

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPATIAL PLANNING POLICY IN LAND DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION AGRICULTURAL AREA IN SIDRAP REGENCY

Erfina, Armin Arsyad, Badu Ahmad, & Hasniati

Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Hasanuddin University

INDONESIA

Corresponding Author Email: finaerul85@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the Regulation of Food Agricultural Land Protection in Sidrap Regency. and to determine the impact of the research method used is qualitative while data collection through observation, interviews and documentation and the validity of the data were tested by triangulation. The results showed that the implementation of regional development policies and protection of agricultural land in Sidrap Regency had not been carried out well. measured from three stages, namely the stages of interpretation, organization, and implication stages. As for the impact is the economic impact caused is the decreasing productivity found in two sub-districts, namely maritengngae sub-district as much as 9.1% and two pitue sub-districts as much as 8.8%. As for the social impact caused is the increasingly difficult condition of public services so that employment opportunities are difficult to obtain due to the large number of capital owners who make housing their future investment. its political impact is a policy that is biased in the sense of weak legal sanctions for violators of the development policy and function of agricultural land in Sidrap Regency.

Keywords: Policy implementation, area development, agricultural land protection.

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural land conditions in Indonesia are increasingly narrow due to land conversion that coincides with increasing population (Muhamad et al., 2014). Various attempts have been made by the government to prevent the reduction of agricultural land caused by land conversion, one of which is through the Policy on the Protection of Food Farming Land, the policy is largely determined by the implementation process (Ding, 2003). Implementation is a process of transferring directed and coordinated responsibilities that involves many resources that cannot be separated from external organizational factors and also internal organizational factors (Miles, et al., 1978). wrong implementation leads to ineffective policy goals or objectives (Alkhafaji & Nelson, 2013).

Policy implementation is a multi-dimensional concept, meaning that in defining policy implementation varies according to the basis of the knowledge possessed even though the ultimate goal of policy implementation is the achievement of goals (Linder & Peters, 1987). In policy implementation there are several variables that are included as variables that influence public policy are implementation activities and communication between organizations, characteristics of implementing agents, economic and social economic conditions, implementing / implementing trends (Meter & Horn, 1975; Nugroho, 2009).

The policy implementation in this study is seen from the policy process, namely the process of developing the area and the uncontrolled conversion of land use, the more pressing agricultural productivity. Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 26 of 2007 in the fifth part, Article 48 of the Act states that the spatial planning of rural areas is directed to empowering rural communities, the defense of the quality of the local environment and the areas it supports, conservation of natural resources, preservation of local cultural heritage, defense of eternal land areas of food agriculture for food security, and safeguarding the balance of rural-urban development. Therefore, special attention needs to be paid to the development of the area and the protection of agricultural land which has so far been carried out in the regions that have generally been able to improve the quality of life and welfare of the people. Based on observations in the field there are some problems as follows: The conversion of paddy fields into housing areas continues to grow. The tendency of people to build buildings on productive rice fields continues to grow. Urban arrangement is getting worse, Environmental damage often occurs due to lack of irrigation drainage which causes frequent flooding in urban areas, especially in maritengngae.

Building Permit (IMB) to the community is too easy to obtain, so that people are too free to build buildings in their land even though it is an irrigated land. The phenomenon described above illustrates how poorly implemented the spatial plan policy in the area development program and the protection of agricultural land in Sidrap Regency. research focus includes aspects of place, actor, and activities that interact synergistically as well as social and economic development as an impact By looking at aspects of policy implementation, namely content of policy, implementation environment (context of implementation), policy communication, Resources used, Disposition of policy implementers, bureaucratic structures. Therefore this study can provide an overview of the effectiveness of the application of the Food Agriculture Land Protection Regulations in Sidrap Regency and to find out the impact.

METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The location of this research is in Sidrap Regency, oriented to strategic areas and fast growing. In this study the subject of the study were the informants who were assessed as referents and had the competence and deep understanding of the subject of this research including: Head of Bappeda, Head of Cipta Karya and Spatial Planning, Head of Agriculture Office, and several community leaders. Determination of research informants was carried out purposively, after initial observation in the field which was part of the empirical process by researchers as the main instrument in the research. Data collection instruments applied are observation, interviews and documentation as well as literature review.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The process of analyzing the data obtained from the field in principle is carried out together with the improvement of the data between the two that cannot be separated. Therefore, an indirect data collection process is also carried out in the data analysis process. This is so that data and information obtained from the field can be directly distinguished so that it is easier to analyze and process data. Based on the analysis knife in this study, namely the things that affect the course of policy implementation as the theory put forward by Van Meter and Van Horn, the research focus is directed at six indicators of policy implementation.

Clarity of policy objectives and targets

The initial step of achieving goals that will provide direction and clarity of these goals, so that all components or elements in the organization know well the objectives to be achieved. based on the results of the research the goals and objectives of the policy are well understood by the implementers even though there are still many obstacles in the implementation process.

