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Foreword from Editor-in Chief

Praise be to our gratitude to pray for the presence of Almighty God, for His permission we can publish a International Journal of Regional Innovation (IJORI) Volume 2 Number 1, February 2022.

Along with the increasing advancement of technology and science and human resources, the results of research and scientific refutations of innovation need to be published and can be accessed easily and quickly by readers.

This edition presents 5 (five) journals which include: (1) Community Social Conflict and Production Suction Vessels (KIP) in Matras Waters, Sungailiat District, Bangka Regency, (2) Incubation and Innovation Design As A Potential Development Effort for Palembang City, (3) Implementation of the Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage (Case Study of Environmental Pollution and Damage in Central Bangka Regency), (4) Optimization of Reporting by Using Technology in Order to Create A Reliable Archives Management Effectiveness in Padang City and North Aceh District, (5) Contestation of Marga Primodialsism in Pakpak Bharat Regency Elections (Study on The Election of The Regent and Vice Regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020).

Our gratitude goes to the researchers and other functionalities who have participated in submitting papers for the continuity of this journal. We do not forget to thank peer-review who have helped to make this journal published.

We look forward to suggestions and criticism for the improvement of future publications, and hopefully the ongoing cooperation can be improved.

Bandung, February 2022

Redaction

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ABSTRACT PAGE

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Ronaldy Escobar, Fitri Ramdhani Harahap, Herdiyanti (Bangka Belitung University, Gang IV No.1, Balun Ijuk, Merawang, Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands)

Community Social Conflict and Production Suction Vessels (KIP) in Matras Waters, Sungailiat District, Bangka Regency

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, February 2022, vol 2, no 1, p.1-6, 0 ill, 0 tab, 36 ref

This study aims to obtain information, to what extent the Community Social Conflict and Production Suction Vessels (KIP) in Matras Waters, Sungailiat. The phenomenon of social conflict that occurs in the community due to mining activities, especially Tin mining in Bangka Belitung, is increasingly happening and is in the spotlight of various media, especially what is happening in the Sungailiat Mat waters, where social conflict problems arise due to marine tin mining activities carried out by Suction Ships. Production (KIP) causes various problems, namely conflicts that occur in the Matras community. As is known, Matras waters are one of the fishing areas for people who work as traditional fishermen, and Matras waters are also one of the mainstay tourist destinations in Sungailiat, so it is very unfortunate if the existing marine ecosystem is damaged as a result of the sea tin mining activities carried out by this Production Suction Vessel, and the damaged marine ecosystem will have a profound impact on life. Matras community whose economic source depends on existing marine products. Based on the results of initial observations, researchers are interested in researching the problem of Social Conflict that occurs related to the existence of Sea Tin mining activities carried out by Production Suction Vessels in the Matras waters. The purpose of this study is to find out how the dynamics of conflicts that arise related to the problems of operating the Production Suction Vessel in the Matras waters. This research uses conflict theory from Ralf Dahendorf which assumes that the

first task to analyze conflict is to identify various roles of authority, and differences in interests between groups that affect conflict can occur, so researchers use conflict theory from Ralf Dahendorf to see the dynamics of conflicts that occur related to the operation Production Suction Vessel (KIP) in Matras waters. The method used in this research is qualitative using a case study approach which intends to describe the results of the study and try to find a comprehensive picture of a situation, and the data collection techniques used are interviews, observation, documentation. Sources of data used in the study came from primary and secondary data, and analyzed through 3 stages, namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. The findings in this study indicate that there are 4 stages of conflict dynamics that occur related to the operation of the Production Suction Vessel in the Mats waters, namely, the first pre-conflict stage, the second confrontation stage, the third crisis stage/conflict peak, and the fourth post-conflict stage.

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Keywords: Social Conflict, Production Suction Vessel, Conflict Dynamics

Citra Istighotsah dan Fuji Nurhasanah (Research and Development Agency of Palembang City, St. Merdeka No.74, 22 Ilir, Bukit Kecil, Palembang City, South Sumatera 30131)

Incubation and Innovation Design As A Potential Development Effort for Palembang City

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, February 2022, vol 2, no 1, p.7-17, 0 ill, 0 tab, 37 ref

This research is about the Innovation Incubation of Palembang City. Where, decentralization or regional autonomy has provided opportunities for local governments with their authority to try to strengthen public services in favor of the public interest. This research is considered important because incubation is a very important issue in determining the success of an area. The population in this study are areas that carry out incubation and innovation by utilizing their potential. While the subject in this study is the city of Palembang. The results of this study indicate that the activity of preparing the incubation and innovation plan for the City of Palembang

is carried out through a series of activities, namely, the preparation of identification of regional potentials, the preparation of the incubation program, the preparation of the social and digital innovation program and the formulation of activities and action plans. The Government of Palembang City received two awards from the Ministry of Home Affairs as a Very Innovative City at the Innovative Government Award and the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemen PANRB RI). Namely the award for Top 45 Public Service Innovations 2020. In addition, with the emergence of an integrated innovation ecosystem, regions can make facilities to improve community welfare through public service facilities, empowerment and community participation, and increasing regional competitiveness.

(author)

Keywords: Incubation and Innovation, Government, Public Service, Community, Regional Potential

Ismodi, Ibrahim, Komang Jaka Ferdian (Bangka Belitung University, Gang IV No.1, Balun Ijuk, Merawang, Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands)

Implementation of the Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage (Case Study of Environmental Pollution and Damage in Central Bangka Regency)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, February 2022, vol 2, no 1, p.18-32, 0 ill, 0 tab, 20 ref

Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 aims to protect the environment from pollution and damage in fulfilling the right to a good and healthy environment based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018 in Bangka Regency. In the middle, many economic activities are sourced from the management of natural resources that can damage the environment. This study uses the theory of policy implementation by Merilee S. Grindle which consists of the content of the policy and the policy environment. The research method used is a case study approach, in collecting samples the researcher uses purposive sampling technique, as well as data collection techniques, namely interviews and documentation. The results of the study show that

the implementation of Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018 in Central Bangka Regency has not been carried out properly, because it has not been in accordance with the objectives of the regional regulation in decision making, and has not been able to carry out the interests of the regional regulation in stopping pollution and environmental damage, and the strategy taken is not development-oriented. environmentally friendly and sustainable. The Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency admits that it is difficult to overcome the illegal mining that has occurred in Central Bangka Regency which has occurred in the last 7 years. and the strategies taken are not environmentally sound and sustainable. The Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency admits that it is difficult to overcome the illegal mining that has occurred in Central Bangka Regency which has occurred in the last 7 years. and the strategies taken are not environmentally sound and sustainable. The Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency admits that it is difficult to overcome the illegal mining that has occurred in Central Bangka Regency which has occurred in the last 7 years..

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Keywords: Implementation, Pollution, Damage, Environment, Sustainable Development

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Optimization of Reporting by Using Technology in Order to Create A Reliable Archives Management Effectiveness in Padang City and North Aceh District

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, February 2022, vol 1, no 4, p.33-39, 0 ill, 0 tab, 23 ref

This research is about Compilation of reports conducted by local governments in Padang City and North Aceh District. This research is considered important because the implementation of the activities of preparing reports is the result of reports on the implementation of activities and the achievement of the performance of government administrators. The population in this study is an area that has made innovations related to administrative innovation by utilizing technology. Meanwhile, the research subject is the innovation created by the City of Padang called the Report Submission innovation through the Regional Development Management Information System (SIMBANGDA) and the innovation in the Tapem Section of North Aceh Regency called Report Compilation Through "Ledis Go" (Digital Cabinets Based on Google Drive). The results of this study indicate that the innovations created by the city of Padang and also the district of North Aceh have succeeded in facilitating the

preparation of reports by utilizing technology and successfully achieving the goals that have been designed. With the innovation of Report Submission through the Regional Development Management Information System (SIMBANGDA) in the City of Padang, it provides several benefits, including the timely submission of development activity reports, accelerating program and activity reports according to targets. Third, program activity reports are timely, accurate, transparent and accountable or can be accounted for, as well as the achievement of Padang City targets. Meanwhile, the innovation of Reporting Through "Ledis Go" (Digital Cabinets Based on Google Drive) in the Tapem Section of North Aceh Regency has succeeded in achieving the main goal, namely the realization of data collection, processing, and storage that is easily accessible anytime and anywhere, so that the preparation of reports in the field of autonomy others can be done quickly. Where, this innovation program has succeeded in producing output in the form of softcopy data that can be accessed directly through the Google Drive application, thus facilitating the preparation of LKPJ.

(author)

Keywords: Innovation, Reporting, Governance, Secretariat

influence the clan had in the 2020 Pakpak Bharat district election and how the process of fighting for primordialism took place. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The technique used in data collection is by conducting interviews and document data from various agencies. Interviews were conducted to find out how the community's perspective on the influence of the struggle for clan primordialism in the elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency. Then the document data obtained from the agency/institution is supporting data regarding the history, culture and population of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency. The results of this study describe the clan contestation in the 2020 Pakpak Bharat Regency election and the consequences of this contestation in the life of the Pakpak Bharat Regency community. The position of regional head which has always been won by the Berutu clan for the last 15 years has made its own strength and pride for the Berutu clan, and being the strongest political opponent in the last 10 years was the Tumangger clan and the clan political battle was repeated in 2020 and was won by the Tumangger clan and broke the chain of victories of the Berutu clan for the last 15 years. The contestation of clan primordialism led to clan political wars and reduced harmony between different clan groups.

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Keywords: Primordialism, Pakpak Bharat Regency Election 2020, Clan Politics

Jekki Tumangger, Ibrahim, Ranto (Bangka Belitung University, Gang IV No.1, Balun Ijuk, Merawang, Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands)

Contestation of Marga Primordialism in Pakpak Bharat Regency Elections (Study on The Election of The Regent and Vice Regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020)

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Primordialism is a view or understanding that holds fast to things that are brought from childhood. Primordialism is one of the factors that often becomes a tool in political battles. Likewise in the Pakpak Bharat Regency area, clan primordialism is an inseparable part of every regional head election. The history of the government of Pakpak Bharat Regency shows the magnitude of the influence of local clans in winning candidates for regional heads. This research was conducted to find out how much

ARTICLE

Community Social Conflict and Production Suction Vessels (KIP) in Matras Waters, Sungailiat District, Bangka Regency

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Abstract: This study aims to obtain information, to what extent the Community Social Conflict and Production Suction Vessels (KIP) in Matras Waters, Sungailiat. The phenomenon of social conflict that occurs in the community due to mining activities, especially Tin mining in Bangka Belitung, is increasingly happening and is in the spotlight of various media, especially what is happening in the Sungailiat Mat waters, where social conflict problems arise due to marine tin mining activities carried out by Suction Ships. Production (KIP) causes various problems, namely conflicts that occur in the Matras community. As is known, Matras waters are one of the fishing areas for people who work as traditional fishermen, and Matras waters are also one of the mainstay tourist destinations in Sungailiat, so it is very unfortunate if the existing marine ecosystem is damaged as a result of the sea tin mining activities carried out by this Production Suction Vessel, and the damaged marine ecosystem will have a profound impact on life. Matras community whose economic source depends on existing marine products. Based on the results of initial observations, researchers are interested in researching the problem of Social Conflict that occurs related to the existence of Sea Tin mining activities carried out by Production Suction Vessels in the Matras waters. The purpose of this study is to find out how the dynamics of conflicts that arise related to the problems of operating the Production Suction Vessel in the Matras waters. This research uses conflict theory from Ralf Dahendorf which assumes that the first task to analyze conflict is to identify various roles of authority, and differences in interests between groups that affect conflict can occur, so researchers use conflict theory from Ralf Dahendorf to see the dynamics of conflicts that occur related to the operation Production Suction Vessel (KIP) in Matras waters. The method used in this research is qualitative using a case study approach which intends to describe the results of the study and try to find a comprehensive picture of a situation, and the data collection techniques used are interviews, observation, documentation. Sources of data used in the study came from primary and secondary data, and analyzed through 3 stages, namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. The findings in this study indicate that there are 4 stages of conflict dynamics that occur related to the operation of the Production Suction Vessel in the Mats waters, namely, the first pre-conflict stage, the second confrontation stage, the third crisis stage/conflict peak, and the fourth post-conflict stage.

Keywords: Social Conflict, Production Suction Vessel, Conflict Dynamics

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1. Introduction

Bangka Belitung Island is one of the regions in Indonesia which is the largest tin producing area, the Bangka Belitung Islands have a large enough tin potential, spread over land, rivers and beaches (Yunianto: 2009:98).

The presence of Tin in Bangka Belitung is what prompted the establishment of the Tin industry under the name PT Timah which was officially established on August 2, 1976, and became a state-owned enterprise (BUMN) engaged in the Tin mining sector (Sudrajat & pasee, 2006:15). PT. Timah is a producer and exporter of Tin metal, which is engaged in exploration, mining, processing to marketing.

The existence of tin as the most profitable commodity in Bangka makes tin exploitation activities in Bangka carried out by ignoring the existing principles of environmental ethics. The exploitation of tin that is carried out indirectly causes natural damage in Bangka, the former from the existing tin mining process makes Bangka lose its forest and many traces of tin mining are left unattended without any action to recover the traces from the tin mining (Zulkarnain, et al. 2005), it does not stop there, the exploitation of tin in Bangka is not only carried out on land but has penetrated into the marine area, as happened in Matras waters, of course the impact of marine tin mining will have a profound impact on the existing marine ecosystem as well as can disrupt the sustainability of the existing ocean.

The reason is in this marine tin mining activity, to extract tin, Production Suction Vessels (KIP) which are used as a tool to extract tin in the sea can destroy corals if the tin settles between corals, and mud from the rest of Tin mining activities can damage sustainability. existing sea. Actually in mining activities, the community and the company should follow the regulations that have been regulated in Law no. 4 of 2009 concerning mining areas, where in the law in article 10 it is stated that opening a mining area must be done transparently; participatory; responsible; carried out in an integrated manner by taking into account the opinions of the relevant government agencies, the community, and taking into account the ecological, economic, and socio-cultural, as well as environmentally friendly; and by taking into account the aspirations that exist in the area (Suparmono, 2012: 278).

The concerns of many elements in Bangka Belitung, especially in coastal areas, because of the operation of Production Suction Boats (KIP) have begun to emerge, they are Traditional Mat fishermen

who carry out fishing activities that are no more than 5 miles in danger of losing their livelihood as fishermen. The damaged marine ecosystem due to the exploitation of marine tin has also damaged tourism aspects, especially coastal tourism, this is what makes the people of Matras Village, Sungailiat refuse mining activities to be carried out in their seas, and are worried about this sea tin exploitation activity.

Law No. 4 of 2009 which previously contained mining business permits which gave authority to local governments to grant mining business permits by taking into account the aspirations of the community (Ibrahim, 2013:61), has now undergone changes by being replaced by Law no. 3 of 2020 which is predicted to be a refinement of the previous Law (UU No. 4 of 2009), where Law no. 3 of 2020 is highly anticipated by business actors and is welcomed positively because it provides legal certainty and investment certainty for IUP holders. The reason is in Law no. 3 of 2020 the management authority which was previously delegated by the regional government taking into account the aspirations of the community, has undergone changes, and now the authority is in the hands of the central government,

The concerns of a number of Matras Village residents regarding the planned entry of Production Suction Vessels, which are partners of PT. Timah in matras waters, have finally come true, recently on November 9, 2020, four units of Production Suction Vessels which had been refused to operate, actually started to operate. enter and carry out mining activities in the Matras waters, which are the catch areas of traditional fishermen. Matras waters are predicted to have Tin which results are very tempting for mining companies, this is what makes PT. Timah and its partners the Production Suction Vessel (KIP) want to carry out mining activities in Matras waters. taking into account that the location where the Production Suction Vessel operates in the Mats waters is in accordance with the PT. Timah tin mining IUP area in Matras waters,

Conflicts began to appear since the existence of Production Suction Vessels in the Matras waters actually caused problems that further weakened the condition of small communities whose economy depended on existing marine products. The conflict that occurred regarding the operation of the Production Suction Vessel in the Mats waters was initially a conflict of interest between the Production Suction Vessels in the Mats waters and the Matras community who strongly rejected the existence of mining activities.

Mining activities carried out by PT. Timah and its partner Production Suction Vessels are considered not to care about the survival of small communities whose survival depends on existing marine products. Apart from the rejection from the Matras community, but on the other hand there are also Matras community parties who support the operation of Production Suction Vessels in Mats waters, where these parties are appointed by the Production Suction Vessels, to provide support for their side. The emergence of a community that supports mining activities carried out by PT. Timah and its partner Production Suction Vessels led to a split that occurred in the Matras community.

Along with the division of society into two camps, namely the Pros and Cons communities that arise regarding the operation of Production Suction Vessels in Matras waters, various problems arise where the Pros and Cons people are in conflict with each other. The pros and cons that occur between the community and the Production Suction Vessel (KIP) continue to develop along with mining activities in the Matras waters and continue to expand and then lead to upheaval that leads to conflict.

Protests and refusals continue to be carried out by the contra community in the hope that mining activities will be stopped, although various intimidations and criminalizations are often accused of being against the community, as well as the presence of the Pro community who provide support for the Production Suction Vessels operating in the Mats waters which further corners the struggle that is being fought. This is done by the Contra people to free their seas from mining activities, and this is what triggers conflict tensions between the Pro and Cons communities which destroys the kinship system that has been established in the community.

2. Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative research method with a case study approach which aims to describe the results of the study and try to find a comprehensive picture of a situation related to Community Social Conflict and Production Suction Vessels in the Matras waters, Sungailiat District, Bangka Regency. The type of case study approach used here is an intrinsic case study type, that is, if the case studied in depth contains interesting things to learn from the case itself, it can also be said to contain intrinsic interest or a deep curiosity about what is happening. occurred in one such case.

The implementation time in this study starts from August 2021. This research was carried out on community groups involved in conflicts related to the operation of Production Suction Vessels in Matras waters. In this study, the informants were the Matras Village Government, people who worked as fishermen, Matras youths, and Matras people who were involved in the conflict. The number of informants in this study was 6 people, consisting of Village Government Staff, Head of Matras Fishermen Association, Chair of Matras Youth Association, Matras Youth/Matras Community, Fishermen.

Sources of data in this study include primary data and secondary data. Primary data are data generated in the interview process to informants and observations. While secondary data is data obtained from ownership documents from the village. The technique of determining the informants in this study used purposive sampling. The purposive sampling technique is used as a sample determination by considering certain criteria (Surjaweni, 2014:72). In the purposive sampling technique, the researcher uses this technique to select respondents and take samples based on the categorization and characteristics determined by the researcher.

