

Ecological Citizenship Camat and Village Head in Maintaining Peace and Order at Pangkalan Kerinci Sub District Pelalawan Regency

by Takihimi Subhayano, Moris Adidi Yogia, Astri Ayu Made Devi
Wedayanti, Rendi Prayuda, Zainal.

Submission date: 17-Feb-2023 12:43PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2016333740

File name: nd_Order_at_Pangkalan_Kerinci_Sub_District_Pelalawan_Regency.pdf (178.1K)

Word count: 4711

Character count: 25928

Ecological Citizenship Camat and Village Head in Maintaining Peace and Order at Pangkalan Kerinci Sub District Pelalawan Regency

Takhimi Subhayano¹ Moris Adidi Yogia^{1*} Astri Ayu Purwati² Made Devi Wedayanti¹
 Rendi Prayuda¹ Zainal¹

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

²Institut Bisnis dan Teknologi Pelita Indonesia, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: moris.adidiy@soc.mir.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Empirically, it still seen that public order in Pangkalan Kerinci sub district has been increasing in terms of problems so that addressing this matter still requires maximum handling. This research method uses qualitative research methods. The results showed that the implementation of sub district head tasks in the coordination of peace based on regulations delegated to the District and responsible to the Regent and made efforts to coordinate the government such as Villages Government, although indirectly the responsibility to the District but together with the Regent as the Regional leader, however, every problem was occurring in Village Government will be settled based on administrative areas. The conclusion of the research shows that the implementation of the sub district head task of coordinating peace in Pangkalan Kerinci sub district shows that the sub district head has coordinated with the Village Government and Community at Pangkalan Kerinci sub district.

Keywords: Environmental Citizenship, Role, Coordination and Peace

1. INTRODUCTION

The District Government is a concrete manifestation of a formal organization that functions to carry out the Government's functions in general in serving the community. Sub district institutions can be said as the administration of Government bureaucracy which is at a level higher than that of the Village or Village Government in improving its services to the community. The sub district head in this case as the leader of the District Government organization is expected to be able to carry out its functions. The position of the sub district head is no longer domiciled as the head of the District area and as a tool of the central government in carrying out deconcentration tasks, but has been turned into a Regional apparatus that has a portion of the authority of Regional Autonomy and the administration of Government is regulated in Law Number 23 of 2014. On Article 225 paragraph 1 Law 23 of 2014 stipulates several main tasks of the Sub-District Head, Then the details are explained in Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning Sub-Districts in the performance of the Sub-District Head's duties in the Administration of government. The implementation of peace and public order as the duty of the Sub-District Head who is in the District sub-district is an effort to increase comfort for the community where the community's disease becomes a problem that tends to be a difficult obstacle to deal with so that the Sub-District head, in carrying out his duties must have the potential to overcome it because it is very detrimental to the lives of the community especially young people as nation's next generation.

Peace and order is a condition so that the government and the people can carry out activities safely, orderly and regularly. This peace and order can be disturbed by various causes and conditions including violation of applicable law, which disrupts public peace and order, natural disasters or disasters caused by humans or other organizations, and factors in the economic and financial fields.

Peace and order regulations in Pelalawan Regency with the aim of achieving peace and order that can be felt by the community with the achievement of peace and order ranging from the District to the village community where the District is required to coordinate with the Police, Village, neighborhood, hamlet and also leaders community leaders and religious leaders still have to walk.

Coordinating the achievement of peace and order, of course, the sub district head coordinated widely with local institutions, institutions and communities. The form of coordination that was carried out by the sub district head did not seem to provide maximum results, so he still met many in the districts activity the activities or actions that occurred that unsettled the community. Coordination is demanded to be carried out by the sub district head by providing a goal of safe and orderly achievement by the community so that no unrest is felt by the community. The phenomenon of this research shows that the sub district head has not gone down directly in the form of coordination with the Village Government in broadly related to guarding the Kamling Post in every village so that the existing Kamling post can operate properly every day so that by active Kamling Post will provide safe and orderly in the community.

