Lembar Abstraksi
(Current Content)
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1. **Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Komunikasi Publik di Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral**; Thoriq Ramadani; Vol 15 No 1, Tahun 2019.

Management of public communication plays significant role in a government. The implementation of well made management of public communication can be a means to deliver government policies both as programs and achievements broadcasted to public. The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of communication policy management at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM). The method used was a case study at the ESDM with analysis implementation by using used Edwards III model. Based on the analysis, it was found that the implementation of the public communication management policy at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources was already underway, such as the availability of a planned public communication strategy, and indicators of success in the mass media which were not only numerous but also positive and neutral quality, so that negative coverage could be minimized. Besides,, the support of Officials and Implementers, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and creative content through hashtags related to the Energy and Mineral Resources sector could also increase the social media followers.
Keywords: Policy, Implementation, Communication Management, Public Communications

2. **Determinan Keberhasilan Proyek Perubahan Pada Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Kepemimpinan**; R.H. Bambang B. Nugroho; Vol 15 No 1, Tahun 2019.

This research focused on success factors of transformation projects in Leadership Education and Training (Diklatpim) Level III and IV organized by an Education and Training Center. The Purpose of this research was to analyze the relationships between success factors and cumulative scores obtained by Diklatpim Level III and IV participants on their transformation projects. Therefore, prospective participants would able to get practical formulas to prioritize relatively limited resources in designing and implementing their projects. The quantitative data, in a form of predictor variable was collected from surveys via social media and electronic mail. Meanwhile, dependent variable was collected from implementation reports of Diklatpim Level III and IV. The data was then analyzed with multiple linier regression. The statistical testing met basic assumptions, validity, and reliability with a 90% confidence level. The success determinants of transformation project of Diklatpim Level III and IV, sequentially based on their priorities from the highest, were: (a) an effective project team; (b) comprehensive planning; (c) risk management; (d) availability of resources; and (e) support and approval.
Keywords: Success Determinant, Transformation Project, Leadership Education and Training

3. **Pengembangan Model Smart Rural Untuk Pembangunan Kawasan Perdesaan di Indonesia**; Rosita N. Andari dan Susy Ella; Vol 15 No 1, Tahun 2019.

Urbanization in Indonesia tends to increase every year. In 2014, data from United Nations showed that 53 percent of Indonesia's population lived in urban areas, and by 2050, 71 percent of Indonesia's population is projected to be urban. The main factor determining the high rate of urbanization in Indonesia is poverty in the rural areas. Therefore, the government

uses rural development approach to reduce the number of rural people migrate to urban. Nevertheless, the government has stipulated a policy about rural area development in Law number 6/2014 concerning Village. However, this policy has given none applicable development model and improved village initiative. This study used a qualitative approach with a study of documentation for collecting data and interactive analysis model for data analysis. The results showed that smart rural development model can be developed in Indonesia through an ecosystem approach, which consist of five (5) dimensions and seven (7) phases with bottom-up planning process as the main approach and the collaborative governance model as the key executor.
Keywords : *Rural, Rural Development, Smart Rural, Participatory*

4. **Determinan Kemiskinan Daerah Provinsi di Indonesia: Tinjauan Kebijakan Publik**; Radite T. Handalani; Vol 15 No 1, Tahun 2019.

This study aims to analyze poverty which is complex and multidimensional in terms of several aspects: physical and demographic, economic, social and behavioral aspect. However, the study of poverty problems often constrained by incompleteness and data integrity and it causes limitations on variables and aspects to be studied. Unlike some previous studies, the variables examined in this study not only underlie the study of poverty on the economic aspects and the concept of growth. However, this study was also included demographic aspects and physical mastery of resources, social aspects on education and human development index and aspect of behavior (lifestyle). This approach was applied to avoid hinder on poverty alleviation analysis due to data limitation with an adequate spectrum and dimensions so as to produce a representative model in finding determiner of poverty alleviation in Indonesia and its alternative policies. The method used in this study was carried out with a series of tests and multiple regression analysis using the ordinary least squares (OLS) method. Findings from study which used thirteen variables on related aspect of demographic, economic, social and behavioral aspects generated four variables that significantly influence the decline in the number of poor people in Indonesia.
Keywords: *Poverty Alleviation, Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), Determinant of Poverty, Multiple Regression Analysis*

5. **Negosiasasi Kepentingan dalam Perumusan RPJMD DIY 2017-2022 dalam Kerangka *Advocacy Coalition Framework***; Anggalih B.M. Kamim, Ichlasul Amal, dan M. Rusmul Khandiq; Vol 15 No 1, Tahun 2019.