This study was analyzed using three components of data processing, namely data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions. Data reduction is the process of a researcher obtaining data written in the form of reports or detailed data, basically reports are compiled based on the data obtained, reduced, summarized, selected things that are considered important and focused. As for the data, the results of trying and sorting based on certain concept units, themes and categories will provide a sharper picture of the observations and also make it easier for researchers to search for data in addition to previous data obtained if needed (Surjaweni, 2014: 35). Then the researcher focuses on important data and can support research on the conflicts that occur between the Pros and Cons communities regarding the operation of the Production Suction Vessel. Presentation of data (data display), data display is an effort to display or present systematic data that has been processed from the results of interviews, observations, and documentation, then poured into the form of narrative text, tables and photos that describe the data to be relevant to the research focus. Drawing conclusions is a more advanced stage of data reduction and display activities, in this stage the data that has been reduced and

presented systematically will be concluded (Surjaweni, 2014:35).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Early Entry of Production Suction Vessels (KIP) in Mattress Waters

Matras Village is a coastal area in Sungailiat district, where there are several beach destinations that are included in the Matras Village area, such as Parai Beach, Matras Beach, Tanjung Kelayang Beach, and Turun Aban Beach, which are famous for their beauty, and some Matras people take part in the management of existing tourism areas such as Matras Beach, especially Matras youth who work together with the Government in the management and collection of retribution from tourism on Matras beach. Apart from being a tourist area, Matras waters are also a fishing area for traditional fishermen and the Matras community also mostly work as fishermen. Mattress fishermen here are also still classified as traditional fishermen,

As we know Bangka Belitung is one of the areas where tin is the mainstay of a fairly large APBD income, mining carried out in Bangka Belitung is not only carried out on land but has penetrated the sea area, because it is estimated that the tin reserves on land are starting to run low. , for this reason PT. Timah conducts mining in marine areas, but due to limited facilities and tools to carry out mining, PT. Timah grants permission to private parties who partner with PT. Timah to conduct mining in the KP (mining area) area of PT. Lead. using a tool in the form of a suction vessel. This is the basis for the rise of large-scale mining using Production Suction Vessels (KIP) in the Bangka region,

Initially, the entry of Production Suction Vessels in Mattress waters for the first time in 2020 ago, where Mattress waters were predicted to have a large enough tin potential so that Mattress waters became a target for mining activities carried out by PT. Timah and its partner Ships. Production Suction, plus Mattress waters are the IUP area of PT. Timah so that this is the entry point for Production Suction Vessels to operate in Mat waters, but apart from that Mattress waters are also a source of economics for small communities where marine products are a source of income. survival of their lives, and many of the Matras people reject the existence of mining activities in Matras waters because it has an impact on their survival.

Actually, the resistance action from the Mattress community had occurred in 2015, at which time there was an issue of the entry of Production Suction Vessels

into the Mats waters, but at that time the resistance action by the Matras community bore fruit, as evidenced by 2015 to 2019 the Mats waters were clean. from mining activities because the community continues to reject it, and until 2020 the nightmare really happened, the mattress waters are now contaminated by mining activities, and raises a new problem, namely the divisions that occur in the Matras community, namely the Pros and Cons related to the operation of the Suction Vessel. Production (KIP) in Matras waters.

3.2. The Dynamics of Emerging Conflicts Related to the Operation of Production Suction Vessels in Mats Waters

The problem of social conflict that occurs is related to the operation of Production Suction Vessels in Mattress Waters, where the conflict originates from a conflict of interest between PT Timah and his partner Production Suction Vessels (KIP) and the community who strongly rejects Production Suction Vessels operating in Mattress waters, and over time, it led to the splitting of society into two camps, namely the Pros and Cons, then the two pro and con communities involved in conflict which resulted in the destruction of the kinship system among the people.

Social conflict is a form of social interaction between one party and another in society, marked by an attitude of threatening, suppressing and destroying each other. Social conflicts that occur related to the operation of Production Suction Vessels in Mattress waters are studied through conflict dynamics, researchers have identified conflict dynamics that arise related to social conflicts that occur as a result of the operation of Production Suction Vessels in Mattress waters. As for the dynamics of conflicts that arise regarding the operation of the Production Suction Vessel in the Mats waters, as follows:

3.2.1. Pre-conflict

Basically the pre-conflict stage in conflict is a situation of incompatibility between one party and another, so that a conflict arises. In this situation there may be tension in relations between some parties or avoidance of contact with each other. The pre-conflict stages in community social conflict and Production Suction Vessels (KIP) in Matras waters, are discrepancies between the Matras community who reject marine mining activities and PT. Timah and its partner Production Suction Vessels (KIP), where each party has different interests.

3.2.2. Confrontation

At this stage, the conflict becomes more open if only one party feels there is a problem, perhaps the parties have started to take action against each other, or some other confrontational behavior. From the beginning of the issue of mining in Matras waters in 2015, the Matras people who rejected mining activities in their waters continued to take various actions, and in the end the issue resurfaced in 2019 which led to the division of the community into two camps, namely the Pro and Contra because of the issue of manipulation carried out by the Production Suction Vessel in the Matras waters which has divided the Matras community. The issue of manipulation carried out by the mining company aims to get the names of the people who support this mining activity so that it is easier for them to carry out mining activities in the Matras waters because they have pocketed the names of the people who approve of the mining activity, because here it is not only there are people who refuse to be harmed but there are also people who feel helped by this mining activity. In addition to the problems that occurred in the Matras community regarding the operation of the Production Suction Vessel in the Mats waters, which led to a split in the Matras community, and said that they never wanted to accept any form of assistance from the Production Suction Vessel and they had the principle of not wanting to live from the production of the Production Suction Vessel in the Mats waters. It is feared that this will lead to clashes between the two parties, Pros and Cons, after problems that arise in the community related to the operation of Production Suction Vessels in Matras waters.

3.2.3. Crisis/peak conflict

At this stage the dynamics of the conflict that arose related to the operation of the Production Suction Vessel in the Mattress waters was the culmination of the conflict, where the tension and violence was at its greatest, which resulted in the destruction of the kinship system that had been established in the Mattress community and communication between the two parties. possible break up. After the problems that occurred in the Matras community which had been explained in the previous stage, the culmination of these problems was the actions that led to anarchism and the destruction of the kinship system that had been established in the Matras community, as evidenced by the existence of several communities. Matras especially the contra community who have to get

involved in legal problems because their actions are considered anarchist.

3.2.4. Post-conflict

At this stage the situation is resolved by ending the various acts of violence that have occurred, tensions are reduced and relations return to normal between the two parties, but if the issues and problems that arise due to conflicting goals are not handled properly this stage often returns. creates tension between the two parties. After the problems in the Matras community, related to the operation of the Production Suction Vessel in the Mats waters, various kinds of mediation were carried out both between PT. Timah and the Contra community, and vice versa between the two parties, the Pro and Cons communities, mediation was carried out to reconcile tensions. and as a result, the cons and pros here are required to make peace.

Seeing the issues that occur related to the conflict caused by the operation of KIP in mattress waters, the government, especially those who gave permission for Mattress waters to be used as tin mining, should reconsider the question of the survival of traditional fishermen, and people who are disadvantaged because here there are no people who are helped by mining activities. in the Matras waters, because of course there are people who refuse and people who support and friction occurs on both sides, which results in divisions in the community like what happened in the mattress waters.

Although related to mining licensing, what happens is not the authority of the local government but the authority of the central government, but at least the local government has access to convey the people's voice to the central government. Based on the problems that occurred in the Matras Village related to the operation of the Production Suction Vessel in Matras waters, it was suggested to the local government to use their authority properly, the government as the person elected by the people should prioritize the interests and welfare of the people, where the government should first urge the central government to reviewing the permits given related to the operation of Production Suction Vessels in the Mattress waters, before mining activities are carried out, because there are the interests of the fishermen who should come first because they involve their survival, and there are pros and cons related to the operation of Production Suction Vessels in Mattress waters. . lest there should be a split in the community,

the new local government wants to convey the people's voice to the central government.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, there are four stages of conflict dynamics that occur due to the operation of the Production Suction Vessel in the Matras waters, namely: First, the pre-conflict stage, where at this stage there is a situation of incompatibility between one party and another, resulting in conflict, and This may be a strained relationship between some parties or avoiding contact with each other. Second, the Confrontation stage at this stage the conflict becomes more open if only one party feels that there is a problem, maybe the parties start taking actions of rejection or other confrontational behavior.

Third, the crisis/peak conflict stage at this stage is the culmination of the conflicts that arise regarding the operation of the Production Suction Vessel in the Matras waters, where the tension and violence are at their greatest, and have an impact on the destruction of the kinship system that has been established in the Matras community and communication between the two parties may break up. Fourth, the post-conflict stage where at this stage the situation is resolved by ending the various acts of violence that have occurred, reducing tension and returning to normal relations between the two parties. However, if the issues and problems that arise due to conflicting goals are not addressed properly this stage often creates tension between the two parties again.

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To avoid conflicts that occur in Matras waters from happening again, it should be. To the people of Matras Village, the kinship system that has existed so far in the Matras Village community, it is a shame to have to be

disturbed due to a conflict that divides the people in Matras Village. Based on this, the researcher assumes that it is a pity that the kinship system that has been established in society must just disappear, people may have differences of opinion and of course a conflict in social life is unavoidable, but it would be better for the community to be able to wise in responding to a conflict and putting aside individual interests first above the public interest, and making a conflict that occurs as a lesson and a springboard so that society can be integrated again, and work together again to build Matras Village.

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ARTICLE

Incubation and Innovation Design as A Potential Development Effort for Palembang City

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Abstract: This research is about the Innovation Incubation of Palembang City. Where, decentralization or regional autonomy has provided opportunities for local governments with their authority to try to strengthen public services in favor of the public interest. This research is considered important because incubation is a very important issue in determining the success of an area. The population in this study are areas that carry out incubation and innovation by utilizing their potential. While the subject in this study is the city of Palembang. The results of this study indicate that the activity of preparing the incubation and innovation plan for the City of Palembang is carried out through a series of activities, namely, the preparation of identification of regional potentials, the preparation of the incubation program, the preparation of the social and digital innovation program and the formulation of activities and action plans. The Government of Palembang City received two awards from the Ministry of Home Affairs as a Very Innovative City at the Innovative Government Award and the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemen PANRB RI). Namely the award for Top 45 Public Service Innovations 2020. In addition, with the emergence of an integrated innovation ecosystem, regions can make facilities to improve community welfare through public service facilities, empowerment and community participation, and increasing regional competitiveness.

Keywords: Incubation and Innovation, Government, Public Service, Community, Regional Potential

1. Introduction

Indonesia began to reform its government since the enactment of Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (PEMDA). The law provides the basic framework for the central government to regulate LGs in Indonesia. With this regulation, the organizational arrangement of various elements related to local government as a manifestation of regional autonomy becomes something that cannot be avoided to change the old, centralized paradigm to a more decentralized direction.

Moreover, since the issuance of Government Regulation No. 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatus Organizations, regional organizations have been directed towards rightsizing institutional structures. In this regulation, efforts to simplify government bureaucracy are directed at developing a more proportional, flat organization, short hierarchy, and decentralized authority. So that the main objective of the arrangement is to empower local governments to be able to carry out their main tasks and functions economically, effectively, efficiently, and accountably.

In line with the above objectives, this research is about the Palembang City Innovation Incubation. Where, decentralization or regional autonomy has provided opportunities for local governments with their authority to try to strengthen public services in favor of the public interest. With regional autonomy, the implementation of general government and development tasks can run more quickly and with quality. The success of the implementation of regional autonomy is highly dependent on the financial capacity of the region, its human resources, and the ability of the region to develop the existing potential. Therefore, regions with all existing capabilities, try their best to strengthen regional competitiveness.

In this regard, the regional government is trying to put forth its innovative program in exploring creative ideas from several sectors. One of the local government's efforts to increase its innovation potential is to incubate innovation. From the various uses of these terms, it can be concluded that incubation is the time/period required to carry out certain observations or actions and interventions, until a change occurs from the initial conditions to new conditions. The question is, why incubation is important to do.

Innovation is an absorption language from English, namely innovation, this term then refers to something new. The definition of innovation is very broad, especially by business sector organizations. Some definitions of innovation that are often used include those proposed by (Rogers, 1995) that innovation is an idea or idea, practice, or object that is perceived as something new, either by individuals or certain organizational groups that adopt these new things. According to (Okpara, 2007), innovation is the implementation of creative inspiration. Meanwhile, Ackoff stated that innovation is the antithesis of machine-like behavior (Ackoff, 1981).

As an introduction, the first incubator, a private profit center, was established in 1959 in Batavia, New York (Brown et al., 2000). The concept of the incubator spread internationally thereafter. One of the first incubators in Europe was established at Cambridge Science Park and Sophia Antipolis in France in the late 1960s (Storey & Tether, 1998). There are a number of factors that can determine the success of an incubator, namely human resources who are experts in entrepreneurship, links with financial and capital institutions, forms of financial assistance, community support, business networks, entrepreneurship education, determination of success, selection process

for prospective entrepreneurs/ tenants, networks with related institutions, and the existence of clear policies and procedures (Permatasari et al., 2015). Studies (Pratt, 2008) show that innovation is not a linear practice, not a series of stages of R&D activities, patents, to commercialization. However, referring to the Schumpeterian theory, innovation is the result of "creative destruction", where innovation involves many actors and certain parts of the work that occur not in a closed space, meaning that it takes a lot of cross-sectoral interaction to produce an innovation. Therefore, innovation can occur in various units and any form of organization (Asmara & Rahayu, 2019). Gradually, the incubation industry developed in the size and sophistication of the business represented among client companies (Darmawan, D., 2019). The introduction of new technologies, new applications in service products, the development of new markets, to the introduction of new forms of organization, are processes in innovating (Darmawan, D., 2019).

On a more macro scale, the incubation program will also provide opportunities in the form of opening up new job opportunities, creating a more intense link between industry and universities or research institutions, and cultivating the spirit of innovation in society (Utomo, 2014). Incubation is a time where little by little we are freed from the routine of thinking, working habits, the usual way of using methods (Widjaja & Winarso, 2019). However, the practice of public sector innovation is unique from the private sector, namely the existence of political agreements that allow these innovations to occur (Windrum, 2008; Lynn, 2013).

A country or a region (district/province) is said to be competitive if it develops operating companies to compete successfully in the global economy and on the other hand supports an increase in wages and the standard of living of the population in general. the ability (regions) to create relatively high income and employment opportunities while being exposed to external competitiveness (Ristek-BRIN, 2020).

After we understand the concept of innovation, then we will elaborate on the concept of Public Sector Innovation. Quite a number of experts have written about the basic concepts of public sector innovation. One of them is Lynn who explains that innovation (in government organizations) is a transformation of the main function of the organization and a permanent and fundamental change in the organizational structure (Lynn, L., 1997; Wicaksono, 2019).

The focus of this research is on the incubation of innovations carried out by the city of Palembang. Given the many benefits of this incubation program, it is considered important by the Palembang City Government to accelerate innovation-based economic growth, namely the intensification of business incubation programs, as well as the establishment of science and technology parks. Through business incubation activities, new entrepreneurs in the technology sector are created from the science and technology park. This is a means of technology transfer and the process of commercializing the research results of academics: from just a research report or product prototype, shifting to a start-up company, to becoming a well-established company producing commercial products (KIN, Prospect Innovation Indonesia, 2012). In addition, in the future perspective, the number of incubation and innovation centers will be built and increased as an effort to create the ability to innovate from all business actors and public institutions in general.

Based on the explanation above, the preparation of incubation and innovation planning activities will be carried out through a series of activities, namely, among others, preparation of identification of regional potentials, preparation of incubation programs, preparation of social and digital innovation programs and formulation of activities and action plans. Some important innovation considerations in this area are, Palembang City is one of the areas that has a lot of innovation. The Government of Palembang City received two awards from the Ministry of Home Affairs as a Very Innovative City at the Innovative Government Award and the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemen PANRB RI). Namely the award for the Top 45 Public Service Innovations 2020.

The European Commission provides an assessment of regional competitiveness which is summarized in the Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI) based on 11 pillars, namely Institutions, Macroeconomic stability, Infrastructure, Health, Basic education, Higher education and lifelong education, Labor market efficiency, Market size, Availability technology, Ease of doing business, and Innovation (Ristek-BRIN, 2020).

Regional Innovation as referred to in Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government is defined as all forms of reform in the administration of Regional Government. Regional innovations can be realized in various forms, namely innovations in

regional governance, public service innovations, and/or other regional innovations in accordance with government affairs that are under the authority of the regions. An idea or idea to become a Regional Innovation must go through the stages which are detailed in this Government Regulation. Regulations regarding the implementation of Regional Innovations in Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government are still general in nature and require more detailed regulations to be implemented. For this reason, this Government Regulation describes in more detail the implementation of Regional Innovations in several stages starting from proposals, determinations, trials, to the implementation of related Regional Innovations.

In addition, with the emergence of an integrated Eco-Incubation Innovation, regions can make facilities to improve community welfare through public service facilities, empowerment and community participation, and increasing regional competitiveness. Regional innovation policies have also been regulated in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation. Where, Regional Innovation is all forms of renewal in the administration of Regional Government. considered relevant because Regional Innovation is essentially aimed at supporting the improvement of the performance of the Regional Government and Public Services, optimally in the context of realizing the welfare of the community.

In general, a new venture or new initiative requires some kind of trial, market testing, or piloting before it is fully implemented. In the early stages, it is usually found that there is limited experience, minimal managerial skills, few business networks, or very limited public support and trust. With these limitations, the chances of success of a business/initiative are small. For that, something that is still raw can become ripe after going through the incubation period. Something that is still in the form of a concept/idea can become an applicable program by undergoing an incubation period. The limitations of skills and methodological aspects will be minimized with this incubation program. Without incubation, it may be that an initiative or start-up will never develop further. This is also the case in the US, where 66% of startup businesses are still in the same condition after 2 years, and 44% are still the same and not growing after 4 years (Amy E. Knaup, Survival and Longevity in the Business Employment Dynamics Database, in Jamil

Alkhatib, *Innovation Incubators*, Jordan: German Jordanian University).

Research related to the incubation of innovation has been carried out by several previous researchers. Research related to the incubation of innovation has also been carried out by previous researchers, such as research conducted by Muchlis (2021). Where, in his research it is explained that the State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform through Regulation Number 30 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Public Service Innovation and Regulation Number 15 of 2016 concerning Public Service Innovation Competitions within Ministries, Institutions and Government Agencies have encouraged Government Agencies as public service providers to carry out innovation that is oriented to the convenience and satisfaction of the community, providing access to services and information needed by the community as a manifestation of good governance.

Imron (2020) also conducts research related to innovation incubation. In his research, it is explained that creating the concept of a tourist village is not an easy matter because it requires the cooperation of many parties. Collaboration between sectors (government, academia, business, society) is the key in driving creativity and innovation so that the products produced are superior and competitive in the increasingly diverse tourism industry. The ideal collaboration results in equal interaction and knowledge sharing. Through this model, in addition to creating innovative educational tourism concepts, it is also hoped that it can maximize village potential which has an impact on village welfare and independence.

