



THE 2022 ANNUAL  
CONFERENCE OF

# ASIA PACIFIC PUBLIC POLICY NETWORK

*"PROMOTING ADAPTIVE  
SYSTEMS TO THE CURRENT  
TURBULENCE WITHIN CRISIS  
ENVIRONMENTS"*

## PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS BOOK



UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

**The Asia Pacific Public Policy Network (AP-PPN)**  
**7th Annual Conference**  
**Promoting Adaptive Systems to the Current Turbulence Within**  
**Crisis Environments**

March 17-18, 2022

*Hosted By*

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences**

Universitas Airlangga

Surabaya, Indonesia

*In Collaboration with*



## Supporting Journal and Book Series

Journal of Asian Public Policy

Policy Design and Practice

Policy and Society

Policy and Governance Review

Masyarakat, Kebudayaan, dan Politik

### Book Series:

Studies in the Political Economy of Public Policy

Power and Policy



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# WELCOMING REMARKS

AP-PPN 2022  
SURABAYA, INDONESIA

**Minister for Administrative  
and Bureaucratic Reform**

*Tjahjo Kumolo*



Praise and thank to the presence of Allah Almighty, for the abundant blessings and the joy of all of us, so we can still gather virtually without any barriers at all and in good health.

Dear speakers, presenters, participants, and all stakeholders. Although we are hindered by distance and different times, we are here to share and discuss the public willingness on how the bureaucracy tackling the crisis during the unprecedented time.

We are now entering the second year of Covid-19. Undeniably, there are many things that have changed worldwide. Various efforts have been made to reduce the impact of Covid-19 and the public become more critical of what the bureaucrats do to deliver the services for their community.

Looking further to how bureaucrats react to handling this problem may increase public concern. The effectiveness, professionalism, and transparency have become something that the public seeks for. Therefore, the embodiment of bureaucracy reform towards the adaptive government has become crucial during this period. In order to maintain the public trust, the performance of bureaucracy needs to be delivered to the public including the global community.

We, beaucrats, academicians, and practitioners in Indonesia glad to share our reforms, knowledge and experience through collaboration with Indonesian Association for Public Administration (IAPA) and Asia Pacific Public Policy Network (APPPN). Hereby, in the activities of the 2022 Annual Conference named "Promoting Adaptive System to the Current Turbulence within Crisis Environment" we will explore a new idea of facing the challenges during the crisis environment.

Hopefully, this event will be the tools to bridging the gap between practitioners, academicians, beaureaucrats, and the public to have a better understanding of how the bureaucracy of Indonesia and the world end the crisis during the pandemic. Finally, we obviously hope that all the stakeholders involved would be able to support these joint efforts and the objectives of this activity can be realized as expected by all of us

## RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

*Prof. Mohammad Nasih SE., M.T., Ak., CMA*



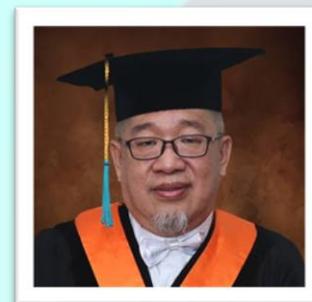
We would like to give the warmest welcome to all the speakers and participants of 2022 Annual Conferences of APPPN. Since we are still on the unforeseeable periode, this year annual conference conduct with online format hosted by Faculty of Social and Political Science Universitas Airlangga in collaboration with Indonesia Association of Public Administration (IAPA) and Hamad bin Khalifa University. The conference theme and related sub-themes was chosen based on the current urgency in this crisis situation in order to enhance the most relevant system by adapting with the environment. We look forward to perceive a fruitful conversation and discussion of knowledge, ideas, information and experience among all the parties. Consequently, together, we can be part of the headyway of public administration best practice from different countries and regions.

Although the world has been facing the same pandemic, the handling of Corona Virus Disease by governments is different. COVID-19 is becoming an unprecedented crisis which of a needs an urgent decision. We all face a series of threats caused by the same virus, through the same symptoms, and eventually together face numerous crises. This situation open-up an opportunity to think more deeply about what is currently happening and how to explain the response from governments and the public. Based on the field situation, the fact that each country has different characteristics means that the handling of the corona cannot be equated. Many of these differences are motivated by political, social, technological, cultural systems, as well as the development of economic structures which endanger differences in determining the approach used to deal with crisis conditions. This difference can be seen in the policies to accelerate the handling of the pandemic, the behavior of the stakeholders in each country, the technology used, and the implementation.

Last but not least, I would like to congratulate and utter gratitude to the entire committee and those who supported and contributed to this annual conference. Even though the event is carried out virtually, I hope the essence of this program will benefit us with the exchange of knowledge and network building for future collaboration.

## DEAN of FISIP UNAIR

*Prof. Dr. Bagong Suyanto, Drs., M.Si.*



Greetings from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Airlangga. As the Dean of the Faculty of Social and Political Science, it is an honour for our faculty to host this conference in collaboration with IAPA and Hamad bin Khalifa University. I would like to share our goals and my gratitude for this opportunity through this event. Our faculty is always committed to the enrichment of academic atmosphere and excellent research and publications, while also participating in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda by achieving social, cultural, economic, and political stability to fasten the recovery phase caused by Covid-19.

With the feelings of gratitude, I would like to convey my gratitude to all the committee, stakeholder, and the participants of this 2022 Asia Pacific Public Policy Network Annual Conference. Being allowed to organize the 2022 Asia Pacific Public Policy Network Annual Conference actually help us to embody the realization of the SDGs at the faculty level, which focuses on improving the quality of education through new research and new knowledge from presenters as well as contributing to collaboration between institutions at various levels. In this context, we are all in the same direction, in which all of us should be more adaptive in unpredictable times. Covid-19 has changed all of our behavior, especially in the education field. We become accustomed to no longer meeting face to face in person. When we used to do everything virtually, things started getting better. The environment keeps on changing, and we must be ready to face the challenge, but the question is, how do we get more adaptive when our system is correlated to other systems?

So that, at this moment, we are all gathered here to participate in the agenda of discussing the current situation in the conference event with the main theme "Promoting Adaptive System to the Current Turbulence within Crisis Environment".

We proudly held this activity by providing ten sub-themes that are expected to accommodate the interest of our participants and contribute to the development of Public Policy and Public Administration and social science in general. We also provide a forum discussion to enhance a deep understanding of public service issues, including the involvement of stakeholders, political change, policy implementation, and the governance strategy to tackle the pandemic issue. Now more than ever, this event should also serve as avenues to strengthen our collaboration. I hope all the attendance are enjoying the event.

## President of AP-PPN

*Prof. Michel Howlett, PhD*



On behalf of the Steering Committee of the Asia-Pacific Public Policy Network I would like to welcome presenters and delegates to the Network's Seventh Annual Meeting. I would also like to especially thank Dr. Sulikah Asmorowati and her team at Universitas Airlangga for the efforts and the hard work they have done during these difficult times to mount what will be a very successful meeting. The idea of meeting jointly with the Indonesian Association for Public Administration has worked out very well and I would like to thank the organizers and members of the IAPA for their support and effort in getting this conference off the ground and co-ordinating so well with the AP-PPN

For those of you who are attending their first AP-PPN meeting, I would like to say something briefly about the background of the organization and its goals. The AP-PPN was founded in 2015 by scholars and practitioners working in Universities, Colleges and governments throughout the Asia-Pacific region in order to promote the development of the Policy Sciences in the region and provide a forum for high quality, leading edge research in the field from scholars and practitioners. Since then the AP-PPN has held successful live conferences in Hong Kong (HKUST), Thailand (University of Chiang Mai, China (Tsinghua University), and Australia (University of Western Australia) as well as, during the COVID-19 pandemic, virtual conferences in Hong Kong (The Education University of Hong Kong) and now Indonesia (Airlangga University). Each of these events has seen the presentation of research papers on policy theory and practice and also professional development workshops on policy paedagogy, and research methods and other topics of interest to Association members. The AP-PPN is also affiliated with the larger International Public Policy Association (IPPA) based in France and AP-PPN members are very active in this and other similar organizations throughout the world and region, such as the India Public Policy Network, the Philippine Public Policy Network and the Canadian Public Policy Network which AP-PPN members helped form in conjunction with local scholars and the IPPA.

Dr. Asmorowati and her team have worked closely with IAPA within the tradition of excellence established by the AP-PPN and have created a splendid programme which participants will enjoy over the next several days. There is no doubt it will carry the Association forward and help achieve the Associations's aims of promoting and developing better understanding of public policy-making, and better public policies capable of better meeting the needs of citizens in countries throughout the region.

## President of IAPA

*Prof. Dr. Agus Pramusinto, MDA*



Welcome to the 2022 Annual Conference of APPPN organized by the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences in collaboration with Indonesian Association of Public Administration (IAPA) and Hamad bin Khalifa University. On behalf of IAPA, I would like to share my gratefulness for our esteemed colleagues from Asia and other parts of the world who have taken part in the making of articles, discuss, and share an important issue related to Public Policy fields with the special theme "Promoting Adaptive System to the Current Turbulence within Crisis Environment".

As we know, all around the world has to face the same problem caused by Corona Virus Disease and triggered the occurrence of a crisis environment. Furthermore, all countries need to deal with this critical period by transforming all aspects of the system in order to adopt the best relevant practices that are suitable for the current situation. In this regard, we would like to discuss the ten following sub-themes which have a significant impact on boosting the adaptable system, namely: (1) Fostering the arts of public leadership in governing community resilience and bridging the gaps between the state and society; (2) Strengthening disaster governance with the acts of institutional collaboration, cooperation, and coordination derived from multi-stakeholder engagements; (3) Articulating data-driven policy making process in the age of big data development to fuel public sector accountability and authenticity; (4) Striking a balance between the catalysts of digital transformation in the public sectors and the challenges associated with the widespread transformation; (5) Endorsing agile and versatile strategies within the rigidity of bureaucratic structures for improved crisis-situated organization settlements; (6) Preserving trust and compliance in government policies and interventions amid a disarray of perceived mishandling chaos and conflicts; (7) Unfolding analytical accounts for refocusing and reallocating expenditure programs in achieving harmonized performance-based budgeting within crisis-affected situations; (8) Ensuring continuity of the delivery of public service provisions by frontline public servants for comprehensive public service capacity development; (9) Documenting best practices, lessons learned, and future directions of COVID-19-related policy implementation at the local, regional, national, or international levels; (10) Institutionalizing 'service of the self' in realizing state legitimacy and governance credibility for post-pandemic sustainability. All for the purpose of inciting productive and sharp-witted discussions, which would hopefully contribute to the wider public sector transformation.

For all the participants, representatives of universities, associations, and governments who have joined us, thank you for your active involvement, participation and contributions to IAPA and this conference. For all the committee of this conference from Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Airlangga, the APPPN, and IAPA, I would like to thank and congratulate for this successful event. I am convinced that you will have advantageous and beneficial exchanges in these two days event. Last but not least, I'm wishing you all a very thriving conference.

## GENERAL CHAIR OF AP-PPN 2022 ANNUAL CONFERENCE



*Sulikah Asmorowati, S.Sos., M.Dev.ST., Ph.D.*

*Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh, Salam sejahtera bagi kita semua, Shalom, Om swastiastu, Namu buddhaya, Salam Kebajikan.*

Praise and thank to Allah SWT, the Almighty for the abundant blessings and the joy of all of us. So that, today we can attend the 2022 Annual Conference of the Asian Pacific Public Policy Network (APPPN). I would like to thank all of those who have contributed to the success of this event through collaboration and cooperation so that this event can be implemented well even though it is conducted virtually due to the pandemic.

For all conference participants, on today's agenda, there will be a series of academic enrichment discuss the main theme of "Promoting Adaptive System to the Current Turbulence with Crisis Environment". This year (the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of APPPN) is hosted by Department of Public Administration, the Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR - Surabaya, Indonesia) in collaboration with the Indonesian Association of Public Administration and College of Public Policy, Hamad bin Khalifa University. This year, on behalf of the Asian Pacific Public Policy Network, we are presenting discussions and debates on ten sub-themes which hopefully can contribute to the improve of government performance, public policy, and public sector management in general, driven from research and/or identification of problems by numerous excellent participants. We are pleased to have participant from overseas. Moreover, we also provide presentation sessions to the participants in order that the participants can convey their findings to all of us.

Not only presentation of research, in this conference we also seek to provide more opportunities to our participants to gain wider knowledge and understanding in the scope of Public Policy and Public Administration fields by presenting seminars on successful publication in international journals, the future of Policy Science, and teaching in Policy Education. With the high enthusiasm of participants as well as the stakeholders involved, I hope this event could bring new perspectives to us and give us more opportunities to collaborate in the future.

To end, all the agendas in this conference will not possible without the contribution of all the committees from our faculty (FISIP-UNAIR) and IAPA as well as all the participant. Ultimately, with the gratitude I would like to say thank you to the Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, the Vice Governor of East Java, the Rector of Universitas Airlangga, the Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Science Universitas Airlangga, Prof. Dr. Agus Pramusinto the Chairman of IAPA, Prof. Michael Howlett and Prof. Darryl Jarvis of the APPPN, presenter and all the participant. I also encourage everyone here to be productive throughout the conference and the post conference through international publication.

# KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

AP-PPN 2022  
SURABAYA, INDONESIA

## KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Asia Pacific Public Policy Network

*March 17-18, 2022*



**Prof. Anthony  
Cheung**

(The Education University  
of Hong Kong)



**Prof. Arjen Boin**

Leiden University



**Prof. Joseph Moh  
Ka-Ho**

Lingnan University



**Prof. Olena  
Hankivsky**

(Simon Fraser University)



**Prof. Eko Prasajo**

(Universitas Indonesia)



**Prof. Alex. B.  
Brilliantes Jr.**

(University of the  
Philippines)



**Prof. Jusuf Irianto**

(Universitas Airlangga)

# CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

AP-PPN 2022  
SURABAYA, INDONESIA

# Conference Schedule

Asia Pacific Public Policy Network

March 17-18, 2022

MARCH 17<sup>th</sup>, 2022 ( Youtube Link *day 1* <https://youtu.be/5yws0nvbt0>)

Time	Thursday, 17 March 2022
07:00 – 08.00	<b>Opening Ceremony: Indonesian National Anthem</b> <b>Welcoming remarks:</b> Conference Chair Dean of FISIP President of IAPA President of APPPN Warek RICD Special Speech By Vice Governor of East Java Dr. Emil Elestianto Dardak
08:00 – 10:00	<b>Plenary session 1</b> <b>Moderator:</b> <b>Dr. Oscar Radyan Danar, Ph.D</b>
08:00 – 08.30	Professor Anthony Cheung
08.30 – 09:00	Professor Joshua Mok Ka-Ho
09.00 – 09:30	Professor Jusuf Irianto
09.30 – 10:00	Professor Alex B. Brillantes Jr.
10:00 – 12:00	<b>Parallel session I</b>
12:00 – 13:00	<b>Break</b>
13:00 – 15:00	<b>Parallel session II</b>
15:00 – 17:00	<b>Plenary Session 2</b> <b>Moderator:</b> <b>Agie Nugroho, S.IAP., M.P.P.</b>
15:00 – 15.40	Professor Eko Prasajo
15.40 – 16.20	Professor Olena Hankivsky
16.20 – 17.00	Professor Arjen Boin
17.00	<b>End of Day I</b>

MARCH 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022 (Youtube Link *day 2* [https://youtu.be/D\\_0G-XBUc7o](https://youtu.be/D_0G-XBUc7o))

Time	Friday, 18 March 2022
09.00-11.00	<b>Seminar on successful publication in international journals (From the perspective of authors and/or editors)</b> Moderator: Agastya Wardhana S.Hub.Int., M.Hub.Int. Keynote: Michael Howlett Alex He Jingwei
11.00-13.00	<b>Break For Friday Prayer</b>
13:00-15:00	<b>Seminar on the Future of Policy Science and Teaching in Policy Education with:</b> Moderator: Agie Nugroho, S.IAP., M.P.P. Keynote: - Professor Leslie Pal - Professor Anis Brik - Professor Darryl Jarvis
15.00	<b>Closing ceremony</b>

PARALLEL  
SCHEDULE

AP-PPN 2022  
SURABAYA, INDONESIA

## Parallel Session 17 March 2022

Stream 1 (10.00- 12.00PM - GMT+7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>		<b>1. Fostering the arts of public leadership in governing community resilience and bridging the gaps between the state and society</b>
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>		<b>Alfanny Tiesya</b>
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>		<b>Putu Aditya Ferdian Ariawantara S.IP., M.KP</b>
<b>Link Zoom</b>		<a href="https://s.id/APPPN-room1">https://s.id/APPPN-room1</a>
<b>Meeting ID</b>		<b>980 5996 4716</b>
<b>Password</b>		<b>apppn2022</b>
No	Paper ID	Name
1	(Ab)normalizing the Principle of Double Effect: Indonesian Coal-fired Power Plants and Socio-Ecological Perspectives	Hanna Yogar (Chiang Mai University)
2	The Role of Stakeholders in the Development of Chocolate Village Tourism During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Plosorejo Village, Blitar Regency	Rustinsyah (Universitas Airlangga)
3	Do Geographic and Ethnicity Correlates with the Spread of Non-Communicable Diseases? Evidence from Indonesia	Rudi Purwono (Universitas Airlangga)
4	Resistance of Indigenous Communities in East Nusa Tenggara - Oeluan Forest Ecotourism Development Policy	Emanuel Kosat (Universitas Airlangga)
5	Actor Interventions in Influencing Alcoholic Beverage Policy Formulation: A Case Study of Alcoholic Beverage Policy in the City of Surabaya	Muhammad Roisul Basyar (Universitas Airlangga)
6	Nudge on Choice Architecture: Effectiveness of Economic Recovery Policy and Irrational Behavior Predictions in Top Up Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) Program of Brebes District Village 2021	Titi Rahmawati (Universitas Muhadi Setiabudi)
7	The Quality of Transjakarta Bus Public Transportation Services in Maintaining Community Economic Activities Amidst the Covid19	Puji Wahono (Universitas Jember)

Stream 2 (10.00 - 12.00PM - GMT+7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>	<b>1. Fostering The Arts Of Public Leadership In Governing Community Resilience And Bridging The Gaps Between The State And Society</b>	
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>	Charisma Husniati	
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>	M. Imam Alfi Syafrin, MPA.	
<b>Link Zoom</b>	<a href="https://s.id/APPPN-room2">https://s.id/APPPN-room2</a>	
<b>Meeting ID</b>	919 0660 5700	
<b>Password</b>	apppn2022	
No.	Paper ID	Name
1	A Text-AS-DATA Approach FOR Policy Instrument Research: Instrument Mixes IN China's Food Safety Policy Implementation	Naikang Feng (The University OF Hong Kong)
2	Indonesia Towards A Global Maritime Axis IN System AND Environmental Perspective	Djoko Siwanto Muhartono ( Hang Tuah University)
3	Swot Analysis IN Managing THE State Civil Apparatus TOWARDS A Healthy Bureaucracy FOR Advanced Indonesia	Ziadatul Aulia (University OF Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram)
4	Upaya Pemerintah Kota Pekanbaru dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (Pad) Melalui Kebijakan Pariwisata	Afrinaldy Rustam (Uin Suska Riau)
5	Food Security Politics In Riau Province	Agus Susanto (Student)
6	Analisis Kebijakan Penanganan Covid 19 Berbasis Kaum	Misnar Sitriwanti Universitas Andalas)
7	Millennial Farmers, A Poverty Reduction Solution IN Seyegan District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region	Muhammad Khozin (Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta)