This article presents the idea of strategies for improving the effectiveness of leadership training that has so far not been clearly mapped. Although the current leadership training system design is perceived to be quite effective but in its perceived implementation it has not been optimal yet to boost organizational performance to the highest level. To focus the training into effective learning requires the organization to be able to pay attention to two important elements of training, participants characteristics and organizational support. Expectations of the two elements need to be met so that the training process runs perfectly. On this basis and with reference to empirical theories and experiences, this article successfully formulates three key strategies that need to be undertaken in the pre-leadership training phase, during leadership training, and post leadership training
Keywords: *RPJMD DIY 2017-2022, Advocacy Coalition Framework, Policy Coalition*

6. **Monitoring Saluran Air Artifisial di Kawasan Hutan Gambut Menggunakan Metode GEOBIA (Geographic Object-Based Image Analysis) yang Disederhanakan: Studi Kasus di Hutan Sebubus, Kalimantan Barat**; Muradi and Wanglin Yan; Vol 15 No 1, Tahun 2019.

This paper presents a workflow capitalizing Google Earth's High-resolution Imagery (GEHRI) to detect and monitor Artificial Waterway (AW) in a tropical peat forest. The workflow applies an Object-Based approach derived from concepts and techniques for indexing visual semantics in a ten-levels of visual structures. Three sequential stages are proposed as simplification of complex various object-based analysis. First stage, the ground characteristics of AW were summarized based on ground observations and local knowledge. Second stage, object-based semantics were predicted using the summarized characteristics and on-screen digitization was conducted. In the third stage, the data were transferred and analyzed using a GIS application. A case study was conducted in Sebubus Forest of West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. Seven images of GEHRI were found for the study area. From the analysis, it was found that since 2009 until 2017, artificial waterways had entered deep into the peat forest area. There were 66 objects allegedly as artificial waterways reaching 166.5 km in length which from the pattern was thought to be a part of the farming of local people. This study concluded that improvement of conservation in peat forest management and detection model and monitoring by using simplified object basis approach. It is conducted to strengthen monitoring peatland in a participatory manner where high-skilled labor is not necessary.
Keywords: *Artificial Waterway, Tropical Peat, GEHRI, GEOBIA*

7. **Community Governance of Prostitution: Social Rehabilitation for Sex Workers Through Social Capital**; Sudarmo; Vol 15 No 2, Tahun 2019.

The Indonesian government has closed entire prostitution sites, one of them is Sunan Kuning with 500 sex workers in 2019. The study aims to investigate the implementation of social rehabilitation programs for its members through different networks covering social capital in bonding, bridging and linking social capital. This study used ethnographic method and showed that since the zone was covered by uncompromising Islamist group in 1998, the government was reluctant to manage prostitution and the area was reopened in 2003 after hundreds poor sex workers and procurers approached to local authorities and other parties to support them. Since then, the city government delegated authority to the society to manage it as a prostitution rehabilitation site. To be successful, the community required its members to obey established rules and created networks horizontally and vertically to diverse groups to provide health and social service and empowerment. However, the program implementation of social rehabilitation was ineffective because of limited networks and resources; community inconsistency to define prostitution rehabilitation, members' inconstancy to follow agreed rules; lack of government responsiveness to the community conditions, and failure to define the substance problem. To solve this complex problem, it required continuing and synergistic collaborative governance with diverse stakeholders to resolve the problems.
Keywords: *Community Governance, Social Capital, Social Rehabilitation, Sex Workers*

8. **Problem Ideologi Hingga Kepemimpinan: Urgensi Revisi Undang-Undang Pelayanan Publik**; Wawan Sobari; Vol 15 No 2, Tahun 2019.

