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Submission date: 19-May-2023 06:58AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2096627882

File name: 3_Implementation_of_Orderly_Policy_for_Public_Facilities....pdf (2.01M)

Word count: 7533

Character count: 41539



TECHNIUM
SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL

Vol. 21, 2021

**A new decade
for social changes**

www.techniumscience.com

ISSN 2668-7798



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Implementation of Orderly Policy for Public Facilities in Tomohon City

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Abstract. The development of Tomohon City will be able to take place sustainably and increase if it is supported by the existence of conducive public order and community peace. For this reason, the Tomohon City government establishes an orderly policy for public facilities in the form of regional regulations to regulate them. This study aims to describe, analyze and explain policy implementation orderly public facilities in accordance Regulation of Regional No. 7 of 2017 on article 3 in Tomohon. The research method uses a qualitative approach, and informants as data sources are determined by purposive (purposive sampling) and snowball sampling—data collection techniques with interviews, observations, and documents. Data analysis is an interactive qualitative analysis with data analysis activities, namely data reduction, data presentation, and concluding/verification. The results showed that (1) the size and purpose of the orderly policy of public facilities had been known and understood by members of the civil service police unit (implementor) and the community (users), (2) Resources, both human resources (police unit members/ civil service), sources of funds and equipment/equipment needed by the civil service police unit are still inadequate, (3) the characteristics of the implementing agent, in this case, the civil service police unit institution are still receiving a preliminary assessment from the public, (4) the tendency (Disposition) the implementers, in this case, members of the civil service police unit, are still not firm and consistent in controlling violations of the order of public facilities, (5) communication between related organizations, such as the police, sub-district government and social organizations in the village well-established, (6) Economic, Social and Political Environment is a crucial factor his contribution to the community violates the order of public facilities.

Keywords. policy, order, public facilities

A. Introduction

The city of Tomohon is a local autonomous, equal to the area of independent (county/city) Other [1], which granted the rights, powers and obligations of local autonomy to organize and take care of its own affairs administration and the interests of the community local in the system Country All units of the Republic of Indonesia. Government affairs, especially Mandatory Government Affairs (Government Affairs which all relevant regions must carry out) with essential services are stipulated, one of which is managing. Peace, public order, and community protection. The stipulation of the affairs of peace, public order, and community protection as mandatory affairs for local governments (districts/municipalities) can be understood and understood that such matters are of such importance that it requires local governments such as

the City of Tomohon to be integrally involved in all government plans and programs that will be determined and implemented. Every year must pay attention to aspects/matters of peace, public order, and community protection. People in the region need peace, order, and security from the government in running the activities of life every day. By reason that the government Kota Tomohon must give a guarantee that clearly and definitely to society Kota Tomohon in particular and the public area of the Province Sulawesi North and Indonesia even around the world who visit or when it is located in the city of Tomohon feel peaceful, orderly, and shielded from all the things that annoy even threaten his safety when doing activities and interacting with each other.

Hand other, the government City of Tomohon also need conditions like this as a requirement that must be met so that the whole program development area Kota Tomohon can be implemented in an effective and efficient so that the vision, mission, goals, and objectives that have been set also can be achieved by effectively and efficiently. The people of Tomohon is also required and are required to improve the situation and conditions of the peaceful, orderly, and mutually protect that with a condition like this development which will be held in the City of Tomohon can be accomplished by effectively and efficiently and the results can be utilized and beneficial for the welfare of the community/together. In conjunction with the utilization of the effects of development implemented as facilities public (and public) are provided and are intended/used to benefit together in carrying out daily activities. Society in use it must do in order by its designation. This means that the facility is public, which is provided by the government is not used by the public is carelessly for the benefit of themselves or their group without the permission of the government.

