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by Syahrul Akmal Latif

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Governmental capacity in environmental management at regency border in Indonesia

Ahmad Fitra Yuza¹, Syafrinaldi², Syahrul Akmal Latif¹, Muhammad Rizal Razman³,
Nuriah Abd. Majid⁴ and Sharifah Zarina Syed Zakaria^{4*}

¹*Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Islam Riau, Jalan Kaharuddin Nasution, No. 113, Simpang Tiga Marpoyan, 28284 Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia*

²*Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Riau, Jalan Kaharuddin Nasution, No. 113, Simpang Tiga Marpoyan, 28284 Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia*

³*Research Centre for Sustainability Science and Governance (SGK), Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia*

⁴*Research Centre for Environmental, Economic and Social Sustainability (KASES), Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia*

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses on the governmental capacity in environmental managing regency border in Indonesia which are located between the Kampar Regency and Rokan Hulu Regency. Various issues arise with regard to the environmental management of the five villages within the above mentioned area. There are many challenges in managing that particular area. Qualitative research method has been used in this study. In conclusion, this study has shown that environmental management plays an important role towards holistically approach of governmental capacity administration in order to achieve sustainability regency border in Indonesia.

Key words : Capacity, Government, The regency border

Introduction

This discussion presents the capacity of the Kampar Regency local government in managing the border region in Indonesia, which is located in five villages namely Intan Jaya Village, Muara Intan Village, Tanah Datar Village, Rimba Jaya Village, and Rimba Makmur Village. The five villages are bordered by the local government of Rokan Hulu Regency. There was a long series of events that began with the division of territory in the Indonesian state, namely the expansion of Rokan Hulu Regency from Kampar Regency in 1999. From this division, vari-

ous phenomena emerged related to the mutual claims of the territories of five villages and ultimately to the decision that had permanent legal certainty. This was marked when the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 395 K / TUN / 2011 dated September 10, 2011, essentially contained in the cancellation of the decision of the Jakarta State Administrative High Court Number 17 / B / 2011 / PT.TUN.JKT, which reinforced the PTUN decision Jakarta Number 65 / G / 2010 / PTUN-JKT which canceled the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 135.6 / 824 / SJ dated March 2, 2010, concerning the confirmation of

the status of five villages in Indonesia.

Based on the Supreme Court decision of Minister of Internal Affairs issued Regulation No. 56 2015 Regulation concerning administrative area code and subsequently reiterated by the governor of Riau with letter No: 136 ADM-XI-2016-674 so as the five villages namely Muara Intan Village, Tanah Datar, Rimbo Jaya village, and the village of Rimba Makmur implemented by the government of Kampar regency. But this field raises various issues related to governance at the village level. Until the government raises dualism villages, the village administration under Kampar Regency and the village administration under Rokan Hulu Regency. According to Walker and Andrews (2015) local government in accordance with the role and function must provide services to the public. Recent decades scholars began to examine empirically the relationship between environmental management and local government performance (Walker and Andrews, 2015). The village government has a role and a function: to create a climate that encourages the growth of NGOs, carried out through a variety of development and direct participation embodied in the use of existing funds (Rauf *et al.*, 2016). Management of social processes in society, how to create a democratic life, providing social services, comfort, and justice (Rauf, 2018).

It is interesting for a further investigation in relation to the various issues that arise, while the various issues that will be seen from the village administration capabilities in the area of five villages in carrying out various administrative functions. According to Brown *et al.*, (2001) developed the capacity is a process that can improve the ability of a person, an organization or a system to achieve the goals aspired (Brown *et al.*, 2001; Razman *et al.*, 2010a; Razman *et al.*, 2010b). Various studies have also been carried out such as by Molen (2018) that the capacity of government focusing on governance that combines the two forms are balanced with a combination of rules negotiated and exchange knowledge and agreement between stakeholders (Razman *et al.*, 2009c; Razman *et al.*, 2010c, Molen 2018) The same thing also expressed by Hellstro (2018) that one of the most important points in the meta-capacity capacity is involved in a formulation and implementation of policies with new ways to accommodate various predetermination (Razman *et al.*, 2009a; Razman *et al.*, 2009b, Hellstro, 2018). This study uses the concept that emphasizes on the stra-

tegic leadership capacity, structure organization, infrastructure, management and inter-organizational processes due to the concept is considered to be matching in understanding the substance and the phenomenon of village administration organization capability in viewing the various phenomena. The concept is used by Lusthaus *et al.*, (2002) can be used to observe the capacity of village administration in the environmental management in order to manage regency border in Indonesia which are located between the Kampar Regency and Rokan Hulu Regency towards sustainability regency border in Indonesia.