In addition, there is research conducted by (Rosyid, 2020). In his research, he focuses more on the incubation of innovation to foster SMEs. The issues raised are the product produced, the target market, turnover, labor, market opportunities, the types of assistance and guidance that have been obtained, the uncoordinated role of "intermediation" in an integrated manner between institutions/agencies that develop and foster SMEs. The concept of Community Service with a Business Incubation Pattern, so that it will result in a Symbiotic Mutualism Integration of these two different Business Groups, so as to produce Product Innovations from the people-based Creative Economy Development program.

That is why this research is considered important because incubation is a very important issue in determining the success of an area. The importance of this incubation becomes more evident with the

depiction of incubation as a valley of death bridge that connects two steep rock hills. The first hill is an imagery to explain new ideas, study/research findings, and business development plans. While the second hill is a parable of a business that has been running normally and making a profit. The assumption is that these ideas, research results, and business plans are not automatically able to produce large outputs or profits for the business actors concerned, so an intermediate program called incubation is needed. So great is the meaning of incubation for the world of business and innovation, even Jiang Zemin, President of China from 1993 to 2003, even stated that "Incubation is one of the single most important global innovations of the 21st century".

2. Research Methods

The research method used is a literature study. Research with literature study is a research that has the same preparation as other research, but the sources and methods of data collection are by taking data in the library, reading, taking notes, and processing research materials. (Melfianora, 2019).

In this study, data collection was also carried out through searching various sources which were then processed and described in narrative form according to data needs. The data used come from reports, journals, scientific articles, literature reviews containing the concepts studied. Starting with research material that is sequentially considered from the most relevant, relevant, and quite relevant. The population in this study are areas that carry out incubation and innovation by utilizing their potential. While the subject in this study is the city of Palembang.

3. Results and Discussion

Palembang City is one of the metropolitan cities in Indonesia and geographically is located between 20 52' to 30 5' South Latitude and 1040 37' to 1040 52' East Longitude with an average height of 8 meters above sea level. The administrative boundaries of the city of Palembang are as follows, to the north it is bordered by Banyuasin Regency, to the east by Banyuasin Regency, to the south by Ogan Ilir Regency and Muara Enim Regency, and to the west by Banyuasin Regency. The area of Palembang City is 369.22 km² (according to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 72 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Permendagri Number 137 of 2017 concerning Codes and Data for Government Administration Areas per Province, Regency/City and Subdistrict throughout

Indonesia) and administratively divided above, 18 sub-districts and 107 sub-districts.

The city of Palembang is mostly a swamp area consisting of reclamation swamps and protection swamps. The swamp structure in Palembang City is influenced by the ebb and flow of the Musi River and other rivers that empties into the Musi River. Swamp areas are generally in the form of broad basins with relatively shallow depths, relatively permanent pools of stagnant water that do not flow all the time, and swamp areas that have dry or no water except in the rainy season. Most of the swamp areas are in the western, eastern, Seberang Ulu Satu and Seberang Ulu Dua areas, Palembang City. This unit is found by several basins that are relatively deeper than some of the surrounding areas, and the shape of this landscape is waters overgrown with weeds. This area is known as a water catchment area (retention pond) which is widely used to reduce and cope with floods and overflows.

3.1. Strategy and Policy Direction for Strengthening Innovation Incubation

To achieve the vision, mission, goals, and development targets through strengthening the Palembang City Innovation Incubation, it is necessary to have the right strategy and policy direction. The strategy used to strengthen Innovation Incubation was developed from the strategic pillars of strengthening Innovation Incubation in accordance with the target context. Meanwhile, the policy direction that aims to rationalize the choice of strategy so that it has a focus and is in accordance with the implementation arrangements, uses the six elements of the Innovation Policy Framework in accordance with the context of the goals to be achieved. In general, the strategy and policy directions for strengthening the Palembang City Innovation Incubation can be conveyed as follows:

3.1.1. Strategy for Strengthening Innovation Incubation in Palembang City

The Innovation Incubation Strengthening Strategy in question is a strategic initiative that needs to be carried out in the context of strengthening the innovation system in the city of Palembang. This strategy is pursued through the Palembang City Innovation Incubation Development Priority:

Development Priorities 1. Development of integrated and equitable urban infrastructure and environmentally sound

Strategi ini bertujuan sebagai Provision of supporting infrastructure for regional development

with the aim of equitably developing infrastructure needs as a support for regional development. The second objective is the management of environmentally sound development with the aim of implementing sustainable and sustainable urban environmental management. This is done through a strategy or approach, first, developing the development of integrated intermodal and intermodal transportation facilities and infrastructure for mass transportation based on technology and information. Second, developing an integrated network of roads and bridges that support the mobility of goods and services by increasing capacity and improving roads and bridges. Third, develop facilities and infrastructure for disaster management based on Technology and Information. Fourth, the arrangement of all pedestrians. Fifth, the development of new areas and the development of public spaces and green open spaces in every sub-district and village that are environmentally sound and sustainable. Sixth, preservation of belida fish and snakehead fish. Seventh, maintaining agricultural land in the city of Palembang. Eighth, developing systems and management of waste management, urban and regional sanitation and long-term waste management is also carried out through high-tech waste management and supporting regional landfills that can accommodate districts/cities. And ninth, developing improvement of drainage system and flood management by making more retention ponds and river normalization.

Development Priority 2. Equitable Education Quality

This strategy aims to improve the ability and performance of creativity, innovation, diffusion and learning in the regions systematically (systemically and systematically) in the context of Equitable Quality Education as an integral part of regional development. This is done through the approach of Developing the quality of education by building excellent schools in every sub-district and village and fulfilling the MSS in the Education Sector.

Development Priority 3. Improving Access and Health Services

This strategy aims to improve the ability and performance of creativity, innovation, diffusion and learning in the regions in a systematic (systemic and systematic) manner in the context of increasing access and health services as an integral part of regional development in the city of Palembang. This is done through an approach, firstly, developing the quality of

first-level and advanced-level health services for the community by building and making all inpatient health centers fully accredited and building supporting health centers in all sub-districts in Palembang City and fulfilling the MSS in the Health Sector. Second, regional development based on Child Friendly Cities, Elderly Friendly Cities, Healthy Cities, and Creative Cities.

Development Priority 4. Development of a culture of integrity in the community supported by a clean, authoritative and professional government

This strategy aims to improve the ability and performance of creativity, innovation, diffusion and learning in the regions in a systematic (systemic and systematic) manner in the context of developing a culture of integrity in the community within the framework of the Incubation of Regional Innovation as an integral part of regional development. This is done through approaches, firstly, realizing gender equality and free legal aid for the underprivileged. Second, a gender-responsive-based development approach. Third, develop the ethical values of the community and the apparatus in order to build work power that supports high work productivity in the context of providing public services to the community. Fourth, prepare an action plan for the development of civil society in Palembang through a strategic roadmap for the Fajr prayer movement in congregation and a roadmap for the strategy of the gotong royong movement. Fifth, develop systems and regulations for the development of a culture of integrity for the government and all levels of society. Sixth, developing systems and regulations for development based on a culture of integrity to the government and all levels of society. Seventh, developing the implementation of the principles of good governance through a system of rewards and punishments, a merit system (merit system) and increased performance accountability and financial accountability. Eighth, developing an increase in regional original income (PAD) through intensification, extensification and diversification efforts. Eighth, reforming collection management, using a credible and accountable information system, so that the availability of data on objects of tax and levy is integrated as a whole. Ninth, developing community and private involvement and empowerment in the implementation of development. Tenth, encouraging the active participation of all private business entities in the Palembang City CSR Forum through an incentive policy for business actors which was prepared through a grand design (Building Palembang EMAS DARUSSALAM with MITRA). Eleventh, web and mobile

based application development in e-Kelurahan (e-Kelurahan). Twelfth, developing an integrated ICT platform for public services (1 integrated ICT public services platform). Thirteenth, integrated administrative services in the kelurahan. Fourteenth, developing an integrated administrative service policy in the Kelurahan. And fifteenth, make a smart city plan starting from the kelurahan.

Development Priority 5. Increasing investment, developing people's economy and reducing poverty

This strategy aims to improve the implementation of technology for the public interest and improve elements of system strengthening in the form of increasing investment, economic development and poverty alleviation as an integral part of regional development. This is done through approaches, first, to ensure a conducive investment climate from the legal and security aspects, competitive and comparative superior investment as well as developing regional, national and international investment cooperation. Second, develop a regional promotion task force for investment and tourism. Third, increasing workers' access to productive resources through improving workers' skills by conducting training. Fourth, develop a workforce training policy. Fifth, develop and expand capital assistance to the community to develop a family business (home industry). Sixth, providing budget allocations to support assistance programs and business capital assistance for startup businesses and MSME actors. Seventh, developing micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and cooperatives through financial institutions at the kelurahan level, neighborhood associations (RW) and neighborhood units (RT) by providing loan facilities without collateral and without interest. Eighth, developing the quality and quantity of training and assistance for the development of people's economic enterprises. Ninth, launching training and mentoring programs for people's economic enterprises. Tenth, developing downstream that supports the potential of the leading sectors of the City of Palembang and South Sumatra. Development of SME centers. Eleventh, development of MSME and Cooperative centers. Twelfth, developing the empowerment of traditional market management and arrangement into a modern traditional market. Thirteenth, compiling a traditional market arrangement system into a modern traditional market. Fourteenth, encouraging 4000 MSMEs with unsecured loans of 3 million rupiah per SME. Fifteenth, launching the Palembang 4000 MSME program with unsecured loans

of 3 million rupiah per SME, and sixteenth developing a digital startup ecosystem.

Development Priority 6. Development of Harmonious Tourism, Culture and Sports City

This strategy aims to improve the implementation of technology for the public interest and improve elements of strengthening in the fields of tourism, culture and sports as the regional development of Palembang City. This is done through approaches, first, to develop public awareness in the gotong royong movement and the morning prayer in congregation by empowering religious leaders and local community leaders. Second, developing the quality and quantity of worship, religious education, cultural facilities and infrastructure and anticipating the dangers of drug abuse. Third, make mosques, surau and places of worship as alternative centers for community activities by providing support for social facilities and infrastructure. Fourth, developing the Musi Riverside Tourism Development area as a strategic area for national tourism based on Technology and Information. Fifth, run an integrated joint program to develop the Musi Riverside Tourism Development (Musi Riverside Tourism Development). Sixth, requires each local government agency to have 1 development program in the Musi River area (Musi 101+ / Musi 1 OPD 1 Program). Seventh, developing tourism human resources who are professional, friendly and able to speak foreign languages. Eighth, education and training of tourism human resources. Ninth, developing a modern and integrated river transportation system for the Riverside City Area and the Development of Palembang City River Transportation. Tenth, developing quality river and sports facilities and infrastructure. Eleventh, running a cross-sectoral cooperation program in the development of river and sports facilities and infrastructure. Twelfth, developing the implementation of international events related to rivers and sports. Thirteenth, cooperate with the provincial and central governments for international events related to rivers and sports. Fourteenth, build and develop an international standard river and sports training center. Fifteenth, special preparation of river training centers and international sports. Sixteenth, promoting the typical culinary of Palembang as a world-class culinary. Seventeenth, developing IT-based publication facilities to promote Palembang's culinary specialties. And eighteenth, preservation of cultural heritage and Heritage City.

3.1.2. Policy Directions for Strengthening Innovation Incubation in Palembang City

In an effort to Strengthen Innovation Incubation in Palembang City, the policy direction as a collaborative framework which is the common foothold of the parties in the development of policy synergy and coherence and operational implementation actions is formulated in the Innovation Policy Framework (KKI).

The first is to develop a general framework that is conducive to innovation and business. The main objective of this policy is to develop a general framework that is conducive to the development of innovation. The scope of the general framework that is conducive to innovation and business includes regional planning documents containing Innovation Incubation, Innovation and Business Database (covering all data to increase innovation and business capacity), Regulations that support innovation and business (covering all regulations to support innovation and business), innovation and business in a sustainable manner), Basic Infrastructure for Innovation and Business (covering all infrastructure that supports innovation and business), and Business and Innovation Incentives (coverage of providing incentives for innovation and business can refer to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 64 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Giving Incentives and Provision of Ease of Investment in the Regions).

Second, strengthening the institutions and supporting capacity of science and technology/R&D and developing the absorption capacity of industry, especially MSMEs. The main objective of this policy is to develop or strengthen the elements of institutions/organizations that are important to function properly for the promotion of Innovation Incubation in the City of Palembang, to increase the leverage of the role of science and technology/R&D that are appropriate and specific for the City of Palembang, and to increase the capacity of industry, especially MSMEs, in accessing and utilizing knowledge and R&D/innovation results and developing them.

Institutional coverage and carrying capacity of science and technology/R&D as well as industrial absorption capabilities, particularly MSMEs include the Regional Innovation Incubation Institution (covering the coordination team, DRD, Balitbangda and all research, development and engineering (R&D) institutions in Palembang City), Science and Technology Supporting Capacity (covering all science and technology resources), and Industrial Absorption

Power, especially MSMEs (covering all industrial absorption capacity capacities, especially MSMEs).

Third, fostering collaboration for innovation and increasing the diffusion of innovation, good/best practices and/or R&D results as well as improving technology-based services. The main objective of this policy is to encourage multi-stakeholder productive interactions that are mutually beneficial for the development of innovation and its diffusion, dissemination of good practices and R&D results in accordance with the best potential of the City of Palembang. This includes among others Strategic and collaborative partnerships for innovation (Regional Innovation Incubation Network) (growing strategic and innovative institutions and programs), Increasing the diffusion of innovations (increasing the diffusion of innovation results (good practices, knowledge, expertise) and innovation transfer, and Technology-based services (providing technology services to increase adopter capacity).

Fourth, encourage a culture of innovation. The main objectives of this policy are to build a foundation for a creative, innovative and entrepreneurial culture, to develop innovative new companies (start-ups), and to strengthen social cohesion in the city of Palembang. This is related to, among other things, Strengthening Innovation Culture through Education and Innovation Training Paths (to what extent is the condition of innovation culture achieved through education and training (entrepreneurship, innovation, capacity building of personnel resources)), Strengthening Social Cohesion (to what extent is inventory, documentation and socialization) community innovation technology (local wisdom) as well as other components of social capital owned by the City of Palembang as a source of innovation and reverse brain drain programs), Appreciation and Innovation Campaigns (to what extent Palembang City has given appreciation for innovative works and continues to campaign for a culture of innovation in its area, and the Growth of Innovative New Businesses (the extent to which the City of Palembang has encouraged the growth of new innovative businesses through the provision of incentives).

Fifth, develop and strengthen the integration of the promotion of Innovation Incubation and national and regional industrial clusters. The main objective of this policy is to encourage investment and activities in Innovation Incubation in line, complement each other and strengthen by strengthening value chains in industrial networks or clusters in the regions. The

scope of the promotion of Innovation Incubation and regional and national industrial clusters includes Regional Specific Industrial Cluster Initiatives and/or Innovation Incubation Initiatives (showing the development of business and non-business actors in a network or industrial cluster), Regional and Regional-National Policy Coordination (indicating the presence or whether or not the coordination mechanism is more open and can spur Innovation Incubation and industrial clusters), and Special Institutional Development/Strengthening (illustrating the extent to which special institutions have been established to accelerate the process of innovative collaboration).

Sixth, alignment with global developments. The main objective of this policy is to increase the knowledge, skills and readiness of policy makers and stakeholders in the city of Palembang so that they can better understand and master global developments to be utilized for the interests and progress of the city of Palembang. This includes, among others, the Environment (the extent to which Initiatives and responses to environmental issues have been programmed, Standardization (this mainly concerns whether or not the implementation of the Measurement Standard Test Quality (MSTQ)), Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) (the extent to which the Palembang City program has been implemented) in increasing the community's capacity regarding IPR, Human Rights (the extent to which the City of Palembang pays attention to human rights issues), and Labor (the extent to which the City of Palembang pays attention to the labor aspect).

3.2. Innovation Incubation Goals and Programs

The action plan (action plan) for innovation incubation of Palembang City for 2021-2026 is a set of more detailed activity plans to translate the targets, strategies and policy directions for strengthening the regional innovation system of Palembang City in 2017-2021 which have been indicated in the focus and priority programs for strengthening the innovation system. Palembang City area in 2017-2021. The targets, strategies and policy directions for strengthening the regional innovation system of Palembang City in 2021-2026 are formulated based on the current condition of strengthening the regional innovation system, which is accompanied by challenges and opportunities for strengthening the regional innovation system and then proceeding with the preparation of the desired conditions for

strengthening the regional innovation system until 2015. 2021.

In this, the action plan for strengthening the regional innovation system of Palembang City for 2016-2021 is presented in tabulated form consisting of the following components, namely targets, policy directions, performance indicators (outputs), performance achievements, programs and activities, targets and implementation time, and Responsible Institutions.

3.3. Desain Rencana Inkubasi Inovasi

Mastery and application of science and technology (science and technology), in this case the creation of innovative products, is an inseparable part of national development. The experience of several developed countries shows that economic growth and progress is rooted in the capabilities and perspectives of a nation's technological innovations. Even though they have inadequate natural resources, if these countries are able to optimize existing technological innovations, then the country will succeed in prospering its people. With the ability to innovate technology, a nation can optimize the utilization of its resources effectively and efficiently, and ultimately make a very significant contribution to the economy. In addition, mastery of science and technology and innovation provides opportunities and strengths to compete in a competitive trade arena. This is in line with the new paradigm in the era of globalization, namely innovation and technology-based economy, technological innovation is an important contributing factor in improving the quality of life of a nation.

In the future era of trade and economic development, it is no longer possible for Indonesia to rely solely on conventional industries. This has begun to be felt and it is proven that several countries have also placed technology-based companies as one of the main drivers of development. In 2017, Indonesia became a reference for the growth of startup companies, especially digital startups, because the growth rate of digital startups in Indonesia in 2016 was the highest in the Southeast Asia region. The growth and development of innovative industries or technology-based startups in Indonesia will provide benefits for creating jobs, increasing the local economy, increasing tax revenues, generating foreign exchange from exports and using local products. This program is a policy instrument in the form of an incubation funding scheme for startup companies that is provided through the Innovation Incubator

institution for technology-based tenant companies to increase the competitiveness of these startup companies, so that they are able to survive and thrive in competitive domestic and global markets.

Government support through this funding program is carried out with the aim of increasing the commercialization of innovation products that have a mature level of technological readiness. Funded innovation products are focused on products that are already at the technological readiness level (TKT) 8. This incubation funding program for startup companies is expected to be able to bridge startup companies to be able to enter the market optimally.

