals of Muslims in Java. In general, nyadran is considered as the result of a cultural assimilation process involving three religions, namely Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism. In Hinduism and Buddhism, nyadran is the same as Sharadda or Meruwat, namely the culture of pilgrimage to ancestral graves. Then it was used by Islamic preachers in Java as a method of da'wah by changing and arranging the time of the tomb pilgrimage in the month of Ruwah or before the month of Ramadan (Hartoyo, 2017).

The nyadran tradition in the Sidoarjo region is carried out in three villages, namely Balongdowo, Bluru Kidul, and Sawohan villages. These three villages carry out the nyadran tradition at different times, but the center for its implementation is in the same place, namely at the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu which is located in Kepetingan Hamlet, Buduran. The people of Balongdowo and Sawohan villages carry out the nyadran tradition in the month of ruwah (Javanese calendar) or before the month of Ramadan, while the people of Bluru Kidul carry out the nyadran tradition in the month of Maulud (Al-Aliyah, et al., 2020). The implementation of nyadran in Sidoarjo is intended to express gratitude to Allah SWT, this tradition has been passed down from generation to generation in Kepetingan Hamlet. The nyadran tradition has a high meaning and value in people's lives because its implementation involves two villages so that cooperation and mutual assistance are needed for the smooth

running of the event (Al-Aliyah, 2018). The implementation of nyadran in Balongdowo Village is carried out by the community as a form of gratitude for the mussel catches obtained (Rizal, et al., 2017). The nyadran tradition among the Balongdowo people is generally referred to as sea alms or sea picking activities.

Therefore, the implementation of the nyadran tradition of Balongdowo Village community is included in a series of earth alms events. Usually this activity is carried out around the 12-15th of the ruwah month which is adjusted to the Gregorian calendar to be exacted on Saturdays and Sundays. The selection of Saturday or Sunday is done so that Balongdowo community who are not fishermen of Kupang can spend their time following the nyadran tradition, besides that the selection of the holiday is due to also attracting the interest of the people around Balongdowo to participate in witnessing the tradition (Mahmud, 2021).

The implementation of nyadran is increasingly experiencing a shift in activity, which initially was only followed by Balongdowo Kupang fishermen, now it is followed by various groups of people, ranging from children, teenagers, to adults. Not infrequently the people around Balongdowo, such as Balonggabus and Kebonsari communities, participate in enlivening the nyadran tradition. This also affects the implementation of nyadran tradition, which initially had a function as a religious ceremony, but also turned into a means of entertainment for the community. Many of nyadran participants take advantage of this tradition as a venue for performances and entertainment.

The implementation of the nyadran tradition is carried out by the Balongdowo Village community a week before the implementation. In the process of implementing the nyadran tradition, there are 7 stages, namely preparation, departure, disposal of a chicken (barangan), larung offerings, pilgrimage to the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu, demonstration of searching for mussels, and returning home. These stages are described in more detail as follows:

1. The preparation stage is all activities carried out by the community to prepare for the nyadran tradition. This preparation is usually done by the community a week before the implementation of the nyadran. The community began to work together to paint and decorate the boat that would be taken to the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu. However, now three days before the implementation of the nyadran tradition, the boat they will be riding is also equipped with a sound system as entertainment for the people who witness the event. Then the day before departure, in the afternoon a joint prayer is held for the grave experts by making a cone. The making of this tumpeng must be done by those who follow the nyadran tradition the next day. Meanwhile, for the next day when the nyadran tradition is carried out, each boat carries 3-4 tumpeng to be brought to the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu.
2. The departure stage is an activity carried out by the community to go to the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu.

Before leaving, usually the boats that will be used are collected at the Balongdowo Village Bridge first. In this stage, the event was opened by the Village Head together with the Candi Camat and the Regent of Sidoarjo. After that, the boats drove to the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu.

3. The stage of removing a chicken (barangan). When the group of perpetrators of the nyadran tradition arrived at the child's fork in the Kedungpelok area, which is a whirlpool area, the stage of removing a chicken (barangan) was carried out. This is done when in the boat there are small children and participants who have never followed the nyadran tradition, it is obligatory to release the chicken. This aims to maintain their safety so as not to be disturbed by spirits and saved from various calamities.
4. Larung offerings stage is the activity of throwing a cone or offering placed on a rectangular banana tree (banana tree). However, at this time the implementation of the larung offerings is sometimes not carried out because the cone brought is used for a feast at the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu.
5. Stage of Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Dewi Sekardadu. This stage is considered to have a major influence on the worldly life of the Balongdowo Village community. At the time of the tomb pilgrimage, the community prayed together by reading Yasin and Tahlil Letters led by caretakers and religious leaders from Balongdowo Village itself. The flowers that were brought were placed on the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu. This is a symbol that the tomb has just been visited by other people. Meanwhile, the tumpeng brought from Balongdowo is relaxed together.
6. Stages of the Kupang Search Demonstration. After completing the pilgrimage, the group returned to travel to the high seas. At this stage, the fishermen of Kupang conduct a demonstration of the search for Kupang. Currently, this stage is also interspersed with entertainment in the form of karaoke from nyadran participants, most of whom are young people.
7. Go home. After all the stages were done, the group of nyadran returned to Balongdowo Village. The highlight of the nyadran tradition is in the evening which is held at the Balongdowo Village Hall by holding a folk party in the form of wayang or ludruk performing arts.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred in the last 2 years, the implementation of the nyadran tradition is carried out in a simple manner. The nyadran tradition is only carried out by the Balongdowo village government and the ranks of the Sidoarjo regional leadership by bringing 2-3 boats containing a cone in it to be taken to the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu.

C. Pedagogical Values in the Nyadran Tradition

From the implementation of the nyadran tradition, it can be seen that this tradition contains high values for people's lives. These values include the value of national unity and the value of gratitude. The value of Indonesian unity is a value that considers the absence of differences between their origins, descendants, ethnicity, region, customs, beliefs, religion, culture, and the variety that Indonesia has. In other words, unity can be interpreted as the union of various kinds of diverse patterns into a unified whole. Unity of Indonesia is contained in the third principle of Pancasila, causing the value of unity cannot be separated from the other four principles of Pancasila because it has a unified whole (Palupi, 2019).

In the implementation of the nyadran tradition, the forms of the value of national unity that can be taken are as follows.

1. Family and harmony. Activities that reflect the attitude of kinship and harmony can be found when the nyadran entourage together go to the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu. In addition, the participants of the nyadran tradition consisting of various groups, ranging from children, teenagers, to adults also show an attitude of kinship and harmony because they do not limit who wants to follow the tradition. Another thing that can show an attitude of kinship and harmony can also be seen when together doing a feast, both on the day before departure and at the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu.
2. Mutual cooperation and cooperation. The attitude of mutual cooperation and cooperation is reflected when the community prepares for the implementation of the nyadran tradition. A week before the implementation of the nyadran, the community decorates and paints the boat. Installation of a sound system on the boat also requires mutual cooperation between communities. The making of the tumpeng also shows the mutual cooperation and cooperation carried out by the mothers to prepare the cone which will be brought to the prayer room and to the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu.
3. Deliberation. Deliberations can be shown through determining the implementation of the nyadran tradition which is carried out on Saturday or Sunday mornings according to the Christian calendar. Without deliberation from the residents, of course, the implementation of the nyadran tradition will not run smoothly.
4. Tolerance. The attitude of tolerance can be seen from the implementation of the nyadran tradition which is followed by the people of Balongdowo Village and its surroundings such as from the people of Balonggabus and Kebonsari Villages. Even though they are not from the same village, it is still acceptable to participate in carrying out the nyadran tradition.
5. Discipline. Through the implementation of the nyadran tradition which is carried out every year on the 12-15th of the month of ruwah, it indirectly shows that the implementation is carried out in a disciplined manner. The community when going to the tomb also

gathered first at the Balongdowo Village Bridge and waited for the opening of the event from the local government and its staff also showed the community's discipline in obeying a series of events that would be carried out.

Another value contained in the nyadran tradition is the value of gratitude. Gratitude is a feeling of gratitude and happiness in response to a gift, whether the gift is a real benefit from a particular person or a moment of peace that is obtained from natural beauty (Listiyandini, et al., 2015). Gratitude can change a person's perspective in life and make someone interpret life as a positive thing. Someone who is grateful to have higher control over their environment, they will have positive thoughts when facing a situation that is not in their favor so that they can find the best problem-solving technique by interpreting experience from a different perspective in solving the problem.

As is well known, Javanese society is a society that upholds religion and belief in God Almighty. Therefore, they realize that they have an obligation to provide service and dedication to him. One form of offering is through the practice of gratitude. Gratitude is a form of thanking God for all the gifts that have been given at all times. Nyadran tradition is a form of embodiment of the Javanese people's gratitude to the Almighty God. During the implementation of nyadran, people flocked to donate food or snacks. This approach is not compulsive. People voluntarily donate to others (Habibi, 2017).

In carrying out this nyadran tradition, the Balongdowo people thank God Almighty who has given abundant mussels. So they all hold this tradition as a form of gratitude for what they already have. All Balongdowo people are very enthusiastic to carry out this tradition by making a cone which will later be eaten together at the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu and accompanied by joint prayers for the ancestors and to God Almighty. This gratitude is intended to express gratitude for the excess sustenance given to his family. In addition, this is done so that it can be kept away from harm so that it can be protected in the month of ruwah. This is done by all people to set aside the harvest in order to give alms from what they get.

Based on the description above, research related to the values contained in the nyadran tradition has never been studied before, so this makes this research very new. The importance of the values of unity for the current alpha generation can be learned through the nyadran tradition by integrating them into learning at school. From previous studies, it can be concluded that the procession of the nyadran tradition is still closely guarded, with the value of belief that has been believed by its followers for years to make this tradition preserved. The values of the nyadran tradition will be very appropriate if given to elementary school children in grade 5 in KD 3.1 social studies subjects because at that level the material raised is related to geographical conditions that affect socio-cultural changes in society.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From this description, it can be concluded that the nyadran tradition of the Balongdowo village community is carried out every ruwah month (Javanese calendar) as a form of gratitude to God for the mussel catches obtained. The implementation of the nyadran tradition is carried out through 7 stages, namely preparation, departure, disposal of a chicken (barangan), larung offerings, pilgrimage to the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu, demonstration of searching for mussels, and returning home. The values contained in the nyadran tradition include the value of national unity and the value of gratitude. The value of national unity in the nyadran tradition can be seen from (1) the attitude of kinship and harmony in the Balongdowo community when the nyadran entourage together went to the tomb of Dewi Sekardadu, (2) the attitude of mutual cooperation and cooperation which was reflected when the community prepared for the implementation of the nyadran tradition. , starting from decorating the ship to preparing a cone to be taken to the tomb, (3) the attitude of deliberation shown through the determination of the implementation of the nyadran tradition which is carried out on Saturday or Sunday morning according to the Christian calendar, without consultation from the residents, of course the implementation of the nyadran tradition will not work. smoothly, (4) the attitude of tolerance can be seen from the implementation of the nyadran tradition which is followed by the people of Balongdowo Village and surrounding areas such as the people of Balonggabus and Kebonsari Villages, and (5) the discipline attitude shown when the community first participates in a series of opening events before leaving for the tomb. Goddess Sekardadu. From the values of the Balongdowo nyadran tradition, it is hoped that they can be transformed into social studies learning materials in fifth grade elementary school with an ethnopedagogical approach (based on local wisdom) or through a value analysis approach so that they can help students actualize themselves because they are dealing directly with familiar situations.

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HUMAN GEOGRAPHY TEXTBOOK DEVELOPMENT FOR STUDENTS DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHIC EDUCATION FIS-H UNESA

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Abstrac: *The Human Geography course is a mandatory course that must be taken by every student in the Geography Education study program, FISH Unesa. As a lecturer in charge of the course, the writer feels that there are still obstacles, especially the limited teaching materials that are suitable for the characteristics of students of geography education study program. The development of teaching materials is very necessary in order to provide convenience and availability of appropriate teaching materials. Therefore, the author developed the human Geography textbook as one of the solutions. It is hoped that with the existence of textbooks, human Geography lectures will be more interesting for students to explore. This development research uses the R&D model of Borg Gail by limiting it to eight stages out of ten stages. This is due to limitations in the lecture schedule. The development method is carried out in order to develop teaching materials into textbooks. Data collection was carried out through validation tests by teaching materials experts and material experts, as well as limited trials by students regarding readability, appearance, and content. From the various tests carried out, it is expected to get input for improvement, so as to produce a human geography textbook that is suitable for use by students.*

Keywords: *textbooks, human geography, development research*

INTRODUCTION (HEADING 1)

T Teaching materials are information, tools and texts needed by lecturers/teachers/instructors for planning and studying the implementation of learning. Teaching materials are all forms of materials used to assist lecturers/teachers/instructors in carrying out teaching and learning activities in the classroom. The material in question can be in the form of written material or unwritten material. Basically, teaching materials contain knowledge, values, attitudes, actions, and skills that contain messages, information, and illustrations in the form of facts, concepts, principles, and processes related to certain language subjects that are directed to achieve learning objectives.

Viewed from the aspect of function, teaching materials can be divided into two groups, namely as learning resources that are used directly and as learning resources that are used indirectly. As a learning resource that is used directly, learning materials are the main teaching materials that are mandatory references in learning. Examples are textbooks, modules, handouts, and other

key guidance materials. Learning materials are developed referring to the applicable curriculum, especially those related to curriculum objectives and materials such as competencies, material standards and achievement indicators. As a learning resource that is used indirectly, learning materials are supporting materials that function as complements. Examples are reading books, magazines, video programs, leaflets, posters, and teaching comics. These learning materials are generally arranged outside the scope of curriculum materials, but have a close relationship with the main goal of providing deepening and enrichment for students.

The results of the analysis of learning human geography courses so far are still not optimal. One of the obstacles is the unavailability of adequate textbooks for students. In addition, lecturers feel that in teaching they still have to prepare teaching materials in the form of handouts, power points or other materials to support better learning success. These efforts also have not given much better results, especially on the learning outcomes of human geography courses. On that basis, the researcher wants to develop teaching materials into textbooks for human geography courses in the hope of helping and making it easier for students to study them, so that they are expected to have a higher effect on learning outcomes.

The State University of Surabaya as the second institution after the family plays an important role in instilling the values of life in its students. In this campus, students both individually and in groups learn how the values of life must be realized in everyday life. Students spend more time in the campus environment than anywhere else, therefore the UNESA campus is a place for character building for all UNESA students.

Education at the UNESA campus uses various approaches, models and learning media, one of which is by developing teaching materials in the form of textbooks for human geography courses, which do not only contain material, but also include character education, especially in studying source materials. natural resources on earth, population, economic, social, cultural and political activities, as well as other activities inherent in humans as social beings who are cultured on earth. Students are expected to be wise and wise in managing the natural resources around them, and can use them according to their needs and empower local wisdom for the prosperity of their lives and others.

The challenge of education today to produce quality and resilient human resources is getting tougher. Education is not enough to just stop at providing the most up-to-date knowledge,

but also must be able to form and build a belief system and strong character of each student so that they are able to develop their potential and find their purpose in life. Education is not enough just to teach students to read, write and count, then pass the exam and later get a good job. A lecturer must be able to educate students to be able to decide what is right and wrong, and be responsible to their parents to find their purpose in life.

Wahyudin (2008), stated the importance of innovation in the field of education, teachers and lecturers are one of the agents of change. It is through them that an innovation can be disseminated and implemented. A lecturer is required to find and implement an innovation, especially in the field of education, in order to improve and improve the quality of learning so that the process and student learning outcomes are optimal.

Dantes (2008) in the Workshop on the Development of Teaching Materials stated that the development of thematic-based teaching materials was based on several principles, namely: according to the potential of students; relevance to environmental characteristics (contextual), according to the level of physical, intellectual, emotional and social development of students; beneficial for students; is real/actual. Learning activities are designed to provide learning experiences that involve mental and physical processes through interactions between students, students and teachers, the environment, and other learning resources in order to achieve basic competencies. The learning experience in question can be realized through the use of a varied and student-centered learning approach. The learning experience contains life skills that students need to master.

This research is only limited to the feasibility of teaching material products in the form of human geography textbooks. On this basis, the research was conducted with the aim of producing an appropriate human geography textbook in terms of content, material, and language/readability, so that it can be used by students as a learning resource.

Method

In the development of learning design there are several models that can be used. One of the development models is the ADDIE model which consists of five stages, namely, Analyze, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation (Anglada, 2007). Learning design development models, including the ADDIE model, essentially use a systems approach and have the same goal, namely to produce effective and efficient learning products.

Textbook of Human Geography was developed using the ADDIE model. The selection of this model was based on the consideration that this model was developed systematically and based on the theoretical foundation of learning design. This model is structured programmatically with systematic sequences of activities in an effort to solve learning problems related to learning resources according to the needs and characteristics of students. Visually, the five stages of the ADDIE model can be seen in Figure 1.

In this development research, researchers only develop human Geography Textbooks to the analysis and design stages.

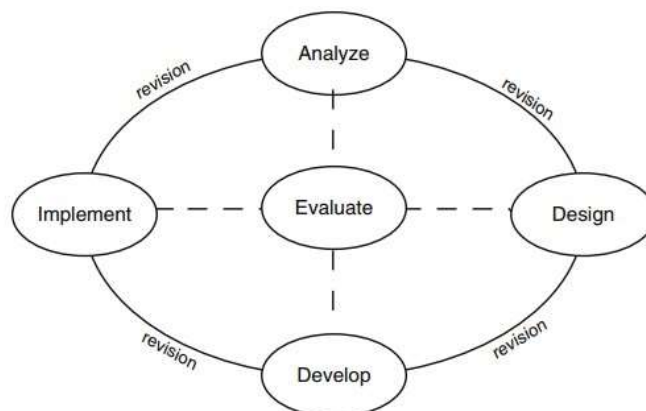


Figure 1. Schematic of the ADDIE concept (Source: Branch, 2009)

Based on Figure 1 and the limitations of the stages carried out, the procedure for developing human Geography Textbooks is as follows. The analysis phase includes: (a) conducting an analysis of the competencies required of students; (b) analyze the characteristics of students regarding their learning capacity, knowledge, skills, attitudes that have been possessed by students and other related aspects; and (c) conduct material analysis in accordance with the demands of competence. The design stages carried out are: (a) selection of materials according to the characteristics of students and the demands of competence (b) preparation of textbooks by collecting materials/materials.

The instruments used to collect data in this development research are material experts and learning experts. In addition to the validation of the experts, there was also an assessment from students (limited trial) to 30 students to get an assessment response about textbooks in terms of readability and content and material according to student characteristics. Data analysis used quantitative descriptive.

Results and Discussion

Based on the exposure of the data collected, it can be stated that the draft of the Mathematics Education Textbook I compiled can be used as a textbook. This can be done because all validators state that the quality of the textbooks made is in the good category.

Based on the assessment of the team of experts, finally the feasibility level of the Human Geography Textbook was obtained. Based on the expert team's assessment, it is known that the percentage of content feasibility is 77.14% with a good level of feasibility. The percentage of feasibility of book drafts conducted by learning/material experts is 88.89% with a good level of feasibility. The percentage of eligibility assessed by content experts is based on several components including cover quality, attractiveness of cover design, accuracy of typing layout, consistency of use of title spacing, subtitles, and

material typing, clarity of writing/typing, completeness of components in each textbook chapter, the accuracy of the method of presenting the material, the accuracy of the placement of the illustrative images, and the clarity of the order in which the material is presented. The percentage of the feasibility of the book draft carried out by media experts is 88.57% with a fairly good level of feasibility

Based on these findings, revisions were made regarding the content, design, and media of the book. The improvements made include clarifying text instructions, correcting concepts that are still wrong, rearranging sentences to match the EYD, correcting descriptions that do not match the title, correcting sentences that are found to be typos, giving interesting colors to the text. cover, fill in the border display on the summary, change the competency standards to basic competencies, assign numbers and titles to each image, table, and chart. Based on the revisions made, a better draft of the textbook was obtained and was suitable for use as a learning resource.

Other findings in this study were also obtained based on a limited test (individual test and group test). Both the individual test and the group test showed that the resulting textbook draft was good and suitable to be used as a learning resource. This means that the resulting Human Geography Textbook is sufficient to be used in lectures. It is also very important to explain from the findings of this study that the textbooks produced have their own characteristics that can help students learn, especially improving students' thinking skill

Based on the findings of the research conducted, it can be concluded as follows. First, the textbooks that have been compiled have met the eligibility requirements. The feasibility level of the content of the book is 77.14%, the feasibility of the book design is 88.89%, and the feasibility of the material is 88.57% with all eligible criteria. Second, from the limited test, the eligibility level of the individual student limited test of 83.8% stated that it could be read well, the contents of the human geography textbook were also stated in accordance with the characteristics of the Geography Education FIS-H Unesa students. Thus, human Geography textbooks are appropriate to be used as one of the learning materials in Human Geography lectures.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the following can be suggested. First, lecturers should try to develop textbook materials according to the needs and characteristics of students to achieve optimal learning outcomes. Second, with this textbook, students should try to add insight into learning Human Geography through various media in accordance with the tasks that must be completed. In addition, students must have their own initiative, for example accessing information via the internet and other sources.

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Hereby declares that the results of this study are really the result of our work, sincerely and thanks.

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WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF INVERONMENTAL LAW

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Hydrology began to be disturbed by human activities, both with direct and indirect influences. The existence of soil and water conservation caused the entry of pollutants into the hydrology and ultimately can disrupt the water cycle. Water management becomes very important right, because the availability of water that can be consumed on this earth is small, which is less than 1%, most of the water on earth is seawater and water that becomes ice. This study uses a normative approach that focuses on positive legal provisions. This study answers the question of how the principles of ecoregions in managing water resources using the RPPLH inventory. How are conservation efforts to preserve water resources and government efforts to preserve them. Water resources management is based on 14 principles, one of which can be done using the ecoregion principle. UUPLH emphasizes ecoregions as geographic ecosystems, meaning natural ecosystems that have a pattern of interaction with humans in it related to geographical conditions. Watershed management in Indonesia has been regulated in many laws and regulations, but there is one drawback, namely the absence of local regulations governing watershed management. The central government does not authorize the management of this watershed to local governments in writing with local regulations. Conservation must pay attention to the infiltration of water resources which is getting less and less every year. The role of both the central government and local governments is needed in order to distribute water resources that can be used as well as possible for the welfare of the community. With the implementation of water conservation, the volume of groundwater will increase, increase the efficiency of its use, and also improve the quality according to its designation.

Keywords : *Hidrology, conservation, ecoregion principle, UUPLH*

I. INTRODUCTION (HEADING 1)

About 97.2% of the water on earth is sea water or salt water that cannot be consumed. Of that very small amount, more than 2% of fresh water is in the form of glaciers, icebergs and snowflakes, so that only less than 1% of fresh clean water can be utilized by humans. Sea water is not suitable for direct consumption by land animals, human plants, because sea water is water that contains sodium chloride or ordinary salt. So that fresh water is water that can be used by humans for various needs and also industry.

Water is a renewable resource through the water cycle or hydrology. The surface of the sea that evaporates into the atmosphere as a collection of fresh water droplets that become clouds, then fall as rain or even become snow. Rain that falls in the form of fresh water that falls to the ground is absorbed by the pores of the soil into groundwater. Not all rainwater can be absorbed by the soil.[1] So that the flow moves horizontally under the influence of gravity, water flows towards the nearest low surface which can be a puddle, river, or lake. Finally arriving back at the ocean, that's how the simple hygrologic cycle goes.

Hydrology began to be disturbed by human activities, both direct and indirect influences. The existence of soil and water conservation, the entry of pollutants into the hydrological cycle can disrupt the cycle. Environmental conditions in recent years are not in a good condition. Many piles of garbage, air, water, and soil pollution occur in various parts of

Indonesia. One of the things that is widely discussed and becomes an issue in various worlds is the garbage that accumulates in sea waters. The buildup and the amount of garbage in the sea waters starts from the garbage that is dumped downstream of the river, which then flows and ends up in the sea if left alone. Not only garbage, household and industrial wastes also cause water pollution.[2]

Efforts to overcome the water supply that continues to decline as a result of disruption of the hydrological cycle, one of which is by the government establishing policies for managing water resources in its territory based on national policies by taking into account regional interests. Empowerment of a natural resource must pay attention to the characteristics of natural resources, ecosystems, geographical conditions, and local wisdom, the culture of the local community, in every effort to protect and manage the environment. In addition, policies are important considering the legal principles, because these principles are the basis and guidelines for the development of each legal field so as not to deviate.

