



Government Ecology Contribution to Realizing Competitive Local Government Policies

Bayu Karunia Putra^{1*}, Azizatul Farhaini¹, Dinatul Aini¹, Siti Nurjannah¹, Noviana¹,
Linda Tuanida Ningrum¹, M. Yusron Azzahidi¹

^{1*}Mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, ¹Mahasiswa Universitas Mataram

Abstract

Received: 10 Agustus 2023

Revised: 18 Agustus 2023

Accepted: 27 Agustus 2023

This article aims to determine the ecological contribution of government to realize competitive local government policies. Topic is important and interesting, because the governance ecology is part of the basis for making a policy, in addition to being a leading reference in the preparation of government policies, as well as being a digital tool that transforms all activities directly related to the process of administering government which aims to increase effectiveness, efficiency, and create maximum policy. The research method used is the literature review method, in which sources and data are obtained through the Publish or Perish, SINTA, and Goggle Scholar databases. In this method, researcher uses a descriptive qualitative approach, in which this method utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. Data collection techniques use literature review techniques carried out by researchers to collect valid, complete, and relevant information related to the topic of the problem which is the object of research. The data analysis technique used a literature review analysis technique, in which this research was conducted by reading literary sources to obtain the necessary data. The author found that, local government policies will be more effective and efficient, when policies are carried out in policy formulation based on governance ecology, local governments seek to have competitiveness by sticking to commitments in carrying out local government processes, and the process of increasing competitiveness has improved with increased knowledge and ability of apparatus in public service that has been optimal.

Keywords: Competitive, Government Ecology, Policy, Contribution, Local Government

(*) Corresponding Author: bayukaruniaputra7@gmail.com

How to Cite: Putra, B., Farhaini, A., Aini, D., Nurjannah, S., Noviana, N., Ningrum, L., & Azzahidi, M. (2023). Government Ecology Contribution to Realizing Competitive Local Government Policies. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 9(18), 843-856. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8339580>

INTRODUCTION

Related to the policy process which has various forms of dynamics with different characteristics in decision making (Putra et al., 2021). This case it is very closely related to various actors in making policies that have various forms of interests that are different from one another. Tendency occurs in decision-making policies for regional government administration. Formulating a policy, where the local government carries out a very in-depth and detailed analysis process (Farhaini et al., 2022). The policy can relate directly to the existence of other policy processes in a reciprocal manner and are closely related to each other in the mechanism of balancing the implementation of governance in the scope of the region itself.



Moreover, when it comes to the process of shifting from a centralized to decentralized government system which is the first step in the birth of quality public services (Nurdin, 2019). Presence of a government as a party providing services to the community, they must be responsible and continue to strive for quality services (Rukayat, 2017). Innovation is seen as a necessity, because it can overcome the problem of bureaucratic pathology, improve the quality of public services, maximize the potential of the apparatus, and restore public trust (Andhika, 2017). Existence of public services, all forms of clear procedures and rules are needed, so that services do not encounter obstacles (Yusriadi & Misnawati, 2017). The purpose of public services is basically to satisfy the public, therefore excellent service quality is required which is reflected in the values of transparency, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, participation, equality, and balance of rights and obligations (Nuril, 2018).

An in-depth and detailed analysis process has been carried out by following the ecological concept that has been applied in the government policy (Putra & Salahudin, 2022). Government as a system that must have a balance, so that in the future it can work optimally. In addition, order to achieve a balance in the governance system process, all members must understand the ecosystem and work systemically. Providing a feedback mechanism by opening social networks to always obtain information in a fast, actual, and accurate manner. On the other hand, concept of ecological science that has been applied in the government policy process is used as good facilities and infrastructure, so that in the future it can minimize the impact of policies that can harm government sub-systems and society in general.

Government as one of the organisms in ecology has a close relationship between one organism and another and interacts reciprocally in an unbroken chain. The central concept in ecology is the ecosystem. Ecological system is formed, because of a reciprocal relationship between living things and their environment. The subsystems that interact with each other in the organizational household are referred to as ecosystems. Each existing component certainly has its own function.