Empirically, it is still seen that public order in Pangkalan Kerinci sub district has been increasing in terms of problems so that addressing this matter still requires maximum handling. If seen from the scope of the events, the problem is the sub district head business in coordinating order together with the Community, Community Institutions and Village apparatus in order to achieve an orderly environment.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Environmental citizenship is one of the few recent publications that have emerged due to the question of citizenship which has taken center stage in the literature on ecological politics. The second major set of work on this topic makes a significant contribution to existing lines of inquiry, while also mapping out important new areas [1].

The ecological citizenship theory that the researchers discussed in waste management through recycling and composting was implemented in Bangalore through a network of new middle class individuals with socioeconomic rights. Their privileged social, political and economic positions allow them to collectively make changes in cultural and structural contexts to facilitate pro-environmental initiatives. At the same time, the role of other actors such as domestic helpers and garbage workers is also important for the process. I show how ecological citizenship theory can be used to analyze and highlight voluntary engagement by individuals who have socio-economic rights but fail to recognize the contribution of actors who, through their livelihood practices, play an important role in producing systems that enable pro-environmental behavior in among the elite [2].

Notions of visual and material citizenship are defined through encounters with landscapes. Examining environmental and ecological citizenship in response to a case, then, my stabilization of an asianness is not to create a fantastic and coherent nation, in relation to an English (Matless, 1998) which is also tense with the nation from exclusive brutality. Environmental citizenship in this study is a conceptual understanding of the coordinates of the living diaspora and being citizens in an environment [3].

Spirituality in the workplace includes new directions that are opening up in organizational behavior and will attract more fans every day. One of the challenges in organizations is the Organizational Citizenship Behavior. OCB is a type of thought and idea. The diverse staff includes behaviors such as acceptance and to assume additional responsibilities, organizational rules and procedures, Maintaining and developing a positive attitude, Patience and tolerance are dissatisfaction and problems at work. Based on the organizational theory of organizational citizen behavior, organizational effectiveness and efficiency through the development of innovation resources and adaptability [4].

Ecological citizenship 'as an emerging dimension of sustainable urbanism, is a concept under-researched in environmental planning and policy agendas. It appears that without citizens adopting an environmentally responsive lifestyle as a lifestyle, the results of the debate on

sustainable urbanism will be inadequate or incomplete. In line with this hypothesis, this study revisits the concept of an Ecological City and its elements. In this context, ecological citizenship is conceptualized as a fifth dimension, following the dimensions of sustainable urbanism which are known to be primarily related to the physical characteristics of environmental management [5]. Regarding the social representation of water in the urban culture of Argentina, placing the subject as a matter of academic and practical interest. Several questions have guided this investigation — Is it water for city dwellers? What actions do citizens intend to take? acceptance of ecological values and beliefs is not an indicator of the implementation of water-related proecological behaviour [6].

The pattern of sustainable development proposed according to the research [7] and problems of reality, including the ecological industry development model, the cultural tourism integration model, the city-industry integration model, and the life service model[7].

An article that examines the relationship between the understanding of citizenship and the dangerous nature of urbanization. Through discussion of the colonial formation of Brazilian cities in the Atlantic Forest, and together with the creation of vulnerability to floods and landslides, it shows that calls for 'better' citizenship - without a fundamental reassessment of their ecological content - are likely to reproduce dangerously urban environments [8].

Environmental problems that continue to occur today are a serious threat to the international community. Although various researches and investigations on environmental problems have been carried out, the solutions offered have not yet fully overcome environmental problems. The important thing that we have to study and change is our daily behavior as an environmentally wise society. This article aims to review several research articles related to Environmen [9].

Ecological citizenship is a type of citizenship that encourages individuals, communities and organizations as global citizens to consider environmental rights and responsibilities. When the literature is examined, it appears that there are four dimensions that are most emphasized of ecological citizenship. These are responsibility, sustainability, rights and justice and participation. Raising people as ecological citizens is only possible with educational activities [10].