In its series of efforts to support various industries, IKB does not limit its assistance to product startups but also technology-based ones. This is in line with the role of the Innovation Incubator in higher education which is generally shown in Figure 1.

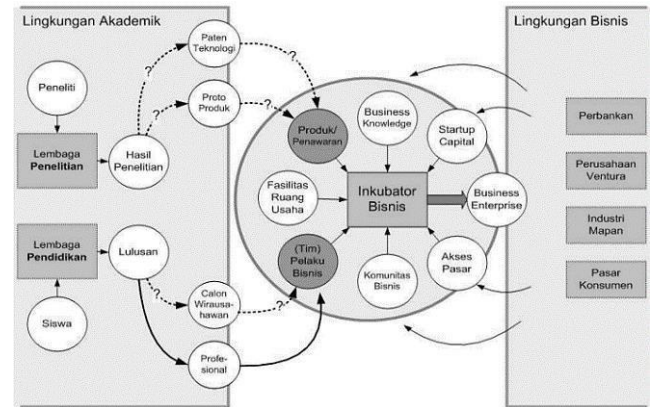


Figure 1. Role of Incubators

The Innovation Incubator Institution plays a very important role because in general, startup companies are very vulnerable to failure or bankruptcy, especially in the initial phase of establishment. The failure was caused, among others, due to lack of capital, difficulties in implementing technology, poor business management, and lack of experience in the business world. Palembang City Bappeda can play a role in bridging ideas from innovators. Therefore, through the incubation process provided by the incubator such as mentoring, guidance, training, product development facilitation and access to financial and marketing institutions provided to technology-based startups, they are able to improve their business and ultimately increase the competitiveness of their products and services. their efforts.

The Innovation Incubator is an institution that carries out the process of coaching, service, mentoring, mentoring, and development activities in an effort to

help the growth of profitable and sustainable technology-based startup companies. Tenant is a person or group of people who build a start-up that is just growing and based on technology that undergoes an incubation process.

Tenants who are prioritized to get funding are tenants who run technology-based startups engaged in 8 (eight) focus areas, namely: food, health and medicine, energy, transportation, information and communication technology, defense and security, raw materials, and advanced materials.

4. Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, the activity of preparing the incubation and innovation plan is carried out through a series of activities, namely, among others, the preparation of identification of regional potentials, the preparation of the incubation program, the preparation of social and digital innovation programs and the formulation of activities and action plans. Some important innovation considerations in this area are, Palembang City is one of the areas that has a lot of innovation. The Government of Palembang City received two awards from the Ministry of Home Affairs as a Very Innovative City at the Innovative Government Award and the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemen PANRB RI). Namely the award for the Top 45 Public Service Innovations 2020.

In addition, with the emergence of an integrated innovation ecosystem, regions can make facilities to improve community welfare through public service facilities, empowerment and community participation, and increasing regional competitiveness. Regional innovation policies have also been regulated in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation. Where, Regional Innovation is all forms of renewal in the administration of Regional Government. considered relevant because Regional Innovation is essentially aimed at supporting the improvement of the performance of the Regional Government and Public Services, optimally in the context of realizing the welfare of the community.

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ARTICLE

Implementation of The Regional Regulation of The Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 8 of 2018 Concerning Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage (Case Study of Environmental Pollution and Damage in Central Bangka Regency)

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Abstract: Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 aims to protect the environment from pollution and damage in fulfilling the right to a good and healthy environment based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018 in Bangka Regency. In the middle, many economic activities are sourced from the management of natural resources that can damage the environment. This study uses the theory of policy implementation by Merilee S. Grindle which consists of the content of the policy and the policy environment. The research method used is a case study approach, in collecting samples the researcher uses purposive sampling technique, as well as data collection techniques, namely interviews and documentation. The results of the study show that the implementation of Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018 in Central Bangka Regency has not been carried out properly, because it has not been in accordance with the objectives of the regional regulation in decision making, and has not been able to carry out the interests of the regional regulation in stopping pollution and environmental damage, and the strategy taken is not development-oriented, environmentally friendly and sustainable. The Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency admits that it is difficult to overcome the illegal mining that has occurred in Central Bangka Regency which has occurred in the last 7 years. and the strategies taken are not environmentally sound and sustainable. The Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency admits that it is difficult to overcome the illegal mining that has occurred in Central Bangka Regency which has occurred in the last 7 years. and the strategies taken are not environmentally sound and sustainable. The Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency admits that it is difficult to overcome the illegal mining that has occurred in Central Bangka Regency which has occurred in the last 7 years.

Keywords: Implementation, Pollution, Damage, Environment, Sustainable Development.

1. Introduction

The Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands has mineral resources which have long been utilized by the people of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province through the mining sector, namely tin. Development and development related to this sector is to achieve the goal of increasing regional income. Another goal is to provide benefits and added value for the community, besides that it contributes to regional development quite

significantly. (Luthfi and Sunarwan, 2008). Mining in the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands itself has become a public and ordinary work from legal and non-legal (illegal) and therefore has a quite extraordinary impact from the economic, social, or environmental fields.

Mining is part or all of the stages of activities in the context of research, management of mineral or coal exploitation, which includes general investigation, exploration, mining, feasibility studies for construction, processing, refining, transportation and sales, as well as post-mining activities (Soedrajat, 2013). Mining is an excavation activity in search of mineral minerals that are in the earth. Mining itself is an activity that destroys a lot of nature, especially in the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands, former mining excavations are very easy to find and harm the community and fishermen when carried out at sea.

WALHI (Environmental Forum) of the Bangka Belitung Archipelago Province itself noted that around 1,053,253.19 hectares of land in Bangka Belitung had been damaged in critical condition or 64.12 percent of the existing land area. The worst forest damage was on the island of Bangka itself, which reached 810,059.87 hectares with a percentage of 76.91 percent of the land in Bangka Belitung itself (Ariefana, 2020). Jessix Ammundian as the Regional Executive Director of Walhi Babel revealed that "The tin mining activity itself has had an impact on the land environment and the sea coast in Bangka Belitung has been damaged to a deplorable condition, Bangka Belitung has lost as much as 320,760 hectares of productive land in the past 10 years. (Ariefana, 2020). This condition of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province will result in disaster vulnerability, namely floods and droughts as a result of the destruction of forest areas and watersheds which are areas that function as water catchment areas and springs, the loss of productive land areas where sources and food security, damage to mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds on the coast of the sea, as well as endemic flora and fauna that are threatened with extinction and damage the local wisdom of people living in mining areas. This situation shows how destructive mining is, especially in the mainland and coastal areas of Bangka Belitung. The detrimental damage raises many questions about how to implement this Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Province Number 8 of 2018. According to Ripley (1982), the policy implementation itself has two main focuses. The first is compliance and what happens after the policy itself is implemented (what's

happening) (Ripley and Franklin, 1982). The compliance perspective itself is more towards character analysis and the quality of organizational behavior. Meanwhile, the next perspective, namely the what's happening perspective, assumes that there are several factors that can and have influenced the implementation of the policy itself, for example factors originating from the environment outside the policy. The compliance perspective itself is more towards character analysis and the quality of organizational behavior. Meanwhile, the next perspective, namely the what's happening perspective, assumes that there are several factors that can and have influenced the implementation of the policy itself, for example factors originating from the environment outside the policy. The compliance perspective itself is more towards character analysis and the quality of organizational behavior. Meanwhile, the next perspective, namely the what's happening perspective, assumes that there are several factors that can and have influenced the implementation of the policy itself, for example factors originating from the environment outside the policy.

The illegal mining location, which is one example of environmental damage, used to belong to PT. Kobatin, but since it stopped operating in 2015 many illegal miners are working on tin until now in the former PT. Cobatin. Illegal Mining that occurred in the former PT. Kobatin, precisely located in the Padang Mulia Village, is far from sustainable development. The impact caused by illegal mining has resulted in extraordinary environmental damage, for example, previously lush areas are now arid due to massive exploitation carried out by the local people themselves. The illegal mine, which is right on the side of the road and close to community settlements, is very disturbing to the view and raises concerns from the people of Padang Mulia Village.

The concern in question is that exploitation carried out by unscrupulous people will result in a flood disaster considering the trees in the former PT. Cobatin is getting less where the tree itself functions as a good water catchment in the environment. and also the removal of harmful earth substances also increases in the mining process which causes radiation that interferes with health and various diseases for long-term radiation. Individuals in the community are increasingly becoming an economic situation that forces them to take part in the illegal mining itself.

Environmental pollution itself occurs due to marine pollution which is also in the Padang Mulia village, which is located on Tanjung Beach, namely the

Shrimp Tambak which was founded by CV TLTA. The waste from the Shrimp Pond is channeled directly into the open sea where the beach area becomes cloudy and has a slight odor which is included in water pollution. On the positive side, the shrimp pond waste disposal area is full of fish, which ultimately benefits the community for fishing in the area. The negative side of this is that it can increase the algae population that disturbs the fish community, for example disrupting the grouper fish community.

Another pollution that will damage the pH of the water itself is the large number of oil palm plantations in Central Java. According to Nena Zakiah (2019) that fertilizers and pesticides which are used in oil palm will be carried by rainwater to the nearest river, of course these chemicals will damage the pH of the river and the water will become contaminated (Zakiah, 2019). The impact of polluted water containing these harmful substances will certainly affect the activities of other living things, especially fauna that depend on water in polluted areas.

The environment is an important component in the ecosystem, maintaining and protecting the environment is the task of local governments which are formed in regional regulations. Bangka Belitung Provincial Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Environmental Pollution and Damage explains that "Efforts to protect the environment from pollution and damage are one of the responsibilities of the Provincial Government in an effort to fulfill the right to a good and healthy environment in the context of insightful development. environmental and sustainable". Pollution and environmental damage itself is mostly caused by the behavior of business actors and natural resource exploitation activities which are not focused on aspects of sustainable development.

The actors involved in implementing the Bangka Belitung Provincial Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Environmental Pollution and Damage, namely the Bangka Belitung Archipelago Province Environmental Service where they have the task of overseeing environmental management and overseeing environmental sustainability in the Bangka Belitung (Environmental Service, 2020). The second is the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency, as the power holder and actor in implementing Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 in Central Bangka Regency. The three other parties who helped implement the policy (Sub-district, Kelurahan, and other parties who were deemed to be assisting the

implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 in Central Bangka Regency).

The Regional Government of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province has a role in overcoming environmental damage and pollution control that occurred in Central Bangka Regency, considering the Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Province Number 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage. Environmental damage which is far from sustainable development that occurs in Central Bangka Regency threatens the survival of living things. Environmental damage and pollution are increasing. Therefore researchers are interested in identifying how the implementation is carried out and want to know what are the supporting and inhibiting factors of the Implementation of the Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 8 of 2018 concerning pollution control and environmental damage.

2. Research Methods

2.1. Types of research

This researchThe researcher uses a case study approach by collecting and analyzing data obtained from interviews, observations, documents, where these data are associated with the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018.

2.2. Research Time and Place

The time of the research is from October 2021 to January 2022. This research was conducted in the Central Bangka Regency which is still part of the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands. The location of this research was chosen purposively with the aim of the researcher taking that in Central Bangka Regency there is a lot of pollution and environmental damage, especially in Central Bangka Regency.

2.3. Target/Research Subject

The technique of determining the informants in this study was carried out by means of the purposive sampling technique. The purposive sampling technique is a technique for determining informants who are chosen intentionally based on predetermined criteria. In this study, the research subjects were the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency and other actors involved in and knowing the implementation of environmental damage pollution control in Bangka Regency.

2.4. Procedure

This research was conducted in order to produce descriptive data in the form of written words or in oral form from the sources. The analysis in this study uses a qualitative approach so that the problems discussed can be described clearly and in detail to obtain clear and detailed data and obtain in-depth data in this study. This research went through three stages in the research process, namely, first at the description stage, at this stage the researcher described what was heard from the interview process. The second is the data reduction stage, at this stage sorting and simplification of data that is still abstract is carried out, then sorted according to the focus of the problem. Lastly, selection.

2.5. Data, Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

Sources of data in this study are divided into two parts, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data are data obtained from the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency, the Department of Environment and Forestry of the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands, District, and Kelurahan of Central Bangka Regency which are through a direct interview process by the original source. Secondary data is data obtained from literature in the form of books, documents related to the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018.

The collection technique is a technique or method used when the process of collecting materials for research. The techniques used are interviews and documentation. The interview process is used to explore information, responses or views to knowledge from parties who have an understanding or authority in Perda No. 8 of 2018. Documentation is the effort made in obtaining data to the required documents which are related to the implementation of the Regional Regulation. number 8 of 2018.

2.6. Data Analysis Techniques

Research data were analyzed using four stages, namely data collection where the analysis of the model from Miles and Huberman (2007) was carried out in collecting data consisting of interviews, observations, and other documents that were in accordance with the research problem which was sharpened by further data searches. Second is data reduction where the form of analysis is in sharpening, directing, classifying, removing unnecessary data and organizing data. The third is data presentation, which is finding patterns which have meaning in drawing conclusions and providing action. Finally, drawing conclusions is a

complete configuration activity, conclusions that are verified at the time the research takes place

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 concerning Environmental Pollution and Damage in Central Bangka Regency

The success in implementing the Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage in Central Bangka Regency which will be analyzed using the implementation theory proposed by Merilee S. Grindle (2017), the focus itself is divided into two research dimensions, namely as follows :

3.1.1. Policy Content (Content of Policy), is divided into 6 indicators, namely:

A. Influencing Interests

Influencing interests according to Grindle (2017) that "relate to interests that affect the policy implementation process, where in the implementation of policy implementation there must be a lot of interest involved to what extent these interests have an influence on the implementation". The influencing interests in Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning control of environmental pollution and damage are prevention of environmental pollution and damage, prevention of environmental pollution and damage, and restoration of environmental functions, a more detailed explanation will be discussed below:

- a. Pollution Prevention and Environmental Damage Prevention in question is the development of environmental damage and pollution prevention instruments in the form of KLHS (Strategic Environmental Studies), Spatial Planning, Environmental Quality Standard Criteria, Environmental Damage Standard Criteria, and Licensing, Amdal and UKL-UPL (Efforts to Manage Environmental Impacts). Environment and Environmental Monitoring Efforts). KLHS is prepared to ensure that development planning is in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. KLHS itself is classified based on the division of regional administrative areas in other words regencies. The Standard Criteria for Environmental Quality and the Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage are set more stringently than the national standards where with the existence of quality standard criteria, it

is expected that every person or legal entity that conducts business and activities is obliged to comply with the provisions that have become the criteria for environmental quality standards. The application for an environmental permit itself must be accompanied by an environmental document which is prepared by taking into account the spatial layout document in accordance with the spatial layout document contained in Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018. Business actors who carry out activities that do not have an environmental permit (Amdal, and UKL-UPL) will be subject to criminal sanctions and if they already have, guidance and monitoring will be carried out from the Environmental Service. The criminal sanctions stipulated are in accordance with statutory regulations. Business actors who carry out activities that do not have an environmental permit (Amdal, and UKL-UPL) will be subject to criminal sanctions and if they already have, guidance and monitoring will be carried out from the Environmental Service. The criminal sanctions stipulated are in accordance with statutory regulations. Business actors who carry out activities that do not have an environmental permit (Amdal, and UKL-UPL) will be subject to criminal sanctions and if they already have, guidance and monitoring will be carried out from the Environmental Service. The criminal sanctions stipulated are in accordance with statutory regulations.

Based on the results of preventive observations in Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018 in Central Bangka Regency, it was found that there were prevention implementations that had been carried out by the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency. Prevention is also initiated by compiling a KLHS with the aim of assessing the environmental impact of a spatial plan or development plan that will be carried out where the nature of the KLHS itself is planned before any activities in the area where development will be established. The KLHS itself is structured to find out whether the capacity of the area to be carried out is capable or not in accommodating the pollutant load.

In order to ensure the success of the observations, the researchers conducted interviews with informants, namely Ratih as Head of the Environmental Pollution and

Damage Control Division at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency. The statement from the informant stated that the prevention contained in Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 had been carried out from the KLHS which functions as a measure of whether or not the area where the development plan will be carried out, the Bangka Environment Service is also paying attention to whether the area where the development plan will be carried out in supporting the activities and pollutant load that will be carried out there. Unlike the EIA and UKL-UPL, the KLHS is carried out before the development plan to measure the ability of the area to be developed to support and accommodate the pollutant load. The spatial layout itself has been mapped by the Environmental Service where they stated that they did the mapping of where the location, agriculture, fisheries, mining, and settlements were carried out in KLHS. Guidance is also a preventive effort carried out where the researcher also conducted interviews with Ratih as the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Damage Control Division at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency. Statements from the sources themselves. The Environmental Service has provided guidance to companies, especially companies that already have permits to manage natural resources. The Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency also provides guidance to the community around TAHURA Mangkol to protect the environment. Statements from the sources themselves. The Environmental Service has provided guidance to companies, especially companies that already have permits to manage natural resources. The Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency also provides guidance to the community around TAHURA Mangkol to protect the environment. Statements from the sources themselves. The Environmental Service has provided guidance to companies, especially companies that already have permits to manage natural resources. The Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency also provides guidance to the community around TAHURA Mangkol to protect the environment.

The Environmental Quality Standard consists of a Water Quality Index, an Air Quality Index, and a Land Cover Quality Index which are

then accumulated into an Environmental Quality Index. So in strengthening Ratih's argument as the Head of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage at the Central Bangka Regency Environmental Service, the data from the Environmental Quality Index from 2018 to 2020 is presented, as follows:

Table 1. Environmental Quality Index 2018-2020

NO	YEAR	IKA	KPI	IKTL	IKLH
1	2018	78.33	84.65017	50.81	69.22
2	2019	90.00	87.49	40.79	69.56
3	2020	83.48	90.98	40.79	77.17

Source: Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency

Table 2. Environmental Quality Criteria (IKA, IKU, IKTL, and IKLH)

Criteria	Very Bad	Bad	Currently	Good	Very Good
IKA	0-24.9	25-49.9	50-69.9	70-89.9	90-100
KPI	0-24.9	25-49.9	50-69.9	70-89.9	90-100
IKTL	0-24.9	25-49.9	50-69.9	70-89.9	90-100
IKLH	0-244.9	25-49.9	50-69.9	70-89.9	90-100

Source: Environment Agency of Central Bangka Regency

Table 2 is the Environmental Quality Index that has been achieved in 2018-2020 and table 2 is the Environmental Quality Criteria from IKA, IKU, IKTL and IKLH where these two tables are interconnected with each other. So the table above explains that the Environmental Quality Index in Central Bangka Regency has increased from year to year for 2018 to 69.22 (in moderate condition), and in 2019 with 69.56 points (moderate condition) and in 2020 with 77 points. ,17 (Good Condition). The researcher also conducted interviews with the Forestry Environment Service of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, namely with Mr. Budiman Syahbani as the Head of the Pollution Control and Monitoring Section of Environmental Damage. Statements from the informants themselves that they have carried out monitoring activities to maintain the quality of water, air, control damage to land and sea water. In addition, they also carry out supervisory activities against companies regarding the company's compliance with environmental management which has become an obligation contained in the AMDAL/UKL-UPL/SPPL as well as other environmental licensing documents and enforces pollution and damage violations that exceed the quality standards and damage environment.

b. Prevention of Pollution and Environmental Damage

Business actors who pollute or damage the environment are obligated to deal with environmental pollution or damage. The intended countermeasures are providing information on environmental pollution and damage warnings to the public, isolating areas where environmental pollution and damage occur, and stopping sources of environmental pollution or damage. Business actors who pollute and damage the environment and do not want to take action against them will be given administrative sanctions. The administrative sanctions that will be given themselves are by giving government coercion, freezing environmental permits, and revocation of environmental permits.