The principle of State responsibility and ecoregions is one of the crucial principles in the midst of the current environmental pollution. The state is required to provide a healthy living environment for its citizens. Then with the water pollution that occurs, is it the responsibility of the state in relation to guaranteeing good and healthy water resources both for consumption or for household use, as well as in other sectors such as agriculture and industry.[3] The state in the management and management of water resources must be adjusted to the regional ecosystem, because Indonesia has different natural conditions in each region.

II. EASE OF USE

In normative writing, that is research whose review focuses on the provisions of positive law to answer the formulation of the problem that has been determined. This research was conducted using a legal approach and a conceptual approach. The types of legal materials used for this research include primary legal materials consisting of statutory regulations and regional regulations, secondary legal materials including textbooks and legal research journals

III. PREPARE YOUR PAPER BEFORE STYLING

Water management is very important, because the availability of water that can be consumed on this earth is small, which is less than

1%, most of the water on earth is salty seawater and water that becomes frozen ice. For this reason, the existence of water is an important thing in human life, apart from being the carrying capacity of the population, water is also one of the drivers of national development.[4]

A. Implementation of Ecoregion Principles in Water Resources

Water management is very important, because the availability of water that can be consumed on this earth is small, which is less than 1%, most of the water on earth is salty seawater and water that becomes frozen ice. For this reason, the existence of water is an important thing in human life, apart from being the carrying capacity of the population, water is also one of the drivers of national development.

Regulations related to environmental protection and management in Indonesia are contained in Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. In the protection and management of the environment, 14 principles are applied as written in Article 2 of Law No. 32 Year 2009.

Protection and Management of Environment shall be implemented based on the principle as follows: (a) State's responsibility; (b) Sustainable Preservation; (c) Harmony and Balance; (d) Integration; (e) Benefit; (F)Prudence; (g) Justice; (h) Ecoregions; (i) Biodiversity; (j) Polluter subject to paying; (k) Participation; (l) Local Wisdom; (m) Good Governance; and (n) Regional Autonomy.

In the process of formulating UUPPLH, it appears that Indonesia adopted the principles of environmental law in the Rio Declaration related to the principles of environmental law.

Management of water resources is based on the 14 principles above, one of which can be done using the ecoregion principle. UUPLH emphasizes the notion of ecoregion as a geographical ecosystem, meaning that natural ecosystems that have a pattern of interaction with humans are bound by geographical conditions. In the determination of this ecoregion there is a limit as a material for consideration between the unit of analysis and the larger ecosystem. In its determination, it pays attention to several aspects, such as the existing natural resources, the geographical condition of a region and the local wisdom of the region. The determination of an ecoregion is a major issue, because it sees various aspects such as the interaction and interrelation of the use of natural resources in the ecosystem of the region.[5]

One way to determine the area of this ecoregion is to conduct an environmental inventory. This environmental inventory, which will be used by the Ministry of the Environment to determine the carrying capacity, capacity and reserves of natural resources owned by the ecoregion. This environmental inventory is prepared in the form of an Environmental Protection and Management Plan or called RPPLH. The preparation of the RPPLH for this water resource ecoregion is in the form of river basin management. In managing the watershed, the government must be able to ensure and guarantee the continuity and production of water resources so that they can be utilized, maintained and developed for future needs.

The preparation of this watershed RPPLH inventory can be done by making a map of river flows scattered in Indonesia. Regulations regarding watershed management have been regulated in various laws and regulations, starting from the UUPPLH, the Water Resources Law, the Forestry Law which implicitly regulates, and PP no. 37 of 2012 concerning the Management of Watersheds which have explicitly regulated this matter.[6]

In the preparation of the RPPLH it is always followed by the Environmental Study (KLH) in collaboration with the Geospatial Information Agency for the determination of ecoregion areas. The process of determining this ecoregion consists of selecting delinator and descriptor parameters, compiling ecoregion hierarchies, naming ecoregions, mapping and compiling descriptions. Whereas in Article 7 UUPPLH it is stated that in the determination of this ecoregion, it is considered based on the characteristics of the landscape; watersheds; climate; Flora and fauna; economy; community institutions; socio-cultural; and the results of the environmental inventory.

Watershed management in Indonesia has indeed been regulated in many laws and regulations, but there is one drawback, namely the absence of local regulations governing watershed management. The central government does not authorize the management of this watershed to the local government in writing with local regulations, even though the management of the watershed based on this ecoregion is in accordance with environmental instruments, namely RPPLH, KLHS, Environmental Quality Standards, Damage Quality Standards and AMDAL.

B. Efforts Made for Conservation of Water Catchment Areas

The catchment area for water resources is currently decreasing due to the large number of developments in the community's means of living which have triggered changes in land use, especially in big cities. Not infrequently, due to reduced water

resource catchment areas, groundwater production has decreased. In addition, it also has negative impacts such as flooding, due to the absence of soil to absorb rainwater that falls. In addition, forest land that functions as a reservoir of water or is said to be the lungs of the world, has begun to decrease due to illegal logging and forest fires. That is why the production and capacity of water resources in Indonesia or even in the world is decreasing. Earth, which used to be called a green planet, is no longer called a green planet.

Conservation is translated as an effort to save water and use it for future purposes. This concept is referred to as supply-side conservation because of the domain at the source. Subsequent developments in conservation are more directed at reducing or efficient use of water, and are known as demand side conservation.

Balanced water conservation is a combination of both concepts, namely the conservation of the supply side by saving water when it is excessive and the conservation of the demand side by using as little as possible, efficiently and effectively for certain productive purposes.[7] During the rainy season, maximum efforts are made to store rainwater (rain haversting) and use it sparingly in the dry season.

In carrying out the conservation of water resources, not only the role of the government is needed, but the participation of the community is also needed. According to Article 24 paragraph (1) of Law no. 17 of 2019 concerning Water Resources, it is stated that the objectives of conserving water resources are:

"Conservation of Water Resources is aimed at maintaining the continuity of the existence, carrying capacity, capacity, and function of Water Resources."

Based on the above article, it can be seen that the conservation of water resources is carried out to maintain the existence and sustainability of water resources, so that they can be utilized and their existence is sufficient to meet the needs of the community now and in the future, in order to realize the welfare of the community. In Article 5 of Law no. 17 of 2019 concerning Water Resources, it has also been emphasized that

"Water Resources are controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people"

Conservation of water resources can be achieved in various ways, among others: by constructing and rehabilitating water storage facilities, such as dams, dams, lakes; reprocessing of water sources such as rivers and lakes; groundwater conservation in areas that use groundwater as the main water source, such as making infiltration

wells.[8] The purpose of conserving water resources is to increase the volume of groundwater, increase the efficiency of its use, and improve its quality according to its designation.

The water catchment area is said to be so because this area is functioned as a place for rainwater to seep into the ground. In the urban planning system, the water catchment area is the main thing, because if the water catchment area is lacking or may not exist, then if it rains with a large intensity of water, it will cause the roads to be inundated by rain water. In the concept of sustainable development, conservation of natural resources is very important. The basic concept of conservation is "Don't waste or waste natural resources". Because water is part of natural resources.

Water conservation cannot be separated from soil conservation, so the two are often referred to together as soil and water conservation. This implies that soil conservation activities will not only affect the improvement of the land, but also the condition of its water resources, and vice versa.

C. Water Resources Management by Local Government

The need for clean water in meeting the needs of daily life is important. The need and use of clean water in daily life is increasing following the times, this can be seen by the large number of developments and the large population growth in Indonesia. Problems can arise as a result of the lack or unequal distribution of clean water to the community. In general, clean water problems can be categorized into three main problems, namely qualitative, quantitative, and continuity.

Article 33 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that "Earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". In the sound of the article it can be interpreted that the provision of water needs for the people in order to realize the prosperity of the people is the obligation of the state. considering the need for water resources is one of the rare natural resources, do not be surprised if there are many conflicts in the community to fight over clean water. To be able to evenly distribute clean water resources throughout Indonesia is a challenge for the government, because the distribution of clean water must be able to reach 3T areas (Front, Outermost, Disadvantaged), especially for areas that are dry and lack water resources.[9]

In addition to the provisions in the constitution, the management of water resources is reaffirmed in Article 23 paragraph (1) of Law no. 17 of 2019 concerning Water Resources that "Management of Water Resources is carried out in a comprehensive, integrated, and environmentally

friendly manner with the aim of realizing sustainable water benefits for the greatest prosperity of the people". The Water Resources Law or referred to as the Natural Resources Law is used as a legal basis for government programs to improve the welfare of the Indonesian people who are more secure through the provision of clean water and drinking water that is good and healthy in terms of quality and quantity.

In regulating and managing water resources, local governments, both at the provincial and district/city levels, have duties and authorities which are delegated from the central government in order to equalize water resources. One of the tasks and authorities carried out by local governments is related to the Drinking Water Supply System. The definition of the Drinking Water Supply System is explained in Article 1 number (29) "Drinking Water Supply System is a single unit of drinking water supply facilities and infrastructure". The duties and authorities possessed by the Regional Government are aimed at the community to meet their daily basic needs.

The Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) is organized by the Regional Government, in essence, not only the Regional Government has the responsibility, the Central Government also has the same responsibility regarding SPAM. The provision of drinking water is carried out through State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) and Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD). However, it is possible for private business entities to be involved and participate in the implementation of SPAM. Provision of drinking water carried out by the Regional Government through a Regional Owned Enterprise (BUMD), one of which is the establishment of a Regional Drinking Water Company (PDAM).

Regional Drinking Water Company or in Indonesia is called PDAM is a regional company that was formed as a manifestation of regional government investment to meet the needs of clean water for a community in the regency/city area. The establishment of PDAM as stipulated in the Surabaya City Regulation No. 2 of 2009 concerning Regional Drinking Water Companies is written in Article 6 which aims to (a) *provide services to the community in accordance with the scope of its business*; (b) *contribute to local revenue*; (c) *and participate in improving the regional economy*. From these provisions, it can be seen that the Regional Government in carrying out its duties, the establishment of this PDAM is deemed to have included the fulfillment of clean water for the community. With the fulfillment of the need for clean water, the welfare of the community will also be fulfilled.[10] In addition, due to the fulfillment of the

needs and welfare of the community for clean water by PDAM, the regional economy will also increase.

This PDAM does activity including the production of drinking water to the distribution of drinking water to the community. In addition to these activities, PDAM also carries out the establishment, management of installations and distribution networks of drinking water through the pipeline network. The pipeline network will be used by PDAM as a distribution channel for clean water to the community. The establishment of PDAM and the production activities are provided with capital by the Regency/City Government itself. However, when the distribution activities are running, this PDAM will become one of the local revenue or PAD (Pendapatan Asli Daerah) of the Regency/City Government.[11] So, in essence, in order to equalize the need for quality-assured water resources, this responsibility is not only delegated to the Central Government. But the local government also involved in this responsibility in order to realize the welfare of the community to the regions.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The management of water resources is carried out by implementing the principles of environmental law, one of which is the ecoregion principle. The application of the ecoregion principle needs to pay attention to several aspects such as existing natural resources, the geographical condition of a region and the local wisdom of the region. Conducting an environmental inventory is a way to determine ecoregion areas which will then be compiled in the form of RPPLH. In this way, the government is expected to guarantee the continuity and production of natural resources through the management of watersheds (DAS) so that they can be utilized, maintained and developed.

In addition to paying attention to the management of watersheds, one must also pay attention to the conservation of infiltration of water resources, which is decreasing every year. Without water absorption, it will have a negative impact on the environment. Therefore, conservation of water resources needs to be done to provide welfare for the community in meeting their needs now and in the future.

The role of both the Central Government and the Regional Government is needed so that the distribution of water resources can be utilized as

well as possible for the welfare of the community. The role of the Regional Government through BUMD by establishing PDAM can support the needs of local communities in fulfilling clean water for daily life.

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Create Transparency on Local Budgeting Through Electronic System

A Case Study of E-Village Budgeting Program in Banyuwangi District

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Abstract— The development of information and technology and public demands to create clean and open government in the last decades bring the public sector to the next level. It forces public sector to adapt and become more transparent rather than before. This paper will explain how the government make transparency in the lowest government hierarchy in Indonesia, village government level. Indonesian Government have a new way to create development strategy where they extend the decentralization to the village level and give them authority to manage their budget and development by their own hand. On the other hand, this decision create a new problem which corruption activity also happen in the village government level. Based on this case Banyuwangi Government has a initiative to solve it. They create a electronic budgeting in the village government level called *e village Budgeting*. The *e village Budgeting* consist of the process of planning, administration and accountability of APBDes. By this system Banyuwangi Government create a transparency system in the lowest level. The results shows that with this system, village government become more open where everybody can participate to observe utilization of *Dana Desa* in each villages in Banyuwangi.

Keywords: Dana Desa, e village Budgeting, Transparency

I. Introduction

Villages is a smallest part on the government stratification in Indonesia. As the smallest government system, village demand to modernity to a better way and the development of village must give a positive impact for their society.

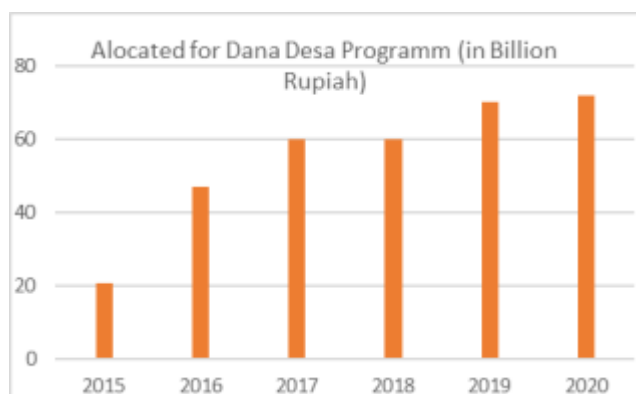
In the end of 2014, Indonesian government launched law number 06/2014 (uu 06 tahun 2014) about village. This act, give village government authority to develop their territory independtly. Besides, this rule also has another consequences where the government should allocated about 1.4 billion rupiah for each village across nation to implement this rule and this number is growing every year. The ratification of law number 6 of 2014 concerning about villages on January 15, 2014 brought blessings for villages throughout Indonesia. Laws that have gone through a process of discussion for these 7 years regulate the source of funding for 73,000 villages which comes from Indonesian central government local cash injection. This law provides a more definite guarantee that each village receives funds from central government through state and regional budgets that have been doubled, far above the amount that has been available so far in the village budget.

The village fund (Dana Desa Program), which is in the hundreds of rupiah has started disbursed in 2015 to all villages across indonesia through district, without eduction dime. However, the number of village officials have not dared to

take and take advantage of this village funds that have been entered in the village account. There are no clear rules regarding the mechanism the collection and use of Village Funds causes them to feel worried about using the Village Fund these funds (Kompas, 2015). In fact, the village has a lot of income posts. In addition to receiving funds channeled through Village Fund grants, villages also receive a Village Fund Allocation (ADD) of 10 percent of the district/city APBD in the form of revenue-sharing funds for regional taxes and regional levies. Villages also receive financial assistance from the provincial budget and district or city budgets. Village income is sourced from Village Original Income consisting of business results, asset returns, self-help and participation, mutual assistance, and other village original income as well as grants and donations non-binding third party and other legitimate income. This policy forces the authorities villages to understand good financial procedures and governance as a component *good governance*. *Good governance is seen as a new paradigm in management development* (Kemendagri (Ministry of Home Affairs), 2016).

Dana desa program is the central government way to support village development and push each village develop themselves independently and that number is increase every year..

Graphic I.1



Source: Ministry of Home Affair, 2021

Based on graphic I.1 above shows us that allocation for dana desa program is grow. In 2015, central government through ministry of home affairs allocated about 20 billion rupiah to implement this program and transferred to every villages in Indonesia. One year later in 2016 central government decide to adding more budget until more than 40 billion rupiah. Meanwhile, in 2017 and 2018 government allocated about 60 billion rupiah. On the other hand in 2019, the number of dana desa allocation is growth about 70 billion rupiah and 72 billion rupiah in 2020.

As the smallest political system, the village requires renewal in a better direction, as well as features of village development that must be addressed and level of human life

that is far from poverty. The villages has many problems that are quite complicated. Of order to produce a just and successful village community, village development must represent the mentality of *gotong royong* and togetherness as a means of practicing the national principles. Village development must be carried out in accordance with was planned throughout the planning process, and the community has the right to know and observe about village development.

Village finances and assets have been governed by law number 6 of 2014 addressing villages in order to provide services to the community, among others, drawn from local revenue. The government requires to facilitate transfers of finances, grants, or donations to villages from the center to district or city level. The village funds is one type of government transfers that supports village development. Community development and empowerment are two terms that are often used interchangeably. The village head administers and accounts for the direct village fund assistance (Dana Desa), which is grant given to the village government to develop community service facilities, village institution, and infrastructures that are need prioritized by the community. The utilization of Village Funds (*Dana Desa*) is prone to misuse of funds by parties who should be trusted by the community in establishing more sophisticated and developing village, here is where the necessity of the community's role as a direct supervisor cannot be separated. As the financier, the district administration must constantly oversee the village's development. Aspect of good governance are required in the management and implementation of village government activities.

Managing budget in village government level is no simple matter. During the implementation of *Dana Desa* Programm the central government face serious challenge, Corruption. Here is the map of corruption in any sector in 2020.

Table I.1 Corruption mapping on any sector

No	Sector	Number of Cases
1	Village Budget	44
2	Government	13
3	land	13
4	Transportation	12
5	Banking	11
6	Education	8
7	Irrigation	7
8	Agriculture	6
9	Social Community	6
10	Health	5
11	Tax	5
12	Trading	4
13	Capital market	4
14	Religious	3
15	cleanliness	3
16	Sport	3
17	Election	3
18	Energy and	2

	Electricity	
19	Lighting	2
20	Housing area	2
21	Mining	2
22	Fishery	2
23	Disaster	2
24	Forestry	1
25	Population	1
26	Employment	1
27	Cooperative	1
28	Tourist	1
29	Gardening	1
30	farm	1
TOTAL	169	IDR 18.1 trillion

Source: Indonesian Corruption Watch, 2020

On the table upon the corruption of dana desa is on the top chart of corruption cases in 2020. The average of corruption of Dana Desa was about 378 million rupiah per each cases. Based on data in table I.1 that published by ICW (Indonesian Corruption Watch) is noted about 26 percent or 44 corruption cases of dana Dsa Program happened in 2020. It causes the state suffered losses 16,6 billion rupiah in a single year. The number of actor that ruled a suspect by law enforcement official was 53 people and amount of state's losses.

This phenomena about abuse of *Dana Desa* program finally showed that the government need to make transparency system on our public funding and budgeting. One of strategic to create good and clean government to support transparency is implementing electronic government as an innovation in public sector. One strategy to realize good and clean government is to implement electronic government which is an innovation on public sector. E-government is the use of information technology by the government to provide information and services for citizens, business affairs, and other matters relating to government. In Indonesia, the implementation of the use of information technology in government began the issuance of Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2003 concerning the National Policy and Strategy for the Development of Indonesia E-Government. Through e-government development, management systems and work processes are arranged within the central government and autonomous regional government by optimizing the use of integrated information technology.

Then, Banyuwangi Government has another way to fight back against corruption in the village government level. They develop an electronic government to manage dana desa in more transparent way called *E-Village Budgeting (EVB)*. This program is one of innovation on transparency and budgeting in village government level. Banyuwangi is become pioneer who create budgeting application to support implementation of dana desa in transparent way. *E-Village Budgeting (EVB)* was implement in 189 villages in Banyuwangi since 2015.

II. The Role of Transparency

The open flow of information is a generic definition of transparency (Holzner & Holzner, 2006; Piotrowski, 2007), and the literature on transparency in government-citizen relationships has stressed this concept of openness. Oliver (2004) asserts that "transparency in an organization is not only about what's communicated externally, but also about what's right on the inside, in the guts of its operations,"

and coined the term "new transparency" to describe the trend of organizations facing more active demands for information disclosure. Many governments used to release information exclusively upon request and at their own discretion; increasingly, they are being forced to engage in more active disclosure. According to Piotrowski (2007), 'government transparency equates to open government.' The Asian Development Bank (1995) defined transparency as "the availability of information to the general public and clarity regarding government laws, regulations, and decisions." Transparency has gained quasi-religious significance in debates about governance and institutional design in practically every organization, public and private, large and small, according to Hood (2006). According to Ball (2009), in public debate about effective governance, transparency is becoming to supplant accountability. Many reasons have contributed to the dramatic increase in transparency demand. First, in democratic countries, transparency is one of the most fundamental moral claims, with the freedom of citizens to access government information universally accepted in representative democracies (Pasquier and Villeneuve, 2007). Second, transparency is one of the practical tactics employed to combat corruption. It acts as a deterrent to corrupt behavior by encouraging citizen vigilance, thereby discouraging public officials from abusing public resources for personal benefit (Florini, 2007). According to O'Neill (2006), it can thus be used to deter corruption and correct bad performance. Third, transparency has a good impact on accountability and trust (Heald, 2006). 'Transparency is associated with the values of accountability,' according to Holzner and Holzner (2006: 114), because it allows residents to monitor the quality of public services and encourages public personnel to satisfy citizens. Although the literature on transparency recommends that companies be transparent to improve confidence (Rawlins, 2008), some scholars advise caution, highlighting the negative features of openness, such as privacy violations, direct costs of disclosure, and the revealing of sensitive information (Prat, 2006). 256 International Review of Administrative Sciences 77(2) As Chambers (2004) points out, while transparency is a fundamental concept in deliberative democracy, secrecy, rather than visibility, is frequently required to enable high-quality debate. 'Transparency is intended to contribute positively to trust through creating credibility,' writes Heald (2006), and it is to the function of trust that we now turn.

III. Management of E Village Budgeting Programm

Management of village budgeting generally including several systematic activity such as planning, implementation, administration, reporting and accountability. Along with advances in information technology, initially management villages finance done manually are now based online through an integrated application system. *Eelectronic Village Budgeting* an innovation and a new breakthrough that seeks to answer various problems related to village financial management which are often administratively disorderedly and prone to budget irregularities.

III.1 Village Budgeting Planning Through E-Village Budgeting

On E Village Budgeting system has many steps that the village officer should do in the planning step. In the planning step there are consist of many activities such as: The Village Secretary prepares a Draft Village Regulation concerning the Village Budget based on the RKPDesa (Village Government Work Plan which is an elaboration of the Long Term development village medium for a period of 1 year; b) village secretary then submits the draft village regulation on APBdes to the Village Head; c.) the draft of village regulation concerning village budgeting submitted by the village head to the Village

Consultative Body (BPD) for discussion and agreed together; d.) the draft village regulation on APBDesa that has been mutually agreed upon is submitted by Head Village to the Camat (Head of Sub-District) no later than 3 days for evaluation; e.) when the sub-district head declares that the results of the evaluation of the Village Regulation Draft concerning APBDesa are not in accordance with the public interest and the laws and regulations, the Village Head must make improvements no later than 7 (seven) working days from the receipt of the evaluation results; and f) In the event that the Village Budget has been verified (by the sub-district head or officials/staff at the sub-district office), it is approved as APBDesa and promulgated in the village sheet by the Village Secretary, the Executor of activities shall prepare a draft Budget Implementation Document (DPA). The results of the verification of the DPA design become the basis for the Village Head to determine the DPA as a guideline for the implementation of activities done manually starting from budgeting to reporting. Since the existence of this innovation, it is said to be an innovation because it cannot be separated from New Ways and New Technologies. *E-Village Budgeting* is a new way for the village government to submit submissions for disbursement, use and reporting of village finances that are carried out regularly *on line* and replace the old manual way. And there is new technology support in the form of a system that can integrate all village financial management. *E-Village Budgeting* classified as a typology of public sector innovation in the process.