Ecological citizenship research conducted [11] for two purposes: First, to determine the ecological citizenship level of teachers; second, the level of curiosity about the environment, the frequency of participation in environmental activities, investigating the relationship between the dimensions of the Ecological Citizenship Scale [11].

Political Ecology is firmly established as an important field of inquiry in Geography that addresses many of the most important questions of our time, including the politics of environmental degradation and conservation, the neoliberalization of nature and the ongoing rounds of accumulation, confinement and dispossession, with a focus

on resource access and control, and environmental struggles around knowledge and power, justice and governance [12]. Given the recognition that current consumption patterns in developed countries are damaging to the environment, the question of sustainable consumption has become increasingly prominent in public and policy discourse. This paper joins a new body of work criticizing the behaviorist perspectives currently dominating the field and in particular, a case is made to use convention theory (Boltanski and Thévenot, 1991) to complement 'social practice' approaches to consumption, sustainability and everyday life [13].

Research conducted [14] is to explore how experiential education fosters ecological or environmental citizenship. In this context the researcher investigates the impact of learning international environmental services in courses at universities [14].

A clearer conception of Gandhi's nonviolence is needed in order to understand his resonance with the contemporary environment, lost the discursive political dimension with which Gandhi's ethics was woven. Researchers argue that the nonviolent and confrontational aspects of Gandhi's politics should be put forward in discussions about the environment. In doing so, Gandhi could be read as a supporter of certain forms of "ecological" citizenship, which require monitoring of the consumptive behavior of the body, as well as placing one's body at the forefront of aggressive political contestation [15].

The definition of citizenship in society can be distinguished: environmental citizenship, which is based on environmental rights and seeks to redefine the relationship between the state and citizens; and ecological citizenship, which goes beyond the idea of rights-based citizenship to advocate for the equitable use of ecological space international borders [16].

3. METHOD

This type of research used in this study, namely using qualitative research methods. Descriptive research is research that focuses on the problems or phenomena that exist when the research is conducted, then describes the facts and explains the state of the object of research in accordance with reality as it is and tries to analyze to provide its truth based on data obtained. In this study the key informants in this study were individuals who were involved in Peace and Order in the Pangkalan Kerinci District. The sub district head, the Head of the Village.

Informant withdrawal technique which is a research informant with a purpose sampling technique with certain considerations. The consideration made by researchers in respondent withdrawal techniques is to determine respondents who are directly related to the sub district head role in coordinating the Implementation of Peace in Pangkalan Kerinci District, Pelalawan Regency.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research conducted the role of the sub district head in the implementation of tasks and functions is very complex in carrying out the general tasks of the

Government in the District area. This is especially related to the attributive task in the field of Government coordination towards all Government agencies in the District area, Implementation of peace and order, enforcement of laws and regulations, fostering Villages or Villages, as well as carrying out other Government tasks which cannot yet be carried out by the Village Government or the Urban village government and Government agencies. Others in the District area. Therefore, the position of the sub district head is different from the heads of other Government agencies in the Sub-district because the agency's tasks must be in the coordination of the sub district head.

Implementation of Peace in Pangkalan Kerinci sub district is a condition where the fulfillment of the community's need for security, and an orderly and orderly life. As a leader in the sub-district environment, the sub district head is very instrumental in coordinating, both direct and indirect coordination. This is because coordinating will facilitate the implementation and achievement of organizational goals. Peace and order is an inner and outer necessity for every individual in order to achieve peace and order in the community, of course there must be an arrangement made by the district government. Head of Pangkalan Kerinci Sub-District as a leader in the Sub-District must coordinate all aspects of Government with the goals that he has dreamed of in order to achieve peace and public order. Coordination is an important aspect for the achievement of organizational goals, and each element and parties in an organization must understand and understand what coordination is.