Long as these components can carry out their functions properly, then the ecosystem can be said to be in a good balance point. Therefore, decision-making for policies can be based on the basis of ecological concepts which have very close links to the current governance process (Putra, 2022). It can be compared that a system is like an organism with other organisms in an ecological setting (Putra & Hadi, 2022). The concept of ecology becomes one of the basic foundations for government studies in decision making in the regional scope. Apart from that, effectiveness and efficiency of the policies that have been decided and are expected to benefit all the majority of beneficiaries, whether in the form of operationalization of government with sub-systems and the community within the scope of government.

In the world of government, policy is a very important tool, because policies can have an impact, both in the form of positive and negative impacts on the lives of citizens. The policy must be able to run well. If government policies can run in accordance with the expectations of the community, then the goals of government will be achieved properly in the future. The expectation of carrying out the tasks that have been given directly by the government is in accordance with the

assignment to the sub-system. On the other hand, government subsystems that are in accordance with the assigned tasks must be able to do it properly, so that in the future it will not harm the goals of the government.

Policy is defined as one of the processes in decision making as a tool in achieving certain goals, certain targets, and in a certain order. In addition, government policies have meaning, namely decisions made systematically by the government with specific aims and objectives that concern the public interest. For this reason, policy is a management process that includes the planning, implementation and monitoring stages, so that policy becomes the basis for implementing government which is obtained directly through the decision-making process of those who have the authority to implement public services for government. Likewise in terms of government institutions providing services, the most important thing is how to provide assistance and convenience to the community in order to meet their needs and interests adequately (Nurdin, 2019). The bureaucracy is required to provide fast and quality services (Cahyono, 2017).

The speed of bureaucracy in service by cutting down regulations, rules, systems that hinder, and using a more responsive system is one of the characteristics of the success of bureaucratic reform (Taufan, 2017). Public organizations in improving the quality of public services is a very important thing, because it is the end point of government administration reform in Indonesia (Wiratno, 2020). The quality of service will create a dynamic relationship between the community as users and those who provide services, because public service itself is directly related to responsiveness, timeliness in providing services, and the facilities and infrastructure provided (Khilmiah et al., 2020). Powerful way to determine the quality of public services is to compare the services that people receive with what they expect from these services (Zamroni et al., 2019). Coupled with existence of IT resources that have had an impact on increasing productivity, product quality, service satisfaction, providing service confidence to consumers, and becoming a relevant business decision support tool (Ardiansah et al., 2019).

Success in implementing information systems will be able to become a major contributor in supporting the efficiency of operational activities, productivity, HR, service delivery, and satisfaction to the community (Saputro et al., 2015). Policy making is created to maintain and protect various forms of interest from the community in public services, so that in the future they can be efficient and effective for the future. Policy is a tool for carrying out the implementation process, so that in the future it can achieve the goals planned by the government in the past, so that the effectiveness and efficiency of public welfare can be achieved to the fullest. Therefore, system concept of ecology is used as an approach in analyzing government systems. Local government policies according to (Peabody, 2008), are: "the concept of authority, like the related concepts with which it is frequently associated-power, influence, and leadership-is used in a variety of ways in political philosophy and the social sciences."

Government policy can be characterized by two types of decision authority which are often known as: (1) Political authority (policy making authority) and (2) Administrative authority (policy implementation authority). Sennett argues that authority power, authority and the state need not be legitimate in the eyes of the population. For Sennett, authority is associated with a number of qualities:

"assurance, superior judgment, the ability to impose discipline, and the capacity to inspire fear" (Sennett, 1993). Authority associated with quality assurance, best judgment in decision making, emphasizes discipline, policy consistency, and capacity to reduce policy failures (Sennett, 1993). Policy is closely related to politics and government administration, it is like a side of a coin that cannot be separated.