III.2 Village Finance Implementation and administration via E-Village Budgeting

Meanwhile, the implementation stages are carried out, namely as follows:

- Village receipts and expenditures are carried out through the village treasury account. And all village receipts and expenditures must be supported by complete and valid evidence;
- The village government is prohibited from imposing levies other than those stipulated in the village regulation;
- Activity implementers applying for funding to carry out activities must be accompanied by documents including the budget plan
- The budget plan must first be verified by the village secretary and ratified by village secretary and village head.
- Activity implementers responsible for expenditure actions that cause the activity budget to be free by using the activity cash assistance book as accountability for the implementation of village activities
- Activity Implementers (PK) submit a Payment Request Letter (SPP) to the Village Head. Payment Request Letter (SPP) may not be made before goods and/or services are received; g) Payment Request Letter (SPP) that has been verified Village Secretary, Village Head agreed request for payment and the treasurer makes the payment. Next, the treasurer performs recording of expenditures
- The village treasurer collects income tax (PPh) and other taxes, as well as mandatory deposit all receipts of deductions and taxes collected into the appropriate state treasury account with the provisions of laws and regulations; and

- Procurement of goods and/or services in the village is carried out in accordance with the regent's regulations concerning procurement of goods/services in the village.

III.3 Reporting and Accountability through E Village Budgeting

The reporting stages in E Village Budgeting are carried out by way, namely as follows:

- The Village Head submits a realization report implementation of APBDes to the regent in the form of first semester reports and year-end semester reports; and reports on the realization of semester APBDes implementation first submitted no later than the end of the month July and year-end semester reports are submitted no later than the end of January of the next year.
- The village head reports accountability for the realization of APBDesa implementation to regent at the end of each fiscal year; Accountability report on the realization of implementation APBDes is stipulated by Village Regulation; Realization report and accountability report the realization of APBDes implementation is informed to the public in writing and through the media information that is easily accessible to the public such as bulletin boards, radio community, and other information media; and Realization report and accountability report realization of APBDes implementation is submitted to Regent through Camat (Head of Sub-District) no later than one month after end of the fiscal year.

IV. The Role of Transparency

The free flow of information is a generic definition of transparency (Holzner & Holzner, 2006; Piotrowski, 2007), and the literature on transparency in government-citizen relationships has highlighted this idea of openness. Oliver (2004: 37) claims that 'transparency in an organization is not only about what is communicated externally, but also about what is right on the inside, in the guts of its operations,' and coined the term 'new transparency' to describe the trend of organizations facing more active demands for information disclosure. Many governments used to passively give information only upon request and at their own discretion. They are now obligated to disclose information more actively. 'Governmental transparency equals to open government,' according to Piotrowski (2007: 10) 'The availability of information to the general public and clarity regarding government laws, regulations, and decisions,' according to the Asian Development Bank (1995). Transparency has become a priority in virtually every organization, public and private, large and small, according to Hood (2006: 3), and it has "attained quasi-religious significance in discussion over governance and institutional design." In public debate about good governance, Ball (2009) claims that openness is beginning to supplant accountability. Many causes have contributed to the rise in transparency demand. To begin with, transparency is one of the most basic moral demands in democratic society, with the right of citizens to access government information universally acknowledged in representative democracies (Pasquier and Villeneuve, 2007). Second, transparency is one of the practical tactics adopted to combat corruption. It acts as a disincentive to corrupt behavior by encouraging citizen vigilance, thereby discouraging public officials from abusing public resources for personal benefit (Florini, 2007). It may thus be used to discourage corruption and remedy bad performance, according to O'Neill (2006). Third, openness improves accountability and confidence (Heald, 2006). 'Transparency is related with the ideals of accountability,'

according to Holzner and Holzner (2006), since it allows citizens to monitor the quality of government services and motivates government personnel to please citizens. Although the literature on transparency recommends that companies be transparent to promote confidence (Rawlins, 2008), some academics advise caution, highlighting the negative elements of openness, such as privacy violations, direct costs of disclosure, and the exposure of sensitive information (Prat, 2006). 256 *International Review of Administrative Sciences* 77(2) As Chambers (2004: 389, 392) points out, while transparency is an important concept in deliberative democracy, concealment, rather than visibility, is sometimes required to enable high-quality debate. 'Transparency is predicted to contribute positively to trust through increasing credibility,' according to Heald (2006: 62), and we will now explore the function of trust.

V. Role of Trust

The trust literature is vast and well-established. After examining the various disciplines' definitions of trust, Rousseau et al. (1998) defined trust as "a psychological state characterized by the intention to accept vulnerability based on positive expectations of another's intentions or behavior," concluding that there are no significant differences between disciplines' definitions of trust. Trust is defined as "a collective judgment of one group that another group would be honest, honor obligations, and not take advantage of others" from an organizational standpoint. Tschannen-Moran and Hoy (2000: 556) describe trust as 'one party's readiness to be exposed to another party based on the faith that the latter party is (a) benign, (b) reliable, (c) competent, (d) honest, and (e) open' (Rawlins, 2008: 5; see also Cummings and Bromily, 1996). Nooteboom et al. (1997: 318) explain that "trust is associated with a subjective likelihood" that a partner would not act in a way that is counter to one's expectations, and propose that it is a tool for effective governance, albeit not a sufficient requirement for collaboration. Nooteboom et al. (1997) found that trust decreases the risk posed by the subjective likelihood of loss when examining the impact of trust on perceived relationship risk. Hardin (1996) separates trust from trustworthiness, describing the former as a "moralized account of trust, in which the potential truster is held morally responsible for a failure to trust." According to Welch et al. (2005), administrative norms, standards, laws, and regulations pertaining to the provision of services and information improve trust in public institutions. Public agencies can improve institutional trust by implementing new technologies such as government websites, implying that ICT-based public service delivery can be one of the institutional enablers for improving moral accountability trust by making the process more transparent and reducing the discretionary power of public officials. People's trust in government and public services is often evaluated in terms of citizens' subjective judgements based on their experiences, indicating that citizens' trust will arise when a government or its public service is seen as competent, dependable, and honest while also satisfying their requirements. Fiduciary trust, mutual trust, and societal trust are three types of trust proposed by Thomas (1998) to explain why public trust in government has declined in the United States. Fiduciary trust is fostered by the highly asymmetric relationship between citizens and governments. Citizens who adequately monitor and regulate government performance build public confidence in government agencies and their workers to work in their best interests, implying that trust is in principle a requirement for citizen happiness. Trust, coupled with openness, is a key indication of a satisfying relationship between a government and the people, according to Rawlins (2008). People's perceptions of government performance in public services are harmed by corruption, whether actual or imagined, and citizens' trust

is harmed as a result. It irritates the people, who lose faith in governments as a result. It's worth noting, though, that the observed drop in confidence might be due to a rise in skepticism, not only corruption. While a corrupt government will be despised, it may still be able to operate due to factors such as the "soundness of the democratic system" and "respect for technocracy and competence" (Fieschi and Heywood, 2004). Citizens, on the other hand, may lack faith in a government that is perceived as clean (i.e., not corrupt) owing to cynicism engendered by political disagreements, isolation, and other factors.

VI. Good Governance

The concepts of governance and good governance have arisen at the same time in different ways. The notion of good governance can only be fully grasped if the context of its formation is properly highlighted and comprehended. It is frequently stated that a sovereign state finds it extremely difficult to accept any fault in its own political and governmental system for its failings to achieve the society's desired developmental goals and objectives. As a result, the concept of good governance arose from the policy incursion of international non-state entities, rather than from the sovereign state system. Since the unquestioned pervasiveness of liberal democracy's ideology and economic models throughout the world, whether in Western or Third World nations, the topic of good governance has arisen as one of the most significant debates in the field of political economy. The fall of the former Soviet Union and communist governments in Eastern Europe, as well as ongoing pro-democracy movements in emerging nations, are often regarded as establishing liberal democracy as the most acceptable form of government. It also highlighted the state's and governmental institutions' intrinsic ineptitude and incapacity to manage the state's economy effectively and efficiently. Furthermore, the ever-changing character of the social mechanism tasked with guaranteeing the effective delivery of public goods and services, poverty reduction, and people's welfare ushered in the era of good governance (Rhodes, 1996). It should be emphasized that all Third World nations' development efforts have been reliant on foreign financial and technological support, as well as long-term loans from various international economic and financial institutions. All developing countries were confronted with the very common predicament of a massive and insurmountable gap between their development goals and their skills and resources to fulfill them. Those countries were largely reliant on international support and aid. These acts of help and aid were both bilateral (between two countries) and multilateral (between many countries) (international economic and financial organisations). Poor nations required such aid in order to accelerate their economic growth, relieve poverty, and raise the living conditions of their inhabitants (Aubut, 2004.). Although it was largely seen as the greatest approach for economic advancement in the 1950s and 1960s, the development thought that the state should be the engine of economic growth and public welfare began to be questioned by the late 1970s. The underwhelming progress in Because despite all of the money donated, a substantial percentage of beneficiaries remained trapped in chronic poverty, the assistance recipient nations generated a serious discussion on aid efficacy. The donor agencies' search for the root causes of these development failures prompted them to concentrate on the recipient nations' governance quality. The need to improve assistance efficacy took center stage, allowing for a discussion about governance quality. The donor agencies had to redefine the quality of governance and obtain all the qualities of good governance meant for the potential assistance recipients as a result of their policy efforts to find those variables that may be favorable to better aid effectiveness. In this

context, foreign assistance donors suggested allocating help not just on the basis of poverty and underdevelopment, but also on the basis of good governance in aid-seeking nations (Aubut, 2004). The term "excellent governance" has two distinct connotations in modern usage. The World Bank (1992) gives it the first and more limited definition, interpreting it largely in administrative and management terms. The second connotation is more political and is connected with Western administrations. While it is concerned with good governance, it also insists on competitive democratic politics. The two meanings are frequently misunderstood and occasionally overlap, but they must be distinguished. While the first and narrower meanings are strictly administrative, the second is more concerned with the democracy-development link. For exact interpretations, the generally held notion of good governance incorporates both of these definitions. It's worth remembering that certain aspects of good governance have been taken from international donor agency policy guidelines and best practices followed by a number of successful liberal democracies across the world (Nelson, 1996, p. 329). The existence of the following qualities is recognized as important based on the principles and suggestions of different international donor organizations (World Bank, IMF, UNDP, ODA, IDA), as well as methods implemented by liberal democratic assistance recipient countries to promote good governance:

1. Participation

The political aspect of effective governance is participation. Good governance necessitates the active engagement of all stakeholders in a society's growth. All men and women, including those with physical disabilities, should have a say in decision-making, either directly or through authorized intermediary organizations that represent their interests. Policy-making, prioritization, accessibility to public goods and services, and resource allocation are all impacted by participation. People have the right to participate in choices that affect them and to seek redress if these rights are denied.

2. Rule of Law

The concept that justice is as vital a public benefit as basic education and primary health care underpins the rule of law as an essential component of effective government. A democratic and equal society is built on the rule of law. It means that everyone in a society is treated equally before the law, and that the law is applied fairly. In a society under the rule of law, the operational and working environment must be founded on objective laws, with no place for the whims and fancies of anybody, no matter how powerful or prominent. Reforms in law enforcement agencies are necessary to enhance the rule of law. In this regard, India and other developing nations are undertaking necessary changes in policing (police reforms) and the criminal justice system (judicial reforms).

3. Equity and Inclusiveness

Everyone in a community, regardless of caste, gender, color, ethnicity, religion or creed, or socioeconomic class, is treated equally and given equal chances. As basic principles of governance within a human community, these are the foundations of a society's human rights standard and the essence of justice. In order to be inclusive, all individuals and groups living in a society's interests, ambitions, and opinions must be taken into account while developing policies and programs for that society. The well-being of a society depends on ensuring that all of its members feel invested in it and are not marginalized. The many ongoing reservation laws in India are the result of efforts to provide equality and inclusivity for those individuals who are judged to be economically, educationally, socially, and physically incapable of benefiting from progress.

4. Transparency

The free flow of information underpins transparency. It indicates that all members of a society have direct access to procedures, institutions, and information. It encourages the public sector and other stakeholders to participate in transparent government action, decisionmaking, and consultation procedures. Other government entities, civil society organizations, and other institutions are all watching these proceedings. Lack of transparency in government produces an atmosphere conducive to many forms of corruption in government, all of which are harmful to the growth and well-being of society's ordinary people. To guarantee openness and free flow of information, the Indian government enacted the Right to Information Act, 2005, which grants every person of the nation the right to information.

5. Responsiveness

The responsiveness of products and service providers, both public and private, implies that the needs and demands of society's citizens are met on a timely basis. At all costs, service providers must avoid inadvertently delaying their obligations to the public. It is necessary to ensure that service delivery systems have a time and period clause that allows them to complete their tasks in a predictable amount of time. Various state governments in India have adopted legislation in the form of the Right to Service Act in order to guarantee that service providers are responsive.

6. Consensus and Legitimacy

A political facet of effective governance is consensus and legitimacy of rule. To ensure peace and harmony in a community, the many stakeholders must come to an agreement, and the governing structure and functioning will get legitimacy from the whole community. Collaboration is more common than compromise when it comes to reaching a consensus. Instead of a majority adopting a single viewpoint, stakeholders are brought together until a convergent conclusion is reached. Consensus decision-making is a decision-making procedure that seeks agreement from the majority of participants while also resolving or mitigating the concerns of the minority in order to arrive at the most agreeable outcome.

7. Effectiveness and Efficiency

The technical element of good governance emphasizes the policy, program, and resource efficacy and efficiency. Good governance means that the institutions' processes and programs are designed to satisfy the demands of their stakeholders while making the most efficient use of resources. This trait supports effective public-sector delivery mechanisms and high-quality public products. Good governance concepts call for a competitive economic climate, institutional capacity growth, and needed staff training to achieve effectiveness and efficiency.

8. Accountability

Accountability implies that government, corporate sector, and civil society decision-makers are accountable to the public and institutional stakeholders for their inactivity or purposeful failures. Information exchange and openness, which should be fostered by governance frameworks, are fundamental to the idea of accountability. As a result, accountability is difficult to accomplish, especially in the absence of knowledge. Institutions and employees must take responsibility for their failures and successes. There must also be a public audit of the service providers' actions and inactions.

VII. Creating Transparency Through Electronic Village Budgeting

The program electronic village budgeting is linked to another system namely *electronic monitoring system banyuwangi* (EMS Banyuwangi) that show us about the progress of Dana Desa Implementation. Through this website everybody can check village government activity in each sub-district in banyuwangi. Here is the user interface from EMS Banyuwangi.

Picture VII.1



Source: <http://ems.banyuwangikab.go.id/>

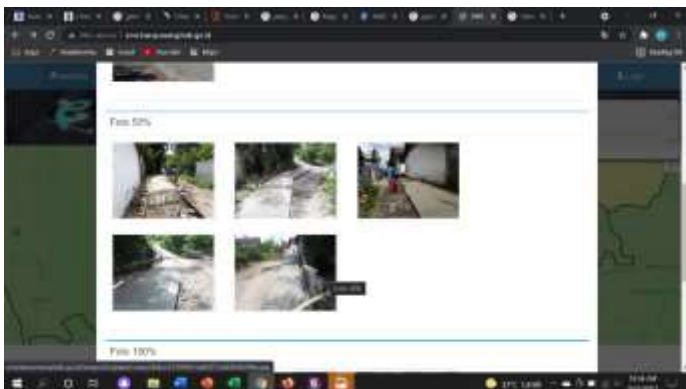
Picture VII.1 is a user interface from ems banyuwangi website. Through this website we can supervise and find out the progress of village development in every villages in banyuwangi that utilizes the village fund budget (dana desa). On this website we can see utilizing of dana desa program in the last five years. This is an example of project that we can see on ems banyuwangi.

Picture VII.2

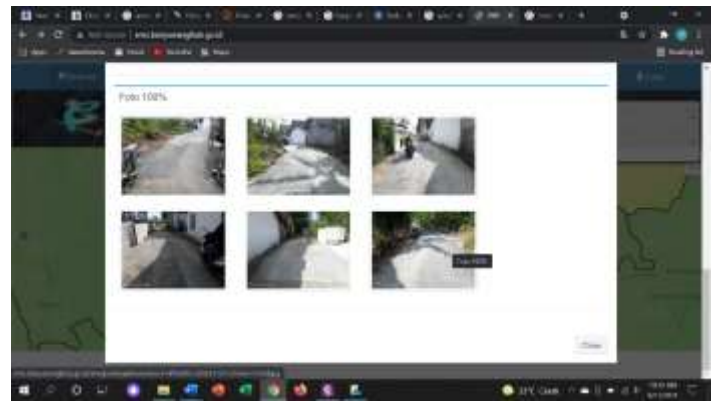


Source: <http://ems.banyuwangikab.go.id/>

Picture VII.3



Picture VII.4



Source: <http://ems.banyuwangikab.go.id/>

In the picture VII.2 until picture VII.4 shows the progress of the infrastructure project which used village fund from 0% progress to 100%. From this site we can observe what village fund use for. Banyuwangi government understand that transparency is very important for succeeding dana desa program. Then, they decide to create this system to realized transparency in the village government level.

VIII. Conclusion

Since the first year of dana desa implementation in the end of 2014 the Indonesian Government implemented dana desa program to develop every village across the state. This program has a purpose to make villages in Indonesia can growth with their own way. Unfortunately, the implementation of Dana Desa face challenges corruption because there is no transparency system to manage dana desa. Then, from the fact above, Banyuwangi government has initiative to create their own transparency in their village government level that implemented since 2015. They create an transparency through website to build transparency in village government level. The government through ministry of home affairs (*Kementerian Dalam Negeri*) gave banyuwangi government an award and make Banyuwangi's E village budgeting as role model for every village government in Indonesia.

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RESILIENCE OF JAVANESE FEMALE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA

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Abstract—Gender-based violence is a crucial issue in Indonesian society. One of the structural barriers is the existence of unequal gender relations, resulted by a very paternalistic culture, inducing a tendency to position men as superior and women in a lower position. Moreover, this perception has been believed by some women, including Javanese women who are known to be very submissive. This will eventually lead to discrimination, domination, marginalization, exploitation and violence against women. The most prominent cases are in the private area are known as domestic violence, which has increased significantly in Covid-19 pandemic era. This study aims to provide an overview of the resilience of Javanese female who are victims of domestic violence by identifying the protective factors that shape this resilience. Qualitative research with a case study approach that is considered appropriate for the purpose of this study. This study involved 2 (two) research subjects obtained by purposive sampling, according to the inclusion criteria that have been set. The data analysis technique used in this research is thematic analysis by coding the results of interview transcripts that have been made verbatim. From this study, 6 (six) research findings were obtained which were divided into 2 (two) major categories and 4 (four) themes which were explained in more detail. The conclusion obtained from this study is that the protective factors that shape resilience of Javanese female victims of domestic violence in Covid-19 pandemic era are internal and external factors, including individual factors, partner factors, economic factors, and socio-cultural factors.

Keywords—*Resilience; Javanese Female; Domestic Violence; Covid-19 Pandemic Era*

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Violence is a global phenomenon, and the level of violence experienced by women is higher than that of men. Therefore, one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets that are expected to be achieved by 2030 is to eliminate all forms of violence against women in public and private areas. This was proclaimed as an effort to end all forms of violence against women [1].

Gender-based violence is also a crucial issue in Indonesian society and continues to increase significantly. The most prominent cases are in private areas, known for domestic violence, which has increased significantly in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on a report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, it was found that one in four women experienced violence [2].

Throughout 2021 to March 5, 2021, there were 6,480 cases of domestic violence handled by National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan)'s partner service agencies, of which violence against wives was ranked first, with 3,221 cases [3].

One of the root problems in cases of domestic violence is related to structural factors and the construction of gender culture [4] as a result of a very paternalistic culture, giving rise to a tendency to position men as superior and dominate, while women as subordinates in a lower position than men with various stereotypes (negative labeling), such as weak,

emotional, and irrational. Moreover, this perception has been believed by some women, including Javanese women who are known to be very submissive and perceive patriarchy as a nature that must be accepted. This will eventually lead to discrimination, domination, marginalization, exploitation and violence against women [5]. This patriarchal phenomenon can be observed in Javanese culture which emphasizes absolute obedience to the husband and emphasizes the inferiority of women compared to men, for example by mentioning the wife as “Kanca Wingking” (friends behind) which means that the role and position of women is limited in the domestic sector, only with three main tasks, namely to dress, to cook, and to conceive [6].

Thus, domestic violence is also the result of a complex interaction between culture and hegemonic masculinity that structurally legitimizes patriarchy where the dominant position of men and women's subordination are considered natural [7]. Cultural factors related to family honor have a significant impact on women's search for help. Findings from previous studies revealed that victims were generally pressured not to disclose the violence they experienced for several reasons, such like: (1) to maintain the good name of their family, (2) to avoid exclusion from their community, and (3) to underestimate issues that were considered merely internal family matters [8]. There are various psychological effects caused by violence, such as feelings of fear and helplessness [9]. Violence against women can also affect the health and economic stability of women, their families, and communities. A violent home environment makes women reluctant to participate in their social, economic, and community life [10]. In families where violence occurs, the ability to empathize is impaired. Abusers do not have the empathy in relationships with other people [11]. Moreover, victims can experience depression, anxiety, and various other mental illnesses [12]. Social support is one of the important factors that help victims of domestic violence to leave the perpetrators. A number of studies have been conducted to determine the role of the victim's decision to stay with the perpetrator, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. These findings may improve understanding of the complex factors that contribute to perceptions of domestic violence [13]. However, not a few of the female victims of domestic violence have resilience, namely the ability to bounce back from difficulties and conflicts in their households. This positive adaptation in the face of stress and trauma that makes them resilient after traumatic violent events [14]

B. Novelty

From the findings of the journal, generally various cases of domestic violence that befell women as victims are examined by showing the victim's situation of being helpless, due to the oppression and submission to power relations [15]. Various inclusion criteria that are set usually do not limit the subject to a particular cultural background, but rather to the research area. Researchers used this opportunity to examine the resilience of the subject of

domestic violence victims during the Covid-19 pandemic who have a Javanese cultural background which is generally labeled as being submissive and giving in to circumstances, but the results of the research show their resilience. In addition, research on female domestic violence uses a quantitative approach that is an intervention that is carried out to increase resilience [16]. While the analysis of resilience in Javanese female who are victims of domestic violence in this study uses a qualitative case study approach, which in the journal findings of researchers is widely used on subjects who are not victims of violence, namely victims of rape and sexual harassment [17] or victims of violence during courtship [18].

C. Objective

This study aims to provide an overview of the resilience of Javanese female who are victims of domestic violence by identifying the protective factors that shape this resilience. Protective factors are factors that reduce the negative impact, strengthen and provide a positive influence for Javanese female who are victims of domestic violence to be able to come up with effective coping strategies for the stress they experience, these factors strengthen their bargaining position against the problems of violence they experience.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Type

This research uses a qualitative approach with the type of case study research. Case study is a research method in which researchers explore an event and collect prominent data within a certain period of time [19]. A case study is a method that is carried out in an integrative and comprehensive manner in order to obtain a deep understanding of the individual and the problems he faces [20]. This approach is in line with the research objective, namely to understand how resilience intervenes the experience of Javanese women who are victims of domestic violence in the Covid-19 pandemic era by identifying some interesting protective factors. The data analysis technique used in this research is thematic analysis by coding the results of interview transcripts that have been made verbatim.

B. Data Mining Technique

The data mining technique used in this study is a semi-structured interview technique using an interview guide or interview protocol. The questions are open-ended and non-directive, with the aim that participants can share their personal experiences related to the phenomenon of interest [21]. The purpose of the interview is to explore the participants' experiences, namely the process of resilience of the two Javanese female victims of domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic.

C. Data Analysis Technique

The data processing and analyzing begins with organizing the data first. With diverse data, the authors organize the data as neat, as systematic and as complete as possible [22]. The data analysis technique used in this study is thematic analysis [23] by coding the results of interview transcripts that have been made verbatim. The unit of analysis in this study is the resilience of Javanese female who experience domestic violence.

D. Subject Characteristics

This study involved 2 (two) research subjects obtained by purposive sampling, in accordance with the inclusion criteria that have been set. Based on the description of the data in table 1, the participants in this study were two women of Javanese ethnicity living in Surabaya, middle-aged adults, had adequate education, and earned income from permanent work.