Because it is, the government City of Tomohon should guide the form of regulations the use of public facilities so as not to disturb the order and comfort of all users can even inhibit the activity of society in general. Governance is ruled that must be obeyed and implemented. The policy is a guide. Regulations and provisions are made for clicking a tour. Rules are agreed upon and bind a group of people or institutions to achieve a goal in life together. Rules also mean an order that aims to make a regular basis or systematically structure a process in the lead. So it can be explained that the rules are regulations that an institution that the community must obey have been agreed upon. If they are violated, they will be given sanctions. Based on the understanding regulation that has been described and is associated with the facility public (and public), then it can be said that regulation facility is shared (and public) is a guide, rules, and conditions are agreed and binding and must be adhered to a group of people/communities or institutions about fasum that, if violated will be sanctioned. Regulations and legislation expressly are set on the road that is concerning Public Order. Tomohon City Government has stipulated Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2017 concerning Public Order. Regulation local after the set has been definitely and should not be stored and only became a record or document official government Kota Tomohon alone, but must be implemented to provide contributions and valuable by the base. The basis and purpose of its formation. Corresponding Law No. 12 the Year 2011 on Article 5 determines that the establishment of regulatory legislation (including the local Regulation) should be based on the principle of the establishment of regulatory legislation that good which includes : (a) clarity of purpose, (b). institutions or organs are forming the proper c). conformity between the type and material of the load ; (d). can be implemented (e). usability and kehasilgunaan (f). clarity of the formulation and (g). transparent and open. Determination rule regions (local rule) number 7 the Year 2017 concerning order Works as a policy of public's been followed and meet the principles of the establishment of local rules it. Confirmed them that the local rules a clear purpose, usefulness and can be implemented. It is shown that the local rules whose purpose is less clear, usability and the results

are not by the community's needs, not available resource (implementor and funding are adequate) and the environment that is not conducive to be experienced obstacles in its implementation.

Regulation local Number 7 the Year 2017 on Order General load/includes 48 chapters and the study's author only focuses on Article 3, which confirms that except upon the permission of the government of the region, then each person and the board is prohibited (a) install and make the portal on public roads ; (b) construct and install road safety embankments ; (c) create and install a door closing the road ; (d) make, install, move, create not function signs of traffic ; (e) unload lines dividing the road and the like ; (f) using the shoulder of the sidewalk is not by its function ; (g) perform actions that can result in damage to the part or all of the road body and endanger traffic safety ; (h) trade at a place that is not intended activities of these; and (i) set up a tent or wards in place the public that impede the flow of traffic. Policies public (Regulation local) is to be implemented by the fundamental elements are related as the implementer so that the public or individuals and or entities as the target or the user (users) it can adhere to and run it with awareness and responsibility are high and if it does not have to be given sanction as that specified. However, from observation data, early investigators shortly find they are closing roads by people with no existing permissions so disturbing road users passing, like that in the area of the village Kakaskasen and Paslaten 1 (one) where the access road was closed just because there are events/activities, such as Birthday of one of the residents, the event feast marriage, grief, and show others that gather the masses who use the public, so that disrupt the smoothness of the traffic on the way public and cause lack convenience society in general.

B. Literature Review

1. Public policy

Policies public is a choice of action whatsoever that do or do not want to be done by the government). The definition is stated that if the government chose to do something, it had undoubtedly no purpose. Conversely, if the government decided not to do anything, even this is specifically no purpose. So that for both types of action, the government is the policy of the public [2]. This definition is still very general because public policy includes all alternative government actions without any specific restrictions. Activities of government are referred to in the description of these include both active (do) and passive (not doing) action. Today it has become fashionable that public policy is no longer only created by a formal organization but also involves several informal organizations related to the policy issue [3]. The ideal form of collective action is where a group of people, individuals, or groups join an organization to realize a common interest. In determining a policy, Meyer and Zucker divide collective action into four essential parts: First, the members have a common interest and have formal coordination [4].

Second, the members have a common interest, but the coordination is informal. Third, the members have a common interest. Fourth, different, but they are not subject to coordination. Fourth, the members conform to each other despite having different interests. Based on the description above, it can be seen that the policymaker is the decision-maker in collective action so that a change occurs, from a centralized, hierarchical organization to the direction of a government network. The network is an effort to primarily grow and integrate the organization to produce a better performance capability. The primary purpose of the network is to realize the achievement of common goals and establish organizational capabilities. It is an effort to develop better human resources in the future [5].

The organization's wishes will run collective action if individuals can work together for a common goal. An individual specifically will not join a group if there is no common interest

to be achieved. Therefore Bogason further views that individuals will get better rewards if they can join a group to cooperate. In the collective approach, cooperation is more taken into account than individual work because they believe that collaboration is needed to achieve a specific goal. In the post-modern era, individuals are so important that people will assume that collective action is no longer needed [6]. This opinion is specifically unwarranted, individuals will indeed carry out their strategies, but perhaps only a few have all the necessary resources to advance on their own. We need a collective action whose essence is public power, essential as a resource to act. The participatory mechanism is required to formulate public policy because this mechanism can provide mutual benefits in line with the above. A democratic public administration needs a direct relationship between the administrator and the community explicitly to feel empowered to participate in government. The policy results from an in-depth analysis of various alternatives, which leads to a decision about the best option [7].