Methods

The method used is qualitative descriptive approach has been partly due to the type of approach is considered suitable for the construction and emphasize the essence of the social reality and trends that may sharpen the research under review, contains a value and find answers to the research questions and have meaning. Creswell (1994) defines the qualitative research is as a process of investigation to understand the social problem or a human problem (Razman *et al.*, 2011; Razman *et al.*, 2012). Based on the creation of a complete holistic picture formed by the words, reporting detailed views of informants, and are arranged in a natural background (Sulaiman and Razman, 2010; Emrizal and Razman, 2010).

Discussion

In this discussion examines the capacity of village local government administration environment in the management of the border area in Kampar regency covering Muara Intan, Tanah Datar village, Rimbo Jaya village, and the village of Rimba Makmur, which is viewed from several dimensions as stated by Lusthaus *et al.* (2002), namely leadership strategy, structure organization, infrastructure, management and inter-organizational processes as well as the legal dimension.

Leadership Strategy

Leadership strategy focusing on how the village election process runs on the territory of five villages so as to affect governance. The results of the survey found that adverse effects of ambiguous provision of services on all five villages. The study also found

that the implementation has not been able to direct village elections both pre- and post-designation of five villages entered in Kampar regency government. These conditions make the head of the village in the region of five villages appointed by the regents to the status of the acting head of the village. Ideally, village heads have strong legitimacy from the people because he was elected by the people of the village. The same thing also expressed Rauf *et al.* (2016), legitimacy is the most basic and important dimension in the leadership of the village administration. A village head who is not legitimate as the appointment without an election, it will difficult to take fundamental decisions. Village heads will get a strong legitimacy if it is supported by a strong political capital, working with transparency, participation, and accountability. This makes the leader who was elected head of the village is not the result of a democratic system or chosen by the people, of course, have an impact on the lack of public legitimacy to the leader chosen by a regent. This phenomenon occurs because of the conflict in the community so that direct elections cannot be done properly.

Structure Organization

It focuses on the capacity of the village local government administration environment as seen from the institutional organization. The village local government administration having her own structure environment and stipulated tasks based on the specific Regulations which regulated by the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Regulation No 84 in 2015) on the organizational structure and working procedures of the village local government administration. Based on the Article 2 of the above mentioned Regulations, stated that the village local government is headed by the village head which known as the Chief of village. The Chief will be assisted by three group committees known as (1) Rural Secretariat; (2) Regional Task Force Committee and (3) Technical Task Force Committee.

Infrastructure

Facilities and infrastructure are important components for the smooth operation of services. This study used the infrastructure as one of the parameter to measure the phenomena that occur in the administration of these five villages. Various facts found that the infrastructure development located in the regency boarder, which consist of these five

villages have resulted complexity to the area of environment, social and economics with these five villages. This phenomenon becomes more interesting to analyze the infrastructure development with these five villages located in the regency boarder. The infrastructure development of these villages includes governmental offices, roads as well as historical and recreational areas. Based on the study, even though the facilities and infrastructure are being developed for these villages, but resulted a complexity on the environment, social and economics with these five villages.