Stream 3 (10.00 - 12.00PM - GMT+7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>	1. Fostering the arts of public leadership in governing community resilience and bridging the gaps between the state and society & 9. Documenting best practices, lessons learned, and future directions of COVID-19-related policy implementation at the local, regional, national, or international levels.	
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>	Muhammad Ditya Satrianto	
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>	Rino Ardhian Nugroho, S.Sos., MTI, Ph.D.	
<b>Link Zoom</b>	<a href="https://s.id/APPPN-room3">https://s.id/APPPN-room3</a>	
<b>Meeting ID</b>	922 4646 4289	
<b>Password</b>	apppn2022	
No	Paper ID	Name
1	Centralized or liberalized? Analyzing role of mode of governance on energy resilience to low-carbon energy	Wei Ye (Chiang Mai University)
2	Policy Manoeuvre in a Turbulent Environment: Bureaucracy and Social Engineering for the Special Region of Aceh	Tuti Kurnia (Universitas Andalas)
3	Comparison of Leaders' Roles in Addressing the Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic	Ni Putu Bayu Widhi Antari (Universitas Pendidikan Nasional)
4	Legislative Institutions' Political Preferences and The Policy Process in the Era of President Jokowi	Asrinaldi (Universitas Andalas)
5	Rely on The State Support or Yourself: Social Resilience During Pandemic	Tutik Rachmawati (Parahyangan Catholic University)
6	Determinants of public trust in the government: Cases of handling covid-19 in Indonesia	Falih Suaedi (Universitas Airlangga)

Stream 4 (10.00 - 12.00PM - GMT+7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>		<b>2. Strengthening Disaster Governance With The Acts Of Institutional Collaboration, Cooperation, And Coordination Derived From Multi-Stakeholder Engagements.</b>
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>		<b>Saskia Intandivanty Kamalia Anggika</b>
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>		<b>Agie Nugroho Soegiono, S.IAP., M.P.P.</b>
<b>Link Zoom</b>		<a href="https://zoom.us/j/93413997710?pwd=L2VmMVpNZk9lNzY5SHExMjFwN1IKdz09">https://zoom.us/j/93413997710?pwd=L2VmMVpNZk9lNzY5SHExMjFwN1IKdz09</a>
<b>Meeting ID</b>		<b>934 1399 7710</b>
<b>Password</b>		<b>apppn2022</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>Paper ID</b>	<b>Name</b>
1	A Threat To Whom/What? Investigating Perceptions Towards Climate And Security In Thailand And The Implications On Climate Governance	Warathida Chaiyapa (Chiang Mai University School Of Public Policy)
2	Accountability Of Housing Reconstruction In Post Disaster Area: A Case Study Of Community Based Housing Reconstruction In Indonesia	Krisna Puji Rahmayanti (University Of Indonesia)
3	Resilience: Public Services In Disaster Management In Kupang City (Case Study On The Seroja Natural Disaster)	Nursalam Nursalam (University Of Nusa Cendana Kupang)
4	The Effect Of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Determination (LP2B) On Poverty In Kapanewon Seyegan, Sleman Regency	Nur Faidati (Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta)
5	Strengthening Supervision As A Strategy For Accelerating Bureaucratic Reform In Penajam Paser Utara Regency, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia (Period 2015 – 2019)	Daryono (Universitas Mulawarman)
6	Actor Network Model Of Wonolopo Tourism Village Recovery Policy, Central Java Province In The Era Of Covid-19	Rizki Hidayati (Universitas Diponegoro)
7	A Rapid Scoping Review Of Citizen Coproduction: Conceptual Unpacking, Emergence, And Tensions In Public Governance During Covid-19	Jason Alinsunurin (Philippines)

Stream 5 (10.00 - 12.00PM - GMT+7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>		<b>2. Strengthening disaster governance with the acts of institutional collaboration, cooperation, and coordination derived from multi-stakeholder engagements.</b>
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>		<b>Muhammad Samy</b>
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>		<b>Probo Darono Yakti, S.Hub.Int., M.Hub.Int.</b>
<b>Link Zoom</b>		<a href="https://zoom.us/j/94195604507?pwd=RjlnbUxvd1lFT0R5TUUVWZWxHdnUrQT09">https://zoom.us/j/94195604507?pwd=RjlnbUxvd1lFT0R5TUUVWZWxHdnUrQT09</a>
<b>Meeting ID</b>		941 9560 4507
<b>Password</b>		<b>apppn2022</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>Paper ID</b>	<b>Name</b>
1	Power And Interdependence Of Actors On The Policy Network In Disaster Management	Khuriyatul Husna (Universitas Gajah Mada)
2	Adaptive Participation Model For Tourism Development Affected By Covid-19 Pandemic Di Riau Islands Province	Tri Yuningsih (Univeristas Diponegoro)
3	Services Evaluation Of Regional Drinking Water Companies In The Provision Of Clean Water At Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Case Study In Tenggara Sub District)	Nico Ramadhani (Mulawarman University)
4	Supply Chain Management Of Public Services At A Public Service Mall In Bengkulu City	Novliza Eka Patrisia (Muhammadiyah University Of Bengkulu)
5	The Dissemination Of Forest And Land Fire Control Policies Based On Local Wisdom Indigenous Peoples In Kenegerian Kampa, Riau	Dian Rianita (Faculty Of Administration - Universitas Lancang Kuning)
6	The Innovation Of Green School (Adiwiyata) Program Through Penta Helix Approach: Study Case In Surabaya	Alfan Syukran (Universitas Negeri Surabaya)
7	Public Policy Orientation On Ecosystem Restoration In Sumenep Regency, Indonesia	Wilda Rasaili (Universitas Wiraraja)
8	Strengthening Organizational Networking Of The Fire Care Society In Riau Province	Febri Yuliani (Program Pascasarjana FISIP Universitas Riau)

Stream 6 (10.00 - 12.00PM - GMT+7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>	3. Articulating data-driven policymaking process in the age of big data development to fuel public sector accountability and authenticity. & 5. Endorsing agile and versatile strategies within the rigidity of bureaucratic structures for improved crisis-situated organization settlements.	
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>	Bryan Doverianda	
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>	Faisal Fahmi, S.Pd., M.Sc., Ph.D.	
<b>Link Zoom</b>	<a href="https://zoom.us/j/96788898494?pwd=aVdvVFZwdy9MM0RBRExMSFVFS0NrZz09">https://zoom.us/j/96788898494?pwd=aVdvVFZwdy9MM0RBRExMSFVFS0NrZz09</a>	
<b>Meeting ID</b>	967 8889 8494	
<b>Password</b>	appn2022	
<b>No</b>	<b>Paper ID</b>	<b>Name</b>
1	UTILIZING BIG DATA IN SUPPORTING BUREAUCRACY REFORM AS A PUBLIC SERVICE DEVELOPMENT EFFORT	Arip Rahman Sudrajat (Universitas Sebelas April)
2	A Comparative Analysis to Regulate Artificial Intelligence Technologies in the Indian Construction Sector	Vishnu Sivarudran Pillai (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)
3	New Public Governance (NPG) Perspective on Open Government Data (OGD) and Public Information Disclosure Policies (UU KIP)	Anne Friday Safaria (Universitas Sebelas April)
4	THE URGENCY OF PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE IN THE TIME OF PANDEMIC (CASE STUDY OF FIGHTING AGAINST COVID-19 DISEASE IN INDONESIA)	Rahmayanti Wiraatmadja (Universitas Padjadjaran)
5	ANALISIS KELAYAKAN PEMILIHAN SEKTOR PERIKANAN SEBAGAI KOMIDITAS UNGGULAN PROVINSI KALIMANTAN TENGAH	Hamiduddin Arief Kaenong (Universitas Padjadjaran)
6	Who Owns Big Data?, Examine The Policies Of Rular Government In Indonesia	Iffan Gallant El Muhammady (Universitas Airlangga)
7	Is There Any Deliberative Impact of Open Government Data? A Systematic Literature Reviews	Firda Hidayati (Universitas Brawijaya)
8	Mainstreaming Functional Positions within Indonesian Bureucracy: Half-Hearted Commitment to Professionalization?	Antonius Galih Prasetyo (National Institute of Public Administration)

Stream 1 (01.00- 03.00 PM - GMT +7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>	5. Endorsing agile and versatile strategies within the rigidity of bureaucratic structures for improved crisis-situated organization settlements. & 7 Unfolding analytical accounts for refocusing and reallocating expenditure programs in achieving harmonized performance-based budgeting within crisis-affected situations.	
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>	Rifqi Dirga Syahputra	
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>	Dr. Indiahono	
<b>Link Zoom</b>	<a href="https://s.id/APPPN-room4">https://s.id/APPPN-room4</a>	
<b>Meeting ID</b>	979 5378 9357	
<b>Password</b>	appn2022	
No	Paper ID	Name
1	Strategy on Implementation for Policy of Learning Independent - Independent Campus at Faculty of Engineering, Udayana University	I Ketut Suardita (Magister Administration Public, UNR, Denpasar, Bali)
2	Complexity Adaptive Systems and Public Policy: the need for Anticipatory and Adaptive Governance	Namesh Killemetty (O.P. Jindal Global University)
3	POLICY STRATEGY FOR TOURISM DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT IN PANGANDARAN REGENCY	Yayan Andri (Universitas Muhammadiyah Bandung)
4	The Dynamics of Policy Change and Agile Governance: How Indonesian Government Response to COVID-19 Pandemic	Brahmantya Murti (Universitas Warmadewa)
5	"Desain Pengembangan Leverage Tata Kelola Desa Wisata yang Agile Adaptive di Kelurahan Kemumu Kabupaten Bengkulu Utara	Jatmiko Yogopriyatno (Universitas Bengkulu)
6	Agile And Adaptive Governance: Village Fund Policies Facing Pandemic Era	Nani Harlinda Nurdin (Universitas Indonesia Timur)
7	Aging Population and Public Policy for Health Expenditure: Evidence from Indonesia	Ni Made Sukartini (Sekolah Pascasarjana Unair)

Stream 2 (01.00- 03.00 PM - GMT +7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>	<b>6. Preserving trust and compliance in government policies and interventions amid a disarray of perceived mishandling chaos and conflicts. &amp; 1. Fostering the arts of public leadership in governing community resilience and bridging the gaps between the state and society</b>	
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>	<b>Dwi Retno Ayu Novianti</b>	
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>	<b>Amni Zarkasyi Rahman, S.A.P, M.Si</b>	
<b>Link Zoom</b>	<a href="https://s.id/APPPN-room5">https://s.id/APPPN-room5</a>	
<b>Meeting ID</b>	980 7146 6075	
<b>Password</b>	apppn2022	
<b>No</b>	<b>Paper ID</b>	<b>Name</b>
1	Understanding public sector corruption.	Adam Graycar (University of Adelaide)
2	A Comparative Study of the COVID-19 Containment Policies and People's Adaptive Behaviors in Indonesia and Japan	C F Yiu (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)
3	THE POLITICS OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL IN INDONESIA (2014-2019): AN ANALYSIS OF THE OVERSIGHT ROLE OF THE DEWAN PERMUSYAWARATAN RAKYAT	Muhammad Tri Andika (UITM)
4	Exaggerated optimism of trust in public information disclosure	Desy Hariyati (Universitas Indonesia)
5	Harmonization of Public Policy in Indonesia	Ismet Sulila (Universitas Negeri Gorontalo)
6	The Policy Hegemony of Identity: Study on Pekanbaru Policy as Madani City	M Zainuddin (Univeristas Andalas)

Stream 3 (01.00- 03.00 PM - GMT +7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>	8. Ensuring continuity of the delivery of public service provisions by frontline public servants for comprehensive public service capacity development. & 4. Striking a balance between the catalysts of digital transformation in the public sectors and the challenges associated with the widespread transformation.	
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>	Charisma Husniati	
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>	Dr. Asal Wahyuni Erlin Mulyadi S.Sos, MPA.	
<b>Link Zoom</b>	<a href="https://s.id/APPPN-room6">https://s.id/APPPN-room6</a>	
<b>Meeting ID</b>	938 6581 9764	
<b>Password</b>	appn2022	
<b>No</b>	<b>Paper ID</b>	<b>Name</b>
1	Pemanfaatan Media Sosial Sebagai Praktik Public Relations (PR) Digital	Zike Martha (Universitas Airlangga)
2	The Analysis of Health Services at the Rumah Sehat COVID-19 in Athlete's Guesthouse Jakabaring Sport City (JSC) Palembang	Delfiazi Puji Lestari (STIA&P ADS / Universitas Diponegoro)
3	Revitalization of Disaster Management as a Trigger for Emergency Response Performance In Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia	Akadun Akadun (UNSAF)
4	Patient-Centered Communication in the Era of Telemedicine and Online Consultation Policy	Maya Pramudita (Sebelas Maret University)
5	Increasing the Role of the Front Guard in Building Licensing Services in the Building Management Information System (SIMBG)	Dwi Putranto Riau (Universitas Terbuka)
6	Artificial Intelligence Dilemmas: Politics, Society, Bureaucracy & Law	Muhammad Yasir Ali (School of Public Policy, Chiang Mai University)
7	Risk Mitigation on Sensitive Information Disclosure in Handling the Pandemic in Indonesia	Muhamad Imam Alfie Syarien (Universitas Indonesia)

Stream 4 (01.00- 03.00 PM - GMT +7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>		<b>9. Documenting best practices, lessons learned, and future directions of COVID-19-related policy implementation at the local, regional, national, or international levels.</b>
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>		<b>Muhammad Samy</b>
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>		<b>Agastya Wardhana S.Hub.Int., M.Hub.Int.</b>
<b>Link Zoom</b>		<a href="https://zoom.us/j/97514485437?pwd=dk96Y2RVdjFRZ040aFlhYWlxVFNOZz09">https://zoom.us/j/97514485437?pwd=dk96Y2RVdjFRZ040aFlhYWlxVFNOZz09</a>
<b>Meeting ID</b>		975 1448 5437
<b>Password</b>		apppn2022
<b>No</b>	<b>Paper ID</b>	<b>Name</b>
1	Caught between a rock and a hard place: Pakistan's fight against COVID-19 Pandemic amid Poverty	Fiaz Hussain (University of Reading)
2	Implementation of Education Digitalization Policy in Indonesia in the Pandemic Era: A Literature Review	Lady Giroth (Universitas Teknologi Sulawesi Utara)
3	Respon Calon Jamaah Haji Terhadap Kebijakan Pembatalan Keberangkatan Haji Tahun 2021 Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19	M. Nur Iman Ridwan (ULM)
4	Indonesian Government Policies and Strategies in Handling Cultural Affair during the Covid-19 Pandemic	Lesli Citra Pertiwi (Airlangga University)
5	Evaluation of COVID-19 Vaccination Policy in Griya Candramas, Pepe, Sedati, Sidoarjo	Naufal Hanif Ramadhan (State University of Surabaya)
6	Explaining High Voter Turnout Amidst Pandemic: Lessons from An Exceptional Local Election in Indonesia	Reza Fathurrahman (Universitas Indonesia)
7	Institutional Perspectives in Reducing Regional Disparity: Lesson from Indonesia	Pratiwi Ngasaratun (Universitas Gajah Mada)
8	Adaptive Capacity of Sleman District Government in Tourism Village Development	Dewi Amanatun (Universitas Diponegoro)

Stream 5 (01.00- 03.00 PM - GMT +7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>	<b>9. Documenting best practices, lessons learned, and future directions of COVID-19-related policy implementation at the local, regional, national, or international levels.</b>	
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>	Alfanny Tiesya	
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>	Tutik Rachmawati, S.I.P., MA., PhD	
<b>Link Zoom</b>	<a href="https://zoom.us/j/92422898343?pwd=Nlh2SDE1SmxlZ3lvckJwOFpYMTI1QT09">https://zoom.us/j/92422898343?pwd=Nlh2SDE1SmxlZ3lvckJwOFpYMTI1QT09</a>	
<b>Meeting ID</b>	924 2289 8343	
<b>Password</b>	appn2022	
No	Paper ID	Name
1	The politics of measurement, social protection and the COVID-19 pandemic: Examining the Emergency Subsidy Program of the Philippines	Kidjie Saguin (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
2	Adaptation to Uncertainty : Lesson Learned From Covid 19 For Public Policy, Public Health, Economic, Psychology, Anthropology and Sociology.	indah yasminum Suhanti (Universitas Airlangga)
3	PUBLIC SERVICE RESTRICTION AND GOVERNMENT CHALLENGES IN WORK FROM HOME (WFH) POLICY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE	Anggie Parawitha Lucca (Universitas Pembangunan Nasional)
4	Implementation Regional Regulation Number 5 Of 2020 During The 2019 Coronavirus Disease in Bali Province	Wahyu Sri Handono (Ngurah Rai University)
5	Adaptive Policy in the Implementation of Covid-19 Era Education Policies in Makassar	Safaruddin (STIA AL GAZALI BARRU)
6	The Covid-19 Pandemic and Performance of Research and Community Services in Government University	Mohammad Nuh (Universitas Brawijaya)
7	Lesson Learned, and Future Directions of Covid 19 Related Policy Implementation of Talent Management at Government Ministry Level in Indonesia	Septiana Dwiputrianti (Politeknik STIA LAN Bandung)
8	e-Governance Adoption in Combating COVID-19: a Systematic Literature Review	Marvy Ferdian Agusta Sahay (Universitas Palangka Raya)

Stream 6 (01.00- 03.00 PM - GMT +7/WIB)		
<b>Sub-Theme</b>		5. Endorsing agile and versatile strategies within the rigidity of bureaucratic structures for improved crisis-situated organization settlements. & 10. Institutionalizing 'service of the self' in realizing state legitimacy and governance credibility for post-pandemic sustainability.
<b>Host/Time Keeper</b>		Faraizi Kautsar Shafa
<b>Moderator/Discussant</b>		Agie Nugroho Soegiono, S.IAP., M.P.P.
<b>Link Zoom</b>		<a href="https://zoom.us/j/98040326458?pwd=SUN0bUF4QU1GdW5pMWI6WFpqakNIQT09">https://zoom.us/j/98040326458?pwd=SUN0bUF4QU1GdW5pMWI6WFpqakNIQT09</a>
<b>Meeting IDE</b>		980 4032 6458
<b>Password</b>		apppn2022
No	Paper IDE	Name
1	Tourism Sector Economic Recovery: Nglanggeran Tourism Village Management Policy During the Covid-19 Pandemic	Ilima Fitri Azmi (LAN RI)
2	Promoting Decriminalization Policy on Drug Abuse; An Implementation Strategy of Collaborative Governance in Indonesia	Alexsander ( Universitas Prof. Dr. Hazarin, SH)
3	Problem identification in Japanese environmental policy making through machine-learning detection of deliberation elements	Hayato Hidano (The University of Tokyo)
4	Policy Entrepreneurship during Crisis (A Comparative Study of Assessment of Policy Measures and Outcomes on Covid-19 between Indonesia and DKI Jakarta Province)	Sulikh Asmorowati (Universitas Airlangga)
5	Policy Urgence of Indonesian National Working Competency Standards for Researchers in Indonesia	Ayurisya Dominata (National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia)
6	Political Institution Capacity: Legislature Roles With Handling Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia	Sitti Aminah (National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia)
7	ENCOURAGING ADAPTIVE SYSTEM TO THE CURRENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC TURBOLENCE THROUGH SMART CITY: Developing Model of Collaborative Governance for Tangerang Raya	Fahmi Wibawa (Open University (UT))
8	Strengthening The Exit and Voice Mechanism of Health Services During the Covid -19 Pandemic and Ahead of The New Normal Era	Desita Rahayu (Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Bengkulu)

**ABSTRACT  
PARALLEL SESSION**

AP-PPN 2022  
SURABAYA, INDONESIA

## **(Ab)normalizing the Principle of Double Effect: Indonesian Coal-fired Power Plants and Socio-Ecological Perspectives during COVID-19 pandemic**

*Hanna Nur Afifah Yogar, Pakmoni Lariba, Warathida Chaiyapa*

### **Abstract**

The year 2020 marked a significant milestone in the path of the Indonesian government dealing with environmental issues. The removal of “fly ash and bottom ash (FABA)” of coal-burning from its hazardous waste lists is one of the signs. The conflicts that arise from coal burning are not restricted to those socio-ecological in nature, but also touch on economic, health, and justice issues. The coal-fired power stations in Indonesia prominently contribute to several environmental conflicts, including water pollution, ocean acidification, the destruction of aquatic and water life, health issues (particularly coal workers pneumoconiosis/black lung disease), and economic inequality. A prominent user of coal power plants, Indonesia typically takes into account cost efficiency concerns, but disregards negative consumption externalities as undesirable effects. The issue is doubly compounded by regulations and policies, which are designed to incentives coal production which produce 10-15 million tons of FABA per year. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated health concerns and increased residential energy consumption. This article reviews the double effect principle and analyzes the government discourses and policies regarding protection and management of the environment and how it links to the mainstreaming of coal-fired negative ramifications. It also reflects on how this conflict is spiraling, creating cascading effects due to the “excess tolerance” of the government and the complications due to the covid-19 pandemic. The socio-ecological management evaluation is needed to avoid both slow and sudden-onset malicious effects, such as climate crisis risks and unsustainable development.