In political aspect, policy formulation within the framework of political authority is usually regulatory in nature. Meanwhile, framework of the authority to implement policies (administrative authority) has the nature of regulation and management. It's clear that, decision authority which has regulatory nature is very closely related to the legislature in the framework of drafting rules to be applied in social life. However, authority over regulation and management is still not fully implemented properly in the application of regulatory implementation as well as in people's daily life in the form of management and government administration. The urgency of managing policies that must have the nature of regulation and policies that are both regulatory and management can be implemented with direct reference to organisms, namely ecosystems within a government. Therefore, purpose of this article is to find out the ecological contribution of government to realizing competitive local government policies.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is a type of research that uses a descriptive qualitative approach, in which this method utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. Sources of data in this study were obtained through the Publish or Perish, SINTA, and Goggle Scholar databases. The data collection technique in this study was to use literature review techniques or literature carried out by researchers to collect, explore, and collect valid, complete, and relevant information related to the topic of the problem which is the object of research. The data analysis technique used the literature review technique, in which this study was carried out directly by reading various kinds of literary sources to obtain the necessary data with the steps in (Nazir, 2014) and (Arikunto, 2013) as follows:

- a. Read all forms of information in the research, whether various information is available that is in accordance with the background of the research problem to be studied (Nazir, 2014).
- b. Collecting various forms of study material sources that are relevant to the problems in research (Arikunto, 2013).
- c. Quoting all forms of information contained in the reading which can be in the form of quotations (quoting directly), paraphrasing (using your own words) (Nazir, 2014) and writing the results of the study onto the cards provided earlier (Arikunto, 2013).
- d. Note things that are important by looking first, which ones are important and also studying the index on the back of the book to find pages that are directly related to what has been recorded on the cards provided before (Nazir, 2014).
- e. Summing up the results that have been obtained (Arikunto, 2013).
- f. Interpret the results that have been obtained (Nazir, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regarding the policy process which has various kinds of dynamics with different characteristics in decision making. Quite closely related to various actors in making policies that have various interests that are different from one another. Tendency occurs in decision-making policies for regional government administration. Formulating a policy, where the local government carries out such an in-depth and detailed analysis process. The policy can relate directly to the existence of other policy processes in a reciprocal manner and are very closely related to each other in the mechanism of balancing the implementation of governance in the scope of the related area.

Moreover, when it comes to the process of shifting from a centralized to a decentralized government system which is one of the first steps in the birth of quality public services (Nurdin, 2019). Presence of a government as a party providing services to the community, they must be responsible and continue to strive for quality services (Rukayat, 2017). Innovation is seen as a necessity, because it can overcome the problem of bureaucratic pathology, improve the quality of public services, maximize the potential of the apparatus, and restore public trust (Andhika, 2017). Existence of public services, all forms of clear procedures and rules are needed, so that services do not encounter obstacles (Yusriadi & Misnawati, 2017). The purpose of public services is basically to satisfy the public, therefore excellent service quality is required which is reflected in the values of transparency, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, participation, equality, and balance of rights and obligations (Nuril, 2018).

In political aspect, policy formulation within the framework of political authority is usually regulatory in nature. Meanwhile, framework of the authority to implement policies (administrative authority) has the nature of regulation and management. It's clear that, the decision authority which has regulatory nature is very closely related to the legislature in the framework of drafting rules to be applied in social life. However, authority over regulation and management is still not fully implemented properly in the application of regulatory implementation as well as in people's daily life in the form of management and government administration. The urgency of managing policies that must have the nature of regulation and policies that are both regulatory and management can be implemented with direct reference to organisms, namely ecosystems within a government.

Governance Ecology Concept

Anonymous (2018) states that, "ecology is the study of how organisms interact with one another and with their physical environment." Every basic principle of ecology always considers ecosystems, habitats, and relationships with biogeochemicals (Odum, 1953). In addition, Anonim (2018) stated that, "within the discipline of ecology, researchers work at five broad levels, sometimes discretely, and sometimes with overlap: organism, population, community, ecosystem, and biosphere." Looking at the substance of ecology as science, thus state organizations can be seen as ecologists in managing the country's household through the

implementation of government (Putra & Sihidi, 2022). Government can be interpreted as an organization or forum for people who have power, take care of people's welfare, and community development while continuing to carry out leadership and coordination of government in a country (Sa'adawisna & Putra, 2022).