Resources

This study looks at all the potential that is owned both internally and from external organizations that can be used to carry out an implementation process to achieve goals. Based on the results of human resource research involved not only refers to one government agency but the collaboration of several agencies and even the participation of the community is needed. however, the role and cooperation are still difficult to realize especially among the village government who still often do the omission.

The attitude of the executors

Attitude and action shown by the implementers in terms of providing support or rejection of regional development policies and protection of agricultural land in Sidrap Regency. The results showed that the attitude of the implementers of regional development policies and protection of agricultural land in Sidrap Regency was considered to be good enough and very supportive of the implementation of the policy.

Communication

An interaction process between the implementor both in the bureaucratic structure and with the general public. The results of the study show that communication is only intertwined every once a year. thus it can be categorized as very minimal.

Characteristics of implementing agents

All components that directly or indirectly support the course of the policy implementation process to achieve the goal itself. The results of the study show that the characteristics of implementing agents that better understand the policy are those of bureaucrats who enter the structure while their implementation rarely follows the Standard Operational Procedure.

External Environment

All external environmental conditions that affect the implementation of regional development policies and protection of agricultural land or better known as social, economic and political conditions. the results of the study show that for social and economic and political conditions, basically creating social jealousy among fellow policy implementers and indications of actions that are less commendable than individuals in the village level, even the impression of omitting cases of agricultural land conversion continues to occur.

Overall the results of the study found that environmental conditions caused social jealousy among fellow policy implementers and indications of actions that were less commendable than those in parts of the village level government, even the impression of letting go of cases of over-functioning agricultural land was constantly happening. The attitude of the implementers of regional development policies and protection of agricultural land in Sidrap Regency was considered to be good enough and very supportive of the implementation of the policy. The attitude of the implementers, pointed out that the implementing attitude was an important variable in policy implementation. It is democratic, enthusiastic and responsive to the target groups and the environment. Some were appointed as part of the implementing

attitude (Dwiyanto, 2009). Besides that, the attitude of the executor as an apparatus needs to be supported by a work culture that supports a positive climate in the organization (Nahrudin & Tambajong, 2017).

In the aspect of communication only intertwined every once a year. thus it can be categorized as very minimal. While the characteristics of implementing agents that better understand the policy are those of bureaucrats who enter the structure while their implementation rarely follows the Operational Standard Procedure of the policy program implemented. This implementation by saying that understanding what has actually happened after a program is declared valid or formulated is the focus of policy implementation, namely the events and activities that arise after the approval of public policy guidelines, which includes both efforts to administer them or to cause a real impact / impact on the community or events. (Mazmanian & Sabatier, 1983; Wahab, 1997).

The things that can be highlighted in this study are the supporting factors, namely human resources involved not only pointing to one government agency but the cooperation of several agencies and even the participation of the community is needed. Existing government human resources need to be supported by collaboration so that implementation and coordination will run effectively (Nahrudin, 2018). In this study, it is known that the role and cooperation are still difficult to be realized, especially among the village government who are still often omitting and the goals and objectives of the policy are well understood by the implementers although there are still many obstacles in the implementation process. Policy implementation runs linearly from public policies, implementers and public policy performance. (O'Toole Jr., 2000). It can be seen that several variables are included as variables that affect public policy such as implementation activities and communication between organizations and also the characteristics of implementing agents (Meter & Horn, 1975; Nugroho, 2009).

The economic impact caused is increasingly causing environmental damage so that the productivity of agricultural products also decreased by 9.1% from 2016-2017, especially in Maritengngae sub-district and the two pitue sub-districts by 8.8%. in addition, it also creates a social impact, namely a change in population that is increasing so that the need for employment is increasing but in fact it is increasingly narrow so that the population is also difficult to get a job. while the political impact caused is that the easier the building certificate has made it easier for capital owners to transfer land functions while the legal sanctions against violations are very weak and even seem to move away from the value of social justice as the Pancasila item.

If the government wants the implementation of regional development policies and protection of agricultural land to run well, it must focus more on the stages, namely the interpretation stage, the organizing stage, and the implications phase. Reducing the positive impact arising from the implementation of regional development policies and protection of agricultural land in Sidrap Regency, the government must have a commitment and the ability to produce a decision that can produce strict sanctions against violators in the absence of indiscriminacy.

CONCLUSION

The application of regional development policies and protection of agricultural land in Sidrap Regency has not gone well. measured from three stages, namely the stages of interpretation, organization, and implication stages. Of the three stages, the implementation of the policy is

only limited to the interpretation stage, which is a regulation that is realized in the form of a regional regulation. while the other two stages are still experiencing various obstacles. Thus, there are several impacts, including: the economic impact of decreasing productivity, the social impact of the lack of employment opportunities and the political impact of weak legal sanctions that continue to occur.

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