**Keywords:** *Coal-fired power plant; double effect principle; environmental discourses; COVID-19*

## **The Role of Stakeholders in the Development of Chocolate Village Tourism During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Plosorejo Village. Blitar Regency)**

*Rustinsyah, Ratna Azis Prasetyo, Muhammad Adib*

### **Abstract**

Kampung Chocolate tourism is a tour in the countryside that is visited by many people in several cities in East Java and Indonesia. During the COVID-19 pandemic, tourist visits decreased sharply by up to 50%. Even during the PSBB (Large-scale Social Restrictions) and PPKM (Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions), their activities closed so that income decreased. On the other hand, the manager incurs costs for maintenance and pays employees and others. The purpose of this study was to describe the role of stakeholders in the development and sustainability of Kampung Chocolate in Plosorejo Village, Blitar Regency. This study examines the role of stakeholders such as local governments, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, socio-political organizations, security officers and local communities for sustainable tourism development. This research is qualitative research conducted in 2021 with data collection on stakeholders to understand their role in developing and sustaining Kampung Chocolate Tourism. The findings show that the role of stakeholders for the development and sustainability of Kampung Chocolate Tourism is a) sustainable development related to economic, ecological, cultural issues; b) culture and maintaining the symbol as a brown village tourism b) stakeholders who play a role include managers, namely management companies, investors, local communities, the general public as visitors, village officials, security officers (local police), community leaders (religious leaders, political leaders) from within the village and outside the village, educational institutions. Therefore, the development of brown village tourism needs support because it can support activities on education and health issues and support development in rural areas which can further encourage the SDGs program.

**Keywords:** *stakeholders, educational tourism, brown village, rural. Blitar*

## Do Geographic and Ethnicity Correlates with the Spread of Non-Communicable Diseases? Evidence from Indonesia

*Rudi Purwono, Alfanin Husna, Triwuli Handayani, Rysanti Handayani*

### Abstract

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, stroke and many others classified as one cause of high fatality in developing countries such as Indonesia. NCDs was determined as typical health problem experienced by wealthier community compare to non-wealthy one. However, recent publication data by BPS indicates that NCDs become a silent killer for younger generation. The purpose of this study is investigating typical NCDs suffered by individual or household by regions. Data at individual and household level from Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) is utilizes in in this study. Preliminary result indicates that NCDs is not only experienced by wealthier household member but also non-wealthier household. Various sources of NCDs are reported associated with risk taking and unhealthy behaviour such as eating junk foods, less physical activity, and smoking habit. Our preliminary result indicates that geographical and ethnicity correlate with NCDs. Possible policy relevance with this finding is promoting and educate healthy behaviour to reduce possible NCDs spread.

**Keywords:** *Non-communicable diseases, health expenditure, IFLS*

## Resistance of Indigenous Communities in East Nusa Tenggara Oeluan Forest Ecotourism Development Policy

*Emanuel Kosat, Veronika Ina Assan Boro, Innosensia E. I. N. Satu*

### Abstract

This research aims to reveal the protests of indigenous communities based on social, cultural and ecological values against the ecotourism development of the Oeluan Forest in East Nusa Tenggara Province. The authors demonstrate that the main problems of ecotourism development policies are: (1) The process of development and inauguration of Oeluan Forest ecotourism on May 28, 2021 occurs unilaterally and is led by the Government through the Department of Environment and Forestry (DLHK) of East Nusa Tenggara Province without any socialization to the village community of Bijeli. (2) Oeluan Forest is a customary forest area where there is a spring that is sacred by the local customary community. (3) Forest degradation occurs through activities of nailing trees, cutting plants, polluting springs, etc. Resistance from indigenous communities arises in two positions, namely as an effort to defend the sustainability of forest ecosystems from human exploitative actions and at the same time as a form of upholding the dignity of indigenous communities. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-critical method specification. In examining the subject matter, the researchers use perspective of Antonio Gramsci's (1891-1937) 'hegemony' and in turn propose an ecofeminist approach as an emancipatory practical framework. The government's hegemony lies in the reification capacity of the Oeluan Forest so that people are fascinated by the economic benefits of development. Ecofeminism perspective as a radical alternative to the road of liberation which also promoted the Rio Declaration in responding to deforestation cases that are rife in East Nusa Tenggara.

**Keywords:** *deforestation; ecofeminism; forest degradation; hegemony; indigenous community protests*

## **Actor Interventions in Influencing Alcoholic Beverage Policy Formulation: A Case Study of Alcoholic Beverage Policy in the City of Surabaya**

*Muhammad Roisul Basyar*

### **Abstract**

This study aims to describe how a policy is formulated or formulated by the actors in the policy of alcoholic beverages in the city of Surabaya. By using the political strategy framework from Roberts et al., (2004) which consists of four typologies used by actors to influence the policy formulation process. The research method used is a qualitative method with a case study approach. The results of this study indicate that there is a role for non-state actors, especially those based on religion, which contributed greatly to the ratification of the draft law on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the city of Surabaya. The dominant strategy used is the perception strategy by changing the way of thinking of other actors. Although this strategy was ultimately broken by the Surabaya City Government through a positioning strategy that resulted in the policy that had been passed could not be implemented. This research also contributes to explaining why alcohol policy formulation in Indonesia is generally very complex. In addition, this research contributes to filling the research gap on the contribution of non-state actors based on religion in the formulation of alcoholic beverage policies.

**Keywords:** *policy actors, policy formulation, alcoholic beverages*

## **Nudge on Choice Architecture: Effectiveness of Economic Recovery Policy and Irrational Behavior Predictions in Top Up Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) Program of Brebes District Village 2021**

*Titi Rahmawati*

### **Abstract**

Kebijakan pemulihan ekonomi pada masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah merupakan prioritas pemerintah. Economic recovery policy in low-income communities is a priority of the government in tackling the tidal wave of the economy during the COVID-19 pandemic. The toughest challenge lies not only in mapping the government's priorities and rapid action, but also in its careful planning and implementation. The challenge in question is how society has a drive about a wide range of choices that have many possibilities, namely maximizing added value to the aid or fulfilling desires that approach irrational behavior. Therefore, encouragement is basically needed by every individual to choose alternative choices that are in line with the government's policy objectives to eliminate or eliminate extreme poverty. The method used is an analysis of social science and behavioral science with circumplex strategy which is further analyzed correlation with quantitative methods using Kendall W. Test analysis and continued double regression. The results showed that encouragement had a positive and insignificant influence on the effectiveness of BLT policies; predictions of irrational behavior have a negative and insignificant influence on the effectiveness of BLT policies; And together nudge and irrational predictably have a positive and significant influence on the effectiveness of Top Up BLT policies.

**Keywords:** *nudge; top up Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT); policy efficiency; irrational Predictably*

## The Quality of Transjakarta Bus Public Transportation Services in Maintaining Community Economic Activities amidst the Covid 19

*Bambang Istianto, Puji Wahono, Hardi Warsono, Wijianto*

### Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze the services of the Trans Jakarta bus operator to customers during the covid19 pandemic. The extent to which Trans Jakarta management is able to guarantee the quality of its services will continue to be carried out and what obstacles are faced during the covid19 pandemic and what efforts are made to ensure the quality of service to customers. This type of research is qualitative. Data collection techniques using field observations and questionnaires or a list of questions. The results showed that Transjakarta Bus Operations during the pandemic experienced a decline in operational terms, but not in terms of service quality. To maintain the quality of these services PT. Transjakarta prepared a strategy which was then implemented, namely the "war zone operation model" strategy. Through this strategy, Transjakarta buses will always be on standby at certain locations to reduce crowds of customers at bus stops, especially during peak hours. Meanwhile, from the quality aspect of PT. Transjakarta strives to maintain the three dimensions of public transportation services, namely those related to reliability, comfort and safety, although the number of transportation operated has decreased according to the number of passengers.

**Keywords:** *Service Quality, Trans Jakarta Bus, Economy, Covid-19*

## Text Mining as a Strategy of Inquiry in Policy Instruments Research: Instrument Mixes in China's Food Safety Policy Implementation

*Naikang Feng*

### Abstract

Recent policy design research has shifted its focus away from characterizing individual policy instruments to conceptualizing how a bundle of policy tools interact with one another and evolve over time. While such a "new design orientation" represents a major advancement of the theoretical literature, this latest development may benefit from a more elaborate discussion about its manifestations and implications in the real world, including the development of more robust measurements of instruments mixes in different jurisdictions and policy settings. Using a human-led, computer-assisted text-as-data approach that combines topic modeling and keyword-based dictionary method, this study analyzes how food safety--related policies have been adopted and adapted at the regulatory front-line in local China. Our analysis is based on a self-collected dataset that comprises over 45,000 pieces of governmental implementation reports across 1249 street/township-level divisions, 122 county-level divisions and 21 prefecture-level (or above) cities in Guangdong province, China from April 2004 to May 2021. The analysis proceeds in two stages. We firstly apply structural topic modeling (STM) to detect potential instrument mixes from the implementation reports. The results revealed multiple combinations of policy targets and used instruments in food safety implementation in local China. With these, we next convert the unsupervised outputs (i.e., the set of words and phrases generated by structural topic model) into a rule-based, multi-label classification problem. We do this by extracting by computer a list of keywords and key-phrases that tend to be instrument-descriptive from the clusters of STM-produced vocabularies, and then manually compile them into an instrument dictionary. This workflow involves an art-of-balance between specificity and generality regarding the identified words/phrases, and improvement procedures such as introducing synonyms, related vocabularies and variations (with an existing Chinese corpus of text). Our dictionary contains 1,044 keywords that describe 52 specific types of policy instruments. Drawing on the prior instrument typology put forward by Schneider and Ingram (1990) as well as our theoretical knowledge about instrument classification, these instruments are further grouped into 15 aggregated categories, based mainly on how the policy instruments differ in their targeted populations and the underlying rationales and behavioral assumptions about the populations. After that, we identify policy instruments in our corpus through searching for the pre-specified set of keywords or

phrases in the texts. If the descriptions of a report match a vocabulary for a specific instrument, we locate the position of the matched word in a document and record which documents and how many times they occur in these documents (or potentially in which documents certain terms or phrases co-occur). This process is simplified using a set of regular expressions (RegExes) and functions in Python. To deal with the overfitting problem commonly encountered in keyword-based solutions, we design a set of scoring rules for selecting relevant labels that indicate the presence of an instrument from all matches. The rules involve considering the keyword's importance, matched position and frequency in classification. As such, a document will be assigned the corresponding classificatory label(s) only if its aggregated score for an instrument category passes a particular threshold. With the classification results, we summarize the general structure of policy mixes found in our dataset based on the categorization of policy mixes described in our dictionary, and compare the number and proportion of different instruments within and across their aggregated categories in both temporal and spatial term. The results demonstrate a notable variation in the techniques that governments used to actualize the national food safety policy. The prevalence of a particular instrument and its mixture pattern vary across jurisdictions, over time and by level of government. Our study justifies calls for a comparative perspective and a sharpened approach in instrument research and demonstrates the scalability of a human-led, computer-assisted, iterative text-as-data in policy design research.

## Indonesia Towards a Global Maritime Axis in System and Environmental Perspective

*Djoko Siwanto Muhartono*

### Abstract

The geographical location of the State of Indonesia is at a position of 60 North Latitude and 110 South Latitude, 950 – 1410 east longitude and crossed by the equator (00). On the other hand, Indonesia as an archipelagic country in the north lies the continent of Asia and in the south lies the continent of Australia. With this position, the State of Indonesia has become the center point of interaction between two relatively different cultures, from the North with Asian culture (East) and from the South with Australian culture (West). Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with the potential to become the World Maritime Axis. With the State of Indonesia becoming the World Maritime Axis (PMD), Indonesia as a strong, large, and prosperous maritime country through communication of Indonesia's identity as a maritime nation, safeguarding the environment for the benefit of the nation, maritime security, and empowering maritime potential in the context of realizing economic equality. Indonesia. From a system perspective that towards a World Maritime Axis country, there are 3 components, namely input, process and output and there is a feedback mechanism to assess whether a policy taken is a solution to maritime problems or vice versa it creates new problems. The input components include the existing conditions regarding infrastructure, political life, socio-culture, economy, law, and security. The process component is more directed at the maritime development process. Then from the output aspect, it is about infrastructure, maturation of political development, strengthening socio-cultural values that support maritime development, revitalization policy packages for marine economic sectors, policies related to the application of consistent and fair laws, maritime security policies, policies related to enforcing sovereignty of the territorial sea of the Republic of Indonesia, and policies to strengthen and develop maritime connectivity, and policies to improve the quality and quantity of marine human resources. From an environmental perspective, Indonesia is heading towards the World Maritime Axis by carrying out environmental rehabilitation and biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, 5 (five) main pillars were proclaimed in realizing Indonesia's ideals as a World Maritime Porod, namely: rebuilding Indonesia's maritime culture, Committed to maintaining and managing marine resources with a focus on building seafood self-sufficiency through the development of the fishing industry by placing fishermen as pillars. main commitments, commitments that encourage the development of maritime infrastructure and connectivity by building sea highways, seaports, logistics, and shipping industry, as well as maritime tourism, maritime diplomacy that invites all Indonesian partners to work together in the marine sector, and build maritime defense forces.

**Keywords:** *maritime axis, system, environment, main pillar.*

## **SWOT Analysis in Managing the State Civil Apparatus towards a Healthy Bureaucracy for Advanced Indonesia**

*Ziadatul Aulia, Didin Hadi Saputra, Herlina*

### **Abstract**

Bureaucracy in Indonesia today has become a very important issue. In the era of downsizing and the implementation of a sound bureaucratic reform system and major changes in the government, it has become a hot issue and a subject of discussion at every point in this country. The purpose of writing this paper or article that we want to convey is to provide constructive ideas and suggestions and build objective thinking. The method used in this writing or research is through the SWOT analysis method. This method is considered suitable by the research team, because it is easier to make a simple map in mapping the superior potential of the state civil apparatus that has gone through the selection process with the latest method, namely Government Employees with Work Agreements. This recruitment system aims to provide value by establishing a solid and strong foundation and can be used as a reference for implementing the bureaucratic reform system in Indonesia. The findings that we get in writing this paper or article are an effort that has been made by the government in an effort to simplify and improve the bureaucratic system in Indonesia through an analysis of strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of services to the community, as well as turning these strengths and weaknesses into opportunities and minimizing threats. emerged in the ongoing process of bureaucratic reform. The value of this research shows that government recruitment has a significant impact on improving the service quality of the State Civil Apparatus which has been produced through a long-term process to produce future leaders who are accountable, transparent, and able to demonstrate the art of leading from an early age and serve as a bridge of communication between government and society.

**Keywords:** *SWOT; healthy bureaucratic system; service quality; the art of leading*

## **Pekanbaru City Government's Efforts In Increasing Regional Original Income (Pad) Through Tourism Policy**

*Afrinaldy Rustam*

### **Abstract**

This study aims to determine the efforts of the Pekanbaru city government in increasing local revenue (pad) through the tourism policy of Pariwisata which is now being promoted by the government, both central and Pekanbaru, which has an impact on local revenue. This means that from the tourism potential it brings revenue for the region to support other fields that are not covered in APBD funds. Therefore, tourism must be managed with the leadership of regional heads who are compatible and have good relationships with stakeholders related to regional heads. The method used in this study with qualitative research methods. The reason for this research is qualitative research because the sample in this study amounted to 9 people. Because the number of samples in this study was not too many, the researchers took a qualitative research method using interview techniques. Informants in research researchers use research informants through key persons consisting of parties who develop tourism objects in Pekanbaru City by the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office. Head of the field of tourism business development and creative economy, community, tourism object visitors and supporting stakeholders. The results of this study indicate that the effectiveness of tourism policies in Pekanbaru City by the Pekanbaru City Culture and Tourism Office has not been effective, because the program objectives cannot be achieved in terms of 5 aspects, namely effort, cost efficiency, results, cost effectiveness and impact. The cause of the program's ineffectiveness is due to limited budget and human resources in its implementation. The suggestions that the author recommends so that in the future the tourism destination development program can run more effectively are first, namely looking for other financing alternatives from the central government, the province or in collaboration with the private sector to develop hapanasan hot spring tourism. The second is to study the cultural characteristics around

the Hapanasan hot spring area as a basis for consideration in tourism development in Pekanbaru City. As well as embracing the surrounding community who take advantage of the tourism business to comprehensively market Pekanbaru City's KHAS products so that people can explore their business potential, both culinary and tourism merchandise. That way, the community will be more motivated in their business and will be able to become a means of hindering the development of Hapanasan tourism objects and such as inadequate facilities, funding only comes from the Pekanbaru City Budget, as well as the lack of promotion and the role of the community in maintaining environmental cleanliness and developing tourist objects in the form of infrastructure. supporting the development of tourism objects is also limited (trash bins, seats and clean water are still very minimal).

**Keywords:** *Torism, Policy, Pekanbaru*

## Food Security Politics In Riau Province

*Agus Susanto*

### **Abstract**

The problem of food security that occurs in Riau Province as one of the regions that has the second largest income on a national scale, currently has not been able to show significant progress from the aspect of food production compared to the new order era, even the deficit for food commodities is increasing. The population of Riau earns a livelihood in agriculture as much as 44.11% (in 2015), where most of the poor are in this community group, which predominantly lives in rural areas. These two conditions illustrate that farming families with various life problems are always in a weak position in every food policy making in Riau Province. The purpose of this article is to find out how stakeholders view and act in relation to the decision-making process in food security efforts in Riau Province. From the results of this study, it is known that the Politics of Food Security in Riau Province should give serious attention to farmers, especially from the executive and legislative branches in Riau in the form of political incentives that are firm and have real implications in the field, in addition to economic incentives and social incentives that are increasingly limited. enjoyed by farmers. The issue of food security is a very complicated issue and requires extra attention from all parties. Especially with the increasingly widespread change in people's orientation to work in the industrial sector and the increasing number of conversions of agricultural land into plantations which have an impact on the low regional food productivity and the lack of food availability in the region, especially in Riau Province. Local governments sometimes do more imaging, including manipulating food statistical data, both on imports and food surpluses.