Necessary to have a science that studies the interaction of the components forming a government system with its environment, both internally and externally. Development of environment is dynamic and difficult to predict which raises thoughts, where there is a need for a governing science about the mutual relations between living things and their environment, including how to adapt to environmental changes. Alexander Von Humbolt (Wulf, 2015) develops ecological thinking in the social field by assuming that, government is a living organism that is born, lives, develops, and may later die or be replaced by another system. Based on assumption, scientific study on the concept of governance ecology was developed. Government ecology is the basis for making policies in following various forms of processes related to the preparation of analysis of policies which are accompanied by various kinds of resources that have been directly obtained, be it natural resources, human resources, and artificial resources.

On the other hand, governance ecology is defined as a science that studies the process of mutual influence as a result of total and reciprocal normative relations between the government and the highest state institutions as well as between governments, vertical-horizontal, and society. Governmental ecology can be used as a branch of governmental science that studies the influence of the environment of space and time on government, both within the scope (*das sein*) and (*das sollen*). Governmental ecological studies can be used to describe, explain, verify symptoms and events that are directly related to the interrelationships between the government and the surrounding environment. The study of governance ecology views the object as an ecosystem. This perspective is seen as an ecosystem that has its own strategic environment and interacts with its environment.

Furthermore, use of the anthropocentric paradigm, namely the government's point of view will become the center of attention and the main factor of national and state activities. In addition, use of a holistic approach is used as a perspective on policies made by the government and thinking about their overall impact. For that reason, it is necessary to have a mechanism that functions to maintain the system in a balanced and dynamic state. Excessive reaction from a target group of government policies that are not calculated carefully and precisely can cause damage to the government system and the downfall of the government. Therefore, governance ecology is the main tool for analysis for policy makers in making local government decisions.

The existence of human relations, government institutions and the natural and social environment, between humans have certain characteristics (community), and mutual adjustment between humans and the environment as part of the government administration system of a country. Barker (1995) said that, good government will carry out "the possibility to live a good life, and to perform beautiful acts" in applying the concept of ecology in the field of government. Because, ecology is said to be an approach, the central point of ecology is "ecosystem", that is, an ecological system is formed, because of the reciprocal relationship between living

things and their environment, as well as a place where living and non-living things interact with each other, which is called an ecosystem. Each component has its own function. As long as these components carry out their functions properly, the ecosystem is in a balance.

The scope of governance ecology can include:

- a. Dialectics between government employees and the government, government sub-systems, government sub-systems and government systems, and society and government administrators.
- b. The distribution of authority is directly related to ecological analysis.
- c. The study of interdependence between government units and the environment owned by the government by studying the existence and influence of "shadow government" on formal government entities.

The shadow government is an informal force that can exert a very strong influence on government and local government policies. The scope of governance ecology is very related and interdependent on one another in the government system. Government as a system must have the ability to balance, in order to work optimally. In order to achieve a balance in the government system, goal of government is expected to realize the achievement of a society that is prosperous, just and full of peace on the part of its people. Local government policies can be directed at a balance in all sectors that exist in the process of implementing governance in the regions. Therefore, balance will provide steps towards creating competitiveness and sustaining the quality of existing regional resources to be managed properly, so that outward looking local government becomes an important factor for managing highly competitive local government in the future.

Governance Ecology in Indonesia

Various forms of challenges in the current era, especially from an ecological perspective, government in Indonesia faces very tough challenges (Putra & Dhanuarta, 2021). There are several challenges in Indonesia that solutions must be immediately sought, such as the government's unpreparedness in keeping up with rapid changes in society, reluctance to change by stakeholders, instability in the business world due to very rapid changes, loss of many jobs due to change into automation, there is an extraordinary gap related to "low-skill/low-pay" and "high-skill/high-pay" workforce, issues of security and data privacy, and the emergence of the phenomenon of "robotization" of humanity. Regard to challenges as a result of ecological factors, the government in Indonesia is faced with ecological factors with natural aspects, which consist of geographical location, natural resources, circumstances, and the level of ability of the population. Meanwhile, social factors which include ideology, politics, economy, social, culture, defense and security, and technological factors which include information technology and innovation that support the development of the government's ecological automation (Putra & Hijri, 2022). Bearing in mind several considerations, there are only a few factors at this auspicious occasion and mainly those that directly intersect with the governance ecology itself.

