

Socio-Political and Economic Studies in Conflict Implementation of Building Approval Permits in Gianyar Regency, Bali, Indonesia

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Abstract

After launching the Law Number 11/2020 about Job Creation, the Government abolished the term Building Permit or called IMB as one of the requirements for constructing buildings. The term IMB was later replaced with Building Approval (PBG). PBG is a permit granted to assembling owners to construct new, transform, develop, downgrade, and/or keep buildings in accordance with building technical criteria (Article 1 point 17 Government Regulation Number 16 of 2021 regarding Realizing Regulations of Law Number 28 2002 regarding Buildings or PP 16/2021). Besides that, it also aims to control and control the building, which is estimated to construct an organized layout of the building and to encounter building engineering and aesthetic standards. However, in the enactment of this policy, various problems were found, both from internal and external policies. Therefore, factors that are safe, comfortable, and healthy and have economic value, will be used by residents or economic and socio-cultural activities for residents or users. Theoretical findings from this study suggest that there are other facts, and they contradict various conclusions from earlier studies that the government, particularly the service provider apparatus, is the primary source of the lack of policy implementation. The sociopolitical and economic environment in which the policy is implemented, as well as the content of the factors or the substance of the policy, play significant roles in the implementation of the policy. The findings indicate that the content and policy context factors have a greater influence than other factors. The policy environment is represented in the content and context aspects by characteristics of strong political will and leadership from the government, particularly from the executive branch (Mayor). In terms of sociopolitical, economic, topographical, and spatial planning, it is also an objective condition of

the Gianyar Regency.

Keywords Policy Implementation, Context and Environmental Factors, Content Aspects and Policy Context.

Introduction

The Gianyar Regency Government has made policy changes in accordance with Article 1 number 17 of Government Regulation Number 16 of 2021 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings or PP 16/2021) with one-stop integrated services (PTSP), making quality improvements apparatus resources and reforming their behavior (attitude/disposition), but the results are still perceived as not being effective and satisfactory, both according to the community and the local government. In addition, increasingly intensive communication is also carried out using various existing communication channels and is also carried out to various parties, not only internally in government organizations, but also externally, namely the wider community.

The fact that community compliance is still low in managing Building Approval (PBG) is initial evidence that the policy implementation process has not been as expected to achieve its objectives as expected from the policy. Of course, there are many aspects or factors that encourage or cause it, such as regarding the socio-economic context, where the Building Agreement (PBG) is applied, the content or substance of the policy, communication aspects, bureaucratic structure, behavior or attitude of government officials, resources, and environmental factors. In general, social services are several interesting aspects to be studied regarding their roles and functions as aspects that encourage or influence the implementation of Building Approval (PBG) service policies in Gianyar Regency.

Theoretical Framework

Policy implementation is a process in the public policy cycle that occupies a very important stage after policy formulation is established. Policy implementation is at a level that is more about how to translate policies into the implementation of programs or plans that are managerial and technical in nature.

In the study of policy implementation, there are many policies implementation models, including the public policy implementation model provided by Van Meter and Van Horn, George C. Edwards III, Grindle and others. Each model presents the dominant factors in policy implementation according to the object, values, environment and policies to be implemented.

The policy implementation model developed by van Meter and van Horn (1975: 145) is referred to as A Model of The Policy Implementation Process which suggests that there are six variables that form the linkage between policies to achieve a performance as expected by the objectives. Policy.

Grindle states that the general process of implementation can begin when goals and objectives have been specified, programs have been designed, and funds have been allocated to achieve the goals. These three things are the basic conditions for a public policy to be executed or implemented. Furthermore, Grindle stated that the policy implementation process is influenced by the content of the policy (the Content of Policy) and the context of the policy (the Context of policy Implementation). Related to policy formulation.

The study of policy implementation is essential for public administration and public policy, according to Edwards III (1980: 1). Edwards III suggests four variables or factors, which are interconnected in some way. The presumption is that each of these elements—or variables—will work well together if the policy goals can be easily attained, and vice versa. The communication aspect and the resources of the organization implementing the policy are two of these elements that are frequently seen as being of utmost importance. However, it is thought that each of these elements plays a crucial part in the overall process of implementing policy. In short, Edwards III contends that communication, resources, attitudes, inclinations, and bureaucratic structure are the four (four) most important components or variables in the implementation of public policy.

Edwards III's opinion as well as Grindle's opinion is what the author uses as the main theory to analyze and study more deeply the implementation of the Building Approval (PBG) policy in Gianyar Regency. If the theoretical concept put forward by Edwards III is described at length, then the concept put forward by Grindle is also the same, only indirectly, but still refers to the basic premise of Grindle that aspects of policy context and content are two very important aspects in policy implementation.

Methodology

The object of this research is the implementation of Building Approval (PBG) policy in Gianyar Regency. This research is deepened by examining the policy itself related to questions regarding the content or substance it regulates.

To reveal more deeply and empathize with the implementation of the Gianyar Regency Building Approval (PBG) policy, a qualitative research method was chosen with a descriptive approach. Utilizing a qualitative approach or method is an effort to discover something that can occasionally be challenging to discover when using quantitative research techniques.