Mitigation is also a prevention effort, the researcher also conducted interviews with Ratih as the Head of the Control of Environmental Pollution and Damage at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency as a representative of the Actors implementing Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018.

The statement from the informant above explains that the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency always monitors the company's activities without the company knowing. They found that there was one company that polluted the river but it did have a permit and we need to look back again that the Environmental Service also determined the KLHS where they measured the pollution capacity and carrying capacity of the location in carrying out natural resource management activities. So the company is indeed allowed to dispose of their waste but with certain parameters which cannot exceed the capacity of the river's capacity or the capacity of other locations.

In order to confirm the above data, the researcher conducted an interview with the Forestry Environment Service of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, namely with Mr. Budiman Syahbani as the Head of the Pollution Control and Monitoring Section of Environmental Damage. The statement from the informants themselves that they also supervise companies that carry out activities with indicators of Monitoring Water Quality, Ambient Air Quality,

Seawater Quality which is carried out every year which is finally recorded through the IKLH (Environmental Quality Index).

The researcher also conducted interviews with the Koba District, represented by Novika Eddy Zaind. The statement from the informant explained that there was environmental management, for example controlling air pollution that occurred on the border of West Kurau and Belilik which was caused by waste management which caused unpleasant odors, but after pressure from the Environmental Service the odor that was felt to interfere with community activities has now been removed. handled by the company. Another example is for water control that occurs in shrimp ponds in Koba District where they dispose of waste which has been processed by the shrimp pond but the waste still smells but the waste disposal does not exceed the capacity in the area. The Forestry Environment Service of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, with Mr. Budiman Syahbani as the Head of the Environmental Damage Pollution Control and Supervision Section, said that the difficulty in realizing the objectives of Regional Regulation No. 18 of 2018 was due to illegal mining. From the results of interviews with resource persons, the factor that becomes a problem is the existence of mining which supports the economy of the Kep Province. Bangka Belitung where development interests ignore the environment and land needs caused by land, oil palm plantations, and vaname shrimp mining which indirectly expand pollution and environmental damage.

Central Bangka Regency itself is widely spread illegal mining which has been carried out since 2014 namely in Kenari, Marbuk, and Pungguk which are still included in the Central Bangka Regency area, on July 1, 2021 Herry Erfian as Deputy Regent of Erfian also revealed that currently the area is Kenari, Pungguk and Marbuk have been mined illegally since PT Kobatin closed in 2014 (Kurniawan, 2021).

In support of the ideas that have been conveyed by Kurniawan, the researchers conducted interviews with Novika Eddy Zaind as ASN in Koba District. The informants themselves revealed that the authority for mining lies with the provincial ESDM while the districts themselves do not have the authority to manage

mining. Efforts have been made, namely by collaborating with the Satpol PP, which often conduct raids in Berok, Padang Mulia, and points such as Simpang Jongkong and even near the local government. The raid itself was carried out by confiscation of machinery and equipment supporting illegal mining, but the raid was deemed ineffective because the raid was carried out so that in the next few days Illegal Mining activities would be repeated. The researcher also conducted interviews with the Berok family regarding the illegal mining that occurred in Central Bangka Regency, namely Yeni Rodiah, the Head of the Section for People with Social Welfare Problems, Berok Village. The informant revealed that illegal mining in Kenari is not the responsibility of the Kelurahan, the control activities of the Satpol PP raids and are less effective because it has entered the realm of law which is related to the Police, TNI, Satpol PP, and the Central Bangka Regional Government. The informant also revealed that the raid was carried out so it would only stop for a moment. The Berokpun Village community rejected the illegal tin mining activity in Kolong Kenari to the Berok Village Head and the Koba Sector Police Chief where they prosecuted the illegal mining to be closed immediately (Kurniawan, 2021). The informant also revealed that the raid was carried out so it would only stop for a moment. The Berokpun Village community rejected the illegal tin mining activity in Kolong Kenari to the Berok Village Head and the Koba Sector Police Chief where they prosecuted the illegal mining to be closed immediately (Kurniawan, 2021). The informant also revealed that the raid was carried out so it would only stop for a moment. The Berokpun Village community rejected the illegal tin mining activity in Kolong Kenari to the Berok Village Head and the Koba Sector Police Chief where they prosecuted the illegal mining to be closed immediately (Kurniawan, 2021).



Source: <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/1047442/warga-koba-keluhkan-activity-tambang-bijih-timah-illegal>

Figure 1. Illegal Mining in Berok Village



Source: <https://babel.inews.id/berita/warga-kelurahan-berok-tolak-tambang-timah-illegal-kolong-kenari-koba>

Figure 2. The Community Holds a Meeting with the Lurah of Berok and the Kapolsek of Koba in Rejecting Illegal Mining in the Berok Village



Source: <https://bangka.sonora.id/read/502798528/polda-babel-amankan-3-tersangka-case-ti-marbukkenari-dan-pungguk>

Figure 3. Enforcement of Illegal Mining Cases in Marbuk, Kenari, and Pungguk



Source: Personal documentation

Figure 4. Illegal mining in Berok Village on 2-4 January 2022

The researcher also conducted interviews with the Padang Mulia Village, namely Junainatul Hasana as the Lurah. The informant revealed that the control of illegal mining in Padang Mulia had been carried out from the Satpol PP until the Police took part in controlling the perpetrators. The socialization has been carried out but the miners are not paying attention and do not understand the policy. As a result, illegal mining in the Padang Mulia Village has threatened the access of fishermen's roads, so residents came to the Regent's Office, on November 26, 2020 the Chief Fisherman of Padang Mulia Village revealed that the fishermen's access roads were almost cut off due to illegal mining activities in the former PT Kobatin area. Where they ask the local government to act decisively (Lensa, 2020).



Source: <https://lensabangkabelitung.com/2020/11/access-jalan-terancam-hasil-tambang-di-lahan-koba-tin-warga-cepati-kantor-bupati/>

Figure 5. Residents Visit the Office of the Regent of Central Bangka Regency

The joint team from the Koba Subdistrict, the Koba Police, the Koba Military Military Command and the Padang Mulia Village have indeed carried out an appeal and control near the side of the Padang Mulia highway (an illegal mining location in Padang Mulia). Controls and appeals were also carried out by taking action by

confiscating some mining equipment such as tarpaulins, sacks, and others. On December 13, 2021, the Koba sub-district head, Ahmad Muslimin, revealed that they were taking action by confiscating some mining equipment, namely tarpaulins, sacks and others (Akbar 2021).



Source: <https://babel.polri.go.id/2021/12/15/tim-ikutan-tertibkan-miner-di-komplek-eks-pt-kobatin/>

Figure 6. Prosecution of Illegal Mining in Padang Mulia Village Ex PT. cure it

The researcher conducted another interview with Ratih as the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Damage Control Department at the Central Bangka Regency Environment Agency to confirm that illegal mining causes pollution and environmental damage in Central Bangka Regency. The informant revealed that illegal mining itself is outside the authority of DLH. Illegal mining is difficult to eradicate because it still uses a simple method which can be done by everyone with cheap capital. The resource person revealed that DLH in the field of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage only has seven people but their work tribes are in the same district where such limitations can be understood by the public, business actors, practitioners, academics,

c. Recovery of Environmental Functions

The restoration of environmental functions in question is cessation of sources of pollution and cleaning of sources of pollutant elements, remediation, rehabilitation, restoration, and other methods in accordance with the development of science and technology. The agency itself monitors the restoration of land conversion functions and reports to the Governor.

The researcher conducted an interview with Ratih as the Head of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency as a representative of the Actors implementing Regional Regulation number 8 of 2018 in obtaining information on environmental restoration. The informant's statement explained that the Environmental Service had restored environmental functions by rehabilitating areas after illegal mining, for example, making Kolong a source of raw water (PDAM) which was carried out continuously (sustainably). The two ponds are also used as ponds to carry out fish farming activities where POKDAKAN is still under the Fisheries Service. The three Kolongs are also used as tourist areas, for example Kolong Biru and Kolong Pading which is known as Lake Pading where under this tour is still being carried out (ongoing). Apart from under the hood, the rehabilitation itself is carried out by utilizing critical land as an area for cultivating horticulture which is carried out in the long term (sustainable) starting from 2015 until now, in addition to critical land on land, the restoration of environmental functions is also carried out in coastal critical areas by planting mangroves where work is carried out. as well as related agencies, environmental communities and companies around the coast.

B. Type of Benefits Obtained

According to Merilee S. Grindle at this point that a policy must have several types of benefits which show the positive impact generated in implementing the policy to be implemented. At this point, it is intended to look at the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 which produces what kind of benefits if the benefits tend to be positive, then it is assessed that implementation can support implementation well, if negative, then vice versa. Based on the findings of the researcher after conducting an interview with Ratih as the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Damage Control Division at the Bangka Regency Environmental Service. Based on what the informants explained and also explained on the points of interest that influence the policy, the benefits that have been reflected in the value of the Environmental Quality Index continue to increase from 2018-2020. In addition to increasing the Environmental Quality

Index, the resource persons also revealed that they also used ex-mining areas, namely under areas, as a source of water and tourism, while critical land due to mining was used for horticultural planting.

C. Degree of Change Obtained

According to Merilee S. Grindle, at this point, how much change you want or want to achieve in a policy implementation must have a clear scale. In accordance with Grindlee's implementation theory, the degree of change has a clear scale, in finding the desired degree of change and the degree of change that has been achieved or not, the researcher conducted an interview with Ratih as the Head of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency.

Based on what was explained by the resource person, it was explained that in the degree of change desired, it already has a clear scale, namely looking at the Environmental Quality Index which is divided into 3 Water Quality Index, Air Quality Index, and Land Cover Quality Index which is finally accumulated into an Environmental Quality Index. Life. In the Water Quality Index, they monitor rivers and ponds which have 24 points from 6 sub-districts by monitoring from upstream to downstream to identify how much pollutant load is in the rivers and under. On the Air Quality Index, they monitor 4 points in 6 sub-districts from 2016 to 2020 due to budget constraints. Finally, their Land Cover Quality Index is experiencing difficulties, but they continue to carry out activities to find out the damage with quality standard indicators of damage which occurs on biomass lands that have been scattered. The Environmental Index itself for its own origin follows the Environmental Index from the KLHK (Ministry of Forestry Environment), where there is already a weighting of the Water Quality Index, Air Quality Index, and Land Cover Quality Index according to the Environmental Quality Index data that has been published. given from the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency itself has increased from 2018-2020.

D. Location of Decision Making

According to Merilee S. Grindle, it is explained where the decision making is in a policy to be implemented. The location of decision making that refers to the theory of Grindle Implementation in question is looking at decision making when problems occur during implementation. In finding

the implementation results at this point, the researcher conducted interviews with Ratih as the Head of the Control of Environmental Pollution and Damage at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency.

Based on the results of the interview, the problems faced by the Environmental Service itself, namely from illegal mining in the form of pits where the illegal mining itself does not have an environmental permit or business permit, they will not carry out environmental restoration. Even so, the Environmental Service has done several things so that the pit can be used to become a source of clean water for the community and make it a tourist spot.

However, in solving the problem of Illegal Mining in Central Bangka Regency, especially in the Illegal Tin Mining in the Marbuk, Kinari and Pungguk Regions, the Deputy Regent of Central Bangka, Herry Erfian, proposed that the three illegal mining areas should be designated by the central government as special mining areas, on July 1, 2021. Herry Erfian revealed that currently the three areas have been mining illegally since PT Koba Tin closed in 2014. So, they plan to propose that the area be legalized and regulated to become a special mining area (Kurniawan, 2021). It can be concluded that illegal mining has been carried out in the last 7 years.

E. Program Implementation

According to Merilee S. Grindle, in carrying out a policy or program, it must be supported by competent and capable policy implementation for the success of a policy. In accordance with Grindle's theory, in carrying out a policy or program, it must be supported by the existence of a competent and capable policy implementation for the success of a policy. So at this point the researcher looks at the way the implementation actors carry out policy interests and sees the impact of the implementation of policy interests where the implementation is classified as good and the impact is positive, supporting implementation tends to be good.

The researcher conducted an interview with the Head of the Environmental Pollution and Damage Control Division at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency.

After conducting interviews with resource persons and it has been explained previously that the implementation can be assessed as good because they have also prepared the KLHS, Spatial

Planning, and have environmental permits (AMDAL and UKL-UPL), and they also provide guidance and monitoring to companies which manages natural resources in Central Bangka Regency. The impact can also be seen from the value of the Environmental Quality Index of Central Bangka Regency for 2018 (moderate), 2019 (moderate), and 2020 (good) where the index also increases from year to year 2018 (69.22), 2019 (69.56), and 2020 (77.17).

In the implementation of pollution control and environmental pollution damage itself, the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency itself has carried out monitoring of companies. In the data they got when they did the actual monitoring, pollution did occur but it still did not exceed the pollutant load capacity there because it was also explained in the KLHS that there was indeed a pollutant load. controlled and does not exceed the pollutant load capacity. However, illegal mining which is still running for the last 7 years has not been able to eradicate properly.

In the implementation of the restoration of environmental functions, the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency has carried out rehabilitation of former illegal mining excavations (under) and critical land on land and on the coast due to illegal mining. Utilizing Kolong as a source of water and making Kolong as a tourist area (Kolong Pading and Kolong Kaolin) and critical land on land used for cultivating horticulture and critical land on the coast by planting mangroves. As a result, even the blood areas caused by illegal mining can be put to good use.

F. Resources used

According to Merilee S. Grindle that the implementation of a policy must be supported by resources which can support the implementation of activities properly. This indicator looks at what sources support activities from the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning pollution control and environmental damage. At this point where it has been explained previously that the resources in question are resources which can support the activities of carrying out activities properly. In answering the resource points used, the researcher conducted an interview with Ratih as the Head of the Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage at the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency.

After conducting interviews with the resource persons, the resource persons explained that the resources that most support implementation are the budget, human resources, and technical assistance. The budget itself plays an important role where if there is no budget then any activities in the Central Bangka Regency Environmental Service even though a lot of the budget is sucked up in the waste sector, the Central Bangka Regency Environmental Service still maximizes the activities and interests that exist in Regional Regulation No. 18 of 2018 where it can be proven from the Environmental Quality Index of Central Bangka Regency which continues to increase from year to year.

3.1.2. Policy Environment (Context of policy), is divided into 3 indicators, namely:

A. Powers, Interests and Strategies of the Actors Involved

According to Merilee S. Grindle explained that in a policy it is necessary to also calculate the strength or power, interests and strategies used by actors in order to facilitate the implementation of policy implementation. This indicator is seen from the response to complaints and supervision from the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning pollution control and environmental damage. At this point, it refers to Grindle's theory of implementation where in a policy it is necessary to take into account the strength or power, interests and strategies used by actors in order to facilitate the implementation of policy implementation. This indicator is seen from the response to complaints and supervision from the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning pollution control and environmental damage. In order to answer this point, the researcher conducted an interview with Junainatul Hasanah as the Village Head of Padang Mulia Village.

In the interview above, it can be seen that the Padang Mulia sub-district made a report related to the leakage of shrimp pond waste disposal in Tanjung Beach which harmed the owners of oil palm plantations so that several palm trunks died due to this shrimp pond waste. Padang Mulia Village reports to the Environment Agency as the authority holder regarding the leakage of shrimp pond waste disposal so that it can be resolved as soon as possible. In accordance with the interests of the

Environment Agency in preventing pollution and environmental damage, DLH's own strategy puts pressure on shrimp farming company owners to repair their waste disposal leaks and provides sanctions to replace palm oil from residents who die from waste in accordance with the growing planting policy of Rp. 500,000 per stick.

The strategy of the actors involved can then be seen in the settlement of illegal mining where it has previously been explained that Herry Erfian as Deputy Regent of Central Bangka, especially in Central Bangka Regency. The location itself is in the Kenari, Marbuk, and Pungguk areas where the Deputy Regent of Central Bangka proposes to legalize the area to become a legal mining area (Kurniawan 2021).

B. Characteristics of Ruling Institutions and Regimes

According to Merilee S. Grindle, that the environment in which a policy is implemented also affects its success, this section describes the characteristics of the institution that will also influence a policy from the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning controlling pollution and environmental damage. At this point, it will be based on Grindle's implementation theory, namely the environment of a policy being implemented also affects its success, so in this section the characteristics of the institution that will also influence a policy from the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning control of pollution and environmental damage are explained. The characteristics of the institutions and regimes in power will be seen from the provision of complaints and the fast response of the DLH agency in solving problems.

Based on the interview above, the Provincial Government itself has provided a forum for public complaints in the form of a complaint post in order to solve problems that exist in the community as well as receive complaints and serve the community. It has also been previously explained by Novika Eddy Zain as an ASN in Koba District that there is also air pollution that disturbs the people of Belilik and Kurau Barat which is caused by the management of palm oil there after making a complaint to the Environmental Service. After making a complaint, the Environment Agency put pressure on minimizing the unpleasant odor that was on the border of the two villages and soon the

unpleasant smell was overcome by the palm oil company there.

In addition, the problem of pollution is also caused by the leakage of shrimp pond waste disposal in Padang Mulia Village. The community itself makes complaints to the kelurahan but the kelurahan continues the complaint to the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency where in solving this problem the Environment Agency puts pressure on repairing the leakage of waste disposal. Finally the leak has been repaired and not only that, the shrimp farming company also compensates for the palm trees that died due to waste leakage in accordance with the growing planting policy with a nominal value of Rp. 500,000 per stick. On 10 February 2021 for illegal mining, residents complained to the village head regarding illegal mining in the Kenari area that occurred in Berok Village because residents were worried about the flood disaster that could drown their houses (Kuniawan, 2021). The Deputy Regent's decision regarding illegal mining in the Kenari, Marbuk, and Pungguk areas does not need to be brought to justice. Herry Erfian As Deputy Regent of Central Bangka Regency plans to propose areas so that the mining area can be legalized as a mining area (Kurniawan, 2021).