Indonesia's political system is Pancasila democracy, which is different from democratic practices in other countries, Bhineka Tunggal Ika, which has different meanings but remains united in the unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of

Indonesia. Inter-religious tolerance is developed which is highly admired by the countries of the world. Even though they have recently been challenged in various forms undermining the ideology of Pancasila and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, under the protection of God Almighty, the Indonesian people have been able to defend it. Economic factors, according to the World Bank regarding Indonesia's economic growth in 2018. The World Bank's latest prediction says Indonesia's economic growth in 2018 will reach 5.2 percent. This projection is lower than the previous World Bank prediction.

In April 2018, World Bank released a projection for Indonesia's growth in 2018 to be 5.3 percent. Despite lowering the projection number, World Bank assesses that Indonesia's economic prospects will continue to be positive until the end of this year. In addition to strengthening domestic demand, high global commodity prices are also expected to encourage investment and generate the fastest capital growth in more than five years. Indonesia's strong macroeconomic fundamentals continue to provide a solid buffer against escalating global turmoil. Good economic management has kept inflation under control and debt levels are only about half the legal threshold.

Socio-cultural factors, socio-cultural change is a symptom of changing social structures and cultural patterns in a society. Socio-cultural changes are in accordance with the nature of people who want to always experience change. Hirschman says that human boredom is actually the cause of change. Factors of socio-cultural change are divided into two, namely factors that encourage and inhibit factors. Factors encourage socio-cultural change include: contact with other cultures, formal education system, and level of community tolerance.

People who have a high tolerance attitude will easily accept socio-cultural changes. There are several factors that hinder change, for example the lack of intensive communication with other communities; slow science and technology development; very traditional nature of society; there are interests that are firmly entrenched in society; negative prejudice against new things; fear of shakiness in society when changes occur; ideological barriers; and the influence of custom or tradition. Defense and security factors, Indonesia's strategic geographical location has potential threats that will become more complex in the future. Meanwhile, national security stability is not yet strong. Indonesia is still experiencing periods of transition and consolidation (political, economic, social, cultural and defense and security) towards a democratic state. The current forms of threats to state sovereignty are increasingly multidimensional in nature along with the development of advances in science, technology, information and communication.

Therefore, entire Indonesian nation is required to be able to overcome every threat, challenge, obstacle and disturbance, both coming from within and outside the country. Especially the ecological factor that is very important and even a core factor is population. It is said to be very important, because the quality of the population or the quality of human resources is believed to be the main determinant of the level of progress of a country. Paradigm of HR management is called human capital where HR is positioned as the main capital of every organization and organizational burden. Power or strength of human resources if fostered and developed properly is a very large organizational power.

Conversely, organization is not doing well it will turn into the number one damaging factor. Given the importance and is a strategic factor in the ecology of public administration, the HR factor must receive priority in public policy. The importance of mapping the challenges and opportunities of RIN.4.0 as referred to is related to the ecology of public administration, intended to prevent various impacts on people's lives, one of which is the problem of unemployment. The Work Employment and Social Outlook Trend 2017 predicts the number of unemployed people globally in 2018 is expected to reach 204 million people with an additional increase of 2.7 million. Almost the same as the conditions experienced by western countries, Indonesia is also predicted to experience the same thing.

As an illustration, population factor in 2017 is that Indonesia's population is estimated at nearly 262 million people. From this large population, it is dominated by productive age so that the dependency rate tends to decrease. The dependency rate, namely the number of people of unproductive age to productive people in 2016 was 48.4 percent. This figure is much lower than in 1971 which reached 86.6 percent. This is related to the ability of the population to process and utilize the natural resources they have to improve people's welfare.

The quality of a country's population can be known from the factors that influence it, namely the income level of the population, the level of education, and the level of health. Challenges faced by Indonesia are also compounded by the demands of companies and the industrial sector. The World Bank (2017) reports that the job market requires multi-skills for graduates forged by educational units and systems, both secondary and tertiary education. Indonesia is also predicted to experience a demographic bonus in 2030-2040, namely the population of productive age is more than the non-productive population. The productive age population is estimated to reach 64% of the total population of Indonesia which is estimated to reach 297 million people. Therefore, large population of productive age must be followed by an increase in quality, both in terms of education, skills and technical capabilities.