**Keyword:** *actor, food Security, politic*

### Policy Analysis of People-Based Covid 19 Handling

*Misnar Sitriwanti, Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni, Roni Ekha Putera, Indah Adi Putri*

#### Abstract

The main problem experienced by the lowest government at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic was the limited amount of assistance from the central government and district governments, so they could not meet all the needs of the affected community. The people-based approach made by the Nagari Pasie Laweh government together with the people by paying attention to their local potential is the right strategic policy in dealing with the Covid 19 problem quickly. The purpose of this study is to outline policies for handling people-based Covid 19 and the role of community-based policy networks in handling people-based Covid 19. The research method used is a case study with data collection techniques using interview and documentation techniques. The people-based policy begins with the selection of a program of handling activities tailored to the needs and potential sources of the tribal community. Various health programs, programs to meet the daily needs of affected communities, and economic recovery programs that have been made are tailored to the needs of the community. All community-based programs are supported by funding from the native Nagari Pasie Laweh which is managed through the Nagari government. The success of a people-based independent policy cannot be separated from the policy network community that involves multi local actors (Ninik Mamak, people, migrants, and related government agencies) and the nagari government.

**Keywords:** *community; network; program; covid 19, and people*

### Millennial Farmers, A Poverty Reduction Solution in Seyegan District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region

*Muhammad Khozin*

#### Abstract

Seyegan District is an administrative area of Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This sub-district has a fairly large area of agricultural land, which is 2,663 ha, of which 1,214 ha (45%). However, Seyegan District also has a number of social problems. One of them is the high poverty rate. The poverty rate in Seyegan District reached 13.92% (in 2020). This figure exceeds the achievement of the poverty rate in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and the National achievement which is at 12.28% and 9.2%, respectively. This condition is of course very contrary to the agricultural potential of Seyegan District. A number of agricultural problems were identified in Seyegan District, including the threat of pest attacks, low commodity prices, low innovation in processing agricultural products, conventional agricultural systems, the absence of a reservoir for agricultural products, the majority of cultivators, the absence of superior commodity products, and processing skills. non-inherited land. These problems overshadow the solution to the problem of poverty based on local potential in Seyegan District. This study used a qualitative approach, data collection using literature study and focus group discussion (FGD) techniques. The FGD was carried out with a number of relevant stakeholders such as the District Government, the Agriculture Service, the Economy Section and other stakeholders. The data were analyzed through descriptive qualitative analysis. The results of the analysis show that to solve the problem of poverty in Seyegan District, Sleman Regency can be solved by several programs, including the development of millennial farmers, eco-tourism and also policies in the field of agriculture.

**Keywords:** *agricultural policy, millennial farmers, poverty*

## Centralized or Liberal? Analyzing roles of mode of governance on energy resilience to low-carbon energy

*Wei Ye, Warathida Chaiyapa*

### Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has tested the ability of a country's power system to withstand disruptive events. Some major energy-consuming states have launched economic recovery plans that push forward the deployment of renewable energy, but the relative low cost of fossil fuels is appealing to lure states to turn back to the traditional energy sources. As a critical historic juncture of energy transition, policy intervention under the COVID-19 crisis will exert profound influence on the energy sector and global climate like the 1973 and 1979 oil shock. To achieve the paradigm shift of green and low-carbon energy for sustainable development, resilience in the energy transition in a time of crisis is of great importance. The research compares China and Germany as a representative of two different modes of electricity governance—the centralized and the liberal respectively, to investigate their ability to maintain energy resilience in the transition to low carbon energy amid COVID19-pandemic. Online interviews with key stakeholders in electricity industry of China and Germany are carried out in addition to secondary data review on the rate of renewable energy deployment. The research findings provide empirical data to the debate on which governance is better facilitating energy resilience to move towards low-carbon energy amid the current and future disasters and disruptions.

**Keywords:** *energy resilience; governance; interventions; China, Germany*

## Policy Maneuver in a Turbulent Environment: Bureaucracy and Social Engineering for the Special Region of Aceh

*Tuti Kurnia, Ismi Dwi Astuti, Asrinaldi, Roni Ekha Putera*

### Abstract

Wise policies (appropriate and solving) that adhere to local values will be able to engineer the achievement of goals (expected conditions), namely complete welfare for the region. Increasing wellness and wellbeing with the regions is the essence of implementing regional autonomy which requires the application of scientific principles (engineering) that adhere to values for policy wisdom. Aceh as the most poverty region in Sumatera island need a new touch of delivered welfare policy. A systematic literature study on the concept of wellness and wellbeing from previous research was conducted to develop the concept of welfare for the special regions of Aceh. From the results of the study, it will be described policies in the realm of regional autonomy are needed to engineer regions that are effectively oriented towards wellness and wellbeing. Engineering on government and non-government elements in the VUCA era by optimizing regional potential is a policy needed to maneuver in a turbulent environment. Engineering to bureaucracy, family, social community and local environment in Aceh. The values of truth in the teachings of Islam, which are embraced by the majority of the Acehnese people, become a weighing factor and a driving force in engineering optimal conditions for the achievement of the common goals of wellness and wellbeing in the region.

**Keywords:** *bureaucracy engineering; social engineering; policy wisdom; wellness; wellbeing*

## Comparison of Leadership Roles in Addressing the Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic

*A.A. Ngr. Eddy Supriyadinata Gorda, Ni Putu Bayu Widhi Antari, Ni Luh Yuni Lestar*

### Abstract

This paper aims to compare the leadership roles of political, administrative, and indigenous leaders in addressing the impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic. This comparison leads to similarities and differences in leadership roles. This paper utilizes an interpretive approach to understand the phenomenon. The data is collected by literature study, in-depth interviews, and observation. In-depth interviews are conducted with key actors in addressing the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic in the Badung Regency. Informants were chosen by purposive and snowball sampling. The researcher interviewed the policymakers in the indigenous village, the head of citizen empowerment institution, the head of public health center in South Kuta, the representatives of indigenous village actors, and key actor of civil society organizations. Based on the result of data analysis, the similarity of these three leadership roles is a base of influence relationship. The three leaders use their power to influence their followers according to the laws. Nevertheless, they have different priorities in terms of the citizen target in providing social and financial assistance. The administrative and indigenous leader has greater social capital than political leaders in the grass-root level, but the legitimate power of political leader can influence the higher and lower level of government to collaboratively address the impact of covid-19. The value of this manuscript is informing the complementary roles, not competing, in tackling crises. Because the leadership roles are complemented, the scope of citizens who receive benefits of social and financial assistance is broader and promotes greater public values.

**Keywords:** *agile governance; multi-dimensional crisis; leadership role*

## Legislative Institutions' Political Preferences and The Policy Process in the Era of President Jokowi

*Asrinaldi, Tengku Rika Valentina*

### Abstract

The political dynamics in the DPR that occurred denied the ideal policy formulation process, as stated by many scientists. There are no stages that are passed ideally, and there is even a policy formulation process that comes out of the process indicated by the legislative body in Indonesia. In Indonesia, the policy-making process in the legislature (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat/DPR) does not always follow the normal policy-making flow described by many scientists. The dominance of the oligarchic power in the government affects the policy-making mechanism in the DPR, most of whose members are coalition party cadres who joined the government. On the other hand, DPR members are not free to use their authority to fight for their constituents' aspirations. This article describes the political preferences of the DPR in the policy formulation process in the DPR when dealing with government interests. The discussion in this article contributes to understanding how policy formulation in the DPR is highly dependent on the short-term interests of the government and its dominant coalition in the DPR. This reality can be seen with the issuance of several Government Regulations instead of Law (Perppu) in the era of President Jokowi, which has changed the standard structure of the policy formulation process in Indonesia. The Perppu is the government's short-term political strategy to position its institution firmly in front of the DPR when formulating policies and maintaining the government's agenda can be implemented with solid legitimacy based on the law.

**Keywords:** *DPR; Formulation; Government; Oligarchy; Policy*

## Rely on The State Support or Yourself: Social Resilience During Pandemic

*Tutik Rachmawati*

### Abstract

Resilience is the capacity of a social system (e.g., an organization, city, or society) to proactively adapt to and recover from disturbances that are perceived within the system to fall outside the range of normal and expected disturbances. They posit that it is not simply what people do or how they respond after an incident; it is cumulative and represents the intersection between several systems (social, technical, natural, and geophysical) and scales of action (individual, organization, community, and society). Further, Aldrich defines resilience by emphasizing how communities react to an extreme event: "resilience is a neighborhood's capacity to weather crises such as disasters and engage in effective and efficient recovery through coordinated efforts in cooperative activities" (p. 7). However, two factors can either facilitate or impede resilience during a disaster. Both Comfort and Aldrich believe these two factors are social capital and cognition. However, social capital may produce both negative externalities and positive results. Social capital may isolate groups by race, class and ethnicity. To the other end, Shaw & Maythorne (2013) argue that communities cannot be left to fend for themselves. State or local authorities still need to support them, manage problems and provide the resources. Most likely, in a community – a place, street, neighborhood, or locality with high levels of social capital or 'natural resilience', this will be used as an excuse for the government to step back and leave communities to tackle their problems. This paper will discuss how the community in Indonesia survives COVID. They were faced with two options: rely on the state support or yourself. Relying on themselves can only mean high social capital that makes them resilient during the covid pandemic. However, it can also mean that they choose to be left out by the government who have the responsibilities to provide health services. However, relying on state support when the health services quality can be not be guaranteed is risky and can impede their resilience. This dilemma will be discussed by analyzing five accounts of COVID-19 survivors in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** *resilience, social capital, government, health services*

## The Policy Hegemony of Identity: Study on Pekanbaru Policy as Madani City

*M. Zainuddin, Asrinaldi, Zainal Arifin, Indah Adi Putri*

### Abstract

This article discusses the hegemony of identity policy because of the policy the Pekanbaru City Government has designated Pekanbaru as a Madani City. Madani words specifically aimed at the Muslim community. As a Pancasila country, this ignores multiculturalism. This is referred to as policy hegemony by identity certain (Islamic). Analysis of the problem using a values approach in policy, agenda setting theory and the concept of identity politics. This paper uses a literature review method and takes secondary data as a reference that the identity policy has been implemented in Pekanbaru. The results of the study stated that as a Pancasila state, the people are multicultural, it is not good for this identity policy hegemony to be implemented. This is the case if Pekanbaru City has the specialty to manage local wisdom such as: religion as happened in the Province of Aceh. There is another debate between integration of religion and state. The effect of this identity policy becomes the embryo of horizontal conflict. Issues religion becomes a political commodity for politicians at the time of political contestation.

**Keywords:** *policy; hegemony; identity*

### Determinants of public trust in the government: Cases of handling covid-19 in Indonesia

*Falih Suaedi*

#### Abstract

Various efforts have been made by the government in dealing with Covid-19 pandemic, with its various dynamics. In the initial phase, government policies seemed less assertive and less serious until Indonesia recorded the highest case in Asia in July 2021. Public trust was very volatile, even though the government's success in handling this case was greatly influenced by public support and trust. On the other hand, public trust is also greatly influenced by the success of the government. For this reason, this study aims to determine what factors influence public trust in the government. The research method used is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. Data collection was carried out through secondary data searching and distributing questionnaires to 516 respondents by online. The results of the study show that the level of public trust in the Indonesian government in handling COVID-19 is still high. However, public distrust persists and needs attention. This study identifies three determinants of public trust and distrust, namely policy accuracy, policy consistency and transparency in its implementation.

**Keywords:** *Public Trust, Policy Accuracy, consistency, transparency*

### A Threat to Whom/What? Investigating Perceptions Towards Climate and Security In Thailand And The Implications On Climate Governance

*Warathida Chaiyapa, Henrik Beermann, Daniel del Barrio Alvarez*

#### Abstract

The increasing awareness that climate change is a “planetary threat” gave rise to debates on the relationship of climate change and security. While most efforts have been made by scholars and international organizations from Europe and North America to address this link, other regions such as Asia have not widely discussed the concept climate security and not even adopted such term in their national climate policy. This paper addresses this gap by tracing the discourse related to climate security in Thailand, an Asian country which was ranked the ninth of a list of countries most affected by extreme weather events between 2000 and 2019 by the Global Climate Risk Index 2021. The research conducts discourse analysis using MAXQDA software on 13 qualitative interviews with climate change experts, governmental officers and practitioners to identify different discourses on whose security is threatened by climate change. The result reveals that the concept climate security is uncommon among Thai stakeholders and that climate change is considered by majority of interviewees as a threat to human beings rather than to nation-states or to international community. The paper discusses implications of such perceptions on how climate change is prioritized by the Thai government and what are the expected roles of civil servant governmental departments and military in addressing climate change. Lastly but not least, the study provides policy recommendations to strengthen Thailand climate governance by discussing how the concept climate security could offer more aspects for consideration to enhance comprehensive respond to climate change issues.

**Keywords:** *Climate governance, climate security, discourse, Thailand*

## **Accountability of Housing Reconstruction in Post Disaster Area: A Case Study of Community Based Housing Reconstruction in Indonesia**

*Vishnu Juwono, Krisna Puji Rahmayanti, Hisyam Yusril Hidayat, Nabila Kharimah*

### **Abstract**

Accountability in the reconstruction of natural disasters increases the effectiveness to tackle disasters impact. The Indonesian government implemented a more participative approach that involve community in housing reconstruction in West Nusa Tenggara Earthquake in 2018. The government claims this approach is more participatory and hopes to improve accountability and the performance of reconstruction stage. This research analyzed the experience of housing reconstruction and explore the perception of actors involved in process in West Nusa Tenggara. This study conducted mixed method data collection by conducting focus group discussions and interviews with 24 informants and analyzing perception surveys of 24 informants. The results found that actors involved from both the government and non-government think that the housing reconstruction process had been accountable. However, there are still findings that illustrate the opportunities and challenges that exist based on three qualitative themes, namely: experience of housing reconstruction process; accountability of the process; and input for future disaster reconstruction. The study concluded that both government and non-government actors recognize that accountability is important, but the standards of accountability between actors could be different. Communication efforts to synergize the accountability pathways that need to be established or available so that all public questions over the disaster reconstruction process can be answered.

**Keywords:** *accountability, disaster reconstruction, housing reconstruction, earthquake*

## **Resilience: Public Services in Disaster Management in Kupang City (Case Study on the Seroja Natural Disaster)**

*Nursalam*

### **Abstract**

Resilience is a condition where there is the ability of organizations and communities to overcome public service problems during a crisis and after a crisis caused by natural disasters. Resilience appears in the organization's capacity to act in dealing with critical problems and also in people who have the ability to maintain their cultural identity and social capital. This study aims to find out how the resilience of public services in the city of Kupang during and after the big storm occurred in 2020 in the city of Kupang. The research design is descriptive qualitative. Research informants consisted of officers at the Disaster Management Agency, people who were victims of disasters, officers in charge of carrying out assistance during disasters. Social institutions involved in disaster management. Research focuses on organizational and community capabilities; (1) deal with the ongoing crisis situation and prevent it from developing further; (2) capacity to recovery and; (3) capacity to learn and implement change. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that the level of resilience of public services was still low in handling natural disasters. research results It is recommended that disaster mitigation and community participation be increased.

**Keywords:** *Public Management, Precursor Resilience, Recovery Resilience, Adaptive Resilience.*

## The Effect of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Determination (LP2B) On Poverty in Kapanewon Seyegan, Sleman Regency

*Nur Faidati , Muhammad Khozin, Suci Iriani Sinuraya*

### Abstract

This study focuses on analysing the effect of land designation for sustainable food agriculture (LP2B) on poverty in Kapanewon Seyegan, Sleman Regency. The high increase in population causes the demand for land for housing to increase. The population development has an impact on the condition of the increasingly eroding agricultural land ecosystem because it is being converted into residential and industrial land. As an area designated as LP2B in Sleman Regency, Kapanewon Seyegan has a number of social problems. Among these problems is the high poverty rate in Kapanewon Seyegan. The research held in September 2021 – August 2022. This study employed a qualitative study to know how does the determination of sustainable food agriculture land (LP2B) affect poverty in Kapanewon Seyegan, Sleman Regency. Selected methods included interviews, observations and focus group discussion (FGD) as well collecting data from several institutions did in this research. The participants of the FGD had been directed from selected example: Kapanewon Seyegan, Department of Social Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Department of Land and Spatial Planning and several other agencies. The results of the study stated that The determination of sustainable food agriculture land (LP2B) in Kapanewon Seyegan does not have a direct effect on poverty. Poverty in Seyegan has a different character from poverty in other areas in general. Poverty in Kapanewon Seyegan is mostly caused by the culture that exists in the Seyegan community which adds to the fertile development of poverty in the region.

**Keywords:** *Agricultural Land Conversion; Poverty Reduction; Sustainable Agriculture; Urbanization*

## Strengthening Supervision as a Strategy for Accelerating Bureaucratic Reform in Penajam Paser Utara Regency, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia

*Daryono, Aji Ratna Kusuma, Enos Paselle, Bayu Hari Purwanto, Margareta Sri Hartuti*

### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify, analyze and interpret the contribution of supervision in accelerating bureaucratic reform. The research was conducted in Penajam Paser Utara Regency through a qualitative descriptive approach with interactive model analysis through four stages, among others data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The four stages are reinforced by four steps of checking data through credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Research findings, firstly, strengthening supervision carried out by the inspectorate department through six basic pillars, namely Gratification Control, Government Internal Control System (GICS\_SPIP), Public Complaints (Whistleblowing System), Handling Conflicts of Interest, Wealth Reports, Development of Integrity Zones. Among the six pillars, GICS or SPIP is the most influential sector in strengthening supervision to encourage the acceleration of bureaucratic reform in Penajam Paser Utara Regency. Second, four factors were identified that caused weak supervision, among others, the lack of a team of auditors at all levels, first, junior, middle and primary; lack of support for audit operational funds, too many mandatory tasks for auditors and not maximal policy support from the PPU Regency executive leader. Recommendations from this research include; 1. Concept and value approach; consists of understanding gratification and nine integrity values; 2. Technical approaches include preparing an annual supervisory work program, rationalizing the number of editors through a triangle approach, reorganizing mandatory tasks, and perfecting the Whistleblowing concept; 3. Management approach, namely improving the management of the Government Internal Control System (GICS\_SPIP). 4. Political and administrative approaches, namely political and budgetary support from regional executive leaders.

**Keywords:** *Bureaucratic Reform, Supervision, Auditor*

## Actor Network Model Of Wonolopo Tourism Village Recovery Policy, Central Java Province In The Era Of Covid-19

*Rizki Hidayati, Tri Yuniningsih, A. Rina Herawati*

### **Abstract**

In Indonesia, the COVID-19 pandemic hit the tourism sector. Many tourism workers experienced layoffs, and many tourism services sector businesses went bankrupt. This condition shows that the challenges of the tourism sector in the future are in the context of recovery. This study aims to analyze the network of actors in the recovery policy of the Wonolopo tourism village and to describe the actor network model that was formed. and documentation. The results of this study indicate that the DISBUDPAR of Semarang City is the primary actor and acts as a policy curator, facilitator and coordinator. The primary actors are POKDARWIS, RT/RW, and the community who act as implementors and accelerators. Secondary actors are mass media and academics who act as accelerators. Tertiary actors are sub-districts, urban villages and PKK which act as accelerators. Quarter actor is the community that has a role as the target group and the beneficiary. The actor network model formed is the Quadruple Helix). Recommendations that can be given are DISBUDPAR as the main leader holding a forum to hold a meeting to discuss the role of each actor involved, the two POKDARWIS groups to return to being one part, the Wonolopo Village Government to be more assertive in carrying out their roles based on regulations by including the role of local youth in coaching towards tourism activists by the government and academics as well as tourism promotion by all actors in order to attract the attention of the private sector to be involved in the recovery of tourism in the Wonolopo Tourism Village, Central Java Province.