Process Management and Organization Inter Linkage

This focus on process management and inter-governmental organizations, namely the five villages Intan Jaya village, Muara Intan, Tanah Datar village, Desa Rimba Jaya and Desa Rimba Makmur. As it is associated with the management of village government organizations in carrying out various functions. The concept of organizational development is a planned process to develop organizational capabilities in the conditions and demands of an ever-changing environment, so as to achieve optimal performance, provided by all members of the organization (Donahue *et al.*, 2000). Organizational Development is a program seeking to improve organizational effectiveness by integrating the individual's desire to be growth and development with organizational objectives. The main objective is to repair the organizational development function of the organization itself. Increased productivity and effectiveness of the organizational implications of the organization's ability to make a quality decision to make changes to the environment, social and economics. The main approach to this is to develop an organizational that can maximize community involvement in decision-making effectively in governmental organizations. The same thing Donahue *et al.* (2000) explained that see higher capacities can only be achieved by managing professional resources in order to achieve the ideal of government capacity in accordance with the demands towards sustainable development (Donahue *et al.*, 2000; Zainal *et al.*, 2011; Zainal *et al.* 2012), which include sustainability regency border in Indonesia

Dimensions of Law

This is an additional dimension to complement the dimensions of capacity used by Lusthaus *et al.*

(2002) who see only the dimensions of leadership strategy, structure organization, infrastructure, management, and inter-organizational processes. Based on the fact the field to see the capacity of village government in the management of border areas require another dimension, namely the legal dimensions, which explains that the law can be binding between the hosting organization and the community. Conformed to the fact the field constrained village governance processes associated with the decision that resistance from the public (Razman and Azlan, 2009).

The fifth race for this village disputes continued rolling until the border issue is included in the area of Law, is characterized by a ruling of the Supreme Court No. 39 K / TUN / 2011, it canceled the decision of Minister of Internal Affairs on the status of the five villages Rokan Hulu entrance area. This decision was reaffirmed by Minister Regulation No. 39 of 2015 of the Regulations on the administrative area, which includes the five villages in the Regency of Kampar entry. However, after the establishment of this regency does not make all parties satisfied. It is characterized by the conflict between the government which led to the persistence of the double village administration are five villages under the administration Rokan Hulu Regency and Kampar Regency version of the five villages.

Legally villages in Kampar regency government can carry out various activities in carrying out various functions in accordance with the rules, but this cannot be done because of resistance from the government, as an example, border of Rokan Hulu Regency. This is an impact on the complexity of the environmental operation of the village administration local government.

Intolerance is caused by several things: a range of legislation that is too limited and less able to follow the development pattern of behavior in society and citizens who do not understand and feel the benefits of adherence to the rule of law. It shows even when there is legal certainty on the status of the five villages which confirms entry in the Regency of Kampar but got a refusal by the Regency Rokan Hulu and part of the social community. This makes their disobedience to the rules that have been imposed.

The results of this study concluded that there are two issues that make the rule of law becomes real in its application in society, namely: First, the lack of administrative sanctions on the Regency of Rokan Hulu to the convening of the service population of

the five villages after zoning which clearly states the five villages entry in the Regency of Kampar. It is stated in the government Regulations No. 48 Year 2016 on procedures for administrative sanctions to government officials, in some of the provisions set about the process of dropping witnesses conducted by the relevant Governor conflict or county or city governments of non-compliance related to the various rules that apply Secondly, disobedience proportion of the five villages that constituted by various phenomena that have occurred both pre- and post-zoning of the five villages. Both of these make the administrative services of the five villages population becomes established as appropriate and legal or policy decisions that had been there seemed to be something a problem that long.

Conclusion

The results of this study can conclude several formulations related to the capacity of the Indonesian government in managing border areas in Kampar Regency, namely, first, the leadership strategy sees leaders elected as village heads not the result of a democratic system or elected by the community, of course, this has an impact on the weak legitimacy of the community to a leader chosen by a regent. Second, the Organizational Structure covering the structure and function of the village government in managing the area in Kampar Regency could not be formed and function as it should. This is since there are three groups in the community. Third, the infrastructure has not been well organized. Infrastructure in the form of road access greatly affects the services provided, based on information from various informants who stated that the access road to the Rokan Hulu Regency government is better than the Kampar Regency government. Fourth, the Linkage Management and Inter-Organizational Process cannot be intertwined as it should be because this is caused by a conflict in the community. Fifth, the legal dimension, this dimension is an additional dimension because the previous dimension has not been able to reveal various existing problems. that the legal certainty held by the government of five villages in Kampar Regency has not yet received legitimacy by the majority of its citizens In conclusion, this study has shown that environmental management plays an important role towards holistically approach of governmental capacity administration in order to achieve sustainability regency border in Indonesia.

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