Other data shows, based on the Global Innovation Index (GII), which measures the level of innovation of countries in the world, Indonesia is still ranked below the majority of Asian and ASEAN countries. GII data for 2016 and 2017 show that Indonesia only rose one rank from 88th to 87th. Meanwhile, Vietnam showed a significant increase from 59th place in 2016 to 47th place in 2017. Innovation is not yet a priority for the Indonesian government's policies in national economic, social and cultural development. The world economic forum also announced that the 21st century skills structure will undergo changes.

From the ecological factors of technology, as stated as the impact of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, all countries must make fundamental changes. For a developing country like Indonesia, technological developments, especially information technology, have changed the way people work. Implementation of public administration which was originally completely manual and sluggish resulted in the government's low competitiveness. Community demands bureaucratic services that are faster, better, safer, more comfortable and cheaper than the government can fully implement. For Indonesia, which is the largest archipelagic country, its management is not possible in the old ways.

Communities that are very far from the center of government often experience not being served properly. The impact is that apart from the increasing number of poor people, the broader effect is the decreasing level of public trust in the government/state. The phenomenon of Abstentions in the election/local election and even the presidential election gives a signal that the level of public trust in the government is decreasing.

The slow pace of government information/policies being accepted by the public is also often used by unscrupulous individuals to take advantage for themselves. More than that, dissemination of information that is not supported by adequate information technology has affected the effectiveness and efficiency of public administration. Development of increasingly complex public problems and issues will lead to a governance crisis. State has become weak and powerless in facing massive changes due to the process of economic, political and technological globalization. On the other hand, country has a good response and readiness in dealing with the impacts of globalization, then the country will reap benefits from advances, such as in terms of technological advances.

Technological progress is a condition sine quanon of RIN.4.0 globalization which can be directly utilized by a country in many ways, including in running its public administration system. One of them is the implementation of the e-government system, namely the application or use of information technology by the government to provide services to the public, business affairs, and other matters relating to government. In public administration activities, e-Government can improve efficiency, convenience, and better accessibility of public services. In order to realize the e-Government concept, there are several obstacles currently faced by the government, namely the lack of availability of adequate infrastructure, the cost of using telecommunications services which tends to be expensive, and the large number of public service providers both at the central and regional levels who have not coordinated their public services with internet facility. In the end, e-Government concept is successfully implemented in the bureaucracy, it will provide direct benefits to the community in terms of public services, such as increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of public services, increasing transparency, control and accountability of government administration to realize free government, KKN, and can empower the community and other parties as government partners in the decision-making process in formulating public policies in an equitable and democratic manner.

Role of Governance Ecology in Realizing Local Government Policy

Local government policy is very closely related to the decision-making process, and the quality of the results of decisions in actualizing policies that will be implemented in the government process (Aini et al., 2023). Quality of policies that are less favorable will have an impact on the results of policies that are ineffective and less than optimal in achieving the objectives of implementing government in the field. Therefore, the quality of these policies can have an impact on various dimensions in government sub-systems and society as a whole (Wahidah et al., 2023). Dimension of government can be studied based on one of Aristotle's theories, namely the theory of organisms.

Assumption of theory states that the state or government is natural and is an organism that has its own life (Sa'adawisna & Putra, 2023). In "The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy" (2017), Aristotle stated that the state is a community society (association) that is the highest above other community societies. "state is natural and has all the characteristics of organisms found in living things." The levels of association according to Aristotle are:

- a. Family
- b. Group social life
- c. State life

CONCLUSION

Regarding the policy process which has various kinds of dynamics with different characteristics in decision making. This case it is quite closely related to various actors in making policies that have various interests that are different from one another. Tendency occurs in decision-making policies for regional government administration. Formulating a policy, where the local government carries out such an in-depth and detailed analysis process. The policy can relate directly to the existence of other policy processes in a reciprocal manner and are very closely related to each other in the mechanism of balancing the implementation of governance in the scope of the related area.