Regular arrangement is a concept that involves a group consisting of many people, and not as an individual activity. Each individual works together and coordinates to produce a group effort as efficiency, and effectiveness in carrying out organizational activities. As an organization that serves community life that is full of dynamics so that the Sub district faces many problems and must be able to carry out every role that has been delegated as a form of duty and responsibility.

The Sub district Administration, the Village is the administrative area of the Sub district, however, the Village has direct accountability to the Regent as the Regional leader, but every problem that occurs in the Village will be resolved based on administrative territory, so that the Village and Sub district must coordinate in the effort to resolve any existing problems in their area as Government partners.

The following is an interview with the Pangkalan Kerinci Saputra sub district Head in the Pangkalan Kerinci sub district Office regarding regular arrangements in coordination as follows:

I carried out the coordination based on the regulations delegated to the Districts by carrying out the tasks assigned to the Districts that were responsible for the Bupati and made arrangements for the government brought me like the Village and Village even though indirectly the responsibility to the District but together with the Regent as the Regional leader, but every problem what happens in the village

will be completed based on administrative areas, so that villages and subdistricts must coordinate in efforts to solve any problems that exist in the region as a partner of the Government.

Based on the interview above, the implementation of the sub district head tasks in peace and order coordination is based on regulations delegated to the Sub-District and is responsible to the Bupati and carries out coordinating efforts for the government, such as the Village and Village, although indirectly the District is responsible, but together with the Bupati as the Regional Head, every problem that occurs in the village will be resolved based on administrative areas, so that villages and sub districts must coordinate in efforts to resolve any problems that exist in their territory as Government partners with the aim of establishing efforts to establish regulations, handling peace and order in the Pangkalan Kerinci District.

The following interview with the Head of the Rantau Baru Village provides the following explanation:

So far the sub district head has done his job by coordinating up to the village head, but the efforts made by the sub district head in the responsibility of their duties in coordinating peace and order up to the Village / urban village have not been carried out properly where coordination of the sub district head should directly go down to the Village / Urban village and residents the community in delivering the Village peacefulness and orderliness but the sub district head only gives an appeal if there is a meeting at the sub district head office so that the sub district head seriousness is not yet seen in coordinating the implementation of peace and order up to the village / urban village.

Based on the interview above, the Head of Rantau Baru Village received coordination by the sub district head in relation to peace and order, but the form of coordination that was conveyed did not directly go to the Village / Urban village residents and the community in peaceful and orderly village efforts but only appeals when there was a sub district head dictatorial meeting. This can be seen that the coordination given by the sub district head has not given strength to the Village / Urban village in conducting a safe and orderly Desa / Urban village.

Everything related to social life is regulated in law. The purpose of the regulation is for the sake of creating order and order and security for each community member together. Especially for any violations related to peace and order in Pangkalan Kerinci Sub district, they must be resolved in accordance with established regulations.

Implementation of peace and order in Pangkalan Kerinci Sub district based on the stipulation of Pelalawan Regency Regulation Number 9 Year 2016 concerning Security and Public Order Article 1 is said to be point 27 Community Peace is a situation where the regional government and the people can carry out activities peacefully and comfortably, point 28. Public Order is a situation where the Regional Government and the people can carry out activities in an

orderly and orderly manner, and point 29 states that Public Peace and Public Order is a dynamic condition that enables the Regional Government and the community to carry out activities safely, peacefully, in an orderly and orderly manner.

Based on violations that occurred in the Pangkalan Kerinci Sub district stipulated by Pelalawan District Regulation Number 9 Year 2016 concerning Security and Public Order, it can be seen that types of peace and order violations at the Kerinci base include tranquility violations including the sale of illegal drugs (narcotics), liquor sellers, public order includes Order of Street Vendors on the shoulder of public roads, Order of Green Line parks and public places (Pedagan), Order of Warung nets in the Month of Ramadhan, Order of Gambling, Order of Tempe and Tofu Enterprises. Theft, Orderly Boarding House, Karaoke Place (Cafe), Prostitution.