**Keywords:** *Tourism Policy; Recovery; Covid-19 Pandemic; quadruple helix*

## A rapid scoping review of citizen coproduction: conceptual unpacking, emergence, and tensions in public governance during Covid-19

*Jason Alinsunurin*

### **Abstract**

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented and long-term challenges to governments across the world. The crisis is expected to reshape our conceptualization of how national and local governments must design responsive public services. Moreover, as many citizens have experienced disrupted service experiences during this crisis, public service delivery should also be redefined in terms of agility, responsiveness, and service recovery. All of these must transpire within a forthcoming fiscal climate of economic austerity, heightened anxiety, and distortions in levels of government trust. In this paper, I review and connect the literature on the coproduction of the public services for navigating the Covid-19 crisis. As one of the most promising themes relating to public service delivery, coproduction research is slowly yet robustly accomplishing conceptual unpacking, coalescence, and clarity. Recent examples of citizen coproduction include reporting fake news, case reporting, tracking, and verification, social distancing measures, and home-based learning. The first section of the paper revisits coproduction's conceptual evolution, drivers, and antecedents. The following section reviews the tensions between New Public Management (NPM) and New Public Governance (NPG). It points out that agile, citizen-centric, and innovative responses pose incompatibilities with the core notions of the NPM paradigm. Hence, I also discuss the legitimacy constraints which coproduction confronts, particularly in developing countries. Several contributions to public administration and management are expected from this scoping review paper. First, the collaborative arrangements between various types of actors and the government must be redefined in terms of the creation of public value and accountability. Second, the activation of public service coproduction should loop in coproduction scholars and policy professionals in re- configuring public services during the pandemic. Third, the relational features of public service construal during crises and emergencies are poorly defined in the literature. A critical insight is that street-level bureaucrats' effectiveness in the service frontlines can be improved through service coproduction. Finally, with this review, citizen coproduction as research agenda will increase the years ahead. The inertia of public management traditions across countries also inevitably spells the extent, scope, and depth of adopting collaborative or participatory approaches, such as service coproduction.

**Keywords:** *Coproduction, involvement, citizen science, public services, covid-19*

## Power and Interdependence of Actors on The Policy Network in Disaster Management

*Khuriyatul Husna, Bevaola Kusumasari, Agus Pramusinto*

### Abstract

This study aims to analyze and explore forms of power and interdependence of actors in policy networks in disaster situations. In the policy network typology, the power dimension reflects equal and unequal relationships between actors. Meanwhile, Power in public policy shows the role and position of actors in the policy-making process. The power relationship between actors, in the network and governance literature, states that the positions and roles of the actors are equal and horizontal. However, the results of a literature search show different things that the issue of unequal power is an issue that often arises in research on power relations between actors. Then what if the relationship that occurs between actors in the policy network occurs in emergency/disaster situations, especially natural disasters? Is the position of the actor equal or unequal? It becomes even more interesting because the research results show that in a disaster management, the position and position of actors in the policy network are based on the stages of the disaster management process. The power possessed by each actor can change the shape of the network. But it does not change the dependence of one actor on another actor. Exploration of the forms of power and interdependence of the actors involved can provide an overview of the power relations of actors in policy networks in disaster management.

**Keywords:** *Policy network; Emergency; Power relationship; interdependency*

## Adaptive Participation Model for Tourism Development Affected by Covid-19 Pandemic Di Riau Islands Province

*Tri Yuniningsih, Dyah Lituhayu, Ida Hayu D*

### Abstract

One of the people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in early 2020 is the tourism sector that is drastically experiencing widespread socioeconomic impacts. It takes a variety of strategic steps for its recovery. The approach to the recovery of the tourism sector that is considered the most effective is with a participatory approach. The approach of participation in the management of tourist destinations is more suitable at the level of regional tourist destinations, but in relation to the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the participation must be adaptive. This research aims to formulate an adaptive participation model in restoring tourism in Riau Islands Province which has a pandemic impact and mechanism. implementation of that model. As a research study, a mixed method is needed that combines quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. Data collection will be done in three ways, namely document studies that include reference materials related to the management of participation in the research area, interviews with informants on a snowball basis and survey questionnaires. The results of this study show that the recovery policy of the tourism sector has been going well, the Health Protocol is carried out but still less maximal, in addition to the model. Adaptive participatives have involved all elements in society with the Pantehelix model. The value / importance of research is that tourism sector policies need to be prepared and carried out but still pay attention to aspects of health and participation approaches can be enjoyed by all groups but must be adaptive.

**Keywords:** *Recovery Policy; Tourism; Post-pandemic; Pentahelix*

## Services Evaluation of Regional Drinking Water Companies in The Provision of Clean Water at Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Case Study in Tenggarong Sub District)

*Nico Ramadhani, Daryono*

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to identify and describe the service evaluation of the Regional Drinking Water Company in the Provision Clean Water at Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Case Study in Tenggarong Sub District). The data collection process was obtained by using purposive sampling method. Analysis of the data used in this study is a qualitative descriptive which aims to describe in depth the services evaluation for Regional Drinking Water Company in the provision of clean water in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Analysis data use interactive model from B. Milles and A. Huberman, through some stages among others; data reduction, data collection, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study indicate that the Regional Drinking Water Company has carried out the duties and responsibilities to provide excellent public services in providing clean water, as well as providing training for employees according to the field of ability possessed by each employee to the fullest. In addition, Regional Drinking Water Company (Tirta Mahakam) always runs a new pipe installation program for areas that do not have clean water, therefore the distribution of clean water is wider. Tirta Kencana as Regional Drinking Water Company for one year has a program of assistance for underprivileged communities to be able to get clean water at a cheaper price than the installation in general.

**Keywords:** *Public Services, Evaluation, Clean Water*

## Supply Chain Management of Public Services at a Public Service Mall in Bengkulu City

*Novliza Eka Patrisia; Hardi Warsono; Retno Sunu Astuti*

### **Abstract**

The supply chain in public service management includes organization, human resources, activities, information, and other resources that support the implementation of public services. The main objective of supply chain management is to meet consumer/customer demands through the most efficient use of resources, including distribution capacity, inventory, and human resources. Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning public services as an embodiment of community demands in efficient and effective quality services. This, as a breakthrough and innovation is realized by the Minister of Administrative Reform Regulation number 23 of 2017 concerning the implementation of Public Service Malls (MPP) in the implementation of services for the community in Bengkulu City with a total of 150 services in 23 agencies and a total number of 5000 visitors. The problems faced in public service malls are related to the servers used and the lack of people in using the facilities.

**Keywords:** *Supply Chain, Public Service Management, Public Service Mall.*

## Dissemination of Forest and Land Fire Control Policies by Using the Local Wisdom of Indigenous People Riau

*Afni.Z, Dian Rianita, Fara Merian Sari*

### Abstract

Forest and land fires become a disaster due to the impact of climate change. This article aims to analyze the dissemination of forest and land fire control policies based on the local wisdom of the Patapahan indigenous people as the Imbo Putri forest holders in Kampar Regency, Riau. The forest and land fires are still a threat during the COVID-19 pandemic because of human actions like illegal logging and land clearing. Therefore, it is crucial to see to what extent the forest fire control policies are disseminated based on the applicable local values at the local community level. This research deploys a case study approach with several data collection techniques, i.e., observation, documentation, and the interview, and applying the policy evaluation theory referring to CIPP (context, input, process, and product parameters) as qualitative data analysis. The study results indicate that the public policy dissemination conducted aligns with the values of indigenous peoples' local wisdom and mutually reinforcing during the covid 19 pandemic. The phenomenon of individual and group perception and activities on forest control policies, consisting of planning activities (i.e., post-fire prevention, coordination of work, and preparedness), significantly correlates with Patapahan's community's local wisdom. Consequently, as one of the Riau Malay indigenous peoples, the Patapahan community can contribute to disseminating forest and land fire control policies for other vulnerable areas by using their local wisdom approach to mitigate and adapt to climate change disasters.

**Keywords:** *Forest and land fire policy; Local wisdom; Indigenous People; Policy Dissemination*

## The Innovation of Green School (Adiwiyata) Program Through Penta Helix Approach: Study Case in Surabaya

*Alfan Syukran*

### Abstract

The Adiwiyata program is a government program that has been implementing due to the decline in environmental quality in Indonesia. Students as part of the community need to be educated about caring for the environment that can be grown through education. Many research has been described on the Adiwiyata program, but information about the role of Adiwiyata in developing the character of caring for the environment is still limit. This study aims to create the innovation of the Adiwiyata Program in developing environmental care characters in elementary schools in Surabaya through Penta Helix method. The locations are in Surabaya City and the researchers choose SDN Bibis 113, SDN Bubutan IV, SDN Jambangan 1, and SDN Made 1. This study uses a qualitative case study approach. The output of this research is to redesign the Adiwiyata program in the city of Surabaya through the Penta Helix approach. This research method uses qualitative methods. Data was collected through literature studies, semi-structured interviews and surveys and used qualitative data analysis. The results showed that the content of the policy and also in the context of the implementation of the Adiwiyata program had been going well. Further suggestions, researchers suggest to continue to improve the implementation of this adiwiyata properly and provide a reward and punishment system to the implementors involved. **Keywords:** *Adiwiyata Program, Penta Helix, Environmental Care Character*

**Keywords:** *Adiwiyata Program, Penta Helix, Environmental Care Character*

## Public policy orientation on ecosystem restoration in Sumenep Regency, Indonesia

Wilda Rasaili, Dwi Listia Rika Tini, Nur Inna Alfiyah

### Abstract

Environmental damage is increasingly widespread and real. Industrialization and investment have implications for ecosystems and productive environments. Ecosystem improvement is a must and is very much needed for all the sustainability of life and the health of the planet earth. Regional autonomy and decentralized government have authority in ecosystem restoration policies. This study uses a qualitative method with deepening data on interviews and discussion group forums located in Sumenep Regency. This research reveals that; First, there has been a complete destruction of the ecosystem near the shoreline for the benefit of shrimp farming companies which has implications for, 1) pollution of the environment and the sea, 2) reduced agricultural productivity, 3) damage to the beauty of tourism and the world's largest shrimp pine, and 4) cut off community accessibility. fishermen to the shore. The two private-oriented government policies are characterized by, 1) transparency and concessions in mining permits, 2) the government's weak evaluation of mining companies, 3) the government's weak responsibility to public demands. Third, the lack of public awareness in releasing land for shrimp farming entrepreneurs. This study recommends a reorientation of ecosystem policies by releasing private and political interests for the sake of the public interest. The public interest will be easily seen in its impact, support or opposition, innovation and sustainability. Then there is an evaluation of investment policies as an acceleration of the economic distribution of the community.

**Keywords:** *Public Policy; Policy orientation; restoration; ecosystem*

## Strengthening organizational networking of the fire care society in riau province

Febri Yuliani

### Abstract

Forest and land fires are a condition where forests and land are hit by fire which causes damage that causes economic, health and environmental losses. It is necessary to strengthen the network of community organizations concerned with fire in tackling forest and land fires. Riau Province is a disaster-prone area for forest and land fires, therefore a prevention and mitigation process must be carried out by related parties or local community organizations, namely the Village Fire Care Community. Institutional strengthening is very important, in the prevention, handling and post-occurrence of forest and land fires. The purpose of this research is to find out how to strengthen institutions through networking of fire-concerned communities in forest and land fire prevention and to find out the factors that are a challenge to institutional strengthening through fire-care community networking in forest and land fires prevention. This study uses a snowball sampling technique with qualitative research using a case study approach and the necessary data such as primary data and secondary data obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation, then analysed based on research problems. The results of this study indicate that: first, the strengthening of fire care community institutions in tackling forest and land fires has been carried out well but there are internal shortcomings. Second, the factors that challenge the strengthening of community institutions that care about fire are motivation, increasing human resources and financial resources as well as supporting facilities and infrastructure.

**Keywords:** *public policy; institutional strengthening; organizational networking; forest and land fires*

## Utilizing Big Data in Supporting Bureaucracy Reform as a Public Service Development Effort

*Arip Rahman Sudrajat*

### **Abstract**

This study examines the benefits derived from the use and application of Big Data in the government sector to improve the quality of public services in Indonesia. Descriptive research is research used by researchers in this study. Researchers describe facts, data, and information obtained from literature studies such as books, journals, and research results related to the research topic. In this study, it is explained that the use of Big Data in the government bureaucracy has a positive and significant influence on increasing the quality of public services in Indonesia. This can be seen from the increasing abandonment of paper-based administration in Indonesia towards electronic-based administration. Big Data has a very big role in increasing the effectiveness and productivity of public services that are felt by the community. However, in the process of using it, many challenges must be faced and fulfilled by the government to improve the quality of the public services it provides.

**Keywords:** *Big Data; Bureaucracy; Public Service*

## A Comparative Analysis to Regulate Artificial Intelligence Technologies in the Indian Construction Sector

*Vishnu Sivarudran Pillai, Kira Matus*

### **Abstract**

Like many sectors, construction has a huge potential for applying Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies. These range from AI planning systems to autonomous wheel loaders. Even though many AI systems in construction are in their nascent stages of development, it is important to consider governance strategies by preemptively identifying the risks and designing regulatory interventions. One approach is to generally regulate AI broadly, which causes many risks to remain undetected, resulting in an overinclusive or underinclusive regulation. In our previous work, we adopted a sector-specific approach to identify the risks associated with AI inclusion in construction and the regulatory inadequacies of the Indian construction sector. In this research, we use these risks to design regulatory interventions by addressing the following research questions: 1. How are the identified risks of AI in construction addressed by the existing AI regulations in Singapore, USA, UK, EU and China? 2. How to regulate the Indian construction sector to address the residual risks by the comparative analysis of the existing regulatory approaches in Singapore, USA, UK, EU and China. We consider Singapore, USA and UK as these countries share the top three positions in the AI readiness index 2021. We also consider the regulations of the EU and China for their significant contribution to the AI regulation. Being pioneers in AI regulation, a comparative analysis of these countries' regulatory initiatives helps us understand the regulatory elements and design regulatory interventions, thus contributing to the theories of regulation of emerging technologies.

**Keywords:** *Comparative law and regulation; construction industry; emerging technologies; governance; regulation*

## New Public Governance (NPG) Perspective on Public Information Disclosure and Open Data Policies

*Anne Friday Safaria , Rahmayanti*

### Abstract

Indonesia is believed to have entered the era of New Public Governance (NPG). This claim certainly needs proof and is important to study because the choice of paradigm will affect how administrators make decisions and act in solving public problems that are significant for public welfare. This article discusses the concepts and practices of Public Information Disclosure (UU KIP) and Open Data (OD) policies that were born and developed in the New Public Governance era. Through a literature study approach, this research describes the values contained in the two policies based on the suitability of the character brought by the NPG paradigm which is oriented to the values of democracy and efficiency, based on institutional theory and network theory, focusing on organizations and society (independence and community interests), and a polycentric government. The purpose of this research is to identify problems and solutions for improvement and the selection of a paradigm that is appropriate and relevant to the conditions faced by this country. Our findings indicate that the character of the NPG is in accordance with the concepts of KIP, One Data and Open Data (OD) which were built in order to realize Open Government in Indonesia which is based on three pillars, namely: transparency, participation, and innovation. However, other paradigms are needed to support the two policies, for example: in the efforts of economic growth, law enforcement, and promotion of democracy and equity. Therefore, the implementation of New Public Management (NPM) and New Public Service (NPS) are still relevant.

**Keywords:** *Public policy, Public Administration Paradigm, Open Government.*

## The Urgency of Public Information Disclosure In The Time Of Pandemic (Case Study of Fighting Against Covid-19 Disease In Indonesia)

*Rahmayanti, Anne Friday Safaria*

### Abstract

Since the beginning of 2020, Indonesia has experienced the Covid-19 pandemic. The impact of this pandemic is far-reaching and dire. Therefore, valid and reliable information is needed both for the government in an effort to solve these problems through policies and public services, as well as for the community in order to prevent and overcome the disease they are suffering from. This article presents an analysis of the type and content of public information that is appropriate or in accordance with the needs of the community and the government in fighting the Covid-19 disease. Through a literature study, this research found that all types of public information, be it information immediately, periodically, or at any time, are very much needed in overcoming or preventing the spread of a pandemic, although with different degrees of needs and interests for the government and society.

**Keywords:** *Public policy, pandemic of Covid-19, Public Information Disclosure*

## Feasibility Analysis of Selection of The Fishery Sector as A Leading Commodity of Province of Kalimantan Tengah

*Hamiduddin Arief Kaenong*

### **Abstract**

*Provinsi of Kalimantan Tengah chose the fisheries sector as the leading sector to be developed in the 2016-2020 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). This can be seen from the length of the coastline owned. However, based on the analysis, the fishery sector still contributes less to the economy compared to the plantation and coal mining sectors. This article aims to show that the fisheries sector has not been able to become a leading sector in Province of Kalimantan Tengah. The method used in this study uses location quotation (LQ) analysis and Klassen's Typological Analysis. Data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Province of Kalimantan Tengah were taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The conclusion shows that Central Kalimantan Province needs to develop the plantation sector in addition to developing the fisheries sector.*

**Keywords:** *fishery policy; gross regional domestic product; location quotation; Klassen, Province of Kalimantan Tengah*

## Who Owns Big Data?: Examine The Policies Of Rural Government In Indonesia

*Iffan Gallant El Muhammady, Antun Mardiyanta*

### **Abstract**

In our day-to-day lives, technology is unavoidable. This is because technology, which brings together tools to facilitate information generation, usage, and sharing, has the primary purpose of making chores easier and solving many of humanity's issues. Technology is beginning to have a role in policymaking. The policy-making process begins with the identification of a problem, and the usage of technology has an impact on the policy-making process. In Indonesia, every government agency, such as the Ministry of Underdeveloped Villages, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Central Statistics Agency, has its own data collection platform. Data disparities between institutions are common, so that it can be predicted later. It is clear that the policies that are decided are not based on the community's requirements. The purpose of this essay is to look into the use of big collected data by Indonesian institutions. We use content analysis method. According to our results, the government's large data collected through these state institutions is inaccessible to the rural government. Despite the fact that the data collection endeavor makes use of existing human resources in the rural administration. As a result, when the rural government formulates policies, they frequently run into issues, and the rural government's policies are not founded on adequate facts. We provide a rural government managed big data model that is transparent, responsible, and valid, and can be easily accessed.

**Keywords:** *Big data model; policy; rular government*

## Is There Any Deliberative Impact of Open Government Data? A Systematic Literature Reviews

*Firda Hidayati*

### **Abstract**

This systematic literature review examines the impact of open government data on democratic societies. The study uses a multidimensional operationalization of democracy which concentrating on monitorial, deliberative and participatory processes. It presents expected and found impact of open government data on democratic processes, an overview of the indicators used to measure impact and challenges of realizing impact. The results show that limited empirical studies have been conducted regarding the impact of open data on democratic processes. Furthermore, it shows mixed results and use a broad variety of indicators to measure the impact of Open Data Governance. Challenges identified are related to data skills, representation and diversity.

## Mainstreaming Functional Positions within Indonesian Bureaucracy: Half-Hearted Commitment to Professionalization?

*Antonius Galih Prasetyo*

### **Abstract**

As a strategy to avoid the middle-income trap, the Government of Indonesia has declared bureaucratic simplification as one of its strategic targets since 2019. By relying on the principle of “poor structure, rich functions” and the understanding that functional position is key to increase the professionalism of civil servants, then a massive “bureaucratic functionalization” was carried out by removing two levels of structural positions and transforming them to functional positions. However, this functional position mainstreaming policy presents several problems. From a regulatory perspective, the problem that arises is a half-hearted commitment to professionalism and demotivation of functional officials due to the almost impossible acceleration of career advancement. In terms of practice, the problems that arise are the low commitment to become a functional official because some employees are forced to occupy the position without considering their background and interests, lack of understanding within bureaucratic leaders regarding how to utilize functional positions, haphazard placement of functional officials, lack of incentives and facilities in the midst of high demands, and discrimination against functional officer who started his career from scratch. As a solution to overcome the various problems related to the functional position, it is necessary to do the following things: assessing the abilities and interests of employees before assigning them as functional officials, utilizing functional officials more optimally, providing strict sanctions for functional officials who have low performance level to enforce the principle of professionalism, and carrying out competency development for functional officials as needed and on an ongoing basis.