This study aims to critically examine the content of Law Number 25/2009 concerning Public Service and contribute to highlight four main points of amendment. A decade of law implementation achieved some advancement to public. One of them is the development of various service breakthroughs that fulfilled demand and needs of users. However, public service implementation still faces compliance problems with service standards at all levels of government. Furthermore, public service has to deal with the integrity problem. This study applies a textual/documentary analysis method and is operationally carried out through qualitative content analysis of the text of Law 25/2009. The study also reveals four other problems that must be responded to the amendment to the law, namely ideology, publicness, leadership, and ethics. The principan of spirituality is an important part of ideology to meet the religious rights of users and providers and encourage to run the integrated public services. In order to assure dynamics and adaptability to change, it is necessary to shift the public service leadership approach towards political entrepreneurship. Finally, to minimize the ethical risk of leaders' policy behavior, the revision must include regulation of public service leaderships ethics.

***Keywords**: Ideology, Publicness, Political Entrepreneurship, Ethics, Public Service.*

9. **Inovasi Partisipasi Penganggaran Daerah Melalui Model Platform Media Sosial**; Lesmana R. Andhika, Heru Nurasa, Nina Karlina, dan Chandradewini; Vol 15 No 2, Tahun 2019..

The participatory budgeting process through social media has received attention in recent years, aims to increaseg citizen participation in government budgeting. The use of social media in many cases opposes the political practice assumptions of a budget lobbying to decide a specific budget post. *Using conceptual article methods, we identified a participatory budgeting framework simulation using social media (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, YouTube, Google+, Telegram) to provide detailed explanations of procedures or techniques, specific instructions, discuss, and describe the participatory budgeting practices* determination. *Therefore,* it *required an innovative way, academically claimed to give better budget transparency. This research resulted in some information i.e., with the participatory budgeting model through social media, the citizen can take part in the planning, decision-making, and monitoring budgets democratically. Finally, we consider the weaknesses of our knowledge, suggesting the participatory budgeting that can be tested in future research.*

***Keywords**: Participatory Budgeting, Social Media, Citizen Participation, Innovative*

10. **Intervensi Aktor dalam Mempengaruhi Formulasi Kebijakan Lingkungan: Studi Kasus Kebijakan Relokasi Tambak Udang di Yogyakarta**; Luqyana A. Pritasari, dan Bevaola Kusumasari; Vol 15 No 2, Tahun 2019.

This research aims to see how policy is formulated by policy actors. This study revealed how official policy actors and non-official policy actors can influence a public policy formulation because of its significant contribution. The research method used was a qualitative method with a case study approach to the policy of relocating shrimp farming in Bantul Regency. Analysis of actors and political strategy typologies, namely positioning strategies; power strategy; player strategy; and perceptual strategies were used in this study. The research

found that bargaining power occurred between actors in the form of negotiations and each actor carried out his own political strategy. In addition, this study was expected to overcome the ignorance of various parties regarding the process behind the formulation of policy. The implication to many people was to inform that formulation makers were not only from government and its increased community involvement in policy formulation.
Keywords*: Policy Actors' Role, Policy Formulation, Intervention*

11. **Evaluasi Keberhasilan Transmigrasi Jawa Timur di Unit Permukiman Transmigrasi Tanjung Buka SP.3 Kabupaten Bulungan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara**; Slamet H. Sutanto, Nakkok Aruan, dan M Amir HT; Vol 15 No 2, Tahun 2019.

The purpose of this research is to find out how high the level of success has been achieved, as well as the problems faced by transmigrants. The method used was descriptive qualitative. Thus, the data were obtained from in-depth interviews and triangulation data through Focus Group Discussions and direct observation by withdrawing information from 50 transmigrants chosen purposively. The results of the evaluation research showed the average score based on 9 (nine) measurements of welfare level indicators. It showed that the level of welfare of transmigrants in UPT Tanjung Buka SP.3 was categorized quite well., However, based on data obtained from in-depth interview and observations in the field, there were still some crucial problems in the form of constraints and obstacles which include aspects of land conditions, technical aspects of farming management, road and bridge infrastructure, economy, and social.
Keywords*: Transmigration, People's welfare, Bulungan regency.*

12. **Peran Inspektorat Daerah Kota Samarinda Dalam Mempertahankan Opini Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian (WTP)**; Kemal Hidayah, Fani Heru Wismono, Mayahayati Kusumaningrum, dan Rustan Amarullah; Vol 15 No 2, Tahun 2019.