The implementation of peace and order regulations in the Kerinci Sub district should be more done by coordinating properly so that problems related to peace and order can be controlled so that it does not disturb the community and harm the community so that the creation of a safe community environment.

Unity of action is the unity of efforts, individuals in this case, the leadership must regulate all efforts, individual activities so that there is harmony in achieving results. Harmony can be obtained by planning without unity of action between the divisions in charge, efforts to implement coordination in an effort to organize peace, and public order will be difficult. Peace and public order will be achieved if coordination is carried out with the unity of action from each part, because coordination and unity of action are interrelated activities.

The following interview with Pangkalan Kerinci sub district Head, Pangkalan Kerinci sub district Office, provides the following explanation:

So far, the District Head has implemented a unit of action between the tasks assigned, coordinated efforts in an effort to organize peace and public order where the sub district head as the District leader coordinates with all sections, and creates a unitary action aimed at resolving current problems related to peace-ups and order that is felt by the community.

Based on the results of the above interview that the Kerinci Base sub district has coordinated by carrying out a unified action that occurs with the Village Head, Urban village and Village Community Institutions in handling peace and order disturbance felt by the community, then the Pangkalan Kerinci sub district as the District leader has coordinated in creating a unity of action aimed at resolving the problem that is happening in the community.

The following interview with the Head of the Rantau Baru Village provides the following explanation:

So far, as the village head I have been working to coordinate the peace and order of the sub district head appeal by holding meetings at the sub district head office with the aim of uniting the action to be taken, so far the action given by

the sub district head is to establish a poskamling and report to the sub district head in the event of peace and order problems.

Based on the above interview that the Head of the Rantau Baru Village has carried out a unified act in the handling of peace and order which is coordinated by the sub district head, where the Village Head has made peace and order efforts in setting up a poskamling and reporting to the sub district head about peace and order issues in the Village.

The unity of action taken by the Pangkalan Kerinci Sub-District Head is good enough by creating a guideline or guideline for the implementation of peace and order, this serves as a guideline in carrying out tasks in accordance with the field undertaken by the sub district head. While the unity of action taken by the sub district head in resolving problems that occur in the community is coordination in the form of holding meetings, and with the meeting can achieve a unified action through deliberations. However, this was felt to be less effective, because at the time of the meeting or meeting, not all representatives of the agencies and village officials could attend.

The absence of some of the Village apparatus and agencies in the meeting which was used as an effort to create a unity of action, was a factor influencing the lack of optimal coordination. In addition to the form of meetings and meetings held in an effort to coordinate, the sub district head should create a regulation that regulates the entire community in order to create peace and public order.

It is expected that there are rules that are binding and only apply to people whose scope is smaller in order to create an orderly situation, this is considered more capable and effective in its enforcement efforts. Coordination in the effort to unify actions by the sub district head was quite good but in the efforts to regulate the community specifically so as to avoid conflict there was not yet. Basically, to achieve peace and order among the people is the awareness of each individual in creating a peaceful and orderly atmosphere.

5. CONCLUSION

Ecological citizenship in Pangkalan Kerinci sub district shows that the sub district head has coordinated with the Village/Urban village Government and Community and Police Institutions in Pangkalan Kerinci sub district, even coordinating with the community which is the object of services provided by the sub district. Where the sub-district head is present in an undisciplined and orderly environment which is maintained by the community and receives reports on security disturbances, as the head of the sub-district always tries to provide a solution by referring to the applicable regulations, and undertakes deliberations involving various parties involved in achieving peace and order. But the fact that there is a sense of comfort in the Pangkalan Kerinci sub district community has not been felt by some residents because of the internal factors of the Sub-District Head who have many sub district head tasks so as to make the implementation of peace and order in the community possible and external factors that show that the

Village/Village Government has not participated in participating well in the coordination of achieving peace and order handling in the community.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This study is Research Grants by The Ministry of Research and Technology/the National Agency for Research and Innovation of the Republic of Indonesia year 2020.