Table 1.
Participant Data

No	Name	Age	Tribe	Education	Occupation	Length of Marriage
1	WP	53	Javanese	Strata 2	Entrepreneur	23 years
2	NA	45	Javanese	Strata 1	Private Employee	19 years

III. RESULT

From this study, 6 (six) research findings were obtained which were divided into 2 (two) major categories and 4 (four) themes which will be explained in more detail. The themes identified from the interviews were the factors that formed the resilience of the two women. They are protective factors, which could be grouped into two broad theme categories, namely "Internal Factors" and "External Factors".

The protective factors that shape resilience are factors (internal and external) from participants that reduce the negative impact, strengthen and provide a positive influence for women of Javanese ethnicity who are victims of domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic. There are 4 findings in protective factors, which consist of 1 internal factor (individual factors) and 3 external factors (husband, economic, and social factors), as follows:

A. Internal Factors

1. Individual Factors

In both WP and NA participants, they showed several themes that were in the category of factors that strengthened their bargaining position on the problems of violence they experienced. Some of these themes are:

a)WP's educational background is up to postgraduate, while NA is undergraduate, that makes both subjects believe that they have the potential to make them

confident, even though their husbands still do verbal and physical violence.

This is expressed in the following sentences:

"When I first heard my husband's words, which I thought were very rude (since I was a child, I was raised in a gentle Javanese culture), I was really shocked... I felt hurt and worthless. Over time I don't want to be depressed, I have self-esteem that I don't want to be stepped on. Now, I'm just confident, because I'm not a woman who can be treated carelessly." (3_WP)

"I'm educated, so at least my husband, who is a heavy-handed person (he likes to do physical abuse), thinks that I'm not a wife who can be wasted". (4_WP)

"My husband once said this: Luckily you are a graduate, otherwise, it doesn't take long I will send you back to your parents' house". (7_NA)

b)The independence of the two participants. WP used to be independent since she was a teenager, because she migrated to the city of Surabaya to take college to work, start an independent business and settle in Surabaya. NA is able to handle every obligation and household affairs well, even though when she was young, she was the youngest child who was usually spoiled by her parents.

"I never bother my husband, because I usually do things myself. When I was a single, I used to go everywhere alone, even after I got married and worked, I also drive my own vehicle" (5_WP)

"When I got home, even though I was tired from work... I still took care of my household. Even then, my husband is sometimes still fussy as he likes to tell me to help, this and that, sometimes he doesn't thank me... his cursing is what makes my ears hot." (6_WP)

"Honestly, I used to want to have a husband who could pamper me like that, but I can't expect from my husband who is not the type of husband who likes to pamper his wife. I finally got used to be independent and not depend on my husband." (8_NA)

c)Adaptive stress coping. Initially, WP was hurt when she experienced verbal violence in the form of dirty and hurtful words that were continuously uttered by her husband, which eventually also led to physical violence, but finally she was able to be assertive by expressing her discomfort with her husband's behavior in a polite manner. While NA, who faced her husband's domineering behavior accompanied by verbal and physical violence with more submissiveness, she secretly tried to seek support from other people who could make her strong.

"However, as a Javanese I was taught by my parents to be polite to my husband, so it has become a habit. My sister is very polite with her husband, whatever her husband wants, she just follows it. I can't do that; I'll just say what I don't like even though it leads to my husband's anger. I choose to say it, rather than be stressed" (8_WP)

"When my husband starts to get harsh and physically rude, I usually stopped talking to him. In the early days of marriage, I kept crying, but now I don't want to be stressed... so I just share with my trusted friends. Since the pandemic (Covid_19) it's been a bit difficult for me to call a friend, I'm afraid my husband will hear me talking about him" (9_NA)

B. External Factors

2. Husband's Factor

Several themes related to the husband factor include: (1) Commitment to marriage. Neither WP nor NA's husband

ever intended to divorce his wife, (2) WP and NA obtained permission to work.

"Even though my husband is annoying and we have fought many times because of his very rude words, but he never threatened divorce or anything, because I heard that some neighbors were threatened with divorce by their husbands." (10_WP).

"My husband is good when he wants it. But luckily, I'm still allowed to work, so at least I can refresh through work. Even though during this Covid-19 pandemic, I mostly work from home. (12_NA)

3.Economic Factor

WP and NA have economic independence, because they work, and can even meet the needs of their families. In fact, they also double as career women who have a decent income. Even if their husband fell economically, they would still survive to supply the needs of the family.

"This pandemic (Covid-19) is quite worrying, because my husband no longer has a steady income. For me, I can still earn money, so I'm the breadwinner for the family. He's starting to get a little less rude. Maybe he realized that he depends on me." (12_WP).

"My husband is quite reluctant to admit that our family life is supported by my income. Even though I am still an ordinary employee, but my income is decent. Sometimes my husband is ungrateful, still likes to nag and talk rudely... well, I've just ignored it." (14_NA)

4.Social Factor

For NA, it appears that there are protective factors that come from the social environment in the form of support from their friends. WP gets support from the work environment (employees, and so on).

"I stayed strong until now because I have good friends who always support me." (16_NA)

"Generally, my employees don't know about my family's problems, because when we are in public it seems like we don't have any problems. But there is a trusted person who I consider like a sibling, she's the one who supports me when I'm down because of domestic violence problems" (15_WP)

IV. DISCUSSION

The results of the research found similarities in 2 women victims of domestic violence, namely:

(1)Even though these two women exist in the public sector as successful career women, they still experience domestic violence. This is in line with previous research, which states that regardless of intelligence, women are still stereotyped as weak women and deserve to be dominated by men, including their husbands [24].

(2)The undeniable reality is that on the one hand, their role has changed along with the change in their perspective on women in Javanese culture, who wants to be totally submissive. They still have a bargaining position in the power relation. Previous research stated that one of the factors that influenced women's attitudes towards the violence they experienced was education [25]. In general,

this research found that 2 women of Javanese ethnicity who experienced domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic were able to survive because they had protective factors that made them strong, one of which was education.

(3)The two participants have in common as the main breadwinner in their family, especially since the Covid-19 pandemic.

(4)In addition to internal factors, there are also external factors that add to their toughness. Husbands as perpetrators of violence on the one hand, but can also be a trigger for resilience when husbands give public roles to wives who usually only get domestic roles. In addition, economic empowerment and social support are protective factors that shape their resilience. This is in accordance with the theoretical study that resilience is a protective factor for victims of domestic violence.

There were slight differences between the two participants in terms of:

(1)Character

NA, who was accustomed to be spoiled in her childhood, can turn into an independent and tough person when she experiences domestic violence. Meanwhile, WP, with her independence since she was a teenager, has enabled her to be tough and successful as a business woman by starting a business from scratch.

(2)Communication

WP dares to express her discomfort to her husband with assertive communication, while NA more often chooses a silent response and relies more on support from her peer community, but NA makes it an adaptive stress coping.

V. CONCLUSION

This research was limited to only two middle-aged female participants of Javanese ethnicity who experienced domestic violence using a qualitative case study approach. This research can be developed with a larger number of subjects and with a mixed method approach, as well as by specifying other demographic factors.

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Knowledge Level of Students About Traffic at Public Junior High School (SMP Negeri) 3 Candi Sidoarjo

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Abstract— Traffic education is very important for students since elementary school and junior high school (SMP) because traffic accidents involving students are getting higher every year. One of the causes of traffic accidents is the lack of knowledge that drivers have about traffic. The purpose of this study was to describe the level of knowledge of students about traffic at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo. This research is quantitative. The research population is all students at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo for the 2020/2021 academic year, totaling 786 students. The sample used was 90 students in grades VII, VIII, and IX. The sampling technique used a disproportionate stratified sampling technique. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. The results showed that the level of knowledge of students about traffic at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo was in the high category as many as 47 students, 43 students in the medium category, and no students in the low category. So, the level of knowledge of students about traffic at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo is concluded in the high category. This proves that the implementation of traffic education has been carried out well in terms of the level of knowledge achieved by students.

Keywords— knowledge, traffic

I. INTRODUCTION

Science and Technology (IPTEK) which can help humans to be able to work more quickly and efficiently is now starting to develop over time. One of the rapid developments in Science and Technology (IPTEK) is transportation, people are now starting to switch from public transportation to private transportation such as motorcycles and cars. Private transportation causes traffic jams that occur everywhere. This congestion causes everyone to do various things to get through the traffic jam even if it has to violate traffic.

This increasing number of private vehicles eventually causes traffic jams. Drivers of private vehicles caused most accidents (37%). Most drivers (46%) were aged 20-30 years[1]. The government has made a regulation which is a traffic regulation Law no. 22/2009 so that the traffic situation remains conducive, but in reality, there are still many road users who do not comply with these rules.[2]

Based on data from the Directorate General of Land Transportation of the Ministry of Transportation, the profile of accident victims in Indonesia in 2020 based on the level of education obtained data that the largest accident victims were

students with a high school education level of 80,641 people, 17,699 junior high schools, and 12,557 elementary school students. Meanwhile, for the D3 education level there are 770 people, S1 there are 3,751 people, and S2 there are 136 people [3].

Based on the results of research from Indriastuti, A.K., and Sulistio, H (2010:255) it is known that the factors that influence the possibility of motorcycle riders having an accident are gender, the number of motorcycles owned, destination trip, distance, and driving knowledge[4]. Knowledge is one of the causes of traffic accidents because the lack of knowledge possessed by the driver will certainly make the driver careless in driving. Traffic knowledge should be well understood by every driver this is because good knowledge will lead individuals to behave well too.

According to research by Lisnawati states that in Sidoarjo Regency, traffic violations committed by students have increased every year[5]. Sugiyanto and Santi stated that one method that can be used to increase awareness and culture of traffic safety is through education[6]. So education is used as a preventive effort to reduce the number of traffic violations because with traffic education from an early age it is hoped that it will be embedded in the individual and will become a habit. then the MoU Decree No.03/III/KB/2010 and No. B/9/III/2010 concerning Traffic Education in National Education.

Students at the junior high school level are used as subjects in this study because at that level psychologically a person enters the early teenage stage, namely in the age range of 12-15 years. In this early teenage stage, a person has a desire to do new things that they have never done before. Like riding a motorcycle, in a survey conducted on 80 students at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo, it was found that as many as 64% of students at the school were able to ride a motorcycle and 23% of them had ridden a motorcycle on the highway. So traffic education is started to be given at the junior high school level as a provision for students to understand more about ethics in traffic which will begin to be practiced immediately when they already have a driver's license, namely at the age of 17 years or at the high school level (SMA).

Based on the results of the research by Listyaningsih, et al states that the knowledge of the Surabaya State University Laboratory Junior High School Students about Traffic

Regulations for students in class VII, class VIII, and class IX shows that the knowledge of students at the school is still low[7]. So the integration of traffic education into Civics subjects is expected to be able to provide a better understanding related to traffic so that a good understanding of traffic will make students more orderly in traffic. This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo because the school has implemented integrated traffic education into Civics subjects since 2018. Based on the facts described above, it is important to conduct this research to determine the level of knowledge of students about traffic at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo.

This study uses the cognitive development theory of Jean Piaget. This theory explains about the knowledge that a person has will experience development by going through several stages based on the age range. The higher a person's age, the more complex his knowledge will be. In Ekawati, M (2019:2), it is explained that Piaget distinguishes the stages of cognitive development into 4 stages, namely: sensorimotor stage (0-2 years), pre-operational stage (2-6 years), concrete operational stage (6-12 years), and the formal operational stage (12 years and over) [8]. This study will focus on the last stage, namely the formal operational stage because the subjects in the study who are junior high school students aged 12-15 years are included in that stage. For junior high school students who have entered the formal operational stage, it is considered that the construction of their thinking is more complex and mature so that they have broader knowledge. This is in line with the opinion of Ekawati, M (2019: 2), that at the formal operational stage children can reason about things that are abstract, able to understand and use symbols, create ideas, and understand concepts.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is quantitative descriptive research using percentages. Data collection techniques using a list of questions. The collected data will be analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques and is expressed as a percentage. based on calculations using the Slovin formula with a significance level of 90% obtained a total sample of 90 students. In this study, the sample was taken using a disproportionate stratified sampling technique, namely taking a stratified sample based on a certain level and dividing the sample size equally at each level without regard to the comparison of the number of subpopulations. Then it can be determined that the sample size is 30 students at each grade level, both class VII, class VIII, and class IX.

The variable in this study is the level of knowledge of students about traffic. The operational definition of the variable is the level of information received and embedded in the minds of each student regarding all matters related to human relations, whether using tools or not, which makes the road space for movement. As for knowing the level of knowledge of students about traffic, 6 material indicators are used by the modules that have been taught at school, namely: understanding, traffic signs, road markings, traffic violations and sanctions, traffic components, and traffic procedures.

The instrument consists of 40 items, scoring is done by giving a score of 0 on the wrong answer and a score of 1 on the correct answer so the highest score that can be obtained by the respondent is 40 and the lowest score that can be obtained by the respondent is 0. The difference in scores is then divided into 3 categories so that the interval for each group is $40 : 3 = 13.3$ rounded becomes 13, then the criteria used are:

Table 1. Categories of Students' Knowledge Levels About Traffic

category	interval	percentage
high	28 - 40	68% - 100%
medium	14 - 27	34% - 67%
low	0 - 13	0% - 33%

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of filling out the questionnaire conducted by students of SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo, the results were obtained in the form of the following table:

Table 2. Total Score of Knowledge Level About Traffic

category	interval	percentage	frequency
high	28 - 40	68% - 100%	47
medium	14 - 27	34% - 67%	43
low	0 - 13	0% - 33%	0
Total			90
Average			28

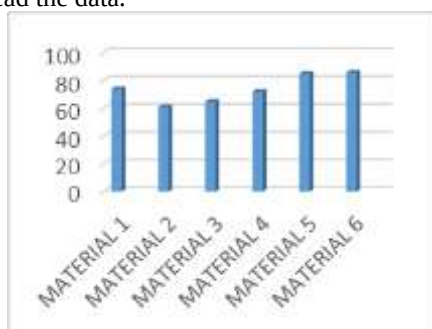
Source: research primary data

Based on table 2, it is known that 47 students get an interval score of 28-40 or are included in the high category, then 43 students get an interval score of 14-27 or are included in the medium category, and there are no students who get a score interval 0-13 or included in the low category.

Based on the tabulation results, it is known that the highest score obtained by students is 39, while the lowest score obtained by students is 15. The average score obtained by students is 28. When matched with table 1, the category of students' level of knowledge about traffic then the average score is included in the high category. So it can be said that the students of SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo have a high level of knowledge about traffic which is included in the high category. This means that students of SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo who have received traffic education through Pancasila and Civics Education subjects have been able to understand most of the material related to traffic so they have good knowledge about traffic. Traffic signs are the material that gets the lowest score, which is 61%. This means that students of SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo have a poor understanding of the material related to traffic signs.

The score for the level of knowledge of students about traffic is obtained from the results of 6 indicators of traffic education material that have been taught and contained in the module used by Pancasila and Civics Education teachers at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo, the six material indicators are material 1 understanding, nature and traffic objectives,

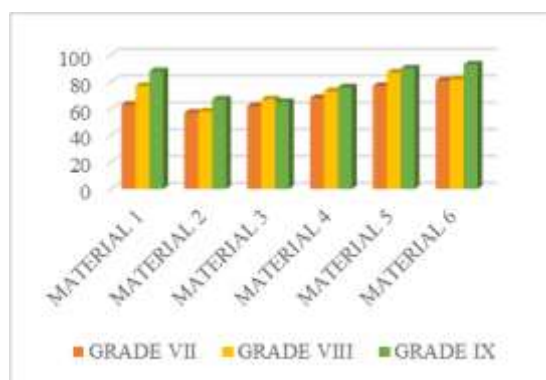
material 2 traffic signs, material 3 road markings, material 4 violations and traffic sanctions, material 5 traffic components and material 6 traffic procedures. The scores for each indicator will be presented in the following graphic form to make it easier to read the data.



Graph 1. Total Percentage of Score for Each Material Indicator

Based on graph 1, it is known that the material that gets the highest score is material 6 which is about traffic procedures which gets a percentage score of 86. This proves that students of SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo have a good understanding of the material related to traffic procedures. While the material that received the lowest score was material 2 which is about traffic signs which got a percentage score of 61. This means that students of SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo have a poor understanding of the material related to traffic signs.

The details of the scores per indicator in each class, both class VII, VIII, and IX will be presented in the following graphic form:



Graph 2. Percentage of Score on Each Material Indicator

Based on graph 2, it can be seen that the score on each material on average is getting higher in line with the higher grade level. This can be seen in graph 5 regarding materials 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, in the graph it can be seen that the score is increasing in line with the grade level where class VII gets the lowest score, followed by class VIII then the highest score is obtained by class IX. Based on the graph above, it can be concluded that the level of knowledge of students about traffic

is getting higher in line with the higher grade levels and age of students.

The students of SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo who are 12-15 years old are included in the formal operational stage or the last stage of development according to Jean Piaget. At this stage, students are considered to have been able to understand concepts and can think abstractly. The concepts related to the traffic that has been taught by teachers through traffic education integrated into Pancasila and Civics Education subjects have been able to be understood well by students, this is evidenced by the level of knowledge of students about traffic in table 2 which shows that the score level of knowledge is equal to 70% are included in the high category.

Students at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo get scores that fall into the high category, it can be said that the process of assimilation, accommodation, and equilibration in students has gone well so that students' knowledge of traffic gets good results. also. The results of this study are in line with this theory which explains that the development of children's thinking is strongly influenced by the age of the child. Based on the results of this study, it can be seen that the higher the age of the child, the better the thinking process and the better his understanding of something. This can be proven by the results of the level of knowledge of students about traffic where the average percentage score for class VII is 65%, class VIII is 70% and class IX is 75%.

The implementation of traffic education in schools can be considered successful because the level of knowledge or understanding of students related to traffic is included in the high category. With the successful implementation of traffic education which is integrated into this Pancasila and Civics Education subject, it is hoped that the knowledge already possessed by these students can later be put into practice directly when they have entered the minimum age to be able to obtain a driver's license to drive on the highway.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study which revealed that the level of knowledge of students about traffic at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo was included in the high category with an average score of 70%. The material that has the highest score or can be said to be the material that is most widely understood by students is material about traffic procedures and the material that gets the lowest score or is less understandable by students is material related to traffic signs. This proves that the implementation of traffic education learning that is integrated into Civics subjects can be said to be successful because the level of knowledge of students about traffic at SMP Negeri 3 Candi Sidoarjo is included in the high category.

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Juridical Analysis Of The Role Of International Environmental Law In Handling Climate Change In Indonesia

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Abstract-Climate change is a global climate phenomenon that causes global warming, which has an impact on both national and international levels. The increasing global warming is a threat to sustainable development. With the cooperation of developed countries that have a high pollution impact, these developing countries must be able to work well together in dealing with the impacts of climate change. Indonesia contributes by ratifying international agreements and implementing law enforcement to preserve the environment. Problems related to climate change in Indonesia are getting worse every year, giving a lot of negative impacts and losses in various fields. In responding to and resolving these problems, there are many national regulations governing climate change in Indonesia. The laws and regulations that are enforced must be firm, clear, and not multiple interpretations. Because that way it will be easier to understand and to be obeyed together. Those regulations are Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 46 of 2008 about the National Council on Climate Change. Second, the regulation of the minister of forestry Number: P.68/Menhut-II/2008 concerning the Implementation of Demonstration Activities for Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). Third, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 61 of 2011 concerning the National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (RAN GRK). The role of international cooperation forums carried out by two or more countries to achieve common goals. Specifically discussing Climate Change, namely Law no. 6 of 1994 about the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Second, the Kyoto Protocol which was ratified through Law No. 17 of 2004. Third, Law No. 16 of 2016 from the ratification of the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016, in New York.

Keywords; *Climate Change, Indonesia, Law Enforcement*

I. INTRODUCTION

Global warming is caused by an increase in greenhouse gases and the rate of deforestation in Indonesia is also high. Tend to be the result of human actions and activities that can trigger

climate change, the uneven impact of climate change has been felt by all aspects. Environmentally sound development must pay attention to the maintenance of natural systems and understand the impacts of development on the climate. The impact of climate change can be seen in the increase in climate phenomena that result in droughts and floods. This climate phenomenon is known as ENSO, consisting of El Nino and La Nina which affect rainfall in Indonesia [1].

The clearer climate change is moving the international community to discuss legal aspects and climate change, including Indonesia. Indonesia's commitment to support and contribute can be seen from international agreements on climate change that have been ratified by Indonesia, including Law No. 6 of 1994 concerning the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which is a form of Indonesia's participation in supporting the legal efforts of developed countries in reducing the production of carbon emissions, one of which is through a mitigation partnership called the Clean Development Mechanism. There are also national legal instruments, including Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2008 concerning the National Council on Climate Change which aims to coordinate the implementation of climate change control and to strengthen Indonesia's position in international forums on climate change control.

Until now, Indonesia does not have a special law that regulates climate change, only implementing regulations that have been explained by the author, therefore in this paper will describe the making of a special law on climate change and law enforcement as a response to the impacts of climate change in Indonesia.

II. METHOD

This type of legal article research is carried out juridically normative is normative juridical where the law is conceptualized as what is written in the legislation (law in books) or the law is conceptualized as a rule or norm which is a standard of human behavior that is considered proper. This normative legal research is based on material primary and secondary law, namely research that refers to the norms contained in the legislation. Primary legal materials are in the form of statutory regulations which regulate climate issues,

both nationally and internationally. The type of legal writing used is descriptive writing, namely limited to providing an overview of the legal understanding, so that gain a deep understanding. This is done to find relevant forms of legal protection.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia is a country that has a tropical climate characterized by high air temperatures throughout the year around 27 degrees Celsius. In addition to a tropical climate, Indonesia also has a monsoon climate and a marine climate. These three climates have the potential to influence high or low rainfall in Indonesia. The territory of Indonesia, which is located between latitudes 6° N-11° South Latitude and 95° East Longitude-141° East Longitude, causes Indonesia to have a tropical climate and is traversed by two monsoon winds, namely the west monsoon and east monsoon. Because it has a tropical climate, Indonesia has two seasons, namely the dry season and the rainy season. Normally, the dry season in Indonesia occurs from April to September and the rainy season occurs from October to March [2].

Over time, the changing seasons in Indonesia have become irregular and difficult to predict. Sometimes the dry season lasts longer than the rainy season. There has been an increase in the chance of daily extreme rainfall in parts of Indonesia, except for some areas in Maluku, over a period of approximately 10 years during 1998–2008.

This can be proven by scientific evidence, namely:

1. Between 1906–2005: Average global surface temperature increased at a rate of $0.74^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.18^{\circ}$ (IPCC, 2007) resulting in climate change in many places, including Indonesia
2. Climate change will have an impact on various sectors of life adaptation efforts are needed
3. The sustainability of the implementation of development activities will be disrupted if no planned adaptation efforts are made to overcome the impacts of climate change
4. Therefore, in the preparation of an adaptation action plan, a strong scientific basis is needed so that the adaptation efforts carried out are effective and ensure the sustainability of development [3].

In addition to this scientific evidence, climate change in Indonesia is also caused by human activities, for example, an increase in the population of urban development and development, industrial growth, traffic density, deforestation, and so on. Factors causing climate change in Indonesia are dominantly caused by human activities, especially those related to industrial development. There are several efforts made by the Indonesian government to address climate change in Indonesia that stem from international environmental law. The following will be discussed in more detail.

A. *Juridical Overview of International Cooperation related to climate change in Indonesia*

Problems related to climate change in Indonesia are getting worse every year, giving a lot of negative impacts and losses in various fields. In responding to and resolving these problems, there are many national regulations governing climate change in Indonesia. As well as the role of international cooperation forums carried out by two or more countries to achieve common goals. Especially in this discussion about Climate Change, because the problem of climate change has become a shared responsibility of the world community. Including Indonesia.

B. *International treaties on climate change that have been ratified by Indonesia:*

1. **Law no. 6 of 1994 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

This is a form of Indonesia's commitment to support and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. 6 of 1994 is a form of the participation of the State of Indonesia in supporting the legal efforts of developed countries in reducing the production of carbon emissions, one of which is through mitigation cooperation called the Clean Development Mechanism (MPB). One of the supporting factors is that Indonesia has a strategic role in the structure of the world's geographical climate because as an equatorial tropical country that has the largest wet tropical forest in the world and an archipelagic country which has the largest sea in the world has a function as a large greenhouse gas absorber.