Meanwhile, wisdom always implies breaking everything that has been set for some reason. Wisdom is the embodiment of rules that have been determined according to local situations and conditions by authorized officials. With the different definitions mentioned above, the implementation should also be different. Public policy is a series of interconnected choices created by agencies or government officials in areas related to government functions, such as security and defense, energy, healthcare, education, public welfare, crime, urban, and others [8].

Based on the description above, the researcher concludes that public policy is everything that the government chooses to do or not to do in the administration of its government in connection with the decision-making process and its implementation. Development is associated with the broader community, including various actors who have roles and their respective interests. Without a regulation limiting the actors involved in this development, the development will ultimately only harm some people and benefit others. Sinergisasi's expected outcome does not break one actor through a public policy (public policy). Instead, those actors play a role in determining the policy to be applied [9].

2. Policy Implementation

Implements policy is implementing the fundamental policy decisions, usually in the form of the Act. However, it can also form orders or judgments or important executive decisions Research Agency. In addition, the Meter and Implements policy, an action taken either by individuals or officials or government groups or private directed to the achievement of the objectives outlined in the policy decision. Implements policy is seen in a broad sense, a legal administration tool where various actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques work together to run policy to achieve the desired effect or purpose. It is appropriate to implement directly related to noun wisdom. So for the two pioneers of implementation studies, implementing the policy needs to get careful attention. Therefore it would be wrong to assume that the process itself will run smoothly [10].

Policies that policymakers have recommended are not a guarantee that these policies will be successful in their implementation. Some of the challenges faced by implementers consider the impact of several phases of the policy process, namely: (a) Problems and demands are constantly redefined in the policy process, (b) Policymakers often define problems for those who have not defined themselves, (c) Programs that require community and intergovernmental participation if they contain various interpretations of the program's intentions. Inconsistent interpretations of program objectives are often unresolved, (d) Programs may be implemented without learning failures. (e) Programs often reflect easy-to-reach agreements rather than actual specificity, (f) Many programs are developed and implemented without clearly defining the

problem. Implements policy of focusing on events and activities that arise after passing policy guidelines state that includes both efforts to administer it or for consequences or actual impact on society [11]. There are many definitions of policy implementation, but implementation, in essence, can be understood as an action to implement a policy. According to Webster's Dictionary, implementation means to implement (implement) or to provide the means for carrying out (providing the means to carry out something) and to give practical effect to (causing an impact/effect on something). Pressman and Wildavsky, two leaders of policy implementation, stated that implementing policies needs careful attention because not all implementations can be carried out smoothly [12].

Based on the explanation of the concept above, it can be concluded that the policy implementation process does not only concern the behavior of the administrative bodies responsible for implementing the program and causing obedience to the target group, but also involves a network of political, economic and social forces that are directly or indirectly can directly affect the behavior of all parties involved, and which ultimately affects the impacts – both expected (intended) and unexpected (spillover/adverse effects) [13]. The conclusion of this implementation concept applies to three implementation models, namely; a) a top-down model developed by Hogwood and Gunn (1978, 1986), b) a process model developed by Metter and Horn (1975), and c) a policy analysis framework model developed by Mazmanian and Sabatier called A-Frame Work for Implementation Analysis (Framework Analysis Implementasi) [14].

C. Research Method

This study uses qualitative research to get the desired overall picture. The place of research was carried out in the city of Tomohon. Data collection techniques holistically and integratively, which are relevant to the focus, problem formulation, and objectives, used three standard methods in qualitative research, namely: (a) in-depth interviews, (b) participatory observation, and (c) documentation study. The three data collection techniques are basic in qualitative research. In addition, data analysis techniques help gain in-depth understanding. The data analysis used in this study uses interactive model analysis developed by Miles and Huberman (2011), which consists of three primary components, namely: (1) data reduction, namely data that obtained at the research location (field data) is stated in a complete and detailed description or report, the field report will be reduced, summarized, selected primary things that focus on essential things then look for themes or patterns. (2) data presentation, which is a way to make it easier for researchers to see the overall picture or a particular part of the research. (3) Concluding, namely conducting continuous verification throughout the research process, from the beginning of entering the research location and during the data collection process.