**Keywords:** *bureaucratic simplification; civil servants; functional officials; professionalism*

## Strategy on Implementation for Policy of Learning Independent - Independent Campus at Faculty of Engineering, Udayana University

*I Ketut Suardita, Ida Ayu Putu Sri Widnyani, Nyoman Diah Utari Dewi, I Made Sumartana*

### Abstract

The Indonesian government issued a policy regarding the independent study/independent campus program through Permendikbud No. 3/2020, this policy regulates the right of students to carry out learning outside the study program for a maximum of three semesters with the aim that students gain additional insight and increase competence according to their ideals and talents. This program is expected to be an answer to the demands of relatedness and conformity with the world of work. The purpose of this research is to find out and analyze the implementation of the independent learning-campus policy at the Faculty of Engineering, Udayana University and the obstacles that occur as well as to identify and analyze the solutions to these obstacles. Qualitative descriptive method was used in this study, where the analysis was carried out on the data that had been collected through observation, interviews, documentation, and online searches, which were then described systematically according to the formulation of the existing problems, analyzed by GC.Edward III theory with four indicators that had an effect on the implementation of public policies, namely: communication, resources, and disposition/attitude, as well as bureaucratic structure. The results showed that the implementation of the independent learning-campus policy at the Faculty of Engineering, Udayana University was not optimal. There are still obstacles in implementing the policy, namely: lack of internal and crosssectoral communication and coordination, lack of information resources, and no incentives/rewards. The solutions to these obstacles are: 1) Communication solutions: more intensive socialization, communication and coordination within the faculty and across sectors, 2) information resource solutions: to issue Rector's Regulations regarding the conversion of course values, study programs so that restructuring the curriculum, 3) incentive/reward solutions: issuing rector regulations and guidelines for awarding rewards, allocating budgets, reviewing the workload weighting system for supervisors.

**Keywords:** *policy implementation; independent campus; public policy; free to learn*

## Complex Adaptive Systems and Public Policy: The Need for Anticipatory and Adaptive Governance

*Namesh Killemsettya, Naresh Singh*

### Abstract

Governance in today's public sphere occurs in an increasingly volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous (VUCA) situation. The policies necessary to address the political, economic, social, environmental and cultural challenges are tough to describe, have many causes, involve multiple stakeholders, and do not have a single correct answer. Unfortunately, traditional policy and decision-making approaches rely primarily on linear deterministic tools that fail to understand VUCA situations. Under such situations, alternative tools and valuable insights can be drawn from complex adaptive systems thinking and complexity economics. While these approaches are increasingly being discussed in the public policy literature, existing hierarchical deterministic governance systems would not be able to use new tools such as systems thinking or complex adaptive systems unless the existing systems become adaptive and anticipatory. Such anticipatory approaches allow exploring, envisioning, and planning for uncertain futures. Therefore, the paper's primary objective is to review diverse strategies for navigating governance challenges in the face of complexity, uncertainty, and change. The paper reviews various definitions and approaches to anticipatory governance, the differences between anticipatory governance and conventional policymaking and planning, diverse tools and methods for anticipation, how resilience relates to anticipatory governance, and case studies of how anticipatory governance has been applied in diverse contexts using case studies from the global south. Based on these reviews and case studies we carry out an analysis of opportunities and constraints to more anticipatory and adaptive governance mechanisms and arrangements and make recommendations on the way forward

## Policy Strategy for Tourism Destination Development In Pangandaran Regency

*Yaya Mulyana Abdul Azis, Yayan Andri*

### **Abstract**

The geographical condition of Pangandaran Regency which has a lot of tourism potential has become a regional wealth owned. The existing condition of abundant regional potential wealth in the tourism sector does not stop there, it is necessary to develop and exploit new tourist destinations in the future. This study uses descriptive quantitative methods through SWOT analysis and data collection techniques, namely interviews, participant observation and documentation studies. This study shows that to increase tourism potential in Pangandaran Regency, it is necessary to use power optimization to seize opportunities with strategies, namely: increasing and exploiting destination potential through existing resources based on the standards applicable in Kab. Pangandaran; maximize and provide space for entrepreneurs who are interested in establishing hotels or inns as well as highlighting the existing tourism potential; equitable distribution and improvement of access to all tourist destinations in Kab. Pangandaran.; optimizing any existing transportation media, whether by air, sea or land; provide training and readiness of human resources in managing tourist destinations with applicable standards. In connection with the absence of technical standardization in force in Pangandaran Regency, it is necessary to conduct a normative review through the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism No. 14 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism which includes four scopes. The scope includes sustainable tourism destination management, economic use for local communities, cultural preservation for the community and visitors, environmental conservation. The Policy Strategy for Tourism Destinations Development in Pangandaran Regency in this case, namely the need for Standardization in the development and opening of tourist destinations in Pangandaran Regency is an important thing in managing existing tourism resources. Standardization of policies for the development and opening of tourist destinations is needed for future exploitation activities in order to avoid unwanted things. Behind that the policy of developing and opening tourist destinations in Pangandaran Regency in the future will maintain quality so that it brings many tourists. From the tourism sector which has an impact on the regional development of Pangandaran Regency, it is important to have standardization policies in the development and opening of tourist destinations in Pangandaran Regency.

*Keywords: Strategy, Policy, Tourism Destination Development*

## The Dynamics of Policy Change and Agile Governance: How Indonesian Government Response to COVID-19 Pandemic

*Anak Agung Gde Brahmantya Murti, Ghulam Maulana Ilman*

### **Abstract**

Indonesia and other countries must encounter the Covid-19 pandemic with limited information control in the midst of uncertainty. Handling a pandemic that has become a crisis places great demands on the government to be able to provide adaptive and dynamic policies. Variations of policies that have been issued by the Indonesian government apparently raise doubts in the public sphere. The government changed several policies quickly and easily, giving the impression that they did not go through a thorough formulating process. It shows that the handling of Covid-19 requires a policy system that is quite complex due to the many interactions of various sectors. By using qualitative methods, this study attempts to discuss the dynamics of changing public policies by using the concept of incremental policy in the midst of demands for agile governance implementation by looking at the cases of policies issued by the Indonesian government in response to Covid-19. The elements of structure, interests, and actors will be explored further in order to dismantle the discussion of policies for handling COVID-19 in Indonesia. Therefore, the results of this study can later become a recommendation for decision makers and policy analysts to be more sensitive to the dynamics that occur in the process of changing public policies, especially in implementing adaptive and dynamic governance.

**Keywords:** *policy change; agile governance; Covid-19 policies*

## Design of Leverage Development for Agile Adaptive Tourism Village Governance in Kemumu Village, North Bengkulu Regency

*Jatmiko Yogopriyatno, Nursanty, Yorry Hardayani*

### **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the design of developing agile adaptive tourism village governance leverage in Kemumu Village, North Bengkulu Regency. The unit of analysis of this research is the North Bengkulu Regency Tourism Office, the Kemumu Village government agency, LPM, and the K tourism awareness village group. The data used include mental data, descriptive data and numerical data. Data was collected using techniques as needed (interviews, observations, questionnaires, and document studies). The method used consists of; 1) Introduction to the problem structure; 2) Development of a Causal Loop Model; 3) Dynamic Modeling 4) Scenario Development Planning and Modeling; 5) Implementation and Learning in the organization. Based on the research results, it is known that: first; The Design of Leverage Development for Agile Adaptive Tourism Village Governance in Kemumu Village requires systematic and realistic stages, some of these stages are identification of tourism potential in the village, identification of tourism infrastructure in the village, inventory of potential hamlets, determination of tourist tariffs, making of routes tours, tour packages, improving hospitality (hospitality in welcoming guests), cooperation with nearby villages. Second; Assistance activities towards the Development of Agile Adaptive Tourism Village Leverage Governance, among others, are carried out through institutional workshops that support the Leverage Development of Agile Adaptive Tourism Village Governance. The workshop is related to the inventory of tourism potential, and human resource management, management of tourist destinations, and marketing.

**Keywords :** *Agile Adaptive, Tourism Village and Governance Leverage.*

### Agile And Adaptive Governance: Village Fund Policies Facing Pandemic Era

*Nani Harlinda Nurdin*

#### **Abstract**

Facing a time of crisis such as the outbreak of covid 19, governments around the world respond to various policies and actions. The purpose of this study was to determine the speed of the government in making decisions and the ability to adapt in the form of policies on the use of village funds during the pandemic. This type of research is descriptive using a qualitative approach. Data sources consist of primary and secondary data. The results of this study indicate that the government's speed in responding to the COVID-19 outbreak in the village can be said to be successful. This is shown by the issuance of regulations regarding the Covid 19 Response Village and the Affirmation of the Village Cash Work Intensive as well as the regulation on the priority use of village funds with budget allocations for the prevention and handling of covid 19, Cash Work Intensive and Cash Direct Assistance. Nevertheless, the government's response in responding to COVID-19 has not been supported by the speed of response in certain structures and the adaptability of the village government. This lack of adaptability is caused by limited information and facing uncertainty.

**Keywords:** *agile governance; adaptive governance; policy*

### Understanding public sector corruption.

*Adam Graycar*

#### **Abstract**

Public value is diminished when there is public sector corruption. This paper will provide an overview of different types of public sector corruption. What drives public sector corruption and what mechanisms can be put in place to both respond to and prevent corruption? The pandemic has seen the need for rapid responses and quick procurement decisions. Against this backdrop will be a focus on corruption in procurement, and the reporting of research (from Australia) on opportunities for corruption in procurement, and red flags which could have alerted agencies. In other words, what are the dynamics of procurement corruption, and what might work to prevent it?

**Keywords:** *Corruption; public value; procurement; integrity*

## A Comparative Study of the COVID-19 Containment Policies and People's Adaptive Behaviors in Indonesia and Japan

*C F Yiu*

### Abstract

In Asia, some countries managed to bring COVID-19 virus under effective containment and control prior to the prevalence of the variant, Omicron, in December 2021, and they achieved this in absence of imposition of extreme lockdown policy measures. Indonesia and Japan are two of these examples. Through the theoretical lens of policy evaluation and policy learning, the policy responses of Indonesia and Japan governments as well as their state-society interactions are assessed and evaluated. While Indonesia has more heavy reliance on formal rules and social organization (which extends down to villages and community levels), informal social norms and moral sanctions play a more significant role in the context of Japan. The common features identified in both countries include: (i) people's willingness to observe and comply with the formal rules and informal norms for the sake of societal good; (ii) the crucial role of social media, mass media and local/community leaders, which includes local government officials in Japan, religious leaders and faith-based organizations in Indonesia; and (iii) stringent border control policy measures. Although the initial responses of Indonesia and Japan were imperfect, both countries were able to attune and adapt their policies to cope with the changing realities. Our preliminary findings indicated that the ability to instigate effective collective actions and durable partnerships between the government, local organizations and the wider civil society is the crux of containment of COVID-19 virus in Indonesia and Japan by the end of 2021.

**Keywords:** *collective action, policy agility, policy learning, state-society interactions*

## THE POLITICS OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL IN INDONESIA (2014-2019): AN ANALYSIS OF THE OVERSIGHT ROLE OF THE DEWAN PERMUSYAWARATAN RAKYAT

*Muhammad Tri Andika, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suseela Devi, Prof. Dato' Dr. Nasrudin Mohammed*

### Abstract

This article aims to analyze parliamentary control in Indonesia post-political reform. In particular, this study captures the relations between the president, party leaders, and members of parliament in shaping the decline of Indonesia's parliamentary oversight. Parliamentary control is a key issue of Indonesia's democratic politics in the post reform era. The 1945 amendment to Indonesia's Constitution after political reform in 1998 brought about a significant shift for parliament in the post-Suharto body politic. There has been a significant institutional shift in power, away from the executive branch to parliament. This research adopts a case study model to analyze how the Indonesian Parliament (DPR-Dewan Permusyawaratan Rakyat) carried out its oversight of the President's policies between 2014 and 2019 when the DPR's level of oversight was at its lowest point. The 1999-2014 post-reform period indicated a trend where the DPR enhanced its oversight role and function. However, in the period between 2014 and 2019 this trend began to reverse with the DPR's oversight role starting to decline. One argument attributed to this decline is the weakness of the DPR as a result of the coalition government formed by the president where majority parties in the DPR have shared seats in the cabinet. However, such an argument appears too general in nature and therefore this study attempts to go beyond the coalition government argument. Alternatively, the weakness of the DPR is in effect due to the exclusive relations between the president and party leaders that has encouraged party leaders to enforce party discipline which made the legislature's oversight role less effective.

**Keyword:** *DPR; oversight; parliament; reform; Joko Widodo*

### Exaggerated optimism of trust in public information disclosure during the pandemic handling

*Desy Hariyati, Lina Miftahul Jannah, Marcel Angwyn, Umniah Salsabila Prasajo*

#### Abstract

Trust and public information disclosure have become distinct concerns during the last three decades due to various circumstances. In many countries, trust has eroded as a result of public dissatisfaction with the government's performance and public perceptions of the government's lack of transparency on a variety of issues. This issue becomes more evident when the public considers the government's performance in managing the pandemic, as measured by its capacity and integrity, both of which affect public trust. The purpose of this study is to assess public trust in government in terms of public information disclosure during the COVID-19 pandemic handling. A quantitative method is conducted by doing an online survey to 583 respondents in Indonesia to assess trust on three dimensions: competence, integrity, and benevolence. The study's findings are presented using descriptive statistics, crosstabulation with the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics, and factor analysis to demonstrate which indicators most significantly influenced the level of trust. In general, the results imply that public trust is in the medium range. The same result is found in the dimension of competence and integrity. Nevertheless, the benevolence is exceptionally high. This result indicates the public's high level of optimism as a component of trust, even as they continue to doubt the government's capacity and integrity. The high level of generosity is partly due to the public's perception that the government is serious about meeting the needs of public information in handling the pandemic. It is vital to pay attention so that the government's competence and integrity increase to gain higher public trust.

**Keywords:** *Indonesia; pandemic; public information disclosure; public trust*

### Harmonization of Public Policy in Indonesia

*Ismet Sulila*

#### Abstract

The policy for implementing regional autonomy is based on the spirit to change the paradigm of governance from a centralized approach to a decentralized regional government. However, this change raises other problems, such as the existence of sectoral legislation policies that are not in accordance with the regional autonomy law. As a result, there is a tug of war between the central and regional governments and sometimes even between regions themselves. Therefore, the main problem in this research is how the basic concept of authority policy between the national and local governments and how to minimize the opportunities for conflicts of authority in regional autonomy to arise. This research approach is descriptive qualitative, which examines how to harmonize the authority of national and local governments. The processed data obtained were analyzed qualitatively, by interpreting, describing, describing, and arranging them systematically according to the research objectives. The results of the study show that decentralization in Indonesia is basically the delegation of authority from the national government to autonomous regional governments framed in a unitary state system. Delegation of authority from the central government can be done either through deconcentration and delegation. One of the efforts to reduce the conflict of authority between the national and regional governments in the implementation of autonomy can be done by revising several laws and regulations that are not in line with regional autonomy policies. Harmonization of sectoral policies with decentralization policies and Regional Autonomy is a very important factor in shaping the product of implementing legislation policies.

**Keywords :** *Harmonization, Policy, Central Regional Government*

## Aging Population and Public Policy for Health Expenditure: Evidence from Indonesia

*Ni Made Sukartinia, Edy Purwanto, Adrian Chrisnahutama, Nila Madusekar*

### Abstract

Indonesia is on the stage of aging population by 2020. Aging population has two important aspects in terms of public policy. Firstly, aging population means the economy has more productive labor force, so higher growth of output can be expected. Secondly, as the population getting older public health expenditure also increase as elderly typically more dependent on health services. The purpose of this study is investigating share of elderly in districts and cities level in Indonesia and its' relevance with public health infrastructure. Overall, Official Statistics data in Indonesia states that about 76 percent of Indonesian population are dominated by gen X (21.88%), i.e. those who born between 1965-1980; millennial (25.87%), i.e. those who born between 1981-1996; and gen Z (27.94%), those who born between 1997-2012. This means about 13.43% of Indonesian are elderly. By the next ten years, this number will be almost double. Data of population and health expenditure are collected from INDODAPOER data set. Preliminary studies found that region in Eastern Indonesia has lower share of elderly but also has lower access on health facilities as well as per capita health expenditure. Mixed evidence in Western Indonesia is found. Some districts have better facilities but not in terms of health expenditure. Public policy relevance with this finding that proportional health expenditure as well as friendly health infrastructure should be promoted for better health services for the elderly

**Keywords:** *Aging population, economic cost, social cost, health expenditure*

## Utilization of Social Media as a Digital Public Relations (PR) Practice

*Zike Martha*

### Abstract

This study discusses the use of social media as a digital public relations (PR) practice in mining companies - PT. NUSA ALAM LESTARI (PT. NAL) SAWAHLUNTO City. The topic of this research was chosen because currently internet technology is increasingly being used by the people of Indonesia. The widespread use of internet technology has also influenced how the Government communicates with the public. Currently, many government departments are starting to use social media as a means of communicating with the public. The focus of this research is the mining company - PT. NUSA ALAM LESTARI (PT. NAL) SAWAHLUNTO City. For this reason, this mining company uses information for message producers, as well as digital public relations (PR) practices through social media carried out by the Mining Company - PT. NUSA ALAM LESTARI (PT. NAL) SAWAHLUNTO City. The theory used in this study is the theory of government PR and the elements of tactics in the practice of digital PR through social media. The research method used in this study is a qualitative method with a case study approach. And in data collection techniques in this study using in-depth interviews (depth interviews) and observation. The results obtained from this study are the application of corporate PR goals in digital PR practices through social media carried out by the Mining Company - PT. Nusa Alam Lestari (PT. NAL) Sapan Dalam - Kota Sawahlunto.

## Health Services To Covid 19 Patients In "Health House" Wisma Atlit Jakabaring Palembang

*Delfiazi Puji Lestari, Rusdi*

### **Abstract**

The second wave of covid 19 hit all parts of Indonesia, including the province of South Sumatra, and the number of patients exposed to Covid 19 increasing significantly. The South Sumatra provincial government then re-opened the Jakabaring healthy house located at the athlete's guesthouse which had previously been closed in August 2020. This is one of the policies in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study was to find out how health services are provided at the Jakabaring Health House and to find out the satisfaction of patients treated in healthy house, especially patients in tower 7. The research method is descriptive qualitative. Data was collected using interviews, observation and documentation. This study analyses the dimensions of service quality based on five aspects of service in Parasuraman's Servqual theory. The results showed that (1) the health workers at the Jakabaring Health House were quite reliable and had knowledge in serving patients. (2) Health workers have also been swift in responding to patient complaints. (3) Services provided by health workers are carried out in accordance with SOPs and provisions for handling Covid 19. (4) Health workers and other employees have developed good relationships and provided individual services and attention (5) although the facilities in the Healthy Home are very adequate, it is necessary to add sports facilities and increase the number of health workers so that services become more optimal.