Local government will gain prestige if the examination accounting performance of local government gets an unqualified opinion (WTP) from BPK. The opinion shows that the performance of the local government is in accordance with the principle of accountability. However, not all of local governments be able to achieve the predicate of WTP, because indeed to get it is not easy. Therefore, it is necessary for agencies to be the leading sector to assist all OPDs in preparing the accounting performance reports of each agency before the BPK enters, and the agency is the Inspectorate. This research aims to describe the role of Inspectorate in Samarinda City in defending the WTP predicate.Using a qualitative approach and descriptive analysis, in-depth interviews were conducted to officials from the Inspectorate and Regional Financial Management Agency (BPKAD) to validate the data. The conclusions obtained were that the Inspectorate had several roles in maintaining the WTP predicates in Samarinda City, namely: the role of facilitation, guidance, and verification for the OPD, the coordination role for the DPRD, the role of coordination and facilitation for the BPK, and the role of reporting and input to regional heads to take further policy steps.
Keywords*: Inspectorate's Role, Supervision, Local Government Performance, Unqualified Opinion*

13. **Institutional Pluralism Sistem Peradilan Indonesia dan Kekuatan Negara di Era Globalisasi**; Bambang Irawan; Vol 15 No 3, Tahun 2019.

This article comes from the argument saying that the main indicator for measuring a state's power is based on its endurance survival. Borrowing the concepts developed by International Relations and Public Administration, this article aims to describe the concept of a state's power and its relations to administrative setting. Traditionally, state's power is measured by its ability to affect the environment (external), however, the contemporary trend suggests that state's power is leaning more and more towards the state ability to serve the demand of its people(internal)One of the global issues concerns to the ability of a state to fulfill justice and security internally. In Indonesian context, its judicial system and institutions revolve around three main institutions, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, and the Judicial Commission. The institutional reform of Indonesia's justice system is intended to maintain accountability and reflect an institutional pluralism model. However, the model does not necesarily create a high level of public confidence towards the Indonesian judicial system, and later, it will affect Indonesia's survivability.
Keywords*: Judicial System and Institutions of Indonesia, Institutional Pluralism, State's Power, Survivability.*

14. **Pemerintahan Kolaboratif Sebagai Solusi Kasus Deforestasi di Pulau Kalimantan: Kajian Literatur**; Tando, Cahyoko Edi., Sudarmo, dan Haryanti, Rina Herlina; Vol 15 No 3, Tahun 2019.

Indonesia is a country with the largest biodiversity*in the world. It* has a *rich forest both in land and the surface of the land, however the forest-related problemalso occurs in Indonesia. One of the largest islands in the world, namely Kalimantan Island has the largest forest distribution in Indonesia. In fact, it cannot be separated from deforestation issue for plantation, mining, and new residential areas* reasons. *If there is no monitoring, derforestation will produce increasingly severe forests* damage*, global climate change, and conservation of native animals in the forest. Collaborative governance is* chosen as a means *toovercomeg the problem of deforestation, and cooperate to other actors related to the community and jointly reducing this deforestation. Collaborative governance is considered capable to solve problem,* especially from actors from *the plantantion and mining business sector Further, the expected correlation is to be able to work together without being harmed.*
Keywords*: Deforestation, Kalimantan Island, and Collaborative Governance*

15. **Kebijakan Penenggelaman Kapal dan Kesejahteraan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat: Studi Kasus pada Masyarakat Kepulauan Sebatik, Kabupaten Nunukan, Provinsi Kalimantan Utara**; Maria Agustini Permata Sari dan Sujarwoto; Vol 15 No 3, Tahun 2019.