D. Results and Discussion

1. Implementation of the Orderly Policy for Public Facilities

The development of Tomohon City will be able to take place sustainably and increase if it is supported by the existence of conducive public order and community peace. The Regional Government and the community can smoothly carry out activities every day if a safe, peaceful, orderly, and orderly situation and condition is created. To create such problems and conditions, the government needs to formulate or make decisions or policies about creating public order and peace to be used as a reference in its implementation [15]. Implementing general procedures that the government has made is critical to achieving policy objectives as expected. The purpose of the policy is to solve problems faced by the community or meet the needs anticipated by the community [16]. This means that even though such a policy has been determined based on various rational considerations of the choices that are considered the best and most correct to

be implemented to solve the problems faced by the community or to meet the needs needed by the community, this is useless if it is not implemented or implemented—implemented incorrectly. Therefore, many policy experts emphasize that policy implementation in the entire process of policy formulation stages is a crucial stage. No matter how well the policy formulation is set, if it is not implemented or is not implemented correctly, the expected objectives of the policy itself will not be achieved [17].

2. Size and standard of orderly policy for public facilities

The orderly policy of public facilities as stated in Regional Regulation No. Regulation of Regional No. 7 in 2017 as a form of authority that granted the Law autonomous regions in organizing one of the affairs of mandatory government areas, namely Peace, Order Works, and Protection Society. The results of this study reveal that members of the civil service police unit (implementors) and the public (users) have known and understood the size and purpose of the orderly policy of public facilities as mandated in Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 City of Tomohon. This shows that this policy has been socialized to the community to know its goals and standards of success. Understanding that clear on the size and standard procedures by the implementor will motivate to do so because the implementor understands what objectives to be achieved and the measures of success [18].

An action and standard of policy objectives that are perceived or understood differently by the implementers will experience obstacles in their implementation. Understanding on the general purpose of a standard and is an important policy objective. Successful implementation of policies could fail (frustrated) when the executor (Officials) is unaware of the bars and policy objectives. The success of implementation is influenced by two primary variables: the content of the policy and the implementation environment (context of performance). These variables include the extent to which the interests of the target group or target group are contained in the content of the policy, the types of benefits received by the target group, the extent to which changes are desired from an approach, whether the location of a program is appropriate, whether a policy has mentioned the implementor in detail, and whether a program supported by adequate resources. The basic idea is that after the policy is transformed, the policy's implementation is carried out. Its success is determined by the degree of implementation of the policy. The contents of the procedure include the following: Interests affected by the policy (a) Types of benefits to be generated, (b) Degree of change desired, (c) Position of policymakers, (d) (Who) program implementers, and (e). Generated resources.

3. Policy Resources

The study results revealed that the resources, human resources (apparatus/members of the civil service police unit), sources of funds, and equipment/equipment needed by the civil service police unit were still inadequate. To cover these limitations, cooperate with intense associated, which also has a security and public order program such as the government district, village, police (traffic police), and social organizations at the parish level. The results of this study support the results of Gunawan's research. Policy resources are everything that must be available or adequately provided so that the policy can be adequately implemented, both human resources and non-human resources, such as financing (finance) and equipment. No matter how well a policy is formulated with its goals and objectives, but if it is not supported by the availability of the resources mentioned above, both in the form of sufficient quantity (amount) and quality (quality or professionalism) and the timeliness (timing) is needed, it will be impossible for the policy to be implemented. It can be executed or implemented well in the end goals, and Its targets are not achieved properly. Therefore, at the time or stage of policy

formulation, policy resource factors must be considered and calculated by policymakers (decision-makers). The magnitude of the policy resources' needs for implementation depends on the scope, range, complexity of activities/programs to be implemented so that policy goals and targets can be achieved as expected [6].

In other words, resources such as officers or members of the civil service police unit, funding, and other means are obstacles to implementing this policy. The limited resources intended for this policy's scope and coverage are pretty extensive and complex than the available resources. It is also explained in the research findings that the availability of policy resources is carried out in collaboration with various relevant agencies, including the police in matters such as regulating and controlling the use of public facilities such as roads because such tasks are also part of the traffic police duties as mandated by the Traffic Law. Land Traffic and Transportation (Law 22 of 2019). It is at this time that the sharing or support of resources from the police agency occurs [4].