2. **Kyoto Protocol Ratified through Law No. 17 of 2004**

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement derived from the UNFCCC, entered into law on February 16, 2005, ratified by 191 countries. Indonesia ratified the Kyoto Protocol through Law 17/2004. This convention aims to limit the emissions of developed countries because developed countries are considered responsible for high levels of greenhouse gases. But this convention does not rule out the possibility for developing countries to contribute to limiting their emissions. Although not a developed country, Indonesia is also committed to limiting its emissions by 26% with its business scheme or 41% with international assistance. To realize this target, the government enacted Presidential Decree 61/2011 on the national action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. By ratifying the Kyoto Protocol, Indonesia adopted the Protocol as a national law to be elaborated in a regulatory and institutional framework so that the benefits obtained include:

- a. Reinforce commitment to the Climate Change Convention based on the common but differentiated responsibilities principle;
- b. Carrying out sustainable development, in particular, to maintain the stability of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere so that it does not endanger the earth's climate;
- c. Opening new investment opportunities from industrialized countries to Indonesia through MPB;
- d. Encouraging cooperation with industrialized countries through CDM to improve and strengthen capacity, law, institutions, and transfer of GHG emission reduction technology;
- e. Accelerating the development of industry and transportation with low emission levels through the use of clean and efficient technology and the use of renewable energy;
- f. Increase the ability of forests and land to absorb GHGs [4].

3 The Paris Agreement was ratified through Law No. 16 of 2016

The Paris Agreement to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is a derivative agreement of the UNFCCC. The aim is to keep the global average temperature rise below 2°C above pre-industrialized levels and continue efforts to suppress temperature rises to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Indonesia has signed the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016 in New York, United States of America. The Paris Agreement is legally binding and applicable to all with the *principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities*, and assigns responsibilities to developed countries to provide funding, capacity building, and transfer of technology to developing countries [5].

The national climate change council was formed to coordinate the implementation of climate change control and to strengthen Indonesia's position in international forums on climate change control. Following Article 3, the National Council on Climate Change has the following duties:

- a. Formulate national policies, strategies, programs, and activities to control climate change
- b. Coordinate activities in the implementation of climate change control tasks which include adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and funding activities
- c. Formulating policies for regulating carbon trading mechanisms and procedures
- d. Carry out monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation regarding climate change control
- e. Strengthening Indonesia's position to encourage developed countries to be more responsible in controlling climate change (Republik Indonesia 2008).

2. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number: P. 68/Menhut-II/2008 concerning Implementation of Demonstration Activities for Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)

Article 1 explains the meaning of Demonstration activities, namely that reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation is the testing and development of methodological, technological and sustainable forest management institutions that seek to reduce carbon emissions. The objectives of the Demonstration activities are to test and develop methodologies, technologies and institutions for sustainable forest management that seek to reduce carbon emissions through controlling deforestation and forest degradation and to obtain forest management designs related to reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. REDD itself has entered the global agenda. The 13th Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention (COP 13) in Bali in 2007 produced the Bali Action Plan, a plan or roadmap for negotiating a global climate strategy to continue the Kyoto Protocol. This plan recognizes the importance of forests in tackling climate change and the enormous potential that REDD holds. REDD initiatives in mitigating climate change can provide a variety of benefits and other benefits that come with it [7].

C. Indonesian national law that regulates global warming

1. Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2008 concerning the National Council on Climate Change

3. Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2011 concerning the National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (RAN GRK)

The National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions hereinafter referred to as RAN-GRK, is a work plan document for the implementation of various activities that directly and indirectly reduce greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with national development targets. And instruct the local government. Article 2 paragraph 2 states that "RAN-GRK activities include: Agriculture, Forestry and peatland, Energy and Transportation, Industry, Waste Management, other Supporting Activities". Article 3 states that "RAN-GRK is a guideline for: Ministries/Agencies in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating GHG emission reduction action plans and local governments in the preparation of RAD-GRK" [8].

IV. CONCLUSION

Indonesia as a tropical country has two seasons, namely the dry season and the rainy season. Dry season in I Indonesia occurs from April to September and the rainy season from October to March. However, gradually climate change and seasons in Indonesia have become unstable. Previously, the time period between the seasons was the same, now the time period for one of the seasons is faster or sometimes longer. Problems of climate change and seasons like this are caused by human activities, one of which is population density and deforestation.

The negative impact of the problem of natural events in Indonesia is felt and is detrimental to various sectors. To solve this, Indonesia presents various kinds of laws and regulations on climate change in Indonesia. Not only that, there are also international agreements that have been ratified by Indonesia. First, Law no. 6 of 1994 concerning the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Second, the Kyoto Protocol which was ratified through Law No. 17 of 2004[9]. Third, Law No. 16 of 2016 from the ratification of the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016, in New York.

In its national regulations, Indonesia regulates the first Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 46 of 2008 concerning the National Council on Climate Change. The national climate change council was formed in order to coordinate the implementation of climate change control to strengthen Indonesia's position within the reach of international forums. Second, the regulation of the minister of forestry Number: P.68/Menhut-II/2008 concerning the Implementation of Demonstration Activities for Reducing Carbon

Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)[10]. Third, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 61 of 2011 concerning the National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (RAN GRK).

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PENYELENGGARAAN *TENTANG*
DEMONSTRATION

ACTIVITIES PENGURANGAN EMISI KARBON DARI DEFORESTASI DAN DEGRADASI HUTAN. Indonesia, 2008.

In The Pandemic Era, Marketing Strategy Analysis of The Jadul Ahad Legi Market In Ngawi Regency In Increasing Community Income

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ABSTRACT

Padu Ae is an acronym for Pasar Jadul Ahad Legi which is an innovation developed by the Ngawi Regency Government while maintaining local wisdom. Maintaining local wisdom can be the main attraction to continue the existence of cultural heritage in the midst of technological advances. Technological advances also do not rule out the possibility to explore the cultural heritage owned by the wider public. However, the problem is that there is still a lack of exploration power of local local wisdom to be developed into the wider public domain, so that this will be able to affect the level of welfare of the local community, especially the economy of the people of Ngawi Regency. Therefore, these deficiencies must be immediately minimized so that the economic level of the people of Ngawi Regency can be better. This study aims to answer these problems through digital marketing strategies or digital marketing by the Ngawi Regency Government as an effort to improve the economy of the Ngawi Regency community. The research method used is descriptive method, which describes, describes and compares data. The data collection technique is qualitative through secondary and primary data after the data is collected and then analyzed SWOT. The results of this study are that through a digital-based marketing strategy, it is hoped that the people of Ngawi Regency and the Ngawi Regency Government are able to work together to improve the regional economy through digital marketing. This study aims to answer these problems through digital marketing strategies or digital marketing by the Ngawi Regency Government as an effort to improve the economy of the Ngawi Regency community. The research method used is descriptive method, which describes, describes and compares data. The data collection technique is qualitative through secondary and primary data after the data is collected and then analyzed SWOT. The results of this study are that through a digital-based marketing strategy, it is hoped that the people of Ngawi Regency and the Ngawi Regency Government are able to work together to improve the regional economy through digital marketing. This study aims to answer these problems through digital marketing strategies or digital marketing by the Ngawi Regency Government as an effort to improve the economy of the Ngawi Regency community. The research method used is descriptive method, which describes, describes and compares data. The data collection technique is qualitative through secondary and primary data after the data is collected and then analyzed SWOT. The results of this study are through a digital-based marketing strategy, it is hoped that the people of Ngawi Regency and the Ngawi Regency Government are able to work together to improve the regional economy through digital marketing.

Keywords: *Strategy Management, Digital Marketing, Local Wisdom.*

I. PRELIMINARY

Regional development is one part of national development that cannot be separated from regional economic principles. This is in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which states that Regional Governments carry out government affairs according to the principle of autonomy and assistance tasks with the principle of autonomy as wide as possible in accordance with the system of the Unitary

State of the Republic of Indonesia. The granting of regional autonomy aims to accelerate changes in an area in order to achieve community welfare through quality services that involve community participation,[1]. Therefore, broad, real and responsible support and authority are needed in each region so that each region can develop optimally.[2].

One of the regional developments that has the biggest contribution is in the community economy. Because the economy is one of the vital sectors in determining the welfare

of people's lives. In addition, the economic sector is also very influential for the development of developing regions. Because the level of regional economic growth will reflect the level of welfare of the people of the area. Therefore, the local government should seek various breakthroughs for the better development of the regional economy.

One of the areas that started to develop the economy of its people was the Ngawi Regency government. Various programs have been carried out by the district government to develop its economy. One of the programs that have been initiated and has only been running for a year is the Pasar Jadul Ahad Legi. This program was initiated by the Ngawi Regency Government since June 30, 2019 with the aim of improving the economy of the Ngawi people through the trade and tourism sectors. Head of Tourism, Youth and Sports Tourism Office (Dispora) of Ngawi Regency, Totok Sugiarto, said that the existence of this old school market was expected to boost the economy of the community around the tourist area of Tawun Village. Based on these,[3] This is because the market is able to have an impact on multi-sectors.

The development of the old school market is fully encouraged by the Ngawi Regency Government. This can be proven by some of the uniqueness of the old school market, namely the location of this market in the Tawun tourist village area by presenting many types of traditional culinary and also antiques sold here. In addition, there are also several types of modern culinary that can be found here. In this old school market, there are also some facilities for traditional games played by children around the village of Tawun. So that in addition to being able to carry out buying and selling transactions, visitors who invite their children can introduce traditional games as well as being nostalgic by playing these games. In addition, another uniqueness of this market is that the transactions also use bamboo money (*duwek pring*) as a symbol of antiquity. This uniqueness is indirectly able to attract tourists to visit so as to increase the opinion of the people of Ngawi Regency. Even though it already has support from the Government and its uniqueness. However, there are still shortcomings, namely the low level of promotion, information and volunteers to participate in maximizing the development of the old school market this Sunday Legi.

In addition, the Covid-19 pandemic which is increasingly endangering the community has an impact on reducing social activities in the public sphere. Moreover, in Ngawi Regency itself until October 10, 2020 there have been 196 people who have been tested positive for COVID-19 (Ngawi District Health Office). This situation certainly requires the old school market not to operate from March until now. So this has an impact on the local economy.

Based on some of the problems above, it is very necessary to have an appropriate strategy analysis on this Sunday Legi old school market as a form of optimizing the Ngawi Regency Government's strategy to Increase Community Economic Income in the Pandemic Era. This is also an effort to assist the Government and the people of Ngawi Regency in increasing their regional economic income (PAD).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Previous Research

Previous research related to the use and utilization of digital market platforms (digital markets) as a strategy to increase people's economic income by Annisa Ratu (2018), [4]with the title Digital Promotion of Banten Digital Destinations by Generation Pesona Indonesia (GENPI) Banten (Study on Kampung Berkelir Market). The purpose of this research is to find out the process of promoting digital destinations by GenPI Banten, to find out how GenPI manages digital destination information and its handling, to find out feedback from promotional targets. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The results of this study are the process of promoting digital destinations by GenPI Banten through several stages of communication, then in managing promotional information by paying attention to the characteristics of the social media used for further information.

The next research is by Slamet Mulyana, et al (2019), [5]with the title Social Media Management as a Media for Promotion of the Cikundul Sukabumi Digital Market. This study aims to describe the management of social media as a medium for promoting Cikandul market tourism, from planning, implementation to evaluation. The approach used is a case study so that it can provide a complete and in-depth view of the subject under study. The results showed that the Cikandul market raised two market concepts at once, namely combining natural beauty, the environment, and an unspoiled surrounding atmosphere with several additional infrastructures that were deliberately built to increase the attractiveness of tourist destinations while attracting the attention of tourists.

2.2. Digital Marketing

Digital marketing is any effort to market a product or service through the internet. Marketing in internet marketing is not only to increase sales, but also includes the promotion of new products and services, branding, and building relationships with customers. The following are the types of digital marketing: a. Website, is the main requirement to win in digital competition. Data shows that 97% of consumers search for products or services to be used via the internet. It can also be said that a website is a "digital store" for your business that can even replace the existence of a physical store or conventional sales force. b. Search Engine Marketing, is an effort to make your company's website easy to find in search engines like Google. To be able to be on the first page of a Google-class search engine, it takes a long time and special techniques to apply it. c. Social Media Marketing, the increasing number of social media users for various purposes such as means of communication, community gatherings and even as a medium for seeking information, is now also increasingly being optimized by entrepreneurs as a means of promoting their business. The circulation of various social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter, Youtube and so on, makes the dissemination of information faster and reach more people. the gathering of the community even as a medium for

seeking information, is now also increasingly being optimized by entrepreneurs as a means of promoting their business. The circulation of various social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter, Youtube and so on, makes the dissemination of information faster and reach more people. The gathering of the community even as a medium for seeking information, is now also increasingly being optimized by entrepreneurs as a means of promoting their business. The circulation of various social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter, Youtube and so on, makes the dissemination of information faster and reach more people.

In addition, social media marketing is also popular because it can be done with minimal costs or even free. Besides being able to improve the company's brand, social media is also used as a means of communication and interaction between companies and consumers. d. Online Advertising is a media promotion or advertising via the internet in a paid way. Online advertising itself has several diverse options according to your needs, such as Display Advertising, Social Media Advertising, PPC, Youtube Advertising, and many more. e. Email Marketing can provide updated information about ongoing promotional programs, or introduce your new product or service. Email marketing also keeps your customers up to date with information from your company such as the latest activities and news. f. Financial Technology (FinTech) is an era where people's lives and activities will be easier and more effective due to the role of the digital world. One type of startup that is starting to rise is in the Fintech field. Fintech is an abbreviation of the words 'financial' and 'technology' which means an innovation in the field of financial services. The innovations offered by Fintech are very broad and in various segments, be it B2B (Business to Business) to B2C (Business to Consumer). Fintech is an abbreviation of the words 'financial' and 'technology' which means an innovation in the field of financial services. The innovations offered by Fintech are very broad and in various segments, be it B2B (Business to Business) to B2C (Business to Consumer). Fintech is an abbreviation of the words 'financial' and 'technology' which means an innovation in the field of financial services. The innovations offered by Fintech are very broad and in various segments, be it B2B (Business to Business) to B2C (Business to Consumer).

2.3.Strategic Management

In essence, management is a process of using resources effectively to achieve certain goals or objectives [11]. Strategic management is the management of the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies related to strategies that direct the organization to achieve its goals. Another understanding of Lawrence R. Jauch and William F. Glueck about strategic management is several policies and activities that lead to the formulation of a strategy even to several effective strategies to encourage the achievement of organizational targets. In general, strategic management has three management processes, namely [12]: a. Strategy Formulation Stage: includes making a vision, mission goals and objectives, identifying internal and external factors of the organization, making medium and long term plans, and developing strategies to implement. b. Strategy Implementation

Phase: includes determining policies, motivating the organization's human resources, allocating resources so that the formulation of the strategy can be carried out. c. Strategy Evaluation Phase: includes monitoring all the results of strategy formulation and implementation, measuring performance, and taking corrective actions.

2.4.. Old School Market on Sunday Legi

Tawun Tourism Park has become a very attractive tourist icon with the "Jadul Tawun Market" which is packaged and managed by the Ngawi Regency Youth and Sports Tourism Office every Legi Sunday, which means it is held every "selapan" or every 35 days. And this activity is a special attraction in filling the holidays.

The existence of the Jadul Tawun Market greatly boosts visitors who are present at the Tawun Tourist Place in Ngawi Regency. The visitors from this market from within Ngawi Regency and Outside Ngawi Regency, who attended were estimated at nine thousand visitors. The Jadul Tawun Market serves goods and merchandise at a time when all of us have not been contaminated by the modern era. This market sells old food and snacks from the past. In addition, we are also added to the old playground, which is now rarely played by children today.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

The source of the data in this paper was obtained through library research. According to Sugiyono (2012),[6]. Literature study is a theoretical study, references and other scientific literature related to the culture, values and norms that developed in the social situation under study. While the data collection technique uses secondary data mining methods through archives, books, and scientific articles related to research studies, namely management strategy analysis, digital marketing and local government policies. Data collection is done on a secondary basis because the conditions are still a pandemic which requires that data collection cannot be done directly on the spot.

3.2. Research focus

In facilitating and clarifying the understanding of the important concepts used in this research, the focus of this research is Strategic Management. Strategic management as a framework for solving problems within the organization, especially regarding competition. All elements of the organization are encouraged to think creatively. From there, the strategic management focused on the old school market on Sunday Legi.

3.3. Data analysis technique

The data obtained previously were included in the EFAS (External Strategic Factor Analysis Summary) and IFAS (Internal Strategic Factor Analysis Summary) matrix. Then the

preparation of the matrix of internal and external strategic factors. The internal factor matrix is used to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the marketing strategy management of the Jadul Ahad Legi Market. While the external factor matrix is used to determine the opportunities and threats that will be faced related to the management of the Ngawi Regency Government's marketing strategy in marketing the Jadul Sunday Legi Market Potential. The next step is to describe the strategy based on the results of the SWOT analysis.

IV. DISCUSSION

4.1. The Potential of the Old School Market on Sunday Legi as an Increase in the Economic Income of the Ngawi Regency Community

Pasar Jadul Sunday Legi is one of the icons or programs that have the potential to increase the economic income of the people of Ngawi Regency. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the old school market transaction activities which are carried out every Sunday (Sunday) on Legislative Market Day are disrupted. Of course this has an impact on the economic sector of the traders who in fact are the people of Ngawi district. Therefore, the Ngawi Regency Government strives to continue to develop the potential of the Old School Market on Sunday,[7]. This is a special attraction for the community because this market sells ancient food which will certainly add to the old playground where conditions are currently rarely encountered and played by children today. In addition, this unique market is also able to increase the community's economy (Head of Dispora, 2019). The potential that is owned not only has an impact on the market sector but is also able to have an impact on the tourism sector because of the uniqueness of the Jadul Sunday Legi market so that it is able to attract consumers or tourists to visit the Jadul Sunday Legi market. Based on this, innovation is needed by using technology and empowering the community to be able to maintain the local economy during the pandemic while maintaining the existence of the old school market.[4].

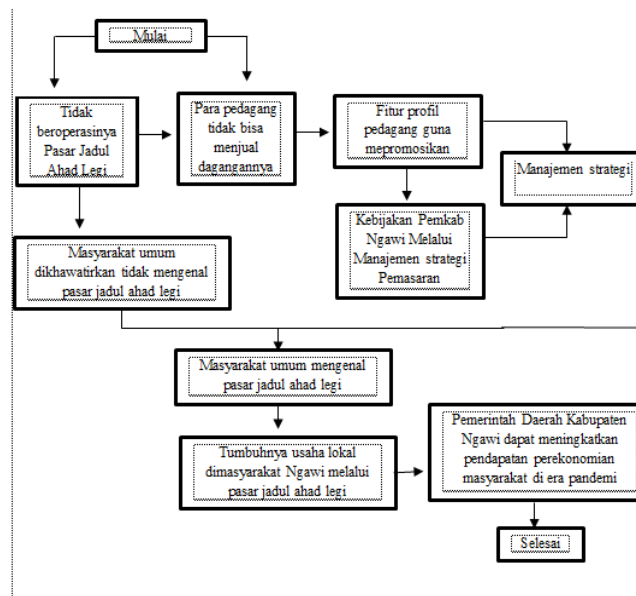


Figure 1. Thinking Framework
Source: Personal Documents

4.2. Marketing Strategy Management Analysis

The role of the government that has the trust of the community as the holder of power currently has an important responsibility to meet the expectations and needs of the community, namely by providing services, public policies that satisfy the community, one of which is services in the field of marketing or buying and selling activities. the perfection of the State Apparatus, and the quality of the State Apparatus depends on the perfection of bureaucrats or stakeholders, [8]. This can be realized if an appropriate strategy has been planned to be able to realize the success of the program from the Government itself, namely by carrying out strategic management. Strategic management is the management of the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies related to strategies that direct the organization to achieve its goals,[8] This is in line with the strategy that has been set by the Ngawi Regency Government in marketing regional potentials, especially the market potential of Jadul Sunday Legi.

The strategy set by the Ngawi Regency Government refers to the launch of digital or online marketing, considering the development of the technological era is increasingly rapid and requires the public to participate in this modern era or can be interpreted through *e-marketing*. E-Marketing is the marketing side of E-Commerce, which consists of the company's work to communicate something, promote, and sell goods and services via the internet. Internet marketing is also called web marketing, online marketing, e-marketing, or e-commerce.[9]. Although the concept of the market theme used is local wisdom, this does not rule out the possibility that the marketing carried out is modern. This is done through promotions from social media consisting of Instagram, Facebook, TikTok and through websites. Promotions carried out by the Government are also carried out by creating marketing content both through social media and websites.

Media marketing is also carried out by cooperating with other marketing platforms. This is able to bring about a significant change, in which the Jadul Ahad Legi Market has been widely known by the public.

In optimizing the marketing strategy there are also things that must be considered, namely public communication. Communication is very important because communication can be used by a brand to promote. This market potential promotion activity is carried out by means of advertisements that are enlivened on social, print and electronic media. In addition, it also carries out direct marketing activities that occur at the Jadul Sunday Legi Market which is opened every Legi Sunday to meet face-to-face with sellers and buyers. As well as being supported by collaborating with the community (Public Relations), this is a form of participating in the synergistic role of the community in supporting a program whose results will also have an impact on the community itself. In this case, we collaborate with the community to be able to participate in promoting the existence of the Old School Market on Sunday Again through personal promotions, and in collaboration with the younger generation such as youth organizations in each village. This is in line with research conducted in the tourism marketing efforts of Sambrang Park Ngawi,[10]

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IMPROVING CULTURE OF GENDER LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN AS AN EFFORT TO CREATE GENDER EQUALITY AWARENESS THROUGH RUMERA (LETTER LITERACY HOUSE) IN GUMENG VILLAGE, GONDANG DISTRICT, MOJOKERTO REGENCY

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Abstract

Literacy affects the knowledge a person has. Unfortunately not everyone has good literacy skills. This also happened to children in Gumeng Village. Gondang District, Mojokerto Regency. The contribution of an unfavorable environment in strengthening reading interest has an impact on this. For this reason, literacy activities through the Reading Literacy House (Rumera) were held to foster interest in reading in children. In addition to fostering interest in reading, Rumera activities are also intended to instill the values of gender equality in children. This needs to be done to motivate the children of Gumeng Village, especially girls, to be more willing to develop themselves and involve themselves in development processes. Facts in Gumeng Village, few women are highly educated and participate in development activities. With the values of gender equality developed for them, it is hoped that the values of mutual respect as the basis for gender equality will grow in them from the start. This activity was attended by 15 children from Gumeng Village, consisting of seven girls and eight boys. Activities are held every Saturday and Sunday at 08.00-11.00. The method chosen in this activity is learning while playing. In its implementation, the Rumera team involved Karang Taruna as a companion, who came from village youth organizations as Rumera Partners. To measure the success of Rumera, a comparison was made between the interest scores and understanding of children's gender equality before and after participating in Rumera activities.increasing interest in reading and understanding of gender equality in elementary school children in Gumeng

Village. This activity can continue to be carried out in the context of developing the quality of the children of Gumeng village.

Keywords: interest in reading, literacy, Gender, Rumera, Gumeng.

I. PRELIMINARY

Reading is one of the gateways to creating superior human resources (HR). Reading is a form of literacy activity. A person's high interest in reading is closely related to a person's literacy level. A person's literacy will affect a person's insight, mentality, and behavior. By reading, a person can build his knowledge, ability to think, as well as broader insight into an object. It is very important to build people's literacy skills, because the level of community literacy is closely related to the quality of a nation [1].

Indonesian reading literacy needs to be improved. UNESCO stated that the index of interest in literacy (reading literacy) of the Indonesian nation has only reached 0.001, meaning that for every 1,000 Indonesians there is only one person who has an interest in reading. Indonesia's literacy rate is ranked 64 out of 65 countries surveyed, further data also states that the reading level of Indonesian students ranks 57

out of 65 countries [1]. Based on these data, it can be seen that the reading interest of the Indonesian people is very low.