C. Level of Compliance and Response from Implementers

According to Marilee S. Grindle, another thing that is considered quite important in the process of implementing a policy is compliance and the response of the implementer. At this point is the extent of compliance and response from implementers in carrying out policies from Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning pollution control and environmental damage. At this point, it is in accordance with Grindle's theory that another thing that is considered quite important in the process of implementing a policy is compliance and the response of the implementer. So what is meant is seen from the implementing actors in looking at compliance and response to Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018.

After conducting interviews with resource persons that they comply with Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 where they carry out the interests of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 which includes Prevention, Management, and restoration of environmental functions. What can be proven is that they carry out prevention in accordance with the

KLHS which is part of the interest of prevention where they adjust the purpose of the regional regulation which is made for the uniqueness of the region with the KLHS response made according to the ability of the regions to be managed natural resources, judging by the ability of the area or not. in supporting the activities there, and not being able to accommodate the pollutant load.

From the results of the research and discussion above, which have been described previously, we will look back at Merilee S. Grindle's Theory of Implementation. At the policy content points, there are 6 first points, namely the interest of the policy as explained in the previous chapter that the interests in Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 have been carried out well from prevention, development, but at the point of overcoming the cessation of pollution and environmental damage, there is no carried out optimally because illegal mining in Central Bangka Regency has continued for the last 7 years, and environmental restoration has been carried out well because the Environmental Quality Index has increased from year to year (2018-2020).

In terms of the benefits obtained from this policy, Central Bangka DLH explained that environmental pollution and damage in Central Bangka Regency was reduced because the Environmental Quality Index also increased where the benefits obtained were classified as positive and supported the successful implementation. At the point of the desired degree of change, it has also shown that the Environmental Quality Index has increased from year to year, especially in 2020, which is already in good condition. At the decision-making point, it can also be seen that the decision-making carried out by the power holders of the Central Bangka DLH made good decisions but there is no supporting data from what they conveyed. and the decision-making for illegal mining in Central Bangka Regency by the Deputy Regent of Central Bangka himself wants to legalize several illegal mining areas which are a source of pollution and environmental damage in Central Bangka Regency. At the point of implementing the program, it can be seen in the previous chapter that the implementation of interests has been carried out well but at the point of tackling it has not been carried out properly.

The second point is the Policy Environment which consists of the first 3 points, namely the power, interests and strategies of actors involved in implementing policy implementation. not good where

in carrying out the interests and strategies used do not harm anyone in licensed activities and bad in solving unlicensed problems. The second point is the characteristics of the institutions and regimes in power, seen in solving problems from public complaints which can be seen in the previous chapter, the characteristics of the Environmental Service of Central Bangka Regency are good for those who are licensed and are not good for those who are not licensed because they are not in accordance with the objectives of Regional Regulation no. 8 of 2018 (related to the proposal that illegal mining areas can be legalized as mining areas). The last point is the level of compliance and the response from the implementer,

So with the points described above, the researcher asserts that "Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Pollution and Environmental Damage (Case Study of Pollution and Environmental Damage in Central Bangka Regency)" has not been implemented properly. The reason itself is because the objectives of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 have not been achieved where the Regional Regulation itself states "Protecting the Environment from Pollution and Damage is one of the responsibilities of the Provincial Government in an effort to fulfill the right to a good and healthy environment in the context of development. environmentally sound and sustainable based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia" ([Bangka Belitung Islands Province Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018](#)).

This explains that at the point of contention of the policy which consists of policy interests in overcoming it has not been implemented properly because it has not been able to stop illegal mining which has been running for the last 7 years to the inability of DLH in eradicating illegal mining, the degree of change to be achieved has not been achieved in accordance with the objectives of the regional regulation. , as well as the location of decision making that is not in accordance with the objectives of the regional regulation (where the Deputy Regent wants to legalize illegal mining which has been running for the last 7 years) which is not in accordance with environmentally sound development. At the point of the Policy Environment which consists of Powers, Interests.

4. Conclusion

The results of the study "Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 concerning Control of Environmental Pollution and Damage (Case Study of

Environmental Pollution and Damage in Central Bangka Regency), has not been implemented properly. The purpose of this Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2018 states "Protecting the Environment from Pollution and Damage is one of the responsibilities of the Provincial Government in an effort to fulfill the right to a good and healthy environment in the framework of environmentally sound and sustainable development based on the State Constitution. Republic of Indonesia Year 1945" ([Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 8 of 2018](#)) has not yet been achieved.

At the point of the content of the policy consisting of policy interests in overcoming it has not been carried out properly because it has not been able to stop illegal mining which has been running for the last 7 years until DLH admits it is incompetent in eradicating illegal mining as described in the previous chapter, the degree of change to be achieved has not been achieved in accordance with the objectives local regulations, as well as the location of decision-making that is not in accordance with the objectives of the local regulation (where the Deputy Regent wants to legalize illegal mining which has been running for the last 7 years) is considered not in accordance with environmentally sound development. At the point of the Policy Environment which consists of Powers, Interests.

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ARTICLE

Optimization of Reporting by Using Technology in Order to Create a Reliable Archives Management Effectiveness in Padang City and North Aceh District

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Abstract: This research is about Compilation of reports conducted by local governments in Padang City and North Aceh District. This research is considered important because the implementation of the activities of preparing reports is the result of reports on the implementation of activities and the achievement of the performance of government administrators. The population in this study is an area that has made innovations related to administrative innovation by utilizing technology. Meanwhile, the research subject is the innovation created by the City of Padang called the Report Submission innovation through the Regional Development Management Information System (SIMBANGDA) and the innovation in the Tapem Section of North Aceh Regency called Report Compilation Through "Ledis Go" (Digital Cabinets Based on Google Drive). The results of this study indicate that the innovations created by the city of Padang and also the district of North Aceh have succeeded in facilitating the preparation of reports by utilizing technology and successfully achieving the goals that have been designed. With the innovation of Report Submission through the Regional Development Management Information System (SIMBANGDA) in the City of Padang, it provides several benefits, including the timely submission of development activity reports, accelerating program and activity reports according to targets. Third, program activity reports are timely, accurate, transparent and accountable or can be accounted for, as well as the achievement of Padang City targets. Meanwhile, the innovation of Reporting Through "Ledis Go" (Digital Cabinets Based on Google Drive) in the Tapem Section of North Aceh Regency has succeeded in achieving the main goal, namely the realization of data collection, processing, and storage that is easily accessible anytime and anywhere, so that the preparation of reports in the field of autonomy others can be done quickly. Where, this innovation program has succeeded in producing output in the form of softcopy data that can be accessed directly through the Google Drive application, thus facilitating the preparation of LKPJ.

Keywords: Innovation, Reporting, Governance, Secretariat

1. Introduction

This research is about Compilation of reports carried out by local governments in the City of Padang and North Aceh District, namely the innovation of Report Submission through the Regional Development Management Information System (SIMBANGDA) in the City of Padang and Preparation of Reports Through "Ledis Go" (Digital Cabinets Based on Google Drive) in the Tapem Section North Aceh District.

Based on the Regulation of the Regent of North Aceh Number 1 of 2017 concerning the Structure, Position, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Regional Secretariat of North Aceh Regency, the Governance Section is an assistant element of the Assistant for Government, Privileges and People's Welfare has the task

of preparing policy formulation, coordinating the implementation of duties and functions, monitoring and evaluating program activities and implementing technical guidance, administration in the field of government and regional administration, regional autonomy, administrative services for the Council Secretariat, public peace and order, community protection, population administration and civil registration, land affairs, sub-district administration, general elections, national unity. and politics, population control and forkopimda.

Meanwhile, based on Regional Regulation number 6 of 2016 concerning the formation and preparation of the Padang City regional apparatus, the Development Section is one of the Units/Sections of the Padang City Regional Secretariat which has the main task of implementing and coordinating technical preparation, monitoring, administrative guidance, evaluation and control of the implementation of development administration. which is financed by the Padang City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

As one of the important actors, the Regional Government according to its authority is expected to be able to produce appropriate decisions and actions to overcome problems and meet the needs of the people in their area. In line with this, we realize that serious efforts are needed to raise the quality of local government decisions and actions to be more effective and efficient through innovative breakthroughs. It can be stated more explicitly that innovation is needed by the Regional Government to improve the quality of the decisions and actions it produces so that the impact can improve the welfare of the local community (Wicaksono, 2019). Where, the community becomes one of the actors determining the success of a policy (Hadi et al., 2020).

The focus of this research focuses on the innovation of Report Submission through the Regional Development Management Information System (SIMBANGDA) in the City of Padang and Report Preparation Through "Ledis Go" (Digital Cabinets Based on Google Drive) in the Tapem Section of North Aceh Regency. Where, in the innovations made by the City of Padang, in implementation every year, Regional Apparatus Organizations refer to the Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD) document, which to support the program a Budget Implementation Document (DPA) is prepared. The growing need for information in the Development Section regarding Simbangda which has not been able to be accommodated by the Simbangda Application system

in the Development Section. Meanwhile, in the innovations carried out by North Aceh Regency,

Innovation is a new discovery that is different from the previous one in the form of thoughts and ideas that can be developed and implemented so that the benefits are felt (Hutagalung & Hermawan, 2018). Government innovation is an idea / idea / method or equipment used by the government in making improvements to the formulation and implementation of policies. Innovation in government is a creative idea in carrying out reforms in the government system in order to improve the performance of the government itself (Rozikin et al., 2020). In general, innovation is often translated as a new invention. But actually the "newness" aspect of innovation is very much emphasized for innovation in the private sector or the industrial sector (Anggraeny, 2013). Utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in local government can improve city functions and management (Gumilar, 2019).

Awareness of assets and use of skills has an important role in empowering innovation in society, and this step requires the role of facilitator (Sofianto, 2020). Currently, the bureaucracy must be able to implement public policies that are effective, efficient and fast, leading to quality and speed of service and increasing competitiveness (Cahyono, 2017; Sofianto, 2019). The one who performs public services is the government, where the government is essentially not to serve itself but also citizens by dominating the conditions in order to form a comfort in all social access. (Haqie et al., 2020).

Research related to archival innovation has been carried out by several previous researchers. Among them are research conducted by Harianto (2013) and Gunaidi et al. (2018) which explains that good management of electronic records will ensure the availability of evidence of government decisions and activities, demonstrate compliance with the accountability of archive creators, support functions and tasks through the creation of reliable and usable records, contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of activities and reduce risks.

Besides that, Fitri (2020) in his research explained that paper-based archive management that previously became a concentration was soon replaced by electronic formats which exploded in quantity and use. In the digital era, electronic archive management has become a trend as well as the focus of management development in many institutions. Electronic archives are considered more in line with the needs of the times

that demand speed of sharing, ease of access and flexibility in networking.

Handayani (2018) in his research also explains that public institutions must manage the archives they create effectively and efficiently so that archive-based information is easily found when needed, and is always in good condition. In connection with the importance of archives, archives created with various media and styles require supporting resources so that they are always ready to be accessed. The complexity of the problems faced by bureaucrats confronts them in their efforts to implement archival policies.

Not only that, Gamaputra et al. (2018) also conducts research related to archives, namely e-Cabinet: Archives Management Innovation in the Context of Accelerating Technology Implementation. Where, in his research, he explains that the development of human resources with training and education is absolutely necessary in all matters including knowledge and skills in archive management, information and communication technology. Technology is a tool in the framework of solving basic problems. Without the use of technology, this will cause many problems that cannot be solved properly and perfectly.

In contrast to previous research, this research will focus on two areas by thoroughly discussing the innovations carried out in order to optimize the preparation of reports by utilizing existing technology, namely the innovation of Report Submission through the Regional Development Management Information System (SIMBANGDA) in the City of Padang and the innovation of Reporting Through "Ledis Go" (Digital Cabinets Based on Google Drive) in the Tapem Section of North Aceh Regency as one solution that can be done to improve time efficiency and improve performance effectiveness in coaching and solving problems from preparing reports such as preparing materials for implementing work plans in the government sector and regional administration, regional autonomy, administrative services for the secretariat of the council, sub-district administration, general elections, national and political unity.

This research is considered important because the implementation of the activities of preparing reports is the result of reports on the implementation of activities and the achievement of the performance of government administrators. With this research, it is hoped that it can be an inspiration for other regions experiencing similar problems to innovate in preparing reports, so that problems both technically and work

output can be handled and resolved in a fairly short time, and work inhibiting factors can be minimized.

2. Research Methods

The collection technique is a technique or method This study uses a qualitative method. Qualitative research according to Sugiyono (2017) is a process of exploring and understanding the meaning of behavior carried out by individuals and groups, as well as describing how problems occur in the social and humanitarian fields. The research process consists of research questions and temporary procedures, data collection, data analysis conducted inductively, constructing partial data into themes, then interpreting the meaning of the data, and the final activity is writing a report.

In this study, data collection was also carried out through searching various sources which were then processed and described in narrative form according to data needs. The population in this study is an area that has made innovations related to administrative innovation by utilizing technology. Meanwhile, the research subjects were in Padang City with the name of Report Submission innovation through the Regional Development Management Information System (SIMBANGDA) and in North Aceh Regency with an innovation called Report Preparation Through "Ledis Go" (Digital Cabinets Based on Google Drive) in the Tapem Section of North Aceh Regency.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Submission of Reports through the Regional Development Management Information System (SIMBANGDA)

The Development Section is one of the Units/Sections of the Padang City Regional Secretariat which has the main task in accordance with Regional Regulation number 6 of 2016 concerning the formation and preparation of the Padang City regional apparatus, which has the main task of implementing and coordinating technical preparation, monitoring, administrative guidance, evaluation and control. Implementation of Development Administration which is financed by the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of Padang City.

In its implementation every year, Regional Apparatus Organizations refer to the Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD) document, which to support the program a Budget Implementation Document (DPA) is prepared. The growing need for information in the Development Section regarding Simbangda which has not been able to be

accommodated by the Simbangda Application system in the Development Section.

The need for fast and accurate submission of reports is very much needed to support the function of Simbangda operations in each SKPD for the Development of Implementation of Development Activities in the Padang City Government.

The problems faced are as follows. First, the progress of the implementation of development programs and activities reported through the Simbangda has not been able to speed up or simplify the reporting that is managed by the Development Section of the Regional Secretariat. Padang city. Second, the slow response of the application when used for multiuser processes, so it is necessary to optimize the application in order to support the multiuser performance of the SKPD concerned. And third, the existing Simbangda application needs to be developed with more advanced technology in order to support the performance of each SKPD to be more effective and efficient.

The report as referred to above is made based on financial realization and physical realization is calculated according to the report submitted by the respective SKPD. The purpose of implementing the Simbangda Application Development for Fiscal Year 2017 is to meet the needs for reporting on the progress of the implementation of the Padang City Regional Development Program and Activities, so as to facilitate a more effective and efficient reporting system to support the performance of each SKPD within the Padang City Government. The benefits of creating this innovation include, firstly, the timely submission of development activity reports. Second, to accelerate program and activity reports according to targets. Third, program activity reports are timely, accurate, transparent and accountable or accountable. Fourth,

While the criteria for success are that the SIMBANGDA application has been optimized, the dissemination of Mayor Regulation no. 47 of 2016, there are technical guidelines, and measurable weights of reporting on the financial and physical realization of development activities of the Padang City government, as well as reports submitted on time.

3.2. Compilation of Reports through "LEDIS GO" (Digital Cabinets Based on Google Drive) at the Tapem Section of North Aceh Regency

Based on the Regulation of the Regent of North Aceh Number 1 of 2017 concerning the Structure, Position, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Regional Secretariat of North Aceh Regency, the Governance

Section is an assistant element of the Assistant for Government, Privileges and People's Welfare has the task of preparing policy formulation, coordinating the implementation of duties and functions, monitoring and evaluating program activities and implementing technical guidance, administration in the field of government and regional administration, regional autonomy, administrative services for the Council Secretariat, public peace and order, community protection, population administration and civil registration, land affairs, sub-district administration, general elections, national unity. and politics, population control and forkopimda.

PartThe government consists of 3 (three) Sub-Sections, where each Sub-Section is led by a Head of Sub-Section who is and is directly responsible to the Head of the Government Division in accordance with his/her field of duty. The Sub-Division of Regional Autonomy and Government Apparatus has the task of, first, to prepare materials for the preparation of work plans in the areas of regional government and administration, regional autonomy, administrative services for the secretariat of the council, sub-district administration, general elections, national unity and politics. Second, prepare materials for policy formulation and technical guidance in the fields of regional government and administration, regional autonomy, administrative services for the secretariat of the council, sub-district administration, general elections, national unity and politics. Third, prepare materials for implementing work plans in the areas of regional government and administration, regional autonomy, administrative services for the secretariat of the council, sub-district administration, general elections, national unity and politics. Fourth, carry out tasks in the field of regional government and administration, regional autonomy, administrative services for the secretariat of the council, sub-district administration, general elections, national unity and politics according to the work plan. Fifth, carry out supervision and control in the field of regional autonomy and government apparatus in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Sixth, preparing monitoring and evaluation materials in the field of regional government and administration, regional autonomy, administrative services for the secretariat of the council, sub-district administration, general elections, national unity and politics in accordance with the scope of their duties. Seventh, prepare report material on the implementation of duties in accordance with the scope of their duties. And

eight carry out other official duties given by the leadership in accordance with their field of duty.

Increasing efficiency, effectiveness, productivity and accountability of local government administration through the supervision of DPRD. In the implementation of Activities The preparation of these reports is the result of reports on the implementation of activities and the performance achievements of government, development and community administrators throughout North Aceh SKPK in accordance with their respective tupoksi.

The obstacles that are often faced in the preparation of the report are first, the delay in submitting the LKPJ and LPPD from the SKPK to the Governance Section, resulting in delays in the preparation of the LKPJ and LPPD of North Aceh Regency. Second, the distance between the SKPK and the Regional Secretariat (Government Administration Section) takes time / is far so it takes time for consultation / an error occurs when submitting the LKPJ and LPPD SKPK. Third, the limited budget available for data/material collection that will be used in the preparation of the North Aceh Regency report. Fourth, submission of LKPJ and LPPD from SKPK to the Governance Section on time but the softcopy of LKPJ/LPPD data from SKPK is not available,

From the above problems, the Head of the Regional Autonomy and Government Apparatus of North Aceh Regency innovated with the title of COMPLETING REPORTS THROUGH "LEDIS GO" (DIGITAL WARDROBE BASED ON GOOGLE DRIVE) IN THE GOVERNMENT SECTION OF NORTH ACEH SETDAKAB.

This online data management initiative is an innovation that utilizes a free service provided by Google, namely Google Drive which can function as an internet or cloud-based online storage area. So the idea emerged to create a "Google Drive-Based Digital Cabinet" or abbreviated as "Ledis Go". With the main objective of realizing the collection, processing, and storage of data that is easily accessible anytime and anywhere, so that the preparation of reports in other areas of autonomy can be carried out quickly.