The factor of human resources (civil service police units) is significant, available in sufficient quantity (quantity) and quality (quality). According to Edward III, one of the crucial variables of the four variables for implementing public policy is resources (human and non-human) and communication variables, tendencies or behavior, and bureaucratic structure. These four variables/factors are the answers to what preconditions are needed so that a policy can be successful? Furthermore, what are the primary obstacles that cause a policy implementation to fail? In the explanation of PP 16 of 2018 regarding the Civil Service Police unit, it is stated that the civil service police unit as a regional apparatus has a very strategic role in strengthening regional autonomy and public services in the region. To guarantee the implementation of the task force civil police service in Per enforcement local rules, the holding of public order and peace and the protection of society is necessary to improve, both in terms of institutional and human resources. In addition, the existence of the civil service police unit in the administration of regional government is expected to help provide legal specificity and facilitate the development process in the region [9].

4. Characteristics of Implementing Agent (institution of civil service police unit)

As an institution that is given the authority to carry out its duties and functions, including enforcing regional regulations including taking action against violations and handling misuse of public facilities that are not by their designation, he (the civil service police unit) must be responsible for the successful implementation of this policy. It is said so because this institution (the civil service police unit) is given the authority to implement it in the form of socializing or providing guidance, carrying out non-judicial control measures, carrying out investigative actions, carrying out administrative activities against deviations or violations of this policy or rule. Therefore, it can be said that the failure or success of implementing this policy is primarily determined by the capacity, capability, and integrity of this institution (police and civil service unit) in implementing it. These capacities and abilities are related to aspects of competence and professionalism. Meanwhile, integrity is related to the element of credibility or trust in this institution. This study reveals that the civil service police unit organization has carried out reforms by the demands of bureaucratic reform, which the government continuously implements towards developing or improving competence, professionalism, and institutional integrity. To improve the integrity conducted through public transparency by providing opportunities for the public to control the agency force civil police service, such as providing access via the information media, including social media agency [16].

Nevertheless, the civil police service still gets poor ratings from the public. This kind of assessment is treated positively as a form of input for future improvements. However, it is also

realized that the basis of the evaluation from the community refers to deviations or violations of the professional code of ethics carried out by officers/members of the civil service police unit as individuals and not as unit institutional policies—the civil service police themselves [14].

According to PP 16 of 2018 in article 10, the enforcement of regional regulations and local regulations by civil service police units is carried out by standard operating procedures and codes of ethics. The program will be successfully implemented if there is conformity of the three elements of the program implementation. First, the suitability between the program and the beneficiaries, i.e., what is needed by the target group, is by what is offered by the program. Second, the suitability between the program and the implementing organization, namely the ability of the implementing organization to match the program. Third, the appropriateness between the beneficiary group and the implementing organization, namely what the program target group can do, must be by the conditions decided by the organization to be able to obtain the program output. Thus, it can be said that the program's performance will not work as expected if the three elements of implementing this policy are not compatible. For example, the program output is not utilized if it is not for the target group's needs. Furthermore, the organization cannot adequately convey the program output if the program implementing organization cannot carry out the required tasks. Likewise, the target group does not get the program output if they do not meet the requirements set by the program implementing organization [17].

5. Attitudes/tendencies (*disposition*) of the implementers

The results of this study reveal that there is still a lack of firm and consistent attitude by the Tomohon City civil service police unit in implementing the orderly policy of public facilities. This means that there is still a compromising attitude towards violators after giving reasons for the violation, even though the reasons are not strong enough to justify the sanction only given a warning or verbal reprimand. As executor/implementor of policies or rules local, the apparatus unit of civil police service is not only required knowledge and skills to a variety of matters relating to the policy of orderly public facilities but should also concern, sincerity, seriousness, motivation, and commitment to implement the policy itself as attitude which shows the professionalism of members of the civil service police unit. There are three kinds of response elements that influence the desire of the implementers in implementing a policy, among others: Knowledge (cognition), understanding, and deepening of the policy. Disposition is essential because if the policy implementer has good characteristics or character, he will carry out the policy well by the goals and desires of the policymaker [15].