Findings and Discussion

Referring to the theory of Grindle (1980) that the issue of context is one of the two elements that have a very large influence on the implementation of public policy. The policy issue of Building Approval (PBG) is not only a matter of the legality of licensing in the form of whether a person or legal entity can construct a building in a certain place and for a certain designation. The Building Approval Policy (PBG) is broader in scope and dimensional in nature. Where it is an 'entrance' that must be passed before a building is erected. Through the Building Agreement (PBG), the spatial policy of an area is translated into a more technical and operational realm. The assumption is that if the Building Approval (PBG) policy is complied with or can run well, the urban spatial planning will proceed as planned. Construction of a building that is not equipped with a PBG permit will be subject to administrative sanctions, in the form of (Article 24 point 42 of the Job Creation Law related to Article 45 paragraph (1) of the Building Law): Written warning; Restrictions on development activities; Temporary or permanent suspension of construction implementation work; Temporary or permanent suspension of building utilization; Freezing of building approvals; Revocation of building approval; Freezing of building SLF; Revocation of SLF building function; or an order for demolition of a building.

The content of the policy has an important role in the policy implementation process,

and when the content or content of the policy must pay attention to local conditions in which it must be applied, then there is a possibility that each region will have uniqueness and differences, which can be considered unique or simply different patterns of regulation. For example, when it comes to cost issues, this unique or different treatment can be applied within the autonomous region itself, either in the form of cross subsidies or affirmative action policies. There are several policy options related to the content or content of the policy, but it is up to the policy makers to assess and determine it. In general, the policy of freeing up Building Approval (PBG) permits is considered counterproductive with the assumption that many parties who can pay do not pay, thus creating new problems.

In addition to these aspects, there are also problems in communication, so that people do not understand what should be done in managing Building Approval (PBG). So far, various activities have been carried out to communicate public policies, both top-down and bottom-up aspects.

In general, the existing human resources in the Gianyar Regency government are adequate, including in the field of Building Approval (PBG) services, although they are still far from ideal in terms of quality and quantity. This condition is a non-technical obstacle, namely the lack of human resources, because it also slows down the licensing service process, in fact this deficiency can be overcome by collaborating with other parties/institutions.

Likewise, attitudes and behavior in providing licensing services are quite good because the existing system does encourage behavior change. Interviewed informants.

Conclusions

The findings of this study indirectly strengthen Grindle's (1980) theory but differ from the details regarding the so-called policy context and content. In this study, a new concept can be formulated that the concepts of Edwards III (1980) and Grindle (1980) are considered insufficient to explain the policy implementation process in an area or region that has distinctive and unique characteristics such as Gianyar Regency. Although it is insufficient, combining the two theories will help make the process easier to understand. It is thought that combining both at once will be more effective.

The organizational process of public institutions that are not social vacuums includes implementing policy. Because the conditions of its social environment have a significant impact on its existence, both the internal and exterior characteristics of the organization play a significant role in how the Building Approval (PBG) policy is implemented. It shows found that in the instance of Gianyar Regency, the content and policy context components have a stronger influence than other factors. Regarding the characteristics of content and background, it has components of the political climate in the form of strong political leadership, particularly from the executive (Bupati/Mayor) element. Additionally, Gianyar Regency's actual conditions are exceptional and distinct in terms of its sociopolitical, economic, topographical, and spatial features.

The extent to which each element influences the policy implementation process needs further research, either with a qualitative or quantitative approach. The goal is to find a deeper understanding because it is believed that each element has a different degree of relevance or influence on each policy in each region which has unique and unique conditions or characteristics.

The follow-up research can focus on one element that influences the policy or only part of it, for example from the side of the policy implementer, or from the side of the external policy environment, or vice versa from the side of the policy itself, but it needs to be explained specifically that the elements studied are only partially of the many main elements that influence the policy implementation process.

More holistic research is needed using several multidisciplinary approaches, such as legal, economic and cultural approaches to examine the process of implementing a policy. The model or technique used can use methods that prioritize qualitative or quantitative aspects or both at once by involving several elements or parameters that are more complete, so that the results will be more grounded and in line with the policy objectives.

A policy that is unique is needed and is not the result of plagiarism or copy paste of best practices from other regions to be later applied in the region concerned because each region has different characteristics and uniqueness.

The policy context needs to be considered carefully so that a policy can be 'grounded and have strong roots', so that there is no good policy on paper but difficult to implement because it is not in accordance with the context in which the policy is applied.

Policy implementers need to make a series of breakthroughs in the policy implementation process with reference to the basic objectives to be achieved, so that the service process provided does not prioritize only formal and procedural legal aspects, but always considers aspects of achieving goals, so that a number of problems are considered to be hindering originating from in terms of policy formulation, it can be overcome and a way out without having to deviate from the objectives to be achieved from the policy in question.

For compliance to be further improved, the policies made must always pay attention to aspects of the policy environment. This policy environment must be interpreted broadly and dynamically, so that it includes socio-political aspects, economic aspects as well as leadership aspects in a broad sense, both formal and informal at various levels and scopes.

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