REFERENCES

- [1] P. A. Latta, "Review of the book Environmental Citizenship," *Glob. Environ. Polit.*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 136–138, 2007.
- [2] M. Anantharaman, "Networked ecological citizenship, the new middle classes and the provisioning of sustainable waste management in Bangalore, India," *J. Clean. Prod.*, vol. 63, pp. 173–183, 2014, doi: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2013.08.041.
- [3] D. P. T. Kelly, *Landscape, Race and Memory Material Ecologies of Citizenship*. England: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2010.
- [4] S. Ahmadi, Y. Nami, and R. Barvarz, "The Relationship between Spirituality in the Workplace and Organizational Citizenship Behavior," *Procedia - Soc. Behav. Sci.*, vol. 114, pp. 262–264, 2014, doi: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.12.695.
- [5] B. Asilsoy and D. Oktay, "Exploring environmental behaviour as the major determinant of ecological citizenship," *Sustain. Cities Soc.*, vol. 39, pp. 765–771, 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.scs.2018.02.036.
- [6] M. Biagi and M. Ferro, "Ecological citizenship and social representation of water: Case study in two Argentine cities," *SAGE Open*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 1–8, 2011, doi: 10.1177/2158244011417897.
- [7] C. Yang, W. Zeng, and X. Yang, "Coupling coordination evaluation and sustainable development pattern of geo-ecological environment and urbanization in Chongqing municipality, China," *Sustain. Cities Soc.*, vol. 61, no. April, p. 102271, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.scs.2020.102271.
- [8] R. Coates, "Citizenship-in-nature? Exploring hazardous urbanization in Nova Friburgo, Brazil," *Geoforum*, vol. 99, no. December 2018, pp. 63–73, 2019.
- [9] A. Priadi, E. Fatria, Nadiroh, D. Sarkawi, and A. Oktaviani, "Environmental citizenship behavior (the effect of environmental sensitivity, knowledge of ecology, personal investment in environmental issue, locus of control towards students' environmental citizenship behavior)," *E3S Web Conf.*, vol. 74, pp. 1–6, 2018.

- [10] K. Karatekin and C. Uysal, "Ecological citizenship scale development study," *Int. Electron. J. Environ. Educ.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 82–104, 2018.
- [11] K. Karatekin, "Model review related to the effects of teachers' levels of ecological citizenship," *Int. Electron. J. Environ. Educ.*, vol. 9, pp. 46–61, Jun. 2019.
- [12] R. Elmhirst, "Introducing new feminist political ecologies," *Geoforum*, vol. 42, no. 2, pp. 129–132, 2011, doi: 10.1016/j.geoforum.2011.01.006.
- [13] D. Evans, "Consuming conventions: Sustainable consumption, ecological citizenship and the worlds of worth," *J. Rural Stud.*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 109–115, 2011, doi: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2011.02.002.
- [14] J. R. Kelly and T. Abel, "Fostering Ecological Citizenship: The Case of Environmental Service-Learning in Costa Rica," *Int. J. Scholarsh. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2012, doi: 10.20429/ijsotl.2012.060216.
- [15] F. Godrej, "Ascetics, warriors, and a Gandhian ecological citizenship," *Polit. Theory*, vol. 40, no. 4, pp. 437–465, 2012, doi: 10.1177/0090591712444843.
- [16] D. Humphreys, "Environmental and ecological citizenship in civil society," *Int. Spect.*, vol. 44, no. 1, pp. 171–183, 2009, doi: 10.1080/03932720802693101.

Ecological Citizenship Camat and Village Head in Maintaining Peace and Order at Pangkalan Kerinci Sub District Pelalawan Regency

ORIGINALITY REPORT

16%

SIMILARITY INDEX

11%

INTERNET SOURCES

13%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

MATCH ALL SOURCES (ONLY SELECTED SOURCE PRINTED)

2%

★ irep.ntu.ac.uk

Internet Source

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On