Moreover, when it comes to the process of shifting from a centralized to a decentralized system of government which is one of the first steps in the birth of quality public services. Presence of a government as a party providing services to the community, they must be responsible and continue to strive for quality services. Innovation is seen as a necessity, because it can overcome the problem of bureaucratic pathology, improve the quality of public services, maximize the potential of the apparatus, and restore public trust. Existence of public services, all forms of clear procedures and rules are needed, so that services do not encounter obstacles. The purpose of the existence of public services is basically to satisfy the community, therefore it demands excellent service quality which is reflected in the values of transparency, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, participation, equality, and balance of rights and obligations.

In political aspect, policy formulation within the framework of political authority is usually regulatory in nature. Meanwhile, framework of the authority to implement policies (administrative authority) has the nature of regulation and management. It's clear that, the decision authority which has regulatory nature is very closely related to the legislature in the framework of drafting rules to be applied in social life. However, authority over regulation and management is still not fully implemented properly in the application of regulatory implementation as well as in people's daily life in the form of management and government administration. Therefore, urgency of managing policies that must have nature of regulation and policies that are both regulatory and management can be

implemented with direct reference to organisms, namely ecosystems within a government.

REFERENCES

- Aini, D., Farhaini, A., & Putra, B. K. (2023). Community Participation in Improving Health in Remote Areas: A Literature Review. *International Journal of Education, Information Technology and Others (IJEIT)*, 6(2), 27–43. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7798056>
- Andhika, L. R. (2017). Systematic Review: Budaya Inovasi Aspek Yang Terlupakan dalam Inovasi Kepegawaian. *Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Manajemen PNS*, 11(1), 49–62. <https://jurnal.bkn.go.id/index.php/asn/article/download/37/19>
- Ardiansah, M. N., Chariri, A., & Januarti, I. (2019). Empirical Study on Customer Perception of E-Commerce: Mediating Effect of Electronic Payment Security. *Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi*, 11(2), 122–131. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/jda.v11i2.20147>
- Arikunto, S. (2013). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Cahyono, E. (2017). *Era Disruption dan Manajemen Strategik Birokrasi*. Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia. <https://setkab.go.id/era-disruption-dan-manajemen-strategik-birokrasi/>
- Farhaini, A., Putra, B. K., & Aini, D. (2022). Reformasi Birokrasi dalam Pelayanan Publik Melalui Aplikasi Halodoc di Kota Mataram. *Professional: Jurnal Komunikasi Dan Administrasi Publik*, 9(1), 71–82. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37676/professional.v9i1.2416>
- Khilmiah, A. N., Cikusin, Y., & Abidin, A. Z. (2020). Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Pada Bidang Administrasi (Studi Tentang Pelayanan Dokumen Kependudukan di Kantor Desa Slamet Kecamatan Tumpang Kabupaten Malang). *Jurnal Respon Publik*, 14(2), 35–39. <http://riset.unisma.ac.id/index.php/rpp/article/view/8065>
- Nazir, M. (2014). *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Nurdin, N. H. (2019). Optimalisasi Pelayanan Publik dalam Perspektif New Public Service Pada Badan Pendapatan Daerah Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Ilmiah Paranata Edu*, 1(1), 01–13. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36090/jipe.v1i1.188>
- Nuril, A. (2018). Reformasi Birokrasi Pemerintah Kota Semarang: Studi Kasus di Badan Pelayanan Perizinan Terpadu Kota Semarang. *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*, 7(2). <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jpgs/article/download/20057/18934>
- Odum, E. (1953). Fundamentals of Ecology. *Philadelphia: WB Saunders Company*, 383. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/sce.3730380426>.
- Peabody, R. L. (2008). *Authority: Development of the Concept and Comtemporary Issues*. International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, Thomson Gale.
- Putra, B. K. (2022). Kontribusi Negara dan Masyarakat dalam Proses Demokratisasi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Publika*, 10(1), 53–64. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.33603/publika.v10i1.7091>