Reading interest is a person's interest or interest in reading and gaining knowledge. This understanding of written language will eventually bring up the potential for literacy in a person [10]. UNESCO defines literacy as the ability to define, understand, understand and translate, create, communicate, and process related information content in various situations. Literacy describes a person's ability to understand the meaning contained in an article that is read and provides new experiences, so that it becomes knowledge for him. [11]

Literacy skills are important in today's era, especially for elementary school-aged children (6-12 years). This is because children are able to create self-principles, so they are not easily carried away by outside currents that can affect their potential. The age of 6-12 years is a transitional age for a child to reach his teenage years. Like children in Gumeng Village, at the age of 6-12 they have a habit of playing, so they forget to learn, especially reading. In general, children in Gumeng Village only learn when they get assignments from school. That is, the awareness to read without being ordered or assigned by the teacher is still not owned by these children.

Based on the initial survey conducted in Gumeng Village, there are 125 families in this village. The success of the Family Planning program has resulted in a low birth rate in the village. In 2018 the Gumeng Elementary School had no students at all. In the following year until now, SD Gumeng has only students in grades 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 with a total of 12-16 students in each class. Due to its somewhat remote location, no children from the surrounding villages attend schools in Gumeng Village. Not many children go to elementary school, even though the services for them are not optimal.

Gumeng Village is a village located at the end of Gondang District, with a distance of ± 25 km from the city of Mojokerto. Having a location far from the city and surrounded by forests with paths making Gumeng Cuku Village difficult to access. This also causes a lack of educational facilities, such as signals, village libraries, or reading houses. It is very likely that this contributes to the low level of education and literacy of the community, especially children. In girls it is even worse. If we look further, this is the reason why very few girls in Gumeng Village continue their education to upper secondary level. In fact, none of them have even continued their education to the tertiary level.

If you look closely, the involvement of women in activities in the public sphere is very little. In general, women in Gumeng Village are more likely to marry after growing up. This causes a stigma that women do not need to get a higher

education because the main task of women will be in the domestic sphere. The existence of a stigma related to education for women that has developed in the community for generations has led to low education for girls in the village. This low level of education is indicated by the low interest in reading. This is because the motivation and enthusiasm for obtaining education and broad insight is not owned. Then there are differences in opportunities between men and women in Gumeng Village.

Gender is a socio-cultural construction that regulates social relations between men and women. Women are systematically located below men, so that indirectly from this understanding women have limitations in their lives [3]. There is a stigma that men are superior and have wider opportunities to do everything compared to women, indicating the occurrence of gender inequality. Gender inequality is not a new thing in society. Almost everyone experiences gender inequality. So that gender inequality does not continue to grow, it is necessary to make efforts towards gender equality and justice.

Gender equality is a concept which states that men and women have the freedom to be able to develop their personal abilities and make choices without being limited by a set of stereotypes, prejudices, and rigid gender roles [9]. Therefore, the realization of gender equality and justice is marked by the absence of discrimination between women and men, both in education, as well as opportunities to participate in and control development, and obtain equal and fair benefits in development [8].

An understanding of gender equality has finally become an interesting study to be applied in life, but to be able to instill this understanding, there needs to be a high awareness behind the understanding of gender in people's lives that are low [4]. Many cases are motivated by the weak awareness of boys and girls about gender ideology. Therefore, there is a need for a systematic effort to make the children of Gumeng village aware of the values of gender inequality and injustice. The success of making them aware of the phenomenon of injustice will have an impact on opening the way to gender equality and justice in the future.

The Literacy House (Rumera) was specifically designed as a program and activity to foster knowledge and values of gender equality for children in Gumeng village. Not only that, the Literacy House is also designed to increase interest in reading and instill the values of gender equality. This activity is part of the Youth Organization's activities, and is carried out as a form of collaboration with the Gumeng Village Youth Organization. They were involved from the start to be part of the actors in this activity, as well as being used as partners for Rumera. This method is done so that a

commitment can be established that can maintain the continuity of literacy activities in the future.

II. METHOD

This community service activity was carried out in Gumeng Village, Gondang District, Mojokerto Regency, which was held from June to August 2021, which was attended by a PKM-PM team of four people with two Tumera Partners volunteers. This activity was attended by children aged 6-12 years or primary school age as many as 14 children, consisting of 8 boys and 7 girls. Activities are carried out every Saturday and Sunday with a duration of three hours per day (08.00-11.00 WIB), for four months and followed by an evaluation every two weeks after the activity is completed. The data obtained in the last evaluation (post test) were compared with the initial evaluation (pre test) and analyzed using Chi Kwadrat.

The following are activities developed by RUMERA in order to foster interest in reading and instill the values of gender equality in children.

Table 1 Implementation of Rumera Activities

Week	Activities Implemented	Results
I (4 June 2021)	Site preparation	Location ready
II (11 June 2021)	Site preparation	Means ready
III (18 June 2021)	Introduction to activities and building commitment with Rumera Partners and event participants	Mutual agreement with Rumera partners to develop Rumera.
IV (June 25, 2021)	Conducted discussions and Q&A with some of the children who came to Rumera. Then the team gave pretest questions to the children to find out their understanding of gender equality and children's interest in reading.	The Rumera team and partners and the children became closer because the children had started to know Rumera and were interested in Rumera's presence in Gumeng Village.
V (2-3 July 2021)	1. Storytelling to children using a fairy tale book containing 7 fairy tales. Furthermore, the team and partners of Rumera conducted a question and answer session	➤ Teams, partners and children become closer. Then after reading and discussing the children become more understanding related to gender equality by applying the values contained in fairy tales. ➤ With the screening of gender-based films, children can have a better understanding of gender

	regarding the messages contained in the stories in the fairy tale book. 2. Watching gender-based films, one of which is zootopia.	because children can understand gender according to what they see and hear from the film. Through films, children can more easily receive material and understanding related to gender equality.
VI (9-10 July 2021)	1. Coloring images based on gender. 2. Activities around the village that are directly assisted by the Rumera team and partners. The goal is that children can explore their homeland well. Besides, the children were also invited to tell about the injustices they had experienced.	➤ Children can explore their inner abilities in terms of skill and beauty. In addition, children also have an understanding related to the choice of colors used which can be related to gender. ➤ Children become closer to the team and partners so that they can tell all the incidents they have experienced related to gender inequality. The task of the team and partners in this case is to provide solutions so that the injustices that have been experienced do not recur. With this solution, it can also be a reference for children so that gender inequality in the village can be reduced.
VI	Evaluation 1	Many films are needed to support Rumera's activities, because children are more receptive to material through films that are presented in an interesting way. The need for support from residents so that many children are interested in participating in activities at Rumera, especially in the midst of the covid pandemic which makes parents feel worried if their children play outside the house. Through these problems, the Rumera team and Rumera partners overcome them by temporarily being accompanied by Rumera partners, so that previously the Rumera team provided assistance to Rumera partners through google meet and coordinated through the whatsapp group. The Rumera team presented guidelines for assisting children in Rumera using the Rumera gender training manual,
VII (16-17 July 2021)	Reading gender pocket books. Then the Rumera team and partners had discussions with the children.	Children become more interested in reading because the book contains pictures that show everyday life related to gender equality. With this book reading activity, children's understanding and interest in reading have increased more than before.
VII	Evaluation 2	Children are more confident in their abilities, this is evidenced by their increasing interest in

		participating in Rumera activities. At first it was difficult to invite them to do activities because they felt they could not, and after there were several activities in Rumera, the interests and talents in the children began to appear. Not only that, the evaluation also carried out coordination with Rumera partners regarding the evaluation of previous activities and made preparations with partners regarding activities for next week.
VIII (23-24 July 2021)	Read books about traditional games. Then the children were asked to play the traditional game.	Children no longer discriminate games based on their gender. Children become easier to mingle and can appreciate friends more when doing traditional games.
VIII	Evaluation 3	Children's reading abilities and interests are getting better, this is evidenced by the children's attraction to the books that Rumera has provided for them to read when they are not in school. Children often go to Rumera to play or read books at Rumera. Not only that, the evaluation also carried out coordination with Rumera partners regarding the evaluation of previous activities and made preparations with partners regarding activities for next week.
IX (30-31 July 2021)	Give posttest questions to the children. The aim is to find out how to measure the success of the implementation of Rumera in increasing reading interest and understanding of gender in children by comparing it with the results of the pretest that was carried out at the beginning of the implementation of Rumera.	The Rumera Team and Partners can find out whether the implementation of Rumera has been carried out properly or not. Then, based on the pretest and posttest questions, the team was able to find out whether the children's level of understanding and reading interest had increased or not. That way the Rumera team and partners can evaluate the implementation of activities at Rumera in the future.
X (6-7 July 2021)	Evaluation 4	Children's reading abilities and interests are getting better, this is evidenced by the children's attraction to the books that Rumera has provided for them to read when they are not in school. Children often go to Rumera to play or read books at Rumera. The activity continued to run smoothly and was attended by around 12-15 children. In the

		implementation of the health protocol, it is very important to pay attention to the health protocol, because it can help keep the activities in Rumera going.
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The Community Service Student Creativity Program is carried out in the form of providing literacy facilities called RUMERA, which is a literacy program that is intentionally designed to foster interest in reading in children, while instilling the values of gender equality from an early age. This activity is designed with a learning-by-play approach. The type of game chosen is a traditional game that is relatively gender biased but is designed to be played together for boys and girls. Children can access several facilities that have been developed by the RUMERA team, namely reading books, coloring books, traditional games such as bekel ball, jump rope, congklak. All learning resources and activities developed are oriented towards developing the values of gender equality.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main goal of the Surabaya State University PKM Team to establish Rumera is to increase reading interest in order to build the values of gender equality in children in Gumeng Village. It is important for children to have gender skills, because currently there are still many cases of gender inequality in society. To be able to realize this goal, Rumera has activities that have good potential for the development of the children of Gumeng Village in the future.

Rumera is a forum designed for elementary school children to increase interest in reading and strengthen the values of gender equality in children. Rumera activities are designed as learning activities but in a fun situation. Some of the activities developed by Rumera are watching movies, reading gender pocket books, listening to fairy tales, coloring, traditional games and eye opening or walking around the village. Some of the activities carried out by the Rumera Team in realizing Rumera's goals are as follows.

a. Preparation stage (June)

The Rumera activity began with the preparation stage, where the Rumera team coordinated with the village and Rumera partners, namely the Gumeng Village youth group. This has received a good response from the village and village partners.



Figure 1. Coordination with village and Rumera partners

The head of the Gumeng village provided facilities in the form of a place used by Rumera, which was close to the Gumeng Village youth group. After getting a good response, the team conducted a literature study to develop all activities to increase reading interest and gender understanding in children, especially grades 4-6 elementary school.



Figure 2. Conducting needs analysis of children.

The team uses journals, articles, online web and others in carrying out activities at Rumera. The team conducted an analysis of the needs of children in grades 4-6 elementary school by observing and asking questions with the children, several community members, and youth organizations. This initial study provided information to the team about program design, activities, and materials needed by children, as well as efforts to overcome obstacles in solving the problem of low interest and understanding of gender in Gumeng Village children.



Figure 3. Rumera room design

The next activity was the team and partners designed the Rumera room with a gender equality nuance. The design that Rumera chose is aimed at making children comfortable in learning and increasing their understanding of the importance of having gender equality values.

After that, the Rumera Team compiled activities, manuals and Rumera training materials. Rumera gender training manuals and materials were created to make it easier for partners to accompany children during Rumera activities and to help children increase their interest in reading and understanding of gender. In the manual, there are activity procedures for the activities in Rumera, namely reading gender pocket books, listening to gender equality-based fairy tales, coloring, watching movies, traditional games and opening your eyes or walking around the village.

The material book is designed using language that is easily understood by children. To make it more interesting and visual, supporting pictures and examples from the surrounding environment are used so that children can understand it more easily. Manuals and material books also contain barcodes to be accessed online, so that they can be easily accessed by anyone. To make it easier for partners to assist Rumera's activities in the future, as well as anyone who wants to do it, a guide book and video guide are also developed which can be accessed via the youtube link by partners and a.

b. Implementation (month of July)

In developing Rumera, several factors were carried out, namely in the selection of designs that were in accordance with Rumera, the selection of material topics that were in accordance with gender equality in children, the selection of images that were suitable for the environment and daily life, the use of language styles for children who well and structured as well as the selection of activity models as an effort to increase understanding of gender in children so that they are diligent in participating in activities at Rumera.

Rumera Unesa is open every day, so children can play and learn together. Programmatically, Rumera activities are held on Saturdays and Sundays, so that in a month there are eight mandatory meetings. Activities during the eight meetings included watching movies, listening to fairy tales, coloring, eye opening (going around the village), traditional games and reading gender pocket books. When the Rumera Team is not on site, the Rumera program is managed and continued by the Rumera Partners, namely the Gumeng Village Youth Organization.

One of the activities that can support the improvement of gender-based literacy culture carried out in Rumera is traditional play activities. Traditional games are a tool that can be used to increase reading interest as well as gender understanding in children. Before starting traditional

games, children first read a gender training material book that was guided directly by the Rumera team or partners. The Rumera team or partners occasionally ask questions related to children's knowledge of traditional games. After reading the book and asking questions, the children were asked to practice traditional games. In this activity the team or partners provide strengthening understanding of gender through traditional games. Strengthening the understanding carried out in the form of traditional games consisting of jumping rope, crank, chess is a game that can be played by anyone, both male and female. In this case, boys and girls can play together as an exercise stage to open up the willingness to cooperate with men and women.



Figure 4. Activities in Rumera

c. Evaluation (July-August)

Evaluation is used to find out the indicators of activities in Rumera are carried out as expected or not. In addition, this evaluation is used as an assessment of all activities that have taken place. That way it will be known related to deficiencies and errors during the implementation of existing activities in Rumera, Gumeng Village, Gondang District, Mojokerto Regency. To facilitate the evaluation stage, the Rumera team conducted an assessment related to the interest of the children by being absent when they were at the literacy house. Aspects of understanding gender equality by using questions in the form of pretest and protest to children in grades 4-6 SD in Gumeng Village, Mojokerto Regency. The pretest was conducted at the beginning of the Rumera activity, precisely in June, while the question of protest is carried out after several activities have been carried out, precisely in September. The following are the results of the pretest and posttest used in evaluating the success of Rumera in Gumeng Village. The null hypothesis being tested is that there is no difference in reading interest and understanding of gender equality values in children before and after participating in Rumera activities.

Table 2 Calculation of Chi Kwadrat

Results	Fo	Fe	(Fo-Fe)	(Fo-Fe) ²	$\frac{(Fo - Fe)^2}{Fe}$
Pretest	299	344	-45	2.025	5,886

protest	389	344	45	2.025	5,886
Amount	688	688			11.772

Based on the calculations in table 2, the chi quadrad can be seen that X^2_{h} is 11.772 X^2_{t} at alpha 0.05 is 6.635, so H_0 is rejected, which means that there is an increase in reading interest and understanding of gender equality in elementary school children in Gumeng Village before and after they participate in Rumera activities. Based on these results, the following compares how the behavior of children after and before participating in Rumera activities is compared:

Table 3 Table of results of the implementation of Rumera

No	Aspect	Before	After
1.	Color selection	Girls are more dominant in choosing soft and cheerful colors such as pink, yellow, red, purple and boys dominant colors that tend to be dark and neutral such as black or gray.	Men and women are not dichotomous in choosing colors. Women don't always choose soft, cheerful colors like pink, and men don't always choose black or gray. This is indicated by the choice of the color of the clothes used by the children when participating in the Rumera activity, and the choice of color when the coloring activity is carried out.
2.	Ambition	The children have not been able to determine their goals with certainty. They assume that ideals are distinguished by gender, such as women who can only choose ideals such as teachers, cooks, nurses and men who can only be in the military, police, architecture and others.	Children no longer discriminate in choosing their ideals. The children of Gumeng Village understand more and more that a child can freely have dreams according to what they want. For example, women are allowed to become police officers and boys are allowed to become teachers or cooks.
3.	Interested in reading	Before the existence of Rumera, there were still some children sitting in grades 4-6 who were not yet fluent in reading. Their knowledge is also still limited when asked questions about learning.	The children have started reading fluently. Then their knowledge is also increasing with the existence of learning media that can be used to support children's reading interest. The media used by the companion in increasing children's reading interest is a gender pocket book which contains short stories, understanding and interesting pictures that can attract children's attention.

No	Aspect	Before	After
4.	Game	Children in the world of play only play with similar places, boys with boys and girls with girls. And the choice of games, boys playing ball and girls playing dakon and cooking.	After the delivery of traditional game materials, children played together between girls and boys regardless of gender. Women no longer play with dolls, cook or make bekel, but they also play ball and climb trees like boys. Not only that, boys also participate when girls play cooking.
5.	Self-confident	Children lack confidence in their abilities as evidenced by their shyness when invited to play and learn.	Children begin to be confident in their abilities, they always want to be seen and praised for every new ability they have, for example when there is one member who has dared to express his opinion during a discussion discussing fairy tales that have the value of gender equality.

The increase in children's interest in reading can be gradually increased. This can be seen from his enthusiasm for reading even though the reading activity has not yet started. This spirit was also seen in the presence of the children who visited Rumera. The values of gender equality that are the subject of discussion in every Rumera activity have begun to be understood by children. This can be observed from the responses expressed in the discussion activities.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the service activities that have been carried out in Gumeng Village, Gondang District, Mojokerto Regency, it can be concluded as follows.

- Rumera activities can increase interest in reading and understanding of gender equality in children in Gumeng Village.
- Rumera can increase critical, creative, and productive power through literacy activities, traditional games that are carried out.

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Evaluating e-performance on Civil Servants in Surabaya Government

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ABSTRACT

Bureaucratic reform plays an important role in the quality of public services in Indonesia. This achievement can be realized in various scopes of government related to remuneration policies. Remuneration is a policy from the government aimed at civil servants in all government agencies that can support performance and increase employee productivity. Through the Mayor's Regulation Number 86 of 2011 concerning Technical Guidelines for Performance Money on Direct Expenditures, the Surabaya City Government created an e-government system based on applications and websites called e-Performance. This study used a literature study research method by collecting data from books, kinds of literature, notes, and reports that are still related to the author's problems. The results of this study indicate that the effectiveness criteria have been running effectively, the efficiency criteria have not been maximized due to insufficient budget absorption, the adequacy criteria show that this policy has succeeded in improving the performance of civil servants, on the smoothing criteria there are still some OPDs that have not received infrastructure. which is sufficient for the implementation of this policy, on the responsiveness criteria there are still civil servants who have difficulty in using the e-performance system, on the accuracy criteria it can be seen that the purpose of implementing this policy is correct.

Keywords: Policy Evaluation, Remuneration, Civil Servants Performance

1. INTRODUCTION

Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning the State Civil Apparatus has explained that the state civil apparatus is a profession for Civil Servants (PNS) and government employees with work agreements who work for government agencies. The law also explains that civil servants must provide services to the public in an honest, fast, responsive, efficient, effective, and polite manner. However, The practice of governance and the performance of the bureaucracy in Indonesia is very unimpressive[1]. This is shown from the public's assessment that civil servants in Indonesia are very crazy about positions, showing an arrogant nature towards the community, corrupt administration, unprofessional, non-transparent, ineffective, and inefficient services. In line with the report from the World Economic Forum (2019) that these factors cause Indonesia's competitiveness to be

weak and hinder investment from entering, thus placing Indonesia at 50th rank out of 141 countries in the global competitiveness index. The government bureaucracy is the main factor that causes Indonesia's low ranking in the global competitiveness index[2]. [3]Also argue that the problems faced by civil servants in Indonesia still revolve around the inadequate level of welfare, unbalanced composition, and distribution, placement in positions that are not based on competence, less objective performance appraisals, promotions that are not based on competence. work performance, work ethic, and culture that tends to be low, [1]argues that the end of the New Order era has given rise to written democracy, but democracy has not developed culturally. Many state apparatus in Indonesia are still committed to the leader of the state, namely the president, not to the country itself, not to existing democratic values, and not to professional performance standards and high work ethic[4].

Bureaucratic reform appears as an answer to the problems that exist in public services provided by civil servants, so that clean and good governance can be realized with a record that bureaucratic reform is carried out thoroughly, systematically, and following the aspirations of the community. The implementation of bureaucratic reform cannot be carried out effectively without proper welfare for civil servants. Therefore, The remuneration policy itself cannot be separated from the implementation of bureaucratic reform and is expected to erase the bad judgment that has been attached to the government so far[5]. The existence of remuneration is expected to make the government service system faster, easier, cheaper, and better to achieve public welfare. These changes and reforms were carried out to change the stigma of the community towards government agencies that seemed bad with the indicators that developed in the community, such as poor quality of public services; a government which is full of KKN behavior (Corruption, Collusion, Nepotism); the low quality of the disciplined work ethic of the state apparatus; unproductive, ineffective and inefficient quality of government management;

In theory, remuneration is based on the theory of expectations[6] and the theory of reinforcement[7]. Expectancy theory explains that an individual will expend more effort when the individual expects a reward that is considered more valuable for the individual[8]. If it is linked in the case of remuneration, the civil servant will increase his work ethic more if he expects a salary increase, and believes that the salary increase is the result of an increase in the work ethic of the civil servant concerned. The relationship between the desire to change habits (in this case an increase in performance) and the consequences that must be given (in this case a salary increase) are two things that become the focal point of reinforcement theory. A salary increase can be a consequence that must be accepted if you want to improve the performance of civil servants[9].

Remuneration or compensation is any form of payment or reward given to an employee, and arises from the employment of that employee[10]. There are three components of employee remuneration, namely:

1. *Direct financial payments* such as salaries, wages, incentives, commissions, and bonuses.
2. *Indirect financial payments* such as insurance, sightseeing, etc.
3. *Non-financial rewards* such as promotions, scholarships, etc.

The Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform presents guidelines for achieving bureaucratic reform as stated in PERMENPAN No. Per/15/M.PAN/7/2008 with three main pillars, namely, institutional management, structural management, and human resource management. These three pillars must be

well understood to achieve a clean and authoritative government as the main goal of bureaucratic reform itself.

The scope of this research is the city of Surabaya which is the capital of the province of East Java. As the second-largest city in Indonesia with an area of about 350.54 km² and a population of more than 5 million people during working hours, Surabaya is a metropolitan city where most of the population is engaged in services, industry, and trade. To serve the large population, the Surabaya city government has some civil servants which can be seen in the following figure.

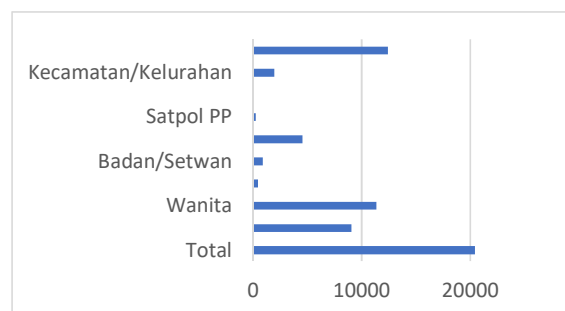


Figure 1 Distribution of Surabaya City Government Civil Servants

Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government regarding regional autonomy is the basis for realizing clean and authoritative governance so that the implementation of remuneration in the Surabaya City government is included in the e-Performance system to produce civil servants who have high competitiveness. The implementation of the system is stated in Perwali No. 60 of 2013 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Mayor of Surabaya Number 83 of 2012 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Provision of Performance Money on Direct Expenditures and the criteria for providing performance allowances are contained in Perwali No. 13 of 2014 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Mayor of Surabaya Number 82 of 2012 concerning Criteria for Providing Additional Income to Regional Civil Servants. It is hoped that the implementation of the e-Performance system in Surabaya can motivate civil servants to work optimally and all government activities are expected to be carried out properly and completed by the planned deadline[2]. Additional Employee Income or can be abbreviated as TPP is also given to civil servants in Surabaya by considering workload factors such as the accuracy of employees entering and leaving the office, and employee discipline to come to work.

In the e-Performance system, each head of OPD (Echelon III) makes key performance indicators, where the main performance indicators include reference indicators for RKPD, Strategic Plan, Renja, and Minimum Service Standards at each Office in Surabaya,

and is also responsible for evaluating the performance of civil servants[2]. Thus, each head of OPD (Echelon IV) can make Activity Performance indicators to assess the activities and performances that have been carried out by each civil servant in each related agency. This is different from the accumulation of points in the TPP which is obtained from the assessment of punctuality in coming to the office, and the level of craftsmanship at work, where the administrative division in each OPD accumulates points.