The attitude (disposition) of the civil service police unit officers like this will hurt those who abuse the allotment of public facilities and the public, in general, to comply with or implement these rules or policies. Furthermore, such an attitude will inevitably set a bad precedent for the officers/members and institutions of the civil service police unit, which will create a bad image for them. According to Kotler (2000), image is the sum of belief, idea, and impression that a person holds regarding an object. Object images highly condition people's attitudes and actions toward an object (image is a set of beliefs, ideas, and impressions) towards a particular thing. A person's attitudes and actions towards an object will be determined by the image of the object that displays its best condition). The lousy image given by the community will affect public confidence in the civil service police unit, both individually and institutionally, carrying out their duties and functions, including carrying out orderly policies for public facilities even though there are still views that state that the image of the civil service police unit is still wrong, severe and continuous efforts should be made to improve its image [15]. The image of an organization is formed includes four elements:

- 1) *Personality*, namely regarding the overall characteristics of the organization (police) that are understood by the target public, such as trustworthy organizations, organizations that have social responsibility.
- 2) *Reputation*, which is related to the perception of past organizational actions and the organization's prospects, compared to similar organizations.
- 3) *Value*, which relates to the values of an organization, in other words, organizational culture, such as management attitudes that care about customers, employees who are quick to respond to customer requests and complaints.
- 4) *Cooperate identity*, which relates to components that facilitate the target public for the organization, such as logos, colors, and slogans

The attitude of the apparatus unit of civil police service that is less firm and consistent will provide non-specificity and even confusion as to violate public order public facilities to implement or comply with policies orderly public facilities. Such an attitude will also give the impression or image is terrible and lack of unbelief (distrust) of the public to the apparatus unit of civil police service in carrying out this policy. Therefore, the civil service police unit must build and main a good image by taking firm and consistent action against people who are disorganized in public facilities so that public trust will be created for the civil service police unit apparatus to carry out this policy. Changes and improvements in the attitude (disposition) of the civil service police unit in realizing a better image in the eyes of the community will have a positive effect on public trust in the civil service police unit in carrying out its duties and functions, such as carrying out orderly policies for public facilities and regional regulations of the City of Tomohon in general [17].

6. Communication between Related Organizations

This study reveals that communication in orderly public facilities is carried out in joint activities with police agencies, sub-district governments, urban villages, and social organizations. Communication is established to carry out the orderly public facilities planned and programmed in each organization involved. The results of this study support Gunawan's research. The policy implementation of orderly public facilities as mandated by local Regulation No. 7 in 2017 is the responsibility of the unit police civil service itself but involves all stakeholders associated with the general order so that the policy's purpose can be matched set. In other words, the civil service police unit cannot succeed in implementing orderly public facilities effectively and efficiently if it does not establish communication to cooperate with other organizations that should be involved and responsible for it. Communication created in a planned and well-programmed manner with other organizations/agencies will strengthen partnerships with them and help increase support, such as overcoming the limited available resources that must be met by the Tomohon City civil service police unit [17]. Hafsah (2000) suggests the benefits that can be obtained in a partnership, some of which are:

- 1) Partnerships can increase organizational productivity;
- 2) Partnerships can help organizations achieve their goals more efficiently;
- 3) Partnership reduces the risk burden borne by the organization by sharing it;
- 4) Partnerships have a significant social impact.

Referring to the objectives and benefits of the partnership, it can be seen that the communication between the Tomohon City civil service police unit and other organizations as a form of collaboration in the implementation of the orderly policies of public facilities and other policies is a necessity or something that this agency must create (police unit). civil service) so that the procedure can be implemented effectively and efficiently. In addition, communication is established in implementing policies and programs related to public order in

each agency as coordinated with all agencies involved. Handoko (2003) defines coordination as integrating the objectives and activities of the unit - a separate company (departments or functional areas) of an organization to achieve organizational goals efficiently. Coordination is offset activities and moves the team to provide a suitable location with each and keep the activities carried out by the harmony among the members themselves. Based on this understanding, the goals and benefits of coordination that can be seen the organization will carry out. The purpose of coordination is to bind together, unite and harmonize all activities and efforts. Meanwhile, Handoko (2003) asserts the objectives and benefits of coordination are:

- 1) To realize KISS (coordination, integration, synchronization, and simplification) to achieve organizational goals effectively and efficiently.
- 2) Resolve conflicts of interest of various related parties.
- 3) For managers to integrate and synchronize their duties with interdependent educational *stakeholders*, the greater the dependence of the units, the greater the need for coordination.
- 4) So that managers can integrate functional activities and goals of separate organizational units to achieve common goals with limited resources effectively and efficiently.

Based on PP 16 of 2018 concerning the civil service police unit, article 28 (2) states that the head of the district/city civil service police unit coordinates with the sub-district head, and related agencies and the local civil service police unit in enforcing regional regulations and local regulations, primary training order public safety and security and the implementation of community protection. Thus, communication to create coordination in implementing orderly policies for public facilities, even for various guidelines set by the Tomohon City government, must be carried out intensively.