- Putra, B. K., Dewi, R. M., Fadilah, Y. H., & Roziqin, A. (2021). REFORMASI BIROKRASI DALAM PELAYANAN PUBLIK MELALUI MOBILE JKN DI KOTA MALANG. *Jurnal Ilmiah Publika*, 9(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.33603/publika.v9i1.5325>
- Putra, B. K., & Dhanuarta, C. B. (2021). Transformation of Public Services Through Electronic-Based Government System in Malang City. *International Journal of Education, Information Technology and Others (IJEIT)*, 4(3), 452–459. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5205295>
- Putra, B. K., & Hadi, K. (2022). State and Community Participation in the Democratization Process in Indonesia. *International Journal of Education, Information Technology, and Others (IJEIT)*, 5(5), 28–40. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7414335>
- Putra, B. K., & Hijri, Y. S. (2022). Participation of the State and Civil Society in the Democracy System in Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 8(24), 235–247. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7486365>
- Putra, B. K., & Salahudin, S. (2022). Analysis of Challenges and Potential of the Village Economy Towards Competitive Village Development. *Publik (Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi)*, 11(1), 45–61. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.31314/pjia.11.1.45-60.2022>
- Putra, B. K., & Sihidi, I. T. (2022). Keterlibatan Negara dan Masyarakat Sipil Dalam Proses Menuju Demokratisasi di Indonesia. *Hukum Responsif*, 13(2), 69–80. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.33603/responsif.v13i2.7360>
- Rukayat, Y. (2017). Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Bidang Administrasi Kependudukan di Kecamatan Pasirjambu. *Jurnal Ilmiah Magister Ilmu Administrasi (JIMIA)*, 11(2), 56–65. <https://jurnal.unnur.ac.id/index.php/jimia/article/view/32>
- Sa'adawisna, D., & Putra, B. K. (2022). The Effect of the Establishment of a New Autonomous Region on Electoral District Regulations in the 2024 General Election. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 8(20), 484–493. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7269113>
- Sa'adawisna, D., & Putra, B. K. (2023). POLITICAL EDUCATION TO INCREASE BEGINNER VOTER PARTICIPATION IN THE 2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS. *Awang Long Law Review*, 5(2), 419–431. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.56301/awl.v5i2.716>
- Saputro, P. H., Budiyanto, A. D., & Santoso, A. J. (2015). Model Delone and Mclean untuk Mengukur Kesuksesan E-government Kota Pekalongan. *Scientific Journal of Informatics*, 2(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/sji.v2i1.4523>
- Sennett, R. (1993). *Authority*. New York City (US): WW Norton & Company.
- Taufan, T. (2017). *Implementasi Reformasi Birokrasi dan Kualitas Pelayanan Publik di Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kabupaten Sleman Tahun 2014-2016*. [http://repository.umy.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/11892/Naskah Publikasi.pdf?sequence=14&isAllowed=y](http://repository.umy.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/11892/Naskah%20Publikasi.pdf?sequence=14&isAllowed=y)
- Wahidah, N., Isro'ullaili, I., & Putra, B. K. (2023). The School Literacy Movement (GLS) and Student's Interest in Reading at SDN 3 Suka Makmur. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 9(7), 559–564.

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7826963>

- Wiratno, W. (2020). Implementasi Peningkatan Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Bone, Sulawesi Selatan. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum "Supremasi Hukum,"* 16(2), 1–23. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33592/jsh.v16i2.739>
- Wulf, A. (2015). *The Forgotten Father for Environmentalism*. <https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2015/12/the-forgotten-fatherof-environmentalism/421434/>.
- Yusriadi & Misnawati. (2017). Reformasi Birokrasi dalam Pelayanan Publik (Studi Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu). *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 7(2), 99–108. <https://ojs.unm.ac.id/iap/article/view/4954/2851>
- Zamroni, Z., Afifuddin, A., & Widodo, R. P. (2019). Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Pada Pelayanan Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil di Kantor Kelurahan Dinoyo Kecamatan Lowokwaru Kota Malang (Studi Kasus Pada Kantor Kelurahan Dinoyo Kecamatan Lowokwaru Kota Malang). *Jurnal Respon Publik*, 13(2), 75–82. <http://www.riset.unisma.ac.id/index.php/rpp/article/view/2127/2030>