**Keywords:** *health service, policy, health house*

## Revitalization of Disaster Management as a Trigger for Emergency Response Performance In Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia

*Akadun , Nenden Wardani*

### **Abstract**

Disaster management is closely related to disaster risk reduction. Risk reduction is related to human survival. This study aims to analyze the effect of revitalizing disaster management on the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction through emergency response performance in Indonesia. The research method uses descriptive analysis, census as a sampling technique, questionnaire, documentation, and interview as a data collection technique, and path analysis as an analysis technique. Disaster management has a significant influence on the risk of landslide disasters through emergency response performance in Sumedang Regency. Reducing the risk of landslides requires revitalization at every stage of disaster management both in pre-disaster, during, and after a disaster. Indonesia already has an agency that handles disasters from the center to the regions. However, the strengthening of the sectoral ego of each institution, coordination between institutions is still lacking. In addition, the Regional Spatial Planning (RSP) and Detailed Spatial Planning (DSP) policies have not yet become part of disaster management in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** *management, disaster, landslide, performance, risk.*

## Patient Centered Communication in the Era of Telemedicine and Online Consultation Policy

*Maya Arina Pramudita, Andre Rahmanto, Ign. Agung Satyawan*

### Abstract

Indonesian government is trying to accelerate handling the pandemic, especially in the health sector through public policies, including the use of telemedicine. Through telemedicine, patients can conduct online health consultations with doctors as the frontline public servants in the health sector. The aim of this study is to determine telemedicine policy supports Patient Center Communication and know the gaps & weaknesses. This study used a qualitative method with a descriptive approach and the theory of Patient Centered Communication from Debra Roter and Judith Hall. The subjects of this research were doctors and patients who had used online consultation services. The results showed that implementation of telemedicine services policy can support Patient Centered Communication through the use of ICT in the health sector, overcome communication limitations, encourage increased competence of doctors, and monitoring of patient conditions. Online health consultations can be done through writing, voice, photo, and video. The gaps and weaknesses in this policy through quality-of-service access, service quality, communication skills of health workers, and patient data security. Patient Centered Communication is an important aspect in the patient's health care process. The quality of interpersonal communication that occurs through digital platforms can encourage patients to determine further treatment and decisions. However, doctors should improve communication skills through digital platforms to support telemedicine-based public services. The government can improve health literacy for the community in order to obtain, understand, and process the information and health services needed.

**Keyword:** *online consultation; health; communication; doctor; patient; policy*

## Increasing the Role of the Front Guard in Building Licensing Services in the Building Management Information System (SIMBG)

*Dwi Putranto Riau, Ridho Harta, Bambang Agus Diana*

### Abstract

In law number 11 of 2020 concerning Copyright and Government Regulations number 16 of 2021 concerning Buildings, article 183 permits which include Building Approval (PBG) and Certificate of Building Functionality (SLF) through the Building Management Information System (SIMBG). by implementing integrated digital services with one single submission (OSS). Implementing SIMBG will bring problems to the frontline human resources, which are not yet ready for implementation. The organizational capacity of the two implementing agencies, namely the One-Stop Investment and Licensing Service, which issues permits, and the Technical Office for Building Construction, which recommends technical tickets for PBG and SLF, requires intensive coordination. Resources need to be prepared in building permits, Regency/City Regional Governments that have not ready Regional Regulations for Tenant Levies. The research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a study approach from the policy implementers of licensing providers. We are collecting data through in-depth interviews and secondary data. Data analysis used data analysis techniques of data reduction. This research resulted in Human Resources for the Front Guard for Building Management Information System Licensing, Organizational Capacity in Issuing Building Permits, Facilities and infrastructure resources, and Institutional capacity building have been prepared.

**Keywords:** *Front Guard; Building Management Information System (SIMBG); Licensing; Building Approval; Function Fit Certificate (SLF).*

## Artificial Intelligence Dilemmas: Politics, Society, Bureaucracy & Law

*Muhammad Yasir Ali, Ora-Orn Poocharoen*

### Abstract

Artificial Intelligence presents tremendous opportunities for evidence-based policy by bridging information asymmetries. However, the architecture and diffused ontology of artificial intelligence create technological scripts, which compete with existing normative, legal, bureaucratic and political regulatory regimes. It is pivotal in this backdrop to examine artificial intelligence without lenses of technological solutionism or techno dystopia. The aim of this article is to review literature to present findings about how does AI technological script compete with existing regulatory regimes, kind of knowledge reprioritizations and displacements does artificial intelligence creates in this process and how, and more importantly how adequate are the prescriptive ethical norms of transparency, privacy and accountability.

**Key Words:** *Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, Regulatory arbitrage, Knowledge displacement, Transparency, Privacy, Accountability*

## Risk Mitigation on Sensitive Information Disclosure in Handling the Pandemic in Indonesia

*Muhammad Yasin Sipahutar, Muhamad Imam Alfie Syarien, Neni Susilawati, Imas Cempaka Mulia*

### Abstract

The government has consistently invoked the adage "salus populi suprema lex" to ensure that policies addressing the COVID-19 pandemic are aimed at protecting the people. Not only is protection intended to reduce virus propagation, but also to safeguard sensitive public information. It is not uncommon for the government to find itself in a quandary while enacting such protection. This article discusses the possibility of sensitive information violations, people's perceptions of the government's protection, and opportunities to decrease the danger of releasing sensitive information. The methodology included a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including a literature search and an online survey of 583 respondents. As a result of the findings, a number of potential infractions involving the provision of sensitive information have been identified. The majority of respondents see the importance of the protection provided by the government and agree that the government has an adequate understanding of the information about COVID-19, which is confidential and should only be accessed by certain parties. Additionally, the public agrees that the government should protect the confidentiality of COVID-19 patient data in order to prevent its misuse by third parties. To guard against potential violations arising from the provision of sensitive information, a number of risk mitigation measures are required, including the establishment of progressive legislation governing the provision of sensitive information. This risk mitigation effort is not without challenges, including the absence of a state institution dedicated to the issue of sensitive information leakage and disclosure, insufficient stakeholder understanding of sensitive information, and the government's political will to protect sensitive information and resolve existing cases.

**Keywords:** *pandemic, public information disclosure, sensitive information, risk mitigation*

## Caught Between a rock and a hard place: Pakistan's fight against COVID-19 Pandemic amid Poverty

*Fiaz Hussain*

### Abstract

Stringent measures have been taken around the world to curtail the spread of COVID-19. It has put people in low-income countries in the vulnerable situation of poverty as well. People in these countries work primarily in the informal sectors and work on daily wages. They rely heavily on public services and have low savings and no access to credit. Staying at home is not an option for many people, and not working means giving up food and other essentials. They are home to many extremely poor people, most of whom have no choice but to live in overcrowded conditions with limited access to clean water and adequate sanitation. So, there is a trade-off between poverty and a high risk of catching the virus. Pakistan has faced a similar situation and has been dealing with these two extremes, COVID-19, and poverty. Being a neighboring country to China, an epicenter of COVID-19, put Pakistan in a frontline position when the pandemic broke out. The official statistics show that Pakistan has dealt with the pandemic better without significantly compromising its poverty situation, with only 2% deaths and 98% recovery cases from a total of 1.3 million reported cases. The research question that is posed here is "how Pakistan has addressed COVID-19 and poverty? The paper aims to examine Pakistan's institutional framework of the National Command and Operation Center (NCOC) and its TTQ (testing, tracing, and quarantining) strategy, and Ehsas and its economic measures designed for a vulnerable population. The study has used a qualitative methodology comprising of document analysis (government reports, policy briefs, websites), and in-depth interviews of key informants. The smart lockdown method under TTQ is thought to strike a balance between life and livelihood, and while businesses must remain open, rigorous adherence to SOPs would be guaranteed through mass awareness and administrative actions. Moreover, economic responses under Ehsas. have provided relief to the poor strata of the society during the pandemic.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, Pakistan, Institutional Measures, Policy Responses, Smart Lockdown*

## Implementation of Education Digitalization Policy in Indonesia in the Pandemic Era: A Literature Review

*Lady Grace Jane Giroth, Viktory Nicodemus Joufree Rotty, Jeffry Sonny Junus Lengkong, Harol Refly Lumapow, Roos Marie Stella Tuerah, Shely Deity Meity Sumual, Tellma Mona Tiwa*

### Abstract

Education becomes a basic requirement in shaping the personality and character of each individual human being. This research is an early effort to conduct a literature study to identify the implementation of education digitalization policies in the pandemic era. Every policy of the education process will certainly be directed to meet challenges and needs of both social needs and self-needs in the future. The pandemic era demanded a change in policy structures in education that were more oriented towards the digitization process. Education digitalization is the transformation of teaching and learning process from conventional to modern which aims to create more effective and efficient learning situations and conditions. The purpose of this research is to provide an overview of digitalization policy of education in Indonesia. The research method is through a systematic literature review approach or called Systematic Literature Review (SLR) through perish or publish application then mapped with VOSviewer application to determine clusters of educational digitalization policies and current when pandemics hit the world. The literature review results become materials for education evaluation policies in the future, of course, associated with conditions due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The study reviewed a hundred relevant journals on the implementation of the education digitization policy of the previous 5-year edition from 2016 to 2021. The last 5 years of elections are based on pandemic conditions that emerged in 2018. The study results provide information that education digitalization policy has begun since the internet was invented and continues to grow and accelerate its change as the pandemic era hits the world.

**Keywords:** *digitalization; education; policy; pandemic*

## Respon Calon Jamaah Haji Terhadap Kebijakan Pembatalan Keberangkatan Haji Tahun 2021 Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19

*M. Nur Iman Ridwan, Sugiannor*

### Abstrak

Pemerintah Republik Indonesia memutuskan untuk membatalkan kembali keberangkatan calon jamaah haji tahun 2021. Keputusan yang tertuang dalam SK Menteri Agama Nomor 660 Tahun 2021 tentang Pembatalan Keberangkatan Haji Pada Penyelenggaraan Ibadah Haji Tahun 1442 H/2021 M tanggal 3 Juni 2021 dengan pertimbangan kondisi pandemi Covid 19 yang masih membahayakan. Kebijakan tersebut menarik untuk dikaji mengingat pemerintah telah dua kali membuat kebijakan pembatalan keberangkatan haji di masa pandemi covid 19 (sebelumnya tahun 2020), berdampak pada respon calon jamaah haji yang beragam sehingga perlu disikapi dengan program-program yang tepat. Oleh karenanya penulis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan mengandalkan teknik pengumpulan data sekunder. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa respon calon jamaah haji atas pembatalan keberangkatan ibadah haji di tahun 2021 masih terjadi pro dan tidak sedikit yang kontra akibat penyebaran berita hoax masalah pembatalan keberangkatan haji yang begitu masif di media sosial. Pemerintah melalui Kementerian Agama juga melakukan sosialisasi secara gencar untuk menjaga suasana yang kondusif di masyarakat. Simpulan dari penelitian ini adalah, bahwa pemerintah melalui lembaga kementerian agama harus bisa memberikan penjelasan serta motivasi kepada para Jamaah calon haji yang dibatalkan pemeberangkatannya agar bisa memahami terkait kebijakan pemerintah.

**Kata kunci:** *respon, jamaah haji, covid-19*

## Indonesian Government Policies in Maintaining the Resilience of Arts and Culture during the Covid-19 Pandemic

*Lesli Citra Pertiwi*

### Abstract

Indonesia government face quite dilemma to save first which aspect during Covid-19 pandemic, both social and economic. From social aspect there are arts and culture that have also been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Policies from the government that are well targeted and effective are needed, so that arts and culture are not threatened with extinction. If the percentage for handling cultural affairs is not on the priority side, then the future of the nation is at stake. This study seeks to uncover the policies of the Indonesian government in maintaining the resilience of arts and culture. The author will use the cultural policy approach of Bianchini, who explain that cultural policy has become an increasingly significant component of economic and physical regeneration strategies. The author uses the literature and case studies to find primary and secondary data. This research is expected to be able to explore the accuracy of the policies taken by the government, what formulas are needed by the state to save arts and culture from the threat of extinction, especially the economic life and productivity of the traditional artist, and the extent to which solutions are needed for traditional artists to bounce back, the government provides a hook or bait. The conclusion of this research is that government policies must represented the good governance that consider the poor economy of traditional artist, the quality and adaptation in all conditions, and the fate of culture in the future.

**Keywords:** *art and culture; cultural policy; good governance*

### Evaluation Of Covid-19 Vaccination Policy in Griya Candramas, Pepe, Sedati, Sidoarjo

*Gading Gamaputra, Isnaini Fitria Effendi, Arzetya Fitri Al Karimah, Naufal Hanif Ramadhan*

#### Abstract

The high positive cases of Covid-19 prompted the government to issue a COVID-19 vaccination policy. As one of the areas exposed to high COVID-19 cases, Pepe Village also carried out COVID-19 vaccinations. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the COVID-19 vaccination policy to see how far the policy could overcome the COVID-19 problem at the Griya Candramas, Pepe, Sidoarjo Regency. This article uses a descriptive qualitative research method. The focus of this research refers to the theory of William N. Dunn which has indicators including effectiveness, efficiency, adequateness, equality, responsiveness, precision. Data collection techniques in articles through interviews, observation, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that: 1) effectiveness indicators are said to be successful because the COVID-19 vaccination policy is well received by the society; 2) efficiency indicators, the costs incurred through the COVID-19 vaccination policy process are less than the results achieved; 3) adequateness indicators, the COVID-19 vaccination policy can answer the problem of the COVID-19 pandemic alongside the decrease of COVID-19 positive cases; 4) equality indicators, obtaining an even distribution of the COVID-19 vaccination to the society; 5) responsiveness indicators, the COVID-19 vaccination policy has been able to fulfill the needs of the society; 6) precision indicator, positive and negative impacts of the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination policy were found. From the results of the study, the researchers used the theory of plausibility analysis procedures to test the recommendations of the COVID-19 vaccination policy based on the causality of the research's results.

**Keywords:** *Covid-19 vaccination; policy evaluation; William N. Dunn*

### Explaining High Voter Turnout Amidst Pandemic: Lessons from An Exceptional Local Election in Indonesia

*Vania Magdcalista , Reza Fathurrahman*

#### Abstract

The implementation of local elections signifies decentralization of power as the sine qua non of a healthy democracy. However, the arrival of Covid-19 pandemic into the region in early 2020 had enforced the Indonesian government to postpone 270 local elections and consecutively decided to arrange simultaneous local elections within a single day on December 9, 2020. Recent studies investigating the effect of Covid-19 pandemic on voter participation across regions have shown increased absenteeism in election associated with higher risk of being infected. Against all odds, regardless of steadily increasing confirmed positive cases of coronavirus, the local election held in Depok (ca. 30 km south from the Capital Jakarta) has surprisingly broken its own record with the highest number of voter turnout since the first local election back in 2005. Using the CLEAR Participation Model developed by Lowndes, Pratchett, and Stocker (2006), this study attempts to investigate responsible factors influencing voting behavior in the case of Depok Local Election. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with ten key actors representing the responsible unit under the mayor office, political parties, local election commission, local election supervisory body, district election committee, non-governmental organization, academician, independent election observer, and general citizen/voter. In addition, the secondary data was obtained from relevant government publications. The analysis reveals that local community leaders and parties' local cadres play a significant role behind individual's decision to vote, particularly within a society which embraces a high value of community.

**Keywords:** *Covid-19; Local Election; Pandemic; Voting Behavior*

## Institutional Perspectives in Reducing Regional Disparity: Lesson from Indonesia

*Pratiwi Ngasaratun*

### Abstract

This paper aims to analyze regional disparity management planning policies from the perspective of New Institutional Economics (NIE). The issue of regional disparity becomes central to the discussion on whether or not the development goals have been achieved, at the local, national and international levels. The significant increase in the level of global inequality has made this issue one of the focuses of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely Goals 10: Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries. In the policy process, institutions are seen as one of the factors to ensure an equitable distribution of development outcomes. By using the content analysis method, this article intends to analyze the planning policy for dealing with regional disparities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta of Indonesia using the NIE perspective. A number of planning documents for the 2017-2019 period and articles will be analyzed. In addition, some policies formed due to in development planning, awareness of regional disparities has emerged, manifested in various planning documents. This can also be seen in the development priorities listed from year to year. However, this awareness at the planning management level seems less sharp in the formulation of programs and activities of the regional policies.

**Keywords:** *inequality, regional disparity, institutions, new institutional economics*

## Adaptive Capacity of Sleman District Government in Tourism Village Development

*Dewi Amanatun Suryani, Purwanto, Hartuti Purnaweni, Tri Yuniningsih*

### Abstract

Tourism Village is one form of community-based tourism development (Community Based Tourism). The potential that exists in the community is packaged in various attractions so that it can be an attraction for tourists to visit. The existence of 53 tourist villages in Sleman Regency which is able to accelerate regional economic growth in Sleman Regency, consists of Rintisan Tourism Villages (22%), Growing (38%), Developing (19%), and Independent (21%). However, the development of tourist villages is currently facing challenges, especially the emphasis on the issue of local wisdom and CHSE (Cleanliness, Health, Safety, Environment Sustainability) which is an anticipatory measure for the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Internal obstacles faced by Tourism Villages are the lack of human resources, limited institutional capacity of the Tourism Awareness group (Pokdarwis), relatively the same tour packages and lack of cooperation with various stakeholders. This study aims to determine the adaptive capacity of the government in an effort to realize the development of sustainable tourism villages in Sleman Regency based on grassroots innovation. The theory used in this research is adaptive capacity. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The method of data collection is done through literature study. Data analysis was carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results show that the government's adaptive capacity is able to encourage the development of tourist villages through various grant assistance programs for tourism actors affected by the pandemic, training to increase resources and business skills that support the tourism sector, application of CHSE standards, and collaboration with stakeholders in digital-based tourism marketing. Recommendations that can be made by the Sleman Regency Government are to make policies regarding the form of cooperation between stakeholders.

**Keywords:** *adaptive government; tourism village; stakeholders; sustainable tourism*

## The politics of measurement, social protection and the COVID-19 pandemic: Examining the Emergency Subsidy Program of the Philippines

*Kidjie Saguin*

### Abstract

Governments across the world introduced various social policy responses to mitigate the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, often with varying results. The effectiveness of these responses have often been compared cross-nationally, ignoring the institutional variation that typically explains the differing levels of effectiveness. To overcome this institutional blindness, this paper contrasts the performance of the a cash subsidy program – Emergency Subsidy Program (ESP) – as it was implemented domestically (for Philippine citizens at home) and internationally (for Philippine migrant workers abroad). ESP was by far the most ambitious and largest social protection program in Philippine history that sought to cover all Filipino households, including migrant workers. But its performance to deliver cash aid domestically paled in comparison to its delivery to migrant workers abroad. The paper argues that state surveillance of migrant workers through the stringent control of migration flow allowed for easy identification of eligible beneficiaries while the domestic implementation suffered tremendously from the lack of a national identification system. The paper attributes the difference in performance to the missing resistance towards welfare surveillance among migrant workers that was historically established along with complex migration management system. It concludes that in the context of crises, welfare policies without measurements practices are bound to fail.

**Keywords:** *Cash transfer; COVID-19; migrant workers; politics of measurement; social policy*

## Adaptation to Uncertainty: Lesson Learned from Covid 19

*Indah Yasminum Suhanti, Toetik Koesbardiati*

### Abstract

During the Covid 19 Pandemic, humans learned to adapt to uncertain situations, which at the time before the pandemic, this was rarely realized. The process of adaptation to an uncertain situation is very different from the process of adapting to a new situation in more stable conditions. This paper aims to examine more deeply about the adaptation process for uncertain situations. This paper combines the scoping review method and theoretical study. Scoping review is carried out as the first step to see the themes that arise in the study of the adaptation process to uncertain situations. After that, a theoretical study was carried out using theories related to adaptation to the environment. The results of the scoping review were (1) a study of the adaptation process for uncertain situations in the realm of public policy, economics, psychology, medicine, anthropology and sociology (2) the themes that emerge in the discussion are knowledge, the history of Covid 19, resilience, change, readiness, anticipation, transparency, team work, technology and obedience. The results of the theoretical study were that adaptation to uncertain situations can be formed through knowledge about Covid 19, strengthening resilience, strengthening anticipation, strengthening readiness, and information disclosure from all parties. Obedience is a direct form of adaptation. Studies on adaptation to uncertain situations during a pandemic have survey methods, literature reviews and simulations. This makes the study unable to provide a comprehensive explanation of the adaptation process. The use of the Causal-Historical approach really needs to be considered in research in order to add to the study of adaptation to uncertain situations.