As an archipelago country, most of Indonesia's country are located on the sea. Due to this geographic position, illegal fishing becomes an important issue that threatens the country's maritime security. To solve this issue, the government of Indonesia has implemented "ship sinking policy" since 2014. This research aims to explore the social and economic consequences of "ship-sinking policy" at the local level. A single case study was used to identify and explore the social and economic consequences of the policy in Sebatik Island, Nunukan district, North Kalimantan. The case of Sebatik was unique as the island is located

at the border Indonesia and Malaysia and its historical conflict between two countries and its communities. Our findings highlighted the economic benefits of the policy as production value of fish captured by Sebatik fisherman significantly increased following the policy. We also found strengthening bargaining position of fish market on the island following the policy.
Keywords*: Ship Sinking Policy, Maritime Security, Maritime Border Zone.*

16. **Strategi Pemetaan Kompetensi pada Seleksi Calon Penghulu di Lingkungan Kantor Wilayah Kementerian Agama Kalimantan Timur dan Kalimantan Utara**; Lia Rosliana, Mayahayati Kusumaningrum, Kemal Hidayah, dan Wildan Lutfi A; Vol 15 No 3, Tahun 2019.

Changes in the candidate selection process is a strategy in to improve human resources under the spirit of bureaucratic reform within the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Indonesia. The selection of position selection must pay attention to the competency mapping, as stipulated in Decree of Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia Number 208 the Year 2017 concerning guidelines for adjustment/inpassing, competency test, and determination of functional needs of penghulu. This This research was a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, namely through a diagnosis from the desk research and review of the results of the competency test and core reports on the selection of prospective leaders in the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Republic Indonesia, East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan regional office. The results of the study showed that competency mapping strategies carried out in the selection of functional need of penghulu produce a profile officer that can be source information of candidate capability. This is conducted for the needs of functional development of penghulu in the future Competency mapping strategies need to be carried out continuously so that all the functional positions of penghulu can be optimally enhanced.
Keywords*: Selection, Strategy, Competence Mapping, Penghulu*

17. **Birokrasi dan Hoax: Studi Upaya Menjaga Netralitas Aparatur Sipil Negara di Era Post-Truth**; Dodi Faedlulloh dan Noverman Duadji; Vol 15 No 3, Tahun 2019.

The relationship between bureaucracy and politics is important to discuss again after Indonesia experienced the heated atmosphere of the 2019 elections. The political situation that created polarization had shaken the neutrality of the public servants (ASN). There is an ASN who openly declares political preferences while simultaneously spreading hoaxes in the public sphere. This is because of factors other than the political temperature, also the post-truth phenomenon which also attacked Indonesia. This study was conducted to revisit the discourse on the importance of bureaucratic neutrality to maintain performance in public services and care for democracy. The writer used the desk study method by collecting data and information based on examining and analyzing secondary data. The results emphasized the importance of re-maintaining neutrality for ASN. The alternative step to maintain the ASN neutrality is collaborative supervision conducted by various elements of government and society. In addition, this study offers the importance of ASN being given critical, scientific and literacy education to stem hoaxes in a bureaucratic environment. The ASN can also actively take part in building an anti-hoax community in the bureaucratic environment so that the ASN continues to know of responding to the hoax phenomenon.
Keywords*: Bureaucracy, Hoax, Neutrality, Elections, Post-Truth*

18. **Konteks Lembaga dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Pengurangan Kematian Bayi di Kabupaten Kupang**; Mariayani Rene, Kismartini, dan Hartuti Purnaweni; Vol 15 No 3, Tahun 2019.

Policy implementation is a complex process because there are many conditions affect in the process. One of them is the institutional context, as a corridor which policy must travel. Maternal and child health is an important policy in Indonesia, this is related to the high rate of infant mortality in Indonesia. One of the highst infrant Mortality rate in Indonesia is Kupang Regency, therefore the regencyal government made a Regional Regulation (Perda) No 3 of 2016 for reduce mother and infrant mortality. The purpose of this study is to analyze the institutional context in implementing of Perda No. 3 Tahun 2016 for reduce infant mortality in Kupang Regency by Najam (1995). This study use *qualitative descriptive. The results show the problem of institutional context in policy implementation for reduce infrant moratlity in Kupang Regency are: the subdistrict head and headman are less active in carrying out their duties, lack of society participation. Another problem in institutional context in this policy is conditions of environmental in Kupang Regency, such as geographical conditions, Poor Education, poor sanitation, and also the traditional festival Se'i by the Local Community.*
Keywords*: Policy Implementation, Institutional Context, Infant Mortality*

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