The steps for implementing innovation are carried out in 3 stages. The first stage is the stage of creating a google drive account, by reporting the Implementation of Activities to the Head of the Governance Section, consulting with the Aceh Governance Bureau, compiling an Effective Team Decree and coordinating with the Team (internal stakeholders), coordinating with external stakeholders, and making invitations.

socialization and google drive accounts for admin (Government Division) and users (SKPK). The second stage is the stage of Uploading and Downloading Data in "Ledis Go". This is done by compiling the SOP for LKPJ Preparation through Ledis Go and designing "Ledis Go" for admins which contains a folder (Ledis Go) per SKPK and sharing it to users (SKPK) as well as trial uploading data, create and distribute a letter signed by the Regent/Sekda for the SKPK containing requests for LKPJ data and the LKPJ outline/framework, data submitted in hardcopy and softcopy formats uploaded to "Ledis Go", Socialization of LKPJ preparation through Ledis Go and creating a whatsapp group as a sharing medium for LKPJ compilers, making invitations and implementing with the Team (internal stakeholders) and SKPK (external stakeholders) by assisting in uploading data in "Ledis Go", and downloading, verifying the results of data entry from SKPK and compiling LKPJ. The third stage is the Evaluation Stage by reporting the results of the implementation of activities and consulting with the Head of the Governance Section. Socialization of LKPJ preparation through Ledis Go and creating a whatsapp group as a sharing medium for LKPJ compilers, making invitations and implementing with the team (internal stakeholders) and SKPK (external stakeholders) by assisting in uploading data in "Ledis Go", and downloading, verifying the results filling in data from SKPK and compiling LKPJ. The third stage is the Evaluation Stage by reporting the results of the implementation of activities and consulting with the Head of the Governance Section. Socialization of LKPJ preparation through Ledis Go and creating a whatsapp group as a sharing medium for LKPJ compilers, making invitations and implementing with the team (internal stakeholders) and SKPK (external stakeholders) by assisting in uploading data in "Ledis Go", and downloading, verifying the results filling in data from SKPK and compiling LKPJ. The third stage is the Evaluation Stage by reporting the results of the implementation of activities and consulting with the Head of the Governance Section.

The stakeholders involved in the implementation of this activity can be divided into 2 (two) stakeholders, namely the first internal stakeholders such as the North Aceh Regent, North Aceh Deputy Regent, North Aceh District Secretary, Government Assistant, Privileges and People's Welfare, Head of Administration, Heads of Subdivisions Administration Section, and Staff of the Regional Autonomy Subdivision and Government Apparatus. Meanwhile, the External Stakeholders are

the Head of the Aceh Governance Bureau, the Aceh Inspector (stakeholder promoter), the Head of the Communications, Information and Encryption Division, the Heads of SKPKs, the Heads of Sub-sections/bids of the SKPK in charge of compiling the LKPJ, and the Members of the DPRK Aceh Utara.

In the implementation of this innovation, a team was formed with members consisting of the Head of the Sub-Division of Governance, the Implementation Team, and the Preparers of the Completeness of the Official Manuscripts Document and Information Providers for the Implementation of Innovations. With the formation of this team, in the implementation of tasks can be divided clearly according to the duties of each member.

The output of this innovation is the existence of softcopy data that can be accessed directly through the Google Drive application, making it easier to prepare LKPJ.

To monitor progress and evaluate activities, direct supervision of this innovation is carried out gradually and systematically.

In the implementation of the innovation implementation of the preparation of the Accountability Report (LKPJ) in the Government Section of the North Aceh Regional Secretariat, there were several obstacles that were found, including the following, namely, first, the source of funding was not maximized because it was not in planning and budgeting so that for development to a wider scope it was not possible to realized. Second, the lack of information and technology infrastructure within the North Aceh District Government, especially to access the internet at high speed. And third, other non-technical obstacles in which innovators cannot focus on implementing innovation because they must also complete official duties related to main tasks.

The solution to these problems is, first, to be more active in digging up information and meeting with external stakeholders by providing direct assistance with external stakeholders. Second, to overcome the slow internet network, the reformer uses its own hotspot via an android phone. Third, the implementation of change projects is carried out simultaneously with the implementation of routine activities so that reformers must divide tasks evenly. Fourth, the implementation of the change project is carried out during working hours and the need for additional information and other required data is carried out at the end of working hours.

This innovation is an innovation in the main data collection so that the data can be used for the preparation of reports in other areas of regional autonomy such as the Annual LPPD, End of Office LKPJ, End of Office LPPD, and EKPOD. Meanwhile, Innovation Videos cannot be uploaded to <http://index.inovasi.otda.go.id>.

4. Conclusion

The innovations created by the City of Padang and also the District of North Aceh have succeeded in facilitating the preparation of reports by utilizing technology and successfully achieving the goals that have been designed.

With the innovation of Report Submission through the Regional Development Management Information System (SIMBANGDA) in the City of Padang, it provides several benefits, including first, the timely submission of development activity reports. Second, to accelerate program and activity reports according to targets. Third, program activity reports are timely, accurate, transparent and accountable or accountable. Fourth, the achievement of the target of Padang City.

While the criteria for success are that the SIMBANGDA application has been optimized, the dissemination of Mayor Regulation no. 47 of 2016, there are technical guidelines, and measurable weights of reporting on the financial and physical realization of development activities of the Padang City government, as well as reports submitted on time.

Meanwhile, Report Preparation Through "Ledis Go" (Digital Cabinets Based on Google Drive) in the Tapem Section of North Aceh Regency succeeded in realizing the main goal of the creation of this innovation, namely the realization of data collection, processing, and storage that is easily accessible anytime and anywhere, so that the preparation of reports in other areas of autonomy can be implemented quickly. Where, this innovation program has succeeded in producing output in the form of softcopy data that can be accessed directly through the Google Drive application, thus facilitating the preparation of LKPJ.

Prior to this innovation, softcopy data was not stored properly, softcopy data was submitted via flash and CD so that there was a risk of being infected with a virus, requiring a long time in the process of preparing LKPJ, and difficulties in accessing data sources. Meanwhile, after the implementation of this innovation, softcopy data is stored properly, softcopy data is submitted through the Google Drive application so that

there is no risk of being infected with a virus, requires fast time in the process of preparing LKPJ because softcopy can be received directly without waiting for the hardcopy to be completed, and makes it easier to access data sources.

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ARTICLE

Contestation of Marga Primordialism in Pakpak Bharat Regency Elections (Study on The Election of The Regent and Vice Regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020)

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Abstract: Primordialism is a view or understanding that holds fast to things that are brought from childhood. Primordialism is one of the factors that often becomes a tool in political battles. Likewise in the Pakpak Bharat Regency area, clan primordialism is an inseparable part of every regional head election. The history of the government of Pakpak Bharat Regency shows the magnitude of the influence of local clans in winning candidates for regional heads. This research was conducted to find out how much influence the clan had in the 2020 Pakpak Bharat district election and how the process of fighting for primordialism took place. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The technique used in data collection is by conducting interviews and document data from various agencies. Interviews were conducted to find out how the community's perspective on the influence of the struggle for clan primordialism in the elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency. Then the document data obtained from the agency/institution is supporting data regarding the history, culture and population of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency. The results of this study describe the clan contestation in the 2020 Pakpak Bharat Regency election and the consequences of this contestation in the life of the Pakpak Bharat Regency community. The position of regional head which has always been won by the Berutu clan for the last 15 years has made its own strength and pride for the Berutu clan, and being the strongest political opponent in the last 10 years was the Tumangger clan and the clan political battle was repeated in 2020 and was won by the Tumangger clan and broke the chain of victories of the Berutu clan for the last 15 years. The contestation of clan primordialism led to clan political wars and reduced harmony between different clan groups.

Keywords: Primordialism, Pakpak Bharat Regency Election 2020, Clan Politics

1. Introduction

According to KunMaryati, et al (2014), Primordialism is a person's bonds in social life who strongly adhere to things that are brought from birth in the form of ethnicity, belief, race, customs, birth area and so on. In social life, the politics of primordialism often becomes a realm of struggle in the attainment of power. The potential for primordialism political struggles usually occurs because of the phenomenon of ethnicity, regionalism, sultanate and adat in the political stage (Haboddin, et al 2009).

The people of Pakpak Bharat Regency, North Sumatra Province are mostly inhabited by the Pakpak tribe. The Pakpak tribe is a cultured society and has very strong kinship relations. The strength of the kinship is motivated by the identity of the clan. The clan owned by a person is inherited or based on patrilineal relationships contained in the descendant system of the Pakpak tribal community.

Pakpak Bharat Regency, North Sumatra Province is one of the regencies that participated in the simultaneous election of regents and deputy regents in 2020, along with 270 regions in Indonesia with details of 9 Provinces, 224 Regencies and 37 Cities. In the 2020 regent and deputy regent election event for Pakpak Bharat Regency, two candidates determined by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Pakpak Bharat Regency were pair number 01 (Franc Bernhard Tumanggor and Mutsyuhito Solin) with the support of 7 political parties, namely the Golkar party (GOLKAR), the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI P), the National Mandate Party (PAN), the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), National Democracy (NasDem), the National Awakening Party (PKB), Greater Indonesia Movement Party (GERINDRA) and serial number 02 (Sonny P. Berutu and Ramlan Boangmanalu) with the support of 1 political party, namely the Democratic party.

Political support from the clans that inhabit Pakpak Bharat Regency declared their support for a candidate they believe can bring about change for Pakpak Bharat Regency. Clans declare their support for candidates who are supported through clan institutions. Medan radar, 2020 in the post said that Sulang Silima Marga Solin Berru Bere Buberena consisting of fourteen (14) Lebbuh (villages), Saturday 19/09/2020 located in Tinada village, Tinada sub-district, officially declared themselves together to make a vow to give political support to the candidate pair for regent/deputy regent on behalf of Franc benhardtumanggor and Dr, H Mutsyuhito Solin MPd.

The use of the sara issue was also very widely used in the Pakpak Bharat district election and posted on social media. This can be seen when there are people who post sara issues on social media. His post threatened the Karo tribe who live in Pakpak Bharat Regency. The person who posted the sara issue was arrested by the North Sumatra police. Tagar.id, 2020 in its news said the North Sumatra Police officially detained EM alias Mak Lolo, a suspect for spreading SARA issues through social media related to the 2020 Pilkada in Pakpak Bharat Regency. The suspect said that he would expel the Karo tribe from Pakpak Bharat Regency if they did not choose the Berutu clan in the 2020 election of regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency. Problems like this bring bad effects to the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency,

Over time, the use of clans has become very important and has become a powerful force in the local elections in Pakpak Bharat Regency. In the election of

Pakpak Bharat Regency, the clan became an important thing and was often used in politics. The clan has a large mass so that it is often used to gain victory in the election of regent and deputy regent in Pakpak Bharat Regency. In the elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency, the use of religious issues was not too prominent in the elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency because the majority of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency were Christian and the candidates for regent who nominated were always Christian and made representatives who were Muslim so that each candidate had similarities so that religious issues were not used too much in context. political struggle in Pakpak Bharat Regency.

The struggles that occur in the life of society based on primordialism lead to the emergence of divisions so that people's lives tend to only think about the interests of their own group. This also happened in the election of the regent and deputy regent in Pakpak Bharat Regency where the division was seen in the community in carrying out their daily lives. The results of the initial observations of researchers saw that there was a division in the community. The results of the researchers' initial observations carried out in November, 2020 saw that people in Laelangge Namuseng Village, Sitelu Tali Urang Julu District, Pakpak Bharat Regency, North Sumatra, saw that the stalls that provided basic necessities were only bought by fellow voters who had the same choice as well. with a shop selling coffee,

In the initial observations of researchers conducted in January 2021 after the election was completed, it also had an impact in the realm of custom, at weddings held by different parties who were not invited to the traditional event. L Berutu's wedding which was held in Laelangge, which supported the candidate pair 01, Franc Bernhard Tumanggor and Mutsyuhito Solin, did not invite the Laelangge community who had different choices from him, nor did the people who voted for the NO 02 pair, Sonni P Berutu and Ramlan Boangmanalu, replied that they did not invite voters. 01 at the wedding of L. Berutu / LM Simangunsong. This creates groups and divisions in society, there are found camps that are created in the midst of society.

The election of regional heads gave rise to clan battles. The identity of the clan becomes an aspect of political interest in the elections. When Pakpak Bharat Regency was separated from Dairi Regency, North Sumatra province, the position of regent as the number one person in Pakpak Bharat Regency was always the Berutu clan who had been regent for the last 15 years.

In the elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency during the regent election for the last 15 years, the Tumangger clan also ran for election but always lost during the elections. In the 2020 elections, the Tumangger clan again ran for regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency and the political opponent was the Berutu clan. Thus the political contestation in Pakpak Bharat Regency can be seen how the existence of the Tumangger clan with Berutu is fighting for the number 01 position in Pakpak Bharat Regency. In the election of regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020 the political contestation was won by the Tumangger clan and decided the victory of the Berutu clan which had been maintained for the last 15 years.

The battle of clan primordialism in the election of regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency that occurred between the Berutu clan and the Tumangger clan became a very interesting matter to be investigated further. The pattern of clan power relations is an object of study that needs to be studied in depth. The clan is meant to be a realm of political tools in achieving the interests of the rulers. The strength of kinship relations based on clan and blood relations will be an object that really needs to be investigated in the battle for the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency.

2. Research Methods

This research is a quantitative research using a descriptive qualitative approach. The main location of this research is in Pakpak Bharat Regency, North Sumatra Province. The primary data in this study are the results of interviews with people with the surname Tumangger and Berutu, traditional leaders/marga leaders and pairs of candidates for regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency and the results of interviews and documentation conducted by researchers and secondary data in this study including books references, journals, research, scientific magazines, archives, previous research theses and internet sources that are relevant to the focus studied in the research. The sampling method was carried out by purposive sampling technique, namely the sampling technique with certain criteria and using data collection techniques, namely interview and documentation techniques. The data analysis technique used is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Primordialism Battle Process of the Clans in the Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020

In the process of fighting for clan primordialism in the Pakpak Bharat Regency election, the first process that must be passed is to meet the criteria for candidates for regent and deputy regent in general in accordance with PKPU NO. determined by the election organizers for the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency. Then the screening and examination of the requirements file is then carried out, then the results of the screening are filtered. Requirements to become Candidates for Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent,

After the first process is passed, the second process is to complete the nomination documents for the regent and deputy regent and register with the Pakpak Bharat Regency KPUD. If someone who is nominated already meets the criteria and requirements that have been described previously, it is necessary to prepare the form files contained in PKPU NO. Bharat.

3.1.1. The Process and Stages of Registering the FBT-MO Pair (The Candidate Pair for the Regent of the Tumangger Clan) to The KPUD of Pakpak Bharat Regency

The Candidate Pair (Paslon) for Regent Franc Bernhard Tumanggor and Deputy Regent Musyuhito Solin (FBT-MO), officially registered with KPUD Pakpak Bharat. The FBT-MO pair wearing white shirts arrived at the Pakpak Bharat KPU office at around 11.00 WIB accompanied by the Chair and Secretary of the supporting political parties, namely the Golkar Party, PDI-P, Nasdem, Gerindra, PKB, PKS and PAN. MO.

The mass of supporters followed the procession for registering the candidate pair starting from the Franc family's house in SimpangJambu, Siempat Rube District. They then convoy roadfootto the Pakpak Bharat KPU office in Salak. Before going to the KPU, inhousewhich is called the sapomerarih, the candidate pair briefly conveys the vision and mission to the mass of supporters. The slogans for the FBT - MO candidate pairs, namely unite, fight, win, fight. Also giving a speech were Franc's father Bernhard Tumanggor, Master Parulian Tumanggor, Regent of Dairi Regency for the 1999-2009 period. Master is the leader of the expansion of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2003. To the supporters of FBT-MO, Master advised not to be arrogant, and to speak well to

everyone. The master hopes that the mass of supporters will win the pair.

"I ask for prayers from all of you. I hope that for the rest of my life, I will be able to see this child that I brought to build PakpakBharat," To Franc, Master asks to serve as a perkebas (servant) in the community, Franc, devote yourself, so that what papa aspires for Pakpak Bharat we can see well, be a perkebas (servant) for the community, "he said during his speech before registering with KPU (speech 5 September 2020).

The arrival of the group of FBT-MO pairs along with political parties supporting and supporting volunteers was welcomed by KPU chairman Pakpak Bharat, Basra Munthe along with a number of KPU commissioners including Ahmad Maulidin Berutu, Kamidia Berutu, and KPU Secretary Bustanul Cibro. Paslons and political party leaders who carry before entering the registration room are required to wash their hands first, and KPU officers check body temperature before entering the room. Meanwhile, the mass of supporters waited outside the KPU office in an orderly manner and always complied with health protocols and rules implemented by security officers. And appealed to the masses to make sure to wear masks, to avoid the spread of the Covid-19 virus.



Figure 1. PaslonFranch Bernhard Tumanggor and Musyuhito Solin when registering at the Pakpak Bharat KPU Office (Medan pos online.com/K Meka, 2020)

After the registration event, the FBT-MO pair invited all mass supporters and volunteers to the SapoMerarih Command Post at SimpangJambu, to celebrate and express gratitude for the official registration.

3.1.2. Registration of candidates for Sonni P Berutu-Ramlan (candidate for regent from the Berutu clan) Boangmanalu to the KPUD of Pakpak Bharat Regency

After going through research conducted by the Pakpak Bharat KPU and the nomination requirements were met, the registration of the prospective pair (Bapaslon) Sonni Berutu and Ramlan Boangmanalu (SORA) was accepted by the Pakpak Bharat KPU. SoniBerutu and RamlanBoangmanalu, for completeness, especially the completeness of the nomination requirements and candidate requirements, all are declared complete, as well as the candidacy requirements are declared complete and valid, and the candidate requirements are also complete, "said Basra. However, on the completeness of these requirements, Basra said his party will conduct verification and research on its validity. This means that, because the nomination requirements have been met, the registration of the intended candidate pair (Sonni-Ramlan) will be accepted,"

Fatherslson Sonni-Ramlan headed to the Pakpak Bharat Regency KPU wearing traditional Pakpak clothes and accompanied by high-ranking political party officials, as well as thousands of supporting communities. Arrived at KPU Pakpak Bharat, around 14:56. SonniBerutu, after registering, said that all the requirements had been completed and were valid. So the next step, of course, is a health check, we are waiting for a letter from the Pakpak Bharat Regency KPU, we will follow it and complete it, we, the SORA National Election Committee, would like to thank the commissioners of both KPU and Bawaslu and all the people who were so enthusiastic about sending us to this registration, concluded SonniBerutu (PAKPAK BHARAT | SUMUT24.co, 2020 at the link: <https://www.sumut24>).