The first stage of the e-Performance system is the assignment of a position level to each civil servant by considering the work weight, work responsibilities, and work risks. So the points you get will vary depending on the level of position you have. Furthermore, civil servants are required to enter activities that have been carried out on the e-Performance system within 15 days. Assessment of activities that have been completed by civil servants can be assessed based on three factors. The first is the type of activities carried out, where each level of position has a different weight. The second is the absorption of the activity budget following the budget that has been set at the beginning. The third is a competency test, in which civil servants will assess each other's performance.

Several problems arose regarding the performance of civil servants before the e-Performance system was implemented[11]. The absence of specific assessment standards resulted in many poor civil servants' performance. The salary received by every employee with good or bad performance tends to be the same. This can lead to decreased performance in diligent employees because there is no additional incentive for their performance. In essence, the welfare of civil servants is not guaranteed by the city government, giving rise to other problems such as the number of civil servants doing side jobs which results in a decrease in the performance of these employees. Fraud as discussed earlier, such as corruption can also occur. Therefore, Widiono argues that the implementation of a remuneration system based on e-Performance carried out by the Surabaya City Government is indeed quite rational, because the system can create competitive conditions within the organization so that the competence and performance of civil servants will be rewarded according to what they did[12]. This E-Performance system is fully responsible for the nominal amount of TPP that will be received by civil servants, so there is a need for a more in-depth study of this program related to the existing budget allocation and the resulting performance.

The implementation of e-Performance has been quite successful in Surabaya[11]. This is evidenced by a decrease in the number of cases of employee discipline and an increase in the level of performance accountability and evaluation scores of SAKIP. However, Damayanti adds that in the implementation of the e-Performance system, several things are not following the policy

targets[2]. One of them is the lack of absorption of the e-Performance budget in several OPDs. Most of the e-Performance budget is given to the General and Protocol section of OPD with a size of almost 30% of the total budget for all OPD, considering that this section has the most number of employees. However, in reality, only 88% of the budget is absorbed.

Therefore, it is appropriate that the policies implemented must undergo an evaluation process to assess the level of performance of the policy[13]. Public policy is a government instrument that touches on the management of public resources. Public policy is a permanent decision that has consistency and repetition on the behavior of policymakers and who comply with the policy[14]. Friedrich also explains that public policy is a series of actions proposed by a person, group, or government in an environment where there are obstacles that are expected to be useful in overcoming obstacles and achieving the intended goals[15]. The notion of public policy is the government's choice to do and not do something[16]. The public policy itself has three interconnected dimensions[17].

The first dimension is public policy as a goal. This dimension explains that public policy is a series of government actions designed to achieve certain results expected by the public as government constituents. The second dimension is public policy as a legal choice of action. This dimension explains the choice of actions in policies that must be legal because they are made by institutions that have legitimacy in the government system. The third dimension is public policy as a hypothesis. This dimension explains that policies are made based on theories or hypotheses about cause and effect so that policies must be able to unify estimates of success to be achieved and mechanisms to overcome failures that may occur.

In general, Dunn argues that the term evaluation in policy can be equated with an assessment, giving a number or rating, and an assessment or assessment[18]. These three terms can express efforts to analyze policy outcomes. Specifically, evaluation is carried out to produce information contained in the value or benefits of the policy results themselves. Based on Dunn, there are six criteria in evaluating a policy[18].

The first criterion is effectiveness, this criterion explains the technical rationality to achieve the expected results from the implementation of the policy. A measurement that is seen from the unit of product, service, or monetary value.

The second criterion is efficiency, which can be defined as the amount of effort required to produce a certain level of effectiveness. In policy implementation, efficiency can be defined as the use of the smallest cost to achieve the highest effectiveness.

The third criterion is adequacy. In public policy, fit can be said as the achievement of goals that are considered sufficient to satisfy needs. In this case, the implementation of the existing policies is considered sufficient to solve the problems that occur. The fourth criterion is alignment. It can also be said as justice given and obtained by the target of policy implementation. Dunn argues that a policy can be said to be effective, efficient, and sufficient if the benefits derived from the policy objectives are evenly distributed[18].

The fifth criterion is responsiveness. This criterion can be interpreted as a response from the target of public policy on its implementation. The response, in this case, can be positive, namely support, or negative, such as rejection. This criterion is very important because the other criteria will be considered a failure if they have not been able to respond to the actual needs of the policy objectives.

The sixth criterion is accuracy. This criterion is used to select several alternatives to be used as recommendations by considering the results that will emerge from the recommended alternatives are feasible choices. The substance of the goal is important in this criterion, while the method or instrument used to realize the goal is not crucial.

Based on the description of these criteria, policy evaluation can be interpreted as a process to assess how far a public policy is seen not from the results or impacts of the policy, but the implementation process objectively, systematically, and empirically against the target of the remuneration policy objectives, in terms of this is a civil servant.

The purpose of providing remuneration to civil servants should be able to improve the quality of employee performance, especially with the amount of the city government's budget spent on the remuneration. It is proper that the services provided to the community are getting better and the performance for the city government is also getting higher. However, in its implementation, policies do not always match the expected targets.

Based on the description that has been submitted, this study aims to describe the evaluation of the remuneration policy in the Surabaya City Government based on six policy evaluation criteria, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy[18].

2. METHOD

This research is a literature study with data collection techniques using references from books, journals, and other literature sources. The results of using this method cannot be discussed in-depth, but are sufficient to provide an overview of the issues raised[19]. This research is a

type of research that collects data and information with the help of various materials contained in the literature (books) or a type of qualitative research, namely research aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts. people individually or in groups[20].

Literature research is certainly not only a matter of reading and recording literature or books as understood by the general public, library research is a series of activities related to methods of collecting library data, reading and recording, and processing research materials[21]. In this study, researchers will only conduct research or deepen material from various journals which can be seen in Table 1 as the main source, to discuss and find out how the system of implementing remuneration policies in improving the performance of civil servants at the Surabaya City Government level to strengthen and clarify the description in the study.

Table 1 List of Journals

Author	Year	Journal
Alamiya et al.	2013	Journal of Legal Dynamics, Vol. 13, No. 2.
Behrens & Paramitha	2011	Journal of Government Studies, Vol. 2, No. 1.
Drozdz et al.	2018	<i>Baltic Journal of Economic Studies</i> , Vol. 4, No. 5.
Febriani & Prabawati	2020	Journal of State Administration, Vol 9, No 2.

The focus of this research is to evaluate the remuneration policy of the implementation of the e-Performance system for civil servants in the Surabaya City Government. The evaluation process is carried out based on six criteria, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy based on the policy evaluation theory by Dunn[18]. Effectiveness criteria explain the technical rationality to achieve the expected results from the implementation of the policy. A measurement that is seen from the unit of product, service, or monetary value. Efficiency criteria, which can be interpreted as the amount of effort required to produce a certain level of effectiveness. The adequacy criteria can be regarded as the achievement of goals that are considered sufficient to satisfy needs. The smoothing criteria can be achieved when a policy is said to be effective, efficient, and sufficient if the benefits derived from the policy objectives are evenly distributed. Responsiveness criteria can be interpreted as responses from public policy targets for their implementation, and accuracy criteria that explain the suitability of results with benefits received from policy implementation

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Mayor's Regulation Number 86 of 2011 concerning Technical Guidelines for Performance Money on Direct Expenditures became the basis for the Surabaya City Government to create an e-government system based on applications and websites called e-Performance. This is done as an effort to improve the performance and professionalism of Civil Servants in the Surabaya City Government. This system is useful for monitoring employee performance so that the amount of remuneration that will be obtained by civil servants can be determined. No performance allowance was given to civil servants before the implementation of the system[22]. Additional remuneration is only given if there is an assignment from the leadership, while the main task is not rewarded. So that civil servants become money-oriented and tend to work if there is additional money. Wimastuti adds that the system brings a significant difference to the performance of civil servants[23]. Starting from the increased level of discipline to work enthusiasm. This happens because the e-Performance system has clear and detailed work standards so that many civil servants try to work optimally to fill in the details of activities on the system to achieve the target.

Four levels play a role in the implementation of the e-Performance system. At level one there is the Head of the OPD, the Inspector, the Secretary of the DPRD, the Director of the Hospital, and the Camat. At level two there are Assistant Regional Inspectors at the Inspectorate, OPD Secretary, Head of Division, Head of UPTD, Head of Section, Head of District Section. At level three there is a Head of Sub Division. Head of Section at the Service, and Secretary of the Village. At the fourth level, there are regional officials or civil servants of the city of Surabaya. Meanwhile, the Surabaya City Government Program Development Section is in charge or admin of the e-Performance system where the e-Performance filling flow starts from updating the civil servant data. Furthermore, all levels two, three, and four must enter the details of their daily activities and tasks into the system using their respective accounts so that there are targets and targets for activities that are the tasks of civil servants to be completed. The process is carried out by civil servants at the latest for fifteen days from the date of implementation of the activity[2].

E-Performance started to be implemented in 2012. In the initial process of e-Performance, each civil servant will be given a title. The job title is the result of a job analysis that considers work weight, work responsibilities, and work risks. This is done to determine the positions given to staff and structural employees. After the position is assigned, the points earned for each civil servant will be different depending on the name of the position he holds. After that, civil servants will enter

the activities they have done on e-Performance. Civil servants are given 15 days in filling out the activities that have been carried out starting from the work on related activities. After the activity is entered.

The e-Performance system assigns weighting points to each registered activity and the number of points awarded depends on the level of difficulty of the activity. Within three months, civil servants must reach the specified points to receive a performance allowance. On the other hand, if they do not reach the specified points, the civil servant will receive a warning and will not receive a performance allowance. Three things underlie the assessment of civil servants in the e-Performance system. The three things are competency tests, implementation of activities, and absorption of activity budgets. Every quarter, competency tests are carried out employing superiors assessing employees, employees assessing fellow employees, and employees assessing superiors. While the absorption of the activity budget is a match between the expenditure of the activity budget and the planned funds which have also been prepared every quarter. Based on this assessment, the accumulated points which will later become the basis for OPD admins assign values to civil servants as a result of employee performance at the end of each quarter and this value determines the amount of performance money that will be received by each employee.

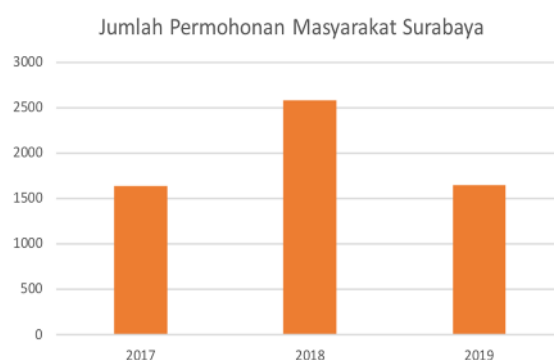


Figure 2 Number of Public Requests for Surabaya 2017-2019

As previously explained, the e-Performance system is implemented to improve the performance of civil servants so that they can provide services to the public optimally. As an illustration of the increasing performance of civil servants with the e-Performance system, it can be seen in Figure 1 and Figure 2 regarding the number of requests and the number of complaints from the Surabaya people against the Surabaya City Government.

Based on Figure 1, public requests to the Surabaya City Government experienced a significant increase in 2018. The performance of Surabaya City Civil Servants certainly increased when compared to 2017 because they

were able to complete more than 2500 applications from the Surabaya people when compared to 2017 of approximately 1600 applications. . Of course, this cannot be the only indicator to measure the level of performance of civil servants who have increased since the e-Performance system was implemented. The decrease in requests from the people of Surabaya in 2019 cannot be interpreted as a decrease in the performance of civil servants because the number of applications from year to year can of course increase and decrease depending on the needs of the community itself. However,

Furthermore, to dig deeper into information related to improving the performance of civil servants and the quality of public services for the Surabaya City Government, it can be seen in Figure 2 regarding the number of complaints from the Surabaya people to the Surabaya City Government in 2017 to 2019. There are 5 Surabaya City Government Offices that have the highest number of complaints in 2017. every year, namely the Public Works Department of Highways and Pematics (DPUMBP), the Cleanliness and Green Open Space Service (DKRTH), the Population and Civil Registration Service (DISPENDUKAPIL), the Transportation Service (DISHUB), and the Communications and Informatics Service (DISKOMINFO). The number of complaints against the five offices has a downward trend from 2017 to 2019. Meanwhile, the number of complaints to other agencies has increased in 2019.



Figure 3 Number of Surabaya Public Complaints 2017-2019

Although the number of public complaints continues to decline, it indicates that the remuneration policy from the implementation of the e-Performance system has succeeded in becoming one of the factors to improve the performance of civil servants and the quality of public services for the Surabaya City Government. Policies should go through an evaluation process to continue to provide the best results. In this study, the evaluation of the remuneration policy with the application of the e-Performance system will be carried out based on the theory from Dunn where the theory uses six criteria in evaluating a policy[18]. The six criteria are effectiveness,

efficiency, adequacy, evenness, responsiveness, and accuracy.

3.1. Effectiveness

On the first criterion, namely effectiveness, Dunn in his policy evaluation theory explains that to see technical rationality to achieve the expected results from implementing a policy, one can use the form of service as one of the measuring tools apart from product units and monetary value[18]. Effectiveness itself can be interpreted as a measure of the achievement of a certain goal in terms of the results provided and the effort made. Therefore, Based on Figure 2 regarding the number of complaints from the people of Surabaya to the Surabaya City Government that the decrease in the number of complaints from 2017 to 2019 shows that the implementation of remuneration policies through the implementation of the e-Performance system in the Surabaya City Government is one of the factors in increasing the level of public services and performance. civil servant. The ability of civil servants to complete public applications, which increased significantly in 2018 with a total of 2586 applications, also shows an increase in performance and public services in the Surabaya City Government.

The implementation of the e-Performance policy can provide a satisfactory and objective assessment because since the existence of e-Performance, the success or failure of completing tasks and responsibilities is easier to monitor through performance reports and it can be seen whether the performance of civil servants related to the expected performance targets[24]. Therefore, there is no doubt regarding the technical calculation in awarding performance money to civil servants.

3.2. Efficiency

The second criterion, namely efficiency, describes the use or amount of effort made to achieve a certain level of effectiveness. Dunn simply says that efficiency is the use of funds or low costs to achieve a high level of effectiveness[18]. Thus, the availability of budget funds is very important for the implementation or implementation of a policy. Looking at the Surabaya City Budget in 2018 and 2019, the Surabaya City Government issued a budget of 2.7 Trillion Rupiah for personnel expenditure which includes direct and indirect expenditures. With the amount of the budget that has been issued based on the Surabaya City Budget, the absorption of the activity budget by each OPD has not been maximized. This is shown by the average budget absorption for Surabaya City Government activities from 2016 to 2019 which is still around 90%[11]. Although it is not optimal, the absorbed budget is quite good. Therefore, the efficiency level of the implementation of remuneration policies through the e-Performance system at the Surabaya City Government has not been maximized because the absorption of the activity budget

from each OPD has not been optimal. Nevertheless, research conducted by Bachtiar explains that judging from the indicators of the assessment of cost efficiency in the implementation of e-Performance has been very effective[24]. This is indicated by the suitability of the calculation of activity costs with the contract value, which can be supported by e-Performance. Other than that, e-Performance is also able to calculate the cost-efficiency of activities accurately and objectively. So that every civil servant can see and know firsthand the extent of the cost efficiency used in activity against the agreed contract value.

3.3. Adequacy

On the third criterion, namely adequacy, Dunn explains this criterion as the implementation of a policy is considered sufficient to solve the problems that occur[18]. In this case, is the implementation of remuneration policies through the implementation of the e-Performance system in the Surabaya City Government. The problem to be overcome through the implementation of this policy is the poor performance of civil servants and public services of the Surabaya City Government. Thus, the thing to be achieved is to improve the quality and performance of civil servants and services.

Surabaya City Government public. The recapitulation of the number of Surabaya people's complaints against the Surabaya City Government which continues to decline every year and the ability to resolve the surge in requests from the Surabaya community in 2018 is the basis that the performance of civil servants and the quality of public services for the Surabaya City Government have increased. Therefore, the implementation of this policy is considered sufficient to overcome the problem of poor performance of civil servants and public services that occur in the Surabaya City Government.

3.4. Alignment

The fourth criterion is smoothing which explains that justice is given and obtained by the policy targets. The benefits received by policy targets should be equitable[18]. The implementation of the remuneration policy through the application of the e-Performance system to the Surabaya City Government, civil servants, and the people of Surabaya City are the targets of this policy. Civil servants will get benefits in the form of allowances to encourage civil servants to improve their performance. Meanwhile, the community will get good quality public services from the Surabaya City Government. However, the process of implementing the policy must be seen first before seeing the results of the implementation of the policy being evenly distributed or not. Because the results obtained will certainly be different when the process carried out is different. Infrastructure is one of the problems faced in the implementation of this policy. It is undeniable that the

availability of adequate infrastructure is the key in the implementation of the e-Performance system. Several problems have been encountered related to infrastructure such as computers used to access e-Performance systems that are not yet available in some OPDs so that some employees have not been able to work optimally[17;25]. Although there are problems with infrastructure, the budget related to e-Performance performance allowances has been adjusted based on the number of employees and activities or programs to be achieved in one year. Thus, the budget related to the implementation of remuneration policies through the implementation of the e-Performance system given to each OPD is evenly distributed.

3.5. Responsiveness

Responsiveness is the fifth criterion in policy evaluation theory[18]. This criterion describes the response or response given by the target of the implementation of the policy carried out. In terms of the implementation of remuneration policies through the implementation of the e-Performance system in the Surabaya City Government, the response given by civil servants as the policy target is an increase in discipline. Since the e-Performance system was implemented, there has been a decrease in the number of civil servants who arrive late[11]. The morale of civil servants is also increasing, which is indicated by the number of civil servants who ask their superiors for additional work to increase the performance allowances received[23]. In addition to the positive response given by the policy objectives, there are also negative responses given and must be addressed immediately so that the implementation of the implemented policies can run well. One of them is related to the operation of the e-Performance system by civil servants. There are still some civil servants who have difficulty operating the e-Performance system[26]. This causes the analysis process, monitoring, and control system, and program preparation are still less than optimal. Therefore, it is necessary to take further action related to the negative response given by the target of the remuneration policy through the implementation of the e-Performance system in the Surabaya City Government. One of them is related to the operation of the e-Performance system by civil servants. There are still some civil servants who have difficulty operating the e-Performance system[26]. This causes the analysis process, monitoring and control system, and program preparation are still less than optimal. Therefore, it is necessary to take further action related to the negative response given by the target of the remuneration policy through the implementation of the e-Performance system in the Surabaya City Government. One of them is related to the operation of the e-Performance system by civil servants. There are still some civil servants who have difficulty operating the e-Performance system[26]. This causes the analysis process, monitoring, and control system, and program

preparation are still less than optimal. Therefore, it is necessary to take further action related to the negative response given by the target of the remuneration policy through the implementation of the e-Performance system in the Surabaya City Government.

3.6. Accuracy

The final criterion in policy evaluation theory is accuracy[18]. This criterion describes the suitability of the results that arise with the benefits expected from the implementation of the related policies. In this case, the expected benefits of implementing the remuneration policy through the implementation of the e-Performance system are the increased discipline and performance of civil servants of the Surabaya City Government, as well as the increase in public services provided by the Surabaya City Government to the people of Surabaya. To achieve these benefits, the e-Performance system has been designed to be able to provide information on Surabaya City Civil Servants' data, monitor Surabaya City Civil Servant's activities, measure Surabaya City Civil Servant's performance, and as a basis for providing performance allowances for Surabaya City Civil Servants[11]. Before the e-Performance system was implemented, competency assessments between employees, superiors to subordinates, and employees to superiors were very difficult to do and resulted in the difficulty of measuring employee performance achievements[27]. Based on the explanation of the previous criteria that the performance of Surabaya City Civil Servants has increased, it can be seen from the ability to complete Surabaya people's requests, which jumped quite significantly in 2018, increasing discipline as seen from the decrease in the number of Surabaya City Civil Servants who arrived late, as well as the increase in public services of the City Government. Surabaya is seen from the decrease in the number of complaints from the people of Surabaya City to the Surabaya City Government.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion related to evaluating remuneration policies with the implementation of the e-Performance system in the Surabaya City Government using six criteria from Dunn's policy evaluation theory. The conclusion in this study is that there are results that have not been maximized on two criteria, namely smoothing and responsiveness. This problem is quite crucial because the uneven distribution of infrastructure such as computers that support the e-Performance system in several OPDs is a problem that must be resolved on the smoothing criteria. Meanwhile, on the responsiveness criteria, several civil servants are still unable to operate the e-Performance system, thus hampering several important processes such as the process of analyzing the performance of civil servants,

the process of monitoring and controlling civil servants, and the process of preparing civil servants activities.

On the criteria of effectiveness, adequacy, and accuracy. The results of the evaluation show that the implementation of the remuneration policy through the implementation of the e-Performance system at the Surabaya City Government has been effective and on target. This is indicated by the increase in the performance and discipline of civil servants. The decrease in civil servants who arrive late shows an increase in discipline and also the requests of the Surabaya people to the Surabaya City Government which can be resolved even though in 2018 there was a significant spike in requests showing an increase in the performance of civil servants in the city of Surabaya. The decreasing number of complaints from the people of Surabaya to the Surabaya City Government every year is also the basis that the quality of Surabaya City Government public services is getting better.

5. RECOMMENDATION

From the results of the discussion and conclusions above, the suggestions that can be submitted by the author are as follows:

1. On the grading criteria, the uneven distribution of infrastructure that supports the implementation of the e-Performance system is a problem that must be resolved immediately.
2. This is crucial because it makes civil servants unable to work optimally and cannot take advantage of the benefits of the e-Performance system optimally.
3. The Surabaya City Government must supervise the use of the budget for OPDs that do not have sufficient infrastructure and encourage the use of the budget to meet infrastructure needs that support the optimal implementation of the e-Performance system. This can also be a solution related to the problem of budget absorption that is less than optimal on efficiency criteria.
4. The problem that occurs next is in the responsiveness criteria. Some civil servants in the city of Surabaya are still unable to operate the e-Performance system optimally, thus hampering the process of analysis, preparation of activities, and the process of monitoring and controlling.
5. There needs to be more massive socialization regarding the implementation of the e-Performance system. The outreach should also focus on the operation of the e-Performance system.
6. Periodic supervision must also be carried out on civil servants who have not been able to operate the e-Performance system optimally. Supervision can be carried out by leaders or civil servants who already understand the operation of the system so that it can be seen the development of civil servants who are still unable to operate the system optimally.

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THE POLICY OF BOJONEGORO REGENCY GOVERNMENT IN REGULATING STREET VENDORS (STUDY ON CONFLICT OF INTEREST BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND STREET VENDORS)

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Abstract— A street vendor is an alternative job opportunity for the urbanites. However, the presence of street vendors is often considered to disturb the city's order. The government of Bojonegoro regency has tried to organize and manage street vendors through policies formulated in the form of Local Government Regulation concerning Street Vendors Arrangement. Every political decision made and implemented will cause a vertical conflict. The implementation of regional regulations in the field presents several conflicts of interest, resulting in vertical social conflicts between local governments and street vendors. This study aims to examine the formulation, implementation, and social impact of government policies of Bojonegoro regency in arranging street vendors. This study is qualitative research with the perspective of Ralf Dahrendorf's conflict structuralism theory. The data will be analyzed using Miles and Huberman's interactive analysis model. The results showed that the street vendors in Bojonegoro participated through a Forum Group Discussion with the Trade Office. The street vendors provided input, suggestions, and criticism in the FGD, both written and verbal. The implementation of the local government regulation resulted in conflict between street vendors and the government. Conflicts of interest between the government and street vendors are motivated by differences in interests, culture, or values, disobeyed rules, and the lack of communication between the two parties. The positive impact for street vendors on Hasyim Ashari Street and Kartini Street is that they do not have to move from a different place to another anymore. Moreover, the Public Order Enforcers did not have to control them.