7. Economic, Social and Political Environment

The results of this study reveal that from environmental/economic factors, the implementation of this policy will provide a conducive climate for the community to carry out activities, including economic activities every day because if public facilities such as roads are not disciplined, their use will have the potential for congestion which will disrupt the community's economic activities. Likewise, the use of streets and sidewalks for financial/business interests because of their strategic location must be disciplined because they can interfere with traffic (congestion) and pedestrian comfort. About the social environment, the study results revealed that the social environment/factor of social is a considerable factor donation/contribution to abuse use allotment of public facilities. It is said that because of the social conditions of the people of Tomohon City, who often hold social and religious activities that gather many people, they often use public facilities. At the same time, the political environment, which is often the case in political events such as campaigns, legislative elections, regional head elections, governor elections, and elections president accompanied by a parade around the use of public facilities and disturbs public order and unruly. Therefore, the results of this study further emphasize that the formulation and determination of a policy must consider various factors in the environment, both the internal environment and the external environment of the implementor. The economic, social, and political environment as the external environment must be considered in formulating a policy because it will affect its implementation. Because it is outside (external environment), this kind of environment is tough to be controlled by the individual or group or organization that will implement the policy compared to the internal environment that can be managed/controlled by the implementor.

Referring to the research results above, which states that economic, social, and political factors influence the violation of orderly public facilities, it is necessary to strive for public

awareness and discipline to take advantage of public facilities, such as roads. In particular, using the highway, including traffic discipline, is by Law 22/2009. Article 29 states that everyone is prohibited from committing acts that cause damage and disruption of road functions. Everyone is prohibited from doing actions that cause interference with the operation of road equipment about traffic discipline. Traffic Police that can be done to solve the problem of discipline in traffic that is required of social control (mechanism of social control), which is all the planned and unplanned to educate, encourage or even force the citizens to conform to the norms and values the value of the life of the community concerned. The occurrence of traffic violations, one of which is based on the courage to violate because of the mentality that every problem can be resolved "peacefully" with the Traffic Police, the existence of a culture of bypassing and the fading of a culture of shame and even for some people it becomes a matter of pride if they can trick the Traffic Police or violate the signs traffic.

Based on this opinion, it can be said that the lack of discipline in public facilities in the context of enforcement or implementation of orderly policies for public facilities is not only carried out by the community or users of these public facilities but is also carried out by the civil service police unit if indiscipline in society is the principal cause of the lack of officers in enforcing the rule (order) to the offender, not because of the lack of public awareness. The community will behave in an orderly manner if officers guard the streets. However, if there is no one, there are still frequent violations. From the results of this study, it can be implicitly said that people who obey the rules (orderly) will be easily observed when there is no guard/officer guard, even there are no applicable regulations regarding orderly public facilities, but there is no violation of orderly public facilities and vice versa.

E. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the implementation of the orderly policy of public facilities as contained in regional regulation number 7 of 2017 article 3 is focused on (1) Policy Size and Objectives, (2) Policy Resources, (3) Characteristics of Implementing Agents, (4) Trend (Disposition) of the Implementers, (5) Communication between Related Organizations, and (6) the Economic, Social and Political Environment are as follows:

- a. The size and purpose of the orderly policy of public facilities as mandated in Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 article 3 of the City of Tomohon has been known and understood by members of the civil service police unit (implementor) and the public (user). This shows that this policy has been socialized to the community to know its goals and standards of success.
- b. Source of power, both the source of the power of human (apparatus/member unit of the police officials of the civil), sources of funds, and equipment/supplies needed by the agency unit of the civil officials of the city still adequate less.
- c. Characteristics of the agent executing in case this institutional unit of the city's police officials still got a less good vote for society. Ratings like this are addressed with positive as entering for more intensify the program of reform bureaucracy in the institutional unit of the police officials of the civil.
- d. The tendency (Disposition) of the Executive in terms of this apparatus/member unit of the police officials of the city still less firm and consistent in doing demolition on offense orderly facility are common.
- e. Communication between Organizations Related, such as the police (traffic police), the government village and the organization of a social community in superbly interwoven with both in conjunction with implementing the program of security and order in every institution.

The economic, social and political environment is a considerable factor contributing to the community violating the order of public facilities.

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