**Keywords:** *Adaptation to uncertainty, Covid 19, causal history method.*

## Public Service Restriction and Government Challenges in Work from Home Policy During Covid-19 Pandemic: Global Perspective

*Ertien Rining Nawangsari, Anggie Parawitha Lucca*

### Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic prompted the Ministry of State Civil Service Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia to issue Circular Letter Number 67 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Circular of the Minister of PANRB Number 58 of 2020 concerning the Work System for State Civil Servants (ASN) in a New Normal Order. With this new work system, ASN can work in the office or at home (work from home / WFH) based on the district/city risk zoning category. In its implementation, the WFH policy has a positive side and a negative side. Some ASNs view WFH as an opportunity to work more flexibly and be closer to their families, but on the other hand, ASNs are increasingly unproductive during the implementation of WFH. The formulation of the problem in this article is how public services are during the pandemic, what are the challenges faced by the government in this regard, and how the government responds to these challenges. The purpose of this article is to find out the challenges faced by the government in restricting public services during the pandemic. to answer the question of what global lessons that can be learned from the Covid-19 pandemic from the political, economic, and environmental perspective. To answer this question, the literature study method was used by utilizing secondary data from relevant books, journals, news, and statistics.

**Keywords:** *Covid 19-Pandemic Period, Work from Home (WFH), Challenges, and Restrictions Public Services*

## Implementation Regional Regular Number 5 Of 2020 During The 2019 Corona Virus Disease in Bali Province

*Wahyu Sri Handono, Ida Ayu Putu Sri Widnyani, Nyoman Diah Utari Dewi*

### Abstract

This research aims to describe the Implementation regional regulation no.5 of 2020; The obstacles faced and strategies to overcome the obstacles faced in the implementation of Regional Regulation No.5 of 2020 on Standards for The Implementation of Bali Cultural Tourism. The research methods used in this study are qualitatively descriptive. The results showed that (1) the implementation of tourism development policies in Bali province was influenced by (a) standards / sizes and policy objectives; (b) Resources; (c) the characteristics of the managing agent; (d) the attitude or tendency of the executors; (e) communication between organizations and implementing activities; and (f) Social, economic and political environment; (2) Strategies to deal with the obstacles faced in the implementation of tourism development policies in Bali province, especially those related to pandemic the 2019 corona virus; so that socialization has not been massive and the mandate of the regional regulation to form a regional public company has not been implemented, and the absence of tourists to Bali, it is necessary to standardize the implementation of Balinese cultural tourism accompanied by the application of cleanliness, health, safety and environmental sustainability; To attract tourists visiting Bali during pandemic the 2019 corona virus and post pandemic the 2019 corona virus disease, so that tourists who visit Bali get a sense of comfort, safety during travel in Bali also Bali Provincial Tourism Office is in budget condition that is not ready, because of the pandemic. The tourism office can collaborate by collaborating with academics, communities, media, government and private during pandemic the 2019 corona virus disease for the implementation of Regulation no.5 of 2020.

**Keywords:** *Policy implementation, tourism, corona virus disease 2019*

### Adaptive Policy in the Implementation of Covid-19 Era Education Policies in Makassar

*Safaruddin, Riskasari, Masyitah*

#### **Abstract**

The objectivity of this study are to (1) describe and analyze the policy settings applied to the implementation of policies in education. (2) Describe the design and implementation of policies that are able to support Policy Implementation in education. (3) Find out about policy monitoring on policy implementation in education. This research method used a descriptive qualitative method through case studies. The Data collection techniques used observation, interviews, and documentation. While for data analysis used data reduction, data presentation, verification, and concluding. The results of this study found that Adaptive Policy in the implementation of education policies in the Covid-19 Era are applied with 3 indicators, they are (1) policy settings through 6 important points that implementation is carried out according to the ability of the school. (2) the design and implementation of education policies are carried out through 9 points, they are SOPS, School Task Forces, Curriculum Design, Design of technical guidance and specialized training for educators, PTM scenarios and brave learning, and School coordination with Supervisor, task forces, health centers and committees for implementing Government policies. (3) The policies on policy implementation are carried out through 6 stages they are analyzing the situation that occurs, making several policies choices, making decisions about education planning for policy implementation, assessing the impact of policy implementation, and determining the next policy cycle.

**Keywords.** *Adaptive Policy; Implementation; Policies*

### The Covid-19 Pandemic and Performance of Research and Community Services in Government University

*Mohammad Nuh*

#### **Abstract**

The Covid-19 pandemic influenced various aspects of lives such as in health, economy, and education sector. The conditions of these sectors attracted academics and practitioners, who in turn conducted research during the pandemic period. One interesting and rarely discussed aspect is the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the process and performance of research and community service in the university level. This study aimed to evaluate the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on the process and performance of research and community service. This research conducted at Government University using pragmatic evaluation methods and a survey research approach. The unit of analysis was institutions/units related to research and community service activities. For instance, BPPM (Research and Community Services Board), Study Centre, Research Groups, and Laboratories in the level of university and faculty. The researcher distributed questionnaire through google form. Although only 52 people responded to the questionnaire, they represented each institution as the unit of analysis in this research. The research findings showed most of the respondents conveyed that Covid-19 pandemic had impact on the process and performance of the research and community services. For suggestion, Research and community service management required improvement and adjustment to ensure continuous process and performance in the new era of post pandemic.

**Keywords:** *Covid-19; Performance; Research; and Community Service*

## Lesson Learned, and Future Directions of Covid 19 Related Policy Implementation of Talent Management at Government Ministry Level in Indonesia

*Septiana Dwiputrianti, Endang Wirjatmi Tri Lestari*

### Abstract

The Indonesian government is currently prioritizing implementing talent management and obtaining an index for implementing the state civil apparatus (ASN) merit system in government agencies in the minimally good category. However, data shows the significant gap of index merit scoring of central government and local government in Indonesia. Moreover, all ministry level in the government of Indonesia have been targeted to achieve good and very good categories of their merit index as a requirement for the implementation of talent management in the institution. The aim of this study is to scrutinize the best practices, lesson learned of the execution of talent management practices in the Ministry level in the Indonesian public sector by investigating the talent management execution levels, identifying the distractors and enablers that form part of the talent management practices and developing a conceptual framework of talent management execution. Motivation for the study is that the war for implementing talent management policy is evident in the public sector, and limited research exists regarding the execution of talent management in public sector, especially in Indonesia. The best practices at the ministry level can be a lesson for other institutions at the central and regional levels. The research was based on an exploratory research design and a qualitative approach. Purposive sampling was utilized and semi-structured interviews were conducted. The data were analyzed by means of qualitative content analysis. The finding of this study is that talent management was executed on three levels: human resource execution, operational execution and strategic execution. A conceptual framework of lesson learned talent management execution in the Ministry level in the Indonesian public sector was developed.

**Keywords:** *Talent management, State Civil Apparatus (ASN), Merit System, Republic of Indonesia, Lesson learned, Ministry level*

## e-Governance Adoption in Combating COVID-19: a Systematic Literature Review

*Marvy F. A. Sahay*

### Abstract

E-governance, meaning 'electronic governance' is using information and communication technologies (ICTs) at various levels of the government and the public sector and beyond, for the purpose of enhancing governance and in this particular paper, enhancing governance in combating COVID-19 pandemic. In these past two years of this ongoing pandemic, many countries have been trying every possible way in a fight against COVID-19, including maximizing e-governance innovation. This paper is aimed to explore some of best practices of e-governance adoption in combating COVID-19. Three steps will be conducted in order to create a systematic literature review: 1) set up a strategy to collect a representative paper using Google Scholar; 2) store the selected papers and synthesize the literature review; and 3) organize the synthesized literature review. Cooper's taxonomy of literature review will be used to define the scope of this paper.

**Keywords:** *e-governance, policy, covid-19*

### Tourism Sector Economic Recovery: Nglanggeran Tourism Village Management Policy During the Covid-19 Pandemic

*Virgiawan Listanto, ilima Fitri Azmi*

#### Abstract

Tourism villages do not only play an important role in improving the welfare of the community but also being one of the drivers of the local and regional economy. Meanwhile, the Covid-19 pandemic has had a direct impact on the decline in tourist visits, both domestic and foreign, resulting in the loss of potential economic income for the community. This study aims to describe how community-based tourism in Nglanggeran Tourism Village is managed and adapted in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic using the Narrative Policy Framework (NPF). NPF elements and content play an important role in shaping policy processes and outcomes so they can explain the policy process of Nglanggeran Tourism management policy to recover the economy amid the Covid-19 pandemic. This research applies a qualitative descriptive approach. The research shows that Nglanggeran Tourism Village as one of the best 2021 World Tourism Villages has provided fresh air for recovery in the tourism sector during pandemic. It is obvious that there is still hope for the tourism sector to continue to grow in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic by implementing adapting policy. This research could provide some insight to government and other tourism village on how to survive and adapt to the continuously changing circumstances.

*Keywords: economic recovery, Narrative Policy Framework, policy, tourism village*

### Promoting Decriminalization Policy on Drug Abuse; An Implementation Strategy of Collaborative Governance in Indonesia

*Alexsander, Henny Aprianty, Arianto*

#### Abstract

A decriminalization policy is necessary to address the drugs emergency in Indonesia. The research aims to formulate a strategy for implementing decriminalization policy for narcotics abuse at the level of decentralized areas in Indonesia. The research uses mix method with an exploratory sequential design. At the qualitative stage, the research framework is based on a policy arena approach. Research informants at this stage are members of the policy stakeholders and community organizations. Data collection techniques were carried out through focused discussions, in-depth studies, and documentation studies. Data analysis was carried out through an interactive process. In the quantitative stage, the questionnaire instrument was distributed purposively to representative of policy stakeholders and community organizations. The data were analyzed using structural equation modeling principles and techniques. The results of the study show that various policy actors who are involved and supportive in multiple programs and actions for decriminalization policies are limited by the scarcity of resources and the lack of supportive regional policies. Coalitions between actors have been formed but policies network are still vulnerable to change. The structural equation model shows the advocacy, information dissemination, and rehabilitation for drugs addict will support public trust for promoting the decriminalization policy. Finally, the research recommended the importance of the process of advocating decriminalization policies to the educational institutes and various communities as well. At the same time, promoting decriminalization policy requires more and better service providers to rehabilitate drug addicts.

*Keywords : advocacy; harm reduction; narcotics; network*

### Problem identification in Japanese environmental policy making through machine-learning detection of deliberation elements

Hayato Hidano, So Morikawa

#### Abstract

The Paris Agreement is the largest long-term international agreement on global warming ever adopted. Global warming itself and stakeholders' efforts to cope with it will have far-reaching effects on all over the world in the long run. Because effects of environmental policies can be both positive and negative, environmental policy making requires careful discussion, taking various factors into account to realize desirable outcomes. In the environmental policy making process in Japan, government committees composed of experts such as representatives of influential groups and organizations are held regularly, and this is a process in which experts discuss the issues from various perspectives and incorporate their opinions into the policy. However, the reality is that the committees sometimes fail to properly discuss the necessary perspectives. In this study, we conducted a quantitative evaluation and analysis of the actual state of the discussion on environmental policy making in Japan, using the minutes processed in a text-as-data method. Through the analysis, we succeeded in identifying the key elements that are important in realizing multiple perspectives in environmental policy discussions. As a result, we were able to obtain some suggestions for the future improvement of governmental discussions on environmental policy.

**Keywords:** *climate change; politics; text-as-data method*

### Policy Entrepreneurship during Crisis (A Comparative Study of Assessment of Policy Measures and Outcomes on Covid-19 between Indonesia and DKI Jakarta Province)

Sulikah Asmorowati, Fadillah Putra

#### Abstract

Policy entrepreneurship as a part of Multiple Stream Framework has been discussed specially to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of initiated programs or policies. There are central elements in policy entrepreneurs, one of which is the capacity to lead change by example. This article attempts to employ the framework in the context of crisis response policy which is rarely debated. During the Covid-19 pandemic, agile implementations can be seen in the process of utilizing policy entrepreneurs as an important role in increasing government agility. This research examines the COVID-19 vaccination policy and its implementation, particularly focused on the incorporation of policy entrepreneurship and how it can inform the agile implementation of priority programs. By employing quantitative and qualitative analysis and comparing the policy performance between national level (Indonesia) and local level (DKI Jakarta) this research suggests that there is a policy window for incorporating multi-stakeholders for crisis response policy.

**Keywords:** *policy, crisis, policy measurement*

## Policy Urgence Of Indonesian National Working Competency Standards For Researchers In Indonesia

*Ayurisya Dominata, Marthin Hadi Juliansah, Maharani Mufti Rahajeng, Debby Lellyana*

### Abstract

This study aims to analyze the urgency of formulating the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (SKKNI) policy for researchers in Indonesia. What are the considerations, the opportunities and challenges, the procedures and processes, and the implementing agencies. This research is descriptive qualitative, with data collection techniques using documentation studies, observation, unstructured interviews, and focus group discussions (FGD). The study concludes that the researcher's SKKNI is very vital for the clarity of the formulation of the researcher's work ability which includes aspects of knowledge, skills and/or expertise as well as work attitudes that are relevant to the implementation of the duties and requirements of the researcher's position in accordance with the research activities handled and in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. Through professional certification of researchers, it is hoped that there will be an increase in the quantity and quality of research results in Indonesia. Furthermore, it is useful for solving community problems, encouraging Indonesia's economic competitiveness and creating a prosperous Indonesian society, and being respected by the nations of the world. The National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN RI) as a technical agency for fostering the research profession in Indonesia has the authority to formulate the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (SKKNI) for the research profession.

**Keywords:** *certification, researcher, urgency, professional*

## Political Institution Capacity in Handling Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

*Sitti Aminah*

### Abstract

The study aims to analyse the capacity of political institutions, especially the role of legislative institutions in handling the Covid-19 pandemic. The study was designed in a quantitative method using a survey method in four provinces with the highest Covid-19 cases, namely West Java, Central Java, Jakarta, and Banten Province. Sample was determined purposively, namely the administrators and members of the Covid-19 Task Force in four provinces. Data from the survey has been strengthened by secondary data sourced from journals, research results, mass media, and reports from government agencies. The data analysis technique used descriptive statistics. The results of the study showed that the capacity of political institutions is in the moderate category. The role of political institutions has not been optimal during the Covid-19 pandemic in several aspects, namely, the ability to absorb aspirations and respond to community needs, the ability to set up regulations and the ability to control policies and program. The study recommends strengthening the capacity of political institutions namely articulating and responding the community needs, to set up regulations related to Covid-19, and carrying out control over budgeting and implementation of Covid-19 policies and programs.

**Keywords:** *Capacity, Political Institution, Covid-19*

## Promoting Adaptive System to The Current Turbulence Through Smart City: Best Practice Collaborative Governance in Tangerang Selatan City

*Fahmi Wibawa*

### **Abstract**

Humanitarian turbulence in the form of the Covid-19 pandemic has generated solidarity and tolerance among people around to overcome the pandemic together. Collaborative governance is the answer to overcome turbulence due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In the context of local government, South Tangerang City has garnered multi-stakeholder involvement in overcoming turbulence through the integrated development of the Smart City concept. The collaborative governance of Smart city Tangerang Selatan starts from a development plan discussed by the Central Government (Kemenkominfo), Banten Provincial Government (Provincial Dinkominfo), and Regency/City Governments throughout South Tangerang (Dinkominfo), and even vice versa from district/city to the district/city level center through a consensus. Smart City regional planning in this context is approached with the concept of collaborative governance, which consists of a context system, namely aspects of legislation, drivers seen from leadership elements that greatly influence the planning of Smart City area development, and the dynamics of collaboration that occurs, namely the conditions during and after The Covid-19 pandemic has put all parties in a lot of adjustments. The concept of collaborative governance planning as an alternative basis is expected to be able to realize the acceleration and implementation of the Smart City area as a solution for those who will develop and implement the Smart City area in the form of policies.

**Keywords:** *Turbulence, Smart City, Collaborative Governance*

## Strengthening The Exit and Voice Mechanism of Health Services During the Covid -19 Pandemic and Ahead of The New Normal Era

*Desita Rahayu, Bambang Sutikno*

### **Abstract**

The health care policy scheme during the pandemic has caused a change in the service moment of truth. Some of these changes such as services only by phone or WhatsApp; distance policy (patients must be at least 2 meters from medical personnel), changes in service hours, and so on. This change causes health services to focus on efforts to overcome the pandemic, so that patients from various diseases seem to be ignored. There is stuttering in health services, and citizen's confusion. How's exit and voice of health services mechanism during the covid 19 pandemic and ahead of the new normal era? The purpose of this study is to identify heath service exit and voice mechanism during the pandemic, and the advocacy to enhance it. So that, health services can be delivered by obeying health protocols and policies during the pandemic with good quality. The exit and voice service theory is used. The results show, it is known that the bargaining position of health service providers is not balanced with the citizen as users. The public's opportunities for health service providers are limited during the pandemic, most of the government's power and resources focus on overcoming the pandemic has made coercive power also used in delivering the health service. Meanwhile, the community tends not to have sufficient information and knowledge regarding this mechanism.

**Keywords:** *exit and voice mechanisms, health service during pandemic, new normal era*

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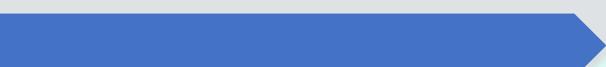
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THE 2022 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASIA PACIFIC PUBLIC POLICY NETWORK (AP-PPN) & INDOONESIAN ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (IAPA)

## "PROMOTING ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS TO THE CURRENT TURBULENCE WITHIN CRISIS ENVIRONMENTS"

March 17, 2022  
08.00 - 10.00 | 15.00 - 17.00

### KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



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The Education University of Hong Kong



**PROF. JOSHUA MOK KA-HO**  
Lingnan University



**PROF. EKO PRASOJO**  
University of Indonesia



**PROF. ALEX B. BRILLANTES JR**  
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## "PROMOTING ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS TO THE CURRENT TURBULENCE WITHIN CRISIS ENVIRONMENTS"

March 17, 2022 | 07.00 - 08.00

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Minister for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform



**DR. H. EMIL E. DARDA, B.BUS., M.SC.**  
Deputy Governor of East Java



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## “SEMINAR ON SUCCESSFUL PUBLICATION IN INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS (THE PERSPECTIVE OF AUTHORS AND/OR EDITORS)”

March 18, 2022 | 09.00 - 11.00

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**PROF. MICHAEL HOWLETT**

Simon Fraser University  
Policy Design and Practice



**ASSOC. PROF. ALEX HE JINGWEI**

The Education University of Hong Kong  
Journal of Asian Public Policy

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**PROF. DARRYL S.  
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17–18 March 2022 Zoom Youtube

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\*To be confirmed

## Promoting Adaptive Systems to the Current Turbulence within Crisis Environments

### IMPORTANT DATES

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DEADLINE

20 FEB 2022

ACCEPTANCE  
NOTIFICATION

1 MAR 2022

FULL PAPER  
SUBMISSION

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