Keywords—*conflict of interest; informal sector; local government regulation; public policy; street vendors*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Bojonegoro Regency Government's policy related to street vendors is stated in Local Government Regulation number 3 of 2006. The regulation regulates: first, the arrangement of the business place. The second, the licensing stipulation. Third, the maintenance of street vendors. Fourth, the penalty for street vendors who violate the regulations.

The phenomenon of arranging street vendors is not only carried out in the Bojonegoro regency, but it also occurs in other areas. As reported by Kompas.com on September 1, 2020, street vendors on Raya Pasar Minggu Street, South Jakarta, will be arranged into locations in the PD Pasar Jaya

area. It is because street vendors usually use the road to do the trading. Thus, relocation had occurred. The government had prepared a certain place for street vendors in the market that was ready to be used (Prodjo, 2020).

The arrangement of street vendors was also carried out in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi. Rian Supriadin S., Syamsul Alam, and La Ode Muhammad (2020) conducted a study related to the implementation of Local Government Regulations in arranging street vendors. Supriadin found that the policy targets regarding street vendors in the Local Government Regulation had not been implemented to their full potential. It is because street vendors are still trading in places that are not in accordance with the direction of the Kendari City Government (S, et al., 2020).

The existence of street vendors has always been in the spotlight of city control. The local government of Bojonegoro Regency has regulated the existence of street vendors, namely the Local Government Regulation of Bojonegoro Regency number 3 of 2006 concerning Control, Regulation of Business Places, and the Maintenance of Street Vendors in Bojonegoro Regency.

Conflicts in society can occur due to various factors, one of which is differences in concerns. Concerns can be political, economic, social, and cultural. Initial observations showed that street vendors did not want to be moved because the place used to relocate the street vendors, Kartini Street and Hasyim Ashari Street, is not strategic for trading. Prior to the relocation, the street vendors asked for a more strategic relocation site, because according to last year's sales data, their income dropped drastically due to the relocation. Street vendors are forced to move their wares to the location that has been determined by the government. Not only because of the place but also because of the declining sales that drop almost 50%. In this case, the street vendors feel very disadvantaged.

As reported by Surya.co.id on December 30, 2019, a number of 25 street vendors became representatives to demand the evictions carried out by the Bojonegoro Regency Government. They considered that the eviction was not in accordance with the promises made by the regent during the campaign. One of the promises is not to move the location of street vendors. The street vendors feel disadvantaged because no promises have been fulfilled by the regent (Sudarsono, 2019).

Another phenomenon also occurs in the Yogyakarta area. As reported in Harianjogja.com published on June 15, 2021, several Street Vendors Associations rejected the Regional

House of Representatives' plan to revise the Local Government Regulation Bill on arranging and empowering street vendors. The Street Vendors Association considered that the Local Government Regulation Bill was prepared in a hurry. The Local Government Regulation Bill is a revision of the previous regulation. The Street Vendors Association considered that the time and content show the absence of a desire to empower street vendors (Pinsker, 2021).

The above phenomenon shows that there is a conflict of interest in policymaking. The existence of a policy in carrying out a city arrangement is due to the emergence of demands from the community. The emergence of these demands is due to unresolved conflicts, especially from the street vendors. The emergence of different interests between the street vendors and the government triggers the emergence of interests that result in interests being something that can lead to conflict, especially in the interests of street vendors related to economic problems concerning the survival of merchants. Automatically, with the existence of fundamental economic interests for street vendors, the conflicts between street vendors and the government continue.

The regency government has mediated several times with street vendors. Street vendors are not satisfied with the results of government policies even though they have been included in the making process. Subsequently, it still raises some questions and speculations. Making laws, of course, requires several stages in determining public policies for the welfare of the people. The government of Bojonegoro Regency has a role in improving the welfare of the people without any other elements of interest. There is speculation about the formulation process that has been made of this phenomenon.

This study is interested in discussing the occurrence of refusal to control the square. The street vendors feel they are not involved in formulating policies related to controlling street vendors in Bojonegoro. In addition, some groups of street vendors think that the policy was made all of a sudden because there was no previous periodic socialization. Hence, there is a fundamental difference between this study and several previous studies. Previous studies have focused on implementing street vendors' policies and street vendors' resistance to government policies with a qualitative approach. Previous studies have not focused their study on the policy formulation process related to the arrangement of street vendors. In addition, several previous studies are studies of state administration. The difference between this study and previous studies lies in the use of a theoretical perspective that is different from the previous studies, namely Ralf Dahrendorf conflict structuralism regarding conflicts of interest; therefore, this study is more focused on sociological studies. Thus, this study examines the process of formulation, implementation, and social impact of public policy in the form of a Local Government Regulation related to the arrangement of street vendors in Bojonegoro.

II. METHOD OF THE STUDY

This study used a qualitative method with the perspective of Ralf Dahrendorf's theory of conflict structuralism. This study was conducted in Bojonegoro. The subjects in this study were selected based on the subject's involvement in the process of formulation, implementation, and those affected by the Bojonegoro Government's public policy in structuring street vendors. Therefore, the subjects of this study were the head of the Legal Division, the deputy chairman of Regional House of Representatives II, the head of the Trade Office, Public Order Enforcers, and street vendors.

Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews and observations. Before conducting interviews and observations, the researchers first did the getting in. Interviews were conducted to explore how the Bojonegoro Regency government's policies in structuring street vendors were in accordance with or not in accordance with the interests of the community. The observation technique was used to observe and obtain information related to street vendors' regulations and examine the mediation minutes related to the control between street vendors and council members. In addition, researchers observed the process of making a Local Government Regulation Bill which would be ratified by the government and the Regional House of Representatives. Moreover, the researcher observed the complaints of street vendors after the relocation. The data collected was then analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model, consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Huberman, 1994).

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Structuring Street Vendors in the Perspective of Public Policy

According to Anderson in Winarno, public policy is a direction and action that has a purpose set by several parties to overcome problems (Winarno, 2012). The policy concept given is not only centered on proposals but also actions.

The policymaking process is a very complex stage. The making actors must pay attention to the policies they make and must be reviewed first. The following are the stages of public policy (Winarno, 2012) :

- Composing agenda.
- Formulating policy.
- Adopting policy.
- Implementing policy.
- Evaluating policy.

B. Informal Sector in Perspective Theory

Street vendors (informal sector) carry out individual or group trading business activities that use public facilities, such as sidewalks and public roadsides, in carrying out their business. Merchants carry out their business activities for a certain period by using public facilities or equipment that are easy to move or dismantle (Damsar, 2002).

Theoretically, the informal sector is a part of marginal economic activity. The informal sector has characteristics such as irregular activities, unaffected by small capital regulations, daily capital in nature, flexible trade place, independence, usually done among low-income people, does not require special skills, and unfamiliar with the banking, bookkeeping, and credit systems (Ahmad & Ahmadin, 2002).

The characteristics of the informal sector proposed by Hans Dieter Ever in (Alisjahbana, 2005) are:

- All of its activities rely on minimal resources.
- The business is generally small, and its activities are family business activities.
- To support the activities, appropriate and labor-intensive technology is used.
- The working workforce is generally educated and trained through informal patterns.
- All activities fall outside the regulations of the government.
- The activities are in a highly competitive market.

Without realizing it, the informal sector is a sector that emerged as a result of urban economic growth and the massive

urbanization process that occurred in several cities in Indonesia. In addition, the emergence of the informal sector in big cities is caused by many migrants who lack adequate skills and education to live in big cities. Moreover, some cities have to face the growth of a lower-class society that is generally involved in the informal sector (Ahmad, Ahmadin, 2002).

C. Controlling Street Vendors in the Structural Perspective of Conflict

Dahrendorf focuses his attention on the prominent social structure, with many social structures of society having a different authority that can lead to conflict. Authority means subordination and superordination. Those who occupy positions of authority will control the subordination. The authority used is not the psychological will but due to the wish. Authority is legitimate, and if the authority is not implemented, it will be subject to penalty (George Ritzer & Douglas J. Goodman, 2014).

Conflict theory assumes that in social life, the differences in the interests of the upper and lower always occur. For instance, the case of the implementation of controlling street vendors carried out in cities or regencies. The magnitude of the decline in legitimacy will tend to be significant. Street vendors control occurs because of the differences in interests between the government and street vendors. Conflicts will continue to occur if the solution and the alternatives to the problem have not been founded yet.

Society has two faces, namely consensus, and conflict. Society as part of consensus and conflict are bound to each other. Society would not have a consensus if there were no conflicts before. According to Dahrendorf, it is impossible to unite the consensus and conflict. Meanwhile, according to functionalists, social systems are united by voluntary cooperation or by mutual consensus. Differences in authoritarian distribution have always been a determining factor in systematic social conflict (Agung & Agung, 2001).

Ralf Dahrendorf focuses his attention on society's position and societal conflict. According to Ralf Dahrendorf, the first task of conflict analysis is to identify the various roles of authority in society. The authority attached to the position is a critical element of Ralf Dahrendorf's analysis. Authority means subordination and superordination, those who occupy positions of authority are expected to control subordination. Authority is not a generalized phenomenon; those who are controlled and the realm of control that is permitted is determined amid society. Authority is legitimate, so a penalty can be given to those who do not fulfill it.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Formulation of Public Policy for Structuring PKL

Authority is not always inherent in the individual but the position. Authority implicitly expresses superordination and subordination. The Bojonegoro government is a superordinated interest group. The government has the authority to control its subordinates, such as street vendors. That is, they are ruling because of the expectations of the people around them. Those who are subject to control and those who are freed from control are determined by society. Street vendors who do not comply with the policies made by the government will be forcibly disciplined by the government.

Authority is always related to power. Power always means the relation of subordination and superordination. Those who occupy the power function are expected to control street vendors through instructions, prohibitions, and orders that have been regulated in Local Government Regulation number 3 of 2006. Local government regulations regarding street vendors are legitimate; thus, a penalty will be given if they do not comply with these regulations.

The regulation for structuring street vendors was made based on the initiative of the previous Regional House of Representatives members because several demands from the community had to be fulfilled. Beforehand, the Regional House of Representatives has already discussed the legislation bill related to the arrangement of street vendors with the Regent. Hence, the government created a special committee in the discussion of the Local Government Regulation Bill. The special committee comes from a commission in the Regional House of Representatives, namely commission A. The legislation bill is formulated by members of the Regional House of Representatives, which later will be approved by the Regent. The formation of this law refers to the provisions of Act number 10 of 2004 concerning the formation of laws and regulations. Within Act number 10 of 2004 chapter V, there are three parts in the formation of law. In addition, the law is also adjusted to the Local Government Regulation of Bojonegoro Regency number 3 of 1976 concerning cleanliness, beauty, and order in Bojonegoro Regency.

Prior to the discussion, the Local Government Regulation is reviewed and compared with the proposals from the executive or the Regional House of Representatives. Before submitting, there is an explanatory note which will be attached with the academic paper. The Local Government Regulation Bill will be disseminated to the public in FGD forums and seminars held by the local government agency. Related to the forum, it is necessary to bring representatives from street vendors to integrate the interests of several parties. The finished manuscript has been changed many times because of the arguments given by each party. Communication between the two parties is very significant in combining arguments so that the regulations that will be ratified can improve the welfare of street vendors.

The demands given by the Bojonegoro street vendors are:

- Demanding transparent licenses related to the trading place.
- Seeking the development of street vendors.
- Asking for a place to trade.
- Requesting government policies related to trading hours.

The legislation bill is discussed in plenary meetings by inviting certain experts who have been determined by the legal department. Related experts and local government agencies who attended the discussion of street vendors were Public Order Enforcers and the Trade Office. The agenda for discussing the Local Government Regulation Bill was as follows:

- Scrutinizing the delivery of the memorandum of the Local Government Regulation Bill from the Regent.
- Scrutinizing the presentation of the Regional House of Representatives factions' general views and the Regent's statement regarding the Local Government Regulation Bill.
- Examining the answers from the factions and the Regent regarding the general view of the Local Government Regulation Bill about the street vendors.

- Reviewing the answers from the factions and the Regent regarding the general view of the Local Government Regulation Bill done by the special committee.
- Investigating report from Regional Regulatory Agency.
- Validating the Local Government Regulation Bill into the Local Government Regulation.

Local Government Regulation number 3 of 2006 contains several suggestions that the government accommodated as a manifestation of organizing the Bojonegoro Regency into an ASRI (Safe, Healthy, Neat, and Beautiful) Region. Those rules are made to manage the street vendors without eliminating the street vendors' livelihoods. The government considers that the regulation must comply with the regulatory reference used. Structuring street vendors aim to make the face of the Bojonegoro an orderly, safe, comfortable, and clean regency. Hence, the Local Government Regulation on the arrangement of street vendors also covers this matter.

B. Involvement of Street Vendors in Bojonegoro in Formulating the Policy

Community involvement in the process of making laws is unavoidable and obligated. It is regulated in article 96 of Law number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Law Regulation, which states that the public has the right to sound their voice orally or written in the context of Legislation Bill and Local Government Regulation Bill discussions. Similar to article 139 paragraph (1) of Law number 32 of 2004 concerning regional governments, there is also a provision that the public has the right to give suggestions orally or written in the context of preparing or discussing the Local Government Regulation.

The involvement of Bojonegoro street vendors in policy formulation was carried out during discussions with the relevant agencies, namely the Bojonegoro street vendors trade office, following a group discussion forum (FGD) to examine the complaints of street vendors. Communication is essential in rule-making participation. The representatives of street vendors consist of the head of the Bojonegoro street vendors and several street vendors who can attend. Those who are not present at the meeting can express their aspirations in writing and will be presented in the FGD. In addition, the involvement of street vendors in policymaking is still inadequate because the field data show that there are still many street vendors who do not understand this regulation. It caused the rejection of the policy because only a few street vendors attended the FGD.

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- Asking for a place to trade.
- Requesting government policies related to trading hours.

The Trade Office finally accommodated the demand and submitted it to the Regional House of Representatives to discuss the legislation bill further.

Lusi Puspika Sari, Aidil Zetra, and Tengku Rika Valentina (2020) conducted a study related to the role of the public sphere in increasing political participation in Talang Anau Village. The study found that public space becomes a mediation between the community and the Nagari Government. It can regulate and coordinate public opinion. The method used is descriptive qualitative, with Habermas' theory of communicative action (Sari, et al., 2020).

Suppose the involvement of street vendors in making the Bojonegoro Local Government Regulation is examined with Habermas's theory of communicative action. In that case, it

can be concluded that discussions on several proposals are expected to be able to bring consensus to several parties so that the Local Government Regulation that will be validated does not cause polemics in the community.

- Habermas said that discussion serves equal rights. Street vendors in Bojonegoro have the same rights in conveying their aspirations through FGDs held by the relevant local government agency.
- There is no power difference in avoiding relevant arguments. Arguments from street vendors were discussed in FGDs to be legislation bills. All the aspirations of the community regarding complaints about the issues will be accommodated in the FGD. However, the arguments given by street vendors are not all manifested by the government in the regulation.
- Arguments are presented as they are, without manipulating the facts. When delivering arguments, street vendors state the truth about how and what is happening in the field. Arguments were presented orally or written since not all street vendors attended the FGD. The argument will continue to be reviewed in the discussion of the Local Government Regulation Bill until obtaining approval from representatives of street vendors, the Regional House of Representatives, and executive institutions. Therefore, the argument will become a common consensus.

C. Implementation of the Public Policy for Structuring Street Vendors

The implementation of the public policy for structuring street vendors is carried out by the Public Order Enforcers and the Trade Office. Public Order Enforcers carry out implementation in the field of control while the Trade Office is developing and structuring. The implementation of the arrangement and development of street vendors in the Bojonegoro Regency is carried out by the Trade Office. The Trade Office carries out several stages in structuring street vendors; first, moving street vendors to the relocation site that has been prepared, namely Hasyim Ashari Street and Kartini Street. Second, giving a trade license. Third, establishing a rule forbidding street vendors from building permanent stalls for trading unless the tent is from the government. Fourth, creating socialization proposed by the district government by direct visiting or door-to-door counseling through associations related to controlling, maintaining, and structuring street vendors in Bojonegoro.

Public Order Enforcers carry out control to manage street vendors in accordance with existing regulations. The Public Order Enforcers has the right to give a strict penalty to street vendors in Bojonegoro if they violate the regulations. Local Government Regulation number 3 of 2006 has regulated criminal provisions in Chapter V. It stated that anyone who violates the regulation would be subject to 6 months imprisonment or a fine of 5,000,000 rupiahs. There are still plentiful street vendors who still violate the provisions of place permits that the government forbids. The penalty imposed by the Public Order Enforcers only takes the goods owned by street vendors in the hope of deterring the street vendors.

The execution of penalties against street vendors has not been carried out firmly; thus, violations are still done by street vendors. However, the local government has begun to regulate the existence of street vendors with a policy of

allowing them to trade in places where they are allowed to, then prohibiting street vendors from using permanent stalls to trade, except the tent given the government. The local government provides a time limit to trade.

There are three obstacles experienced in implementing the arrangement of street vendors in Bojonegoro. First, many street vendors do not understand the regulations made by the local government that control for street vendors is carried out in every regency or city for the beauty of urban space. Second, the lack of awareness of street vendors about the beauty and spatial layout in Bojonegoro Regency holds as the Adipura city. Adipura awards are given to regions that meet the criteria for regional beauty and spatial planning. Third, street vendors assume that the government only cares about the interests of the regency and gives restrictions on street vendors.

One of them is by providing socialization about local government regulations, especially related to Local Government Regulation number 3 of 2006, which regulates controlling and structuring street vendors. The local government changes the way to implement the regulation. The government provides socialization continuously, so that street vendors are aware of the city's cleanliness, beauty, and tidiness.

The conflict group in this study is street vendors in Bojonegoro. The difference in interests that occurred in Bojonegoro explained that it was one of the sources of conflict.

- Society is formed because of conflicts of interest. The organized resistance of street vendors through the association is part of surviving the conflict between the government because the Bojonegoro street vendors and the government have their interests.
- Bojonegoro street vendors and the government experienced conflicts in policymaking that resulted from the relocation plan.
- The order that exists in society comes from the coercion of its members by those at the upper. The government of Bojonegoro wants a neat and clean city order. Street vendors are considered to disturb public order and cleanliness of the city so that the government makes binding Local Government Regulation.
- There is a role of power in maintaining order in society. The government has a role in implementing policies regulating street vendors in Bojonegoro with the Public Order Enforcers. Public Order Enforcers have the power to discipline street vendors to maintain public order.

The implementation process impacts the emergence of conflicts of interest between groups involved in the implementation process. Especially the conflict between the authorities (the bureaucracy as the executive group and the street vendors as the target group). In addition, there are differences in interests, culture, or values, disobeying rules, and lacking communication.

First, differences in interests. The Bojonegoro government is interested in arranging the face of the city to be clean, orderly, beautiful, and comfortable. Meanwhile, street vendors in Bojonegoro have an interest in fulfilling their daily needs. Conflicts will continue to occur if the solution or other alternatives to the problem is not achieved. The conflict occurs because the position between the government and street vendors is not equal. The government

has control over street vendors to organize and discipline them. The government of Bojonegoro has control over the street vendors in structuring, relocating, and controlling places, as well as the penalty that allows the government to give orders and profit from those who have no power, which is the street vendors. It causes the position between the government and street vendors to be unequal. Street vendors are trying to maintain the trading place that has been occupied for a long time. Street vendors want a strategic place if they are relocated so that their income does not decrease. Thus, causing conflict between Public Order Enforcers and street vendors who refuse to be relocated.

Second, the difference in value or culture. The demand for this recognition occurs because noticeable differences lead to the perception that society is being oppressed politically and socio-culturally. The shared awareness of equality is needed in society. When solving the problem of relocating the street vendors' stalls, the Bojonegoro Regional House of Representatives invited the executive and the Bojonegoro Street Vendors Association to hold a visit to resolve the relocation issue. The existence of the Bojonegoro Street Vendors Association, in this case, is a form of representation of street vendors to the government that their existence cannot be ruled out so that they can be more recognized and appreciated.

Third, the rules are not obeyed. The government also carries out control because street vendors do not comply with written regulations. The street vendors still violated the rules related to the place to trade. The street vendors still trade in places that the government forbids. It is because places that the government forbids are crowded places of visitors. The government finally carried out strict control by moving the place of trade according to regulations. The relocation of street vendors was done by moving them from the Bojonegoro square area to Hasyim Ashari Street and Kartini Street; however, the relocation caused the conflicts to emerge. The conflict occurred because the street vendors did not want to be relocated. It is because the street vendors are comfortable in their previous place. If they are relocated, they will suffer a loss in sales, such as the previously failed relocation.

Fourth, lack of communication. Communication is essential in rule-making participation. The debate about relocation and regulatory policies was due to a misunderstanding because not all street vendors were invited to the policy formulation process. The policy formulation process was represented by the head of the Bojonegoro Street Vendor Association in the group discussion forum. The street vendors who are not present only follow what has been written. Thus, during the implementation process in structuring street vendors, many of them refuse the relocation.

The government provides facilities in the form of water, electricity, and stalls. Water and electricity are provided to street vendors free of charge, while the stalls promised by the government have not yet been provided. Regarding trading hours, the government allows street vendors to trade at 04.00-08.00 and 16.00-24.00 Western Indonesian Time. Nevertheless, many street vendors still trade more than the appointed time and in places that the government does not permit.

Street vendors on Hasyim Ashari Street and Kartini Street accepted the regulations made by the government. Street vendors on Hasyim Ashari Street complained a lot about the arrangement of the place given. It is because it does not match the demand for street vendors; moreover, their income decreases. Hence, many street vendors are still trading around the square. Meanwhile, street vendors located on Kartini Street did not complain too much because the streets were still crowded, and their income did not decrease excessively. However, for street vendors, relocation makes them have new competitors. Therefore, there are still many street vendors trading in the square.

D. Social Impact of Public Policy in Structuring The Street Vendors

The relocation is divided into two, namely Hasyim Ashari Street and Kartini Street. The relocation has both positive and negative impacts on street vendors. The negative impact on Hasyim Ashari Street is that the income of the street vendors decreases. It is due to the lack of customers in Hasyim Ashari Street. In addition, the street vendors feel that they have been relocated to a less strategic place compared to the place they previously occupied; moreover, the relocation place is dirty. In comparison, the negative impact experienced by the street vendors on Kartini Street is a narrow street. Although fairly strategic, the roads in the area are too narrow for relocation and cause traffic. In addition, the income is decreasing even though it did not decrease drastically.

According to the report of the street vendors on Hasyim Ashari Street and Kartini Street, their income is decreased because they have been relocated to a new place; thus, they have to gain new customers and face new competitors. It has not been studied further by the government, hence that public policies have not been implemented smoothly.

The negative impact on the environment is the issue of cleanliness. Even though a cash contribution has been made for local cleanliness, it has not gone as expected by the government. Not only food waste is scattered, but also equipment for trading that is placed in inappropriate places.

The positive impact for street vendors on Hasyim Ashari Street and Kartini Street is that they do not have to move from place to place anymore. Moreover, they did not have to be arranged by the Public Order Enforcers. For new street vendors, it becomes very profitable because they have been given a place and have no trouble finding a new place.

V. CONCLUSION

The participation of street vendors is carried out during focus group discussion with the Trade Office related to the arrangement of street vendors. This conflict occurs because the position between the government and street vendors is not equal. The government has control over street vendors to organize and discipline them. Also, they have control over street vendors in structuring relocation sites. It causes the position between the government and street vendors to be unequal. Street vendors are trying to maintain the trading

place that has been occupied for a long time. Also, they want a strategic place if they are relocated so that their income does not decrease. Therefore, it creates a conflict between Public Order Enforcers and the street vendors who refuse to be relocated. Street vendors relocated to two places, namely Hasyim Ashari Street and Kartini Street. The implementation of the structuring policy of street vendors in Bojonegoro Regency has not yet reached the target. It means that the Bojonegoro Regency Government has not succeeded in organizing and maintaining street vendors. The expected mission, namely, to form Bojonegoro Regency as a clean, beautiful, orderly, safe, and comfortable regency, has not yet been acquired. The negative impact of the relocation is a decrease in income faced by street vendors. Meanwhile, the positive impact of the relocation is that they no longer have to move from place to place.

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