Figure 2. Candidate pair Sonny P Berutu and Ramlan Boangmanalu register with the Pakpak Bharat

Regency KPU accompanied by sympathizers and supporting parties. (Photo Source: Sumut 24.Co/Braniko Cibro,2020)

Meanwhile the mass of supporters waited outside the KPU office in an orderly manner and always obeyed the health protocols and rules implemented by security officers, and always urges the masses to make sure they wear masks, to avoid the current spread of the COVID-19 virus. After completing registration, the Sonni-Ramlan pair left the room. The Election Commission of Pakpak Bharat Regency, thousands of people happily welcomed and cheered SonniRamlan would win, after that the Barason couple invited thousands of people to walk to the Waris Hotel post/Barason winning team post to celebrate the success of the candidacy of the Sonni P Berutu-Ramlan Boangmanalu pair.

3.2. The Nomination Process of The Tumangger and Berutu Clans to Become Candidates for The Regent of Pakpak Bharat

3.2.1. Process in The Tumangger Clan

A. Mersungkun Sipanganen (Family Discussion)

Mersungkundeviation is the first step carried out by the candidate for regent from the Tumangger clan. In this mersungkun deviation stage, the people who join this association are the nuclear family of candidates for regent/deputy regent and traditional leaders of the Tumangger clan who are gathered in a traditional event. In mersungkun this deviation, the candidate will discuss with the traditional leaders of the Tumangger clan regarding his candidacy in the elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency and ask for advice (advice) from the traditional elders of the Tumangger clan.

B. Magahken with Sibeltek (Tell Relatives and Relatives)

After determining the candidate for regent/deputy regent at the mersungkunSimpanganen event, the next step carried out by the candidate for regent/deputy regent from the Tumangger clan is magahkenmidengansibeltek. At this stage, the descendants of the Tumangger clan who received support and support to run for regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency notified their relatives of the same clan, namely the Tumangger clan in Pakpak Bharat Regency.

C. Sign Abe (Introduced Myself)

After the magahken midengan sibeltek stage was carried out, the next event carried out by the Tumangger clan was the sign of Abe to relatives and other clans in Pakpak Bharat Regency.



Figure 3. The couple Franck Bernhard Tumanggor and Mushito Solin introduced themselves in the village of parpulungen and asked for political support (Photo source: MP/K Meka,2020)

The party who will nominate himself will invite the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency to a meeting and provide a banquet together and prepare transportation to pick up relatives and other clans who are willing from every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency. It was at this meeting that the Tumangger clan who was running for regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency said that he would run in the contest for the election of regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency and then asked for support from the general public and his family members to support the 2020 election.

D. Magahkenmi with Every Lebuh(Tell Relatives in Every Village/Village)

The next stage is magahkenmi with each lebuh. At this stage, the main target is all clans (general public) and making their relatives into perkebas (event committee) in every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency. The candidate for regent from the Tumangger clan will visit all villages in Pakpak Bharat Regency, considering that Pakpak Bharat Regency is not so wide and only consists of 52 villages so all of them can be visited. In this stage, candidates from the Tumangger clan will promote and notify that they will advance to the election of regent and deputy regent of the district in 2020.

E. Plunder The Table Noodles from The Pemungkah Kuta (Pig Rimage to Village Ancestral Graves)

After the magahkenmi with stage for each lebu, the fifth stage is the stage of jahahn noodles in the village of pemungkah kuta. At this stage, the candidate for regent from the Tumangger clan asks for prayers and blessings from the ancestors of the Tumangger clan so that all affairs can be carried out and be blessed by the ancestors of the Tumangger clan. The pilgrimage to the Tumangger ancestral tomb is carried out by the nuclear family of the candidate for regent and deputy regent as well as traditional elders who are chosen to participate in traditional ritual events at the Tumangger ancestral graves because they are believed to have magical powers and contain the spirits of the Tumangger clan ancestors.

3.2.2. Stages of The Berutu Clan

A. Merpulung Close to The Silima of The Berutu Clan (Holding an Association with The Berutu Clan Organization)

Merpulung close to the clan is the first step carried out by the Berutu clan. The candidate for regent from the Berutu clan gathers the administrators of the sulangsilima of the Berutu clan (the organization of the Berutu clan) in a meeting at the residence of the candidate for regent from the Berutu clan. The gathering of the core members of the Sulangsilima of the Berutu clan was carried out to notify the candidacy for the regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020 and at the same time ask for direction and political support from the extended family of the Berutu clan. In addition, the core management of the Berutu clan sulangsilima is expected to be able to provide information to the public and family members in each village regarding the existence of the Berutu clan who is running for regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency.

B. Meet Pamili Sada Empung (Meeting Relatives of The Berutu Clan)

After carrying out the merpulung stage near the sulangsilima of the Berutu clan, the second stage is the kijumpaipamilisadaempung stage. This stage was carried out by the Berutu clan to ask for political support from the Berutu clan relatives. The Berutu clan met the Padang clan

and the Solin clan because they were still relatives of the clan and had a common ancestor with the Berutu clan. The candidate from the Berutu clan informed the Padang clan and the Solin clan about their candidacy for regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency.

C. Discussing Karina Marga Magahken Candidate for Regent (Inviting Every Clan to Notify if You Want to Be Regent Candidate)

The third stage is the stage of inviting each clan from each selected village to attend a meeting at the house of the candidate for regent from the Berutu clan. The person chosen from each village is the person who is influential in the village. The purpose of this stage is so that members of each clan in Pakpak Bharat Regency know who will become a candidate for regent as well as want to ask for support from every clan in Pakpak Bharat Regency.

D. Mengido Tamiang Mi Sukut Nitalun Every Kuta (Ask for Blessing from The Traditional Leaders of Each Village)



Figure 4. Candidate pair Sonny P Berutu and Ramlan Boangmanalu ask for prayers and blessings in Bandar Baru village, Sitalu subdistrict, taliurangjehe (Photo source: Ist, 2020)

Each village is owned by a group of clans and makes the village the ancestral land of the ancestors of each clan and elects a clan leader who becomes the kusun king in each village/village. The Berutu clan will visit the traditional elders of each village to ask for their blessing and support. And a communal meal was held in the village as a whole which had time to

attend without limitation. Each village community can join and eat together in the event.

E. looting the noodles of the Berutu clan (visit to the tomb of historical relics/artifacts of the Berutu clan)

After the stage of sidotangiang noodles sukutnitalun every kuta, then the fifth stage is the stage of jarah noodles mienganberutu.



Picture 5. Sonny P Berutu while on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Berutu clan heritage/artifact (Image source: talk indonesia/ist, 2020)

At this stage, the candidate for regent from the Berutu clan asks for prayers and blessings from the ancestors of the Berutu clan so that all affairs can be carried out and be blessed by the ancestors of the Berutu clan. The pilgrimage to the Berutu ancestral grave is carried out by the nuclear family of the candidate for regent and deputy regent as well as traditional elders who are chosen to participate in traditional ritual events at the Berutu clan ancestral graves because they are believed to have magical powers and contain the spirits of the Berutu clan ancestors.

3.2.3. Forms of Campaign Implementation Carried Out by Family Members Candidates for Regent and Deputy Regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020

A. House to House Campaign

Campaign techniques like this are often found in villages, namely by meeting family or close relatives. This kind of campaign can be seen clearly in every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency, where the success team selected by the candidate for regent and deputy regent visited their family or relatives directly to their homes. As did the success team from the

prospective Tumangger clan, they met their clan relatives, especially people who were newcomers there. There are also those who dare to meet the clans in the village, even though they clearly know that their political opponents are running in the same direction. The Berutu clan he met was a person who still had a close kinship relationship because of the marital relationship between the immigrant clan and the local clan.

Not only the success team from the Tumangger clan, the success team from the Berutu clan also met all the people in every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency. The success team of the Berutu clan candidates appealed to the immigrant clans to choose their candidates in the upcoming regent and deputy regent elections because the Berutu clan is the original clan from the simsim land of Pakpak Bharat Regency.

B. Campaign at The Coffee Shop

The campaign carried out by the success team for each village for the election of the regent and deputy regent of the Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020 is not only from house to house, but the success team also campaigns where they rest or spend their free time, namely in coffee shops. As we know that coffee shops are places where people clash with politics. Because in Pakpak Bharat Regency there will be elections for regents and deputy regents, coffee shops are one of the right places for a successful team.

But not all coffee shops in the village are made into places for campaigning, especially for the success team from the Tumangger clan because the Tumangger clan is not a clan from the Simsimuak but from the Kelasensuak and is an immigrant clan in Pakpak Bharat Regency. So in this case, clan primordialism will be seen, where the success team from the Tumangger clan are not free to campaign in various places, they only campaign secretly for fear of the success team of the Berutu clan which has the status of a local clan

3.2.4. Organizations Influential in The Election of Regents and Deputy Regents of Pakpak Bharat Regency

A. Silima Clan Toast Organization

In the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency, the semarga organization has a fairly strong influence.

Because in essence the Pakpak ethnic group has very strong kinship, although basically the formation of this organization is not to be a tool or a means of campaigning. But in reality, clan organizations also make a big contribution to politics. This is motivated by the feelings or blood ties between fellow members. For example: in the life of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency, clan organizations have each member and have a lot of mass. If there are candidates for regent who are involved and active in clan organizations, it is certain that most of them will get political support from their clans.

"Starting getting the election for the regent of Perjolo Nikusoi ma mo clan of his clan, tah lot with the clan of self, Ima mo chose, because you might not choose another clan, starting with the candidate of clan name itself. But with a note that you have to choose candidates like a vision of a missionary close to a boisada with a goal in accordance with the ideals of the clan". Because it is impossible to choose another clan if there is a candidate with the same clan as us. But with a note that a candidate with the same clan should be worthy to be supported, there are similarities between the vision and mission of the clan's ideals")interview 15 september 2021.

In addition to Mr. ThinkTumangger Mr. MonangBerutu as chairman of the traditional institution of Sulangsilima of the Berutu clan also gave his response about the clan's political support in the 2020 election of regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency. The following are the results of an interview with Mr. MonangBerutu as the chairman of the traditional institution of SulangsilimaBerutu clan, namely:

"Wrong close to oda, mispronounced Mipodi, morebakedMijolo, did you use the word sisada with sibeltek, did you know what was left of the word clan sukutnitalun. At first, my brother or sister, the future simermarga, will definitely support it because I think it's ngodarohi. right or wrong, we must support each other and cooperate with each other in the future, we must be united among our brothers and sisters, if there is a brother or

sister who is a candidate with the same surname, they must be supported because of strong blood ties".the results of the interview on September 10, 2020.

The essence of the conversation with Mr. Tikkir Tumangger and Mr. MonangBerutu showed the existence of primordialism towards their own clan. The primordial enthusiasm of the community is so strong that it is believed to be able to protect the groups and interests of the group. The diverse clan organizations in Pakpak Bharat Regency make the competition to win the election visible. We can see in the events held by every clan organization during the campaign period. Organizations with more members are definitely more lively and lively than organizations with fewer members.

B. Union Please Help

The help union institution is an institution that exists within the community which is also influential in the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency. Please help union membership is quite diverse. Ethnic backgrounds, religions are united by the neighborhood. This causes the influence of the mutual aid union in politics to be less than that of the sulangsilimamarga institution. The diverse backgrounds of members make this organization the main target for candidates for regent and deputy regent to gain additional support. Candidates often make various forms of donations to this group to get them to vote for that candidate. However, in principle the unanimity of one candidate cannot be ensured.

C. Youth Group

The influence of youth organizations in the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency is also present, but it is still inferior when it comes to the number of votes compared to the SulangSilimaMarga institution. Youth groups consisting of various backgrounds were targeted by candidates for regent and deputy regent. This is because of the background and goals of the organization. The organization of this youth group is also open, so there are no restrictions on any candidates who come to visit and stay in touch.

3.2.5. The Form of Primordialism Contestation in The Election of Regents and Deputy Regents of Pakpak Bharat Regency In 2020

A. Meet with Sibeltekdeketaleale (Visiting Family and Close Relatives)

The kinship system of the Pakpak tribe is patrilineal (according to the father's lineage). Pakpak people refer to their clan members as sibeltek. For example, Tumangger, Tinambunan, Anakampun, Maharaja, Turuten and Pinayungen are members of the clan who were born from the same womb and the Berutu, Solin and Padang clans are also born from the same womb. In the life of the Pakpak community, with the same position as siblings, in their daily activities they form their organizational groups. This kinship group is closely related to the running of a good and harmonious kinship. However, this kinship relationship is closely related to politics so that it is vulnerable to conflict between the people themselves.

One of them is the battle in the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020. The election of the regent and deputy regent in Pakpak Bharat Regency often takes advantage of clan kinship relations, blood relations, or kinship relations. The kinship relationship that is most commonly involved by the Pakpak tribal community in political matters is kinship with a sibeltek background, namely blood relations. Candidates for regent and deputy regent of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency involve two clans, namely the Tumangger clan and the Berutu clan. The Berutu clan is a local clan in Pakpak Bharat Regency which is actually a local clan from the Sinsim clan. However,

The Tumangger clan is a clan with the status of an immigrant clan in Pakpak Bharat Regency. The Tumangger clan not only remained silent, the Tumangger clan also visited their family relatives in every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency. Not only the clan is the same as the Tumangger clan, they also visit their families even though they are from other clans to support candidates from the Tumangger clan. With words as material for consideration for his relatives. The candidate from the Tumangger clan (Father Franck Berhanrd Tumangger) said:

"We, one clan, must unite and embrace other clans to win our clan in the election

of regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency, we must unite and be united and compete in a healthy manner." Interview results November 11, 2020.

With these words, the candidate from the Tumangger clan also invites his relatives to always stick together and be a winning team in each village and campaign for candidate pairs from the Tumangger clan to other clans and invite them to vote for him in the 2020 election of regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency.

B. The Tumangger clan organizes a meal together in every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency

In getting votes There are many techniques and ways that a person uses to achieve something he wants. Such is the technique used by one of the candidates for regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency with the surname Tumangger, namely Mr. Franck Bernhard Tumangger. One example that happened in Pakpak Bharat Regency, the technique he made was like holding a group meal in every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency. In this event, the candidate for regent from the Tumangger clan invited all his relatives, namely the Tumangger clan in every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency to attend thanksgiving in each respective village.

At this event, he informed and asked for blessings from his relatives as well as dispatched him to run for regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency. At this event, he also invited the Sukutnitalun from every village. In the Pakpak tribe, SukutNitalun are people who are respected and are elders. In addition to inviting clan relatives and Sukut Nitalun, he also invited his family who had kinship relations with him, such as from the Beru party. Beru's party is a party from another clan who is married to BeruTumangger. In this case, the clan is the thing that the Pakpak tribal community uses the most in political battles, so conflicts often occur between clans when there is political contestation.

4. The Clan Will Hold a Departure Event for Candidates in Each Village

The history of the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency from

the Berutu clan to the clan that has always won the election of the regent and deputy regent for the last 15 years. The Berutu clan is sure that they can repeat the history they made in the last 15 years. During the departure ceremony, a joint prayer was held for the candidate for regent from the Berutu clan, which was carried out by relatives of the clan and other clans invited from each village. This departure was carried out in villages in Pakpak Bharat Regency. The candidate for regent from the Berutu clan visited every village to ask for blessings and political support from the village community. His family members are tasked with preparing the place and leading the blessing ceremony for the candidate for regent from the Berutu clan.

The blessing ceremony was carried out by giving the Pakpak tribal special food, namely pelleng. Pelleng is the food of the Pakpak tribe given to people who want to merge (to fight with other clans to defend the clan's territory) and migrate. The giving of pellets is done to give enthusiasm and strength to win a political battle. Not infrequently the events carried out by the Berutu clan coincided with events carried out by the Tumangger clan at the same time and in the same village so that conflicts and provocations often occur from the success teams of the two candidates.

4.1.1. The Influence of Contest of Clan Primordialism on Community Life in Pakpak Bharat Regency

A. Community Social Interaction in Pakpak Bharat Regency

The contestation of clan primordialism in the election of regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020 turned out to have an impact on people's interactions in everyday life. The strength of kinship based on clans in society is very strong. There are only two candidates for regent and deputy regent, but because of the different clan statuses, the end comes to the lives of ordinary people and people outside the clans of the two candidates. This is indeed unavoidable especially in the life of the Pakpak tribe who live in the village which cannot be separated from their shared life and close relationship through clan identity.

The election of the regent and deputy regent, which was followed by two candidates

with different clans, led to a political war. Actually, the Tumangger and Berutu clans are competing and competing to be regent/deputy regent, but in reality there has been a clan identity battle. This means that all of the Tumangger clan and their relatives and all of the Berutu clan and their relatives together show the strengths of their respective clans. In this election, the Tumangger clan tried to seize power in the Pakpak Bharat Regency government from the Berutu clan as a clan that was essentially influential in Pakpak Bharat Regency and became the clan that has always won in the last 15 years.

The social interaction of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency changed completely after the election of the regent and deputy regent. Community life that was once comfortable and harmonious between different clan groups has now disappeared. The living system has become like the life system of the urban community, neighbors showing their abilities and discommunication occurs. The life of the village community, which is thick with customs and good communication relations, is no longer reflected in people's lives. The following is the narrative of one community member who did not want to reveal his identity when interviewed. He was afraid that some people would not accept this statement. The following are the results of the interview:

Unity and peace no longer exist. Neighbor life is not well established, let alone life with the people in the villages. Sometimes the people in the village are not aware. Two people became candidates for regent and deputy regent but the entire community of each village was divided into two camps. The Tumangger clan camp and the Berutu clan camp are definitely at odds. If you think about it, people like this are wrong. Healthy competition should be good so that peace and harmony in the midst of society can be well established. interview results September 15, 2020.

B. Community Cultural Interaction of Pakpak Bharat Regency

Good interaction among community members will create a good kinship as well. In

people's lives, interaction is an important thing in every formal or informal activity that will involve interaction between interested parties and the wider community (Bisuk M Pasaribu, 2017). Interactions that occur, for example, are social and cultural interactions. The cultural interaction of the Pakpak Bharat Regency community will be seen when there are work events and bad work. Good work is a traditional and cultural party such as a wedding party, harvesting, marking the year, entering the sapo, while evil work is a traditional and cultural event such as a death custom.

However, after the political struggle, namely the battle for the election of the regent and deputy regent, cultural interactions in Pakpak Bharat Regency underwent a change. Where in the period before the battle between the Tumangger clan and the Berutu clan during the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020 ago, every time there was a traditional event, every member of the community in each village was always invited each other and always attended the party. But after the fight, every time there is a traditional party, only some attend it and some don't even invite fellow community members when there are traditional and cultural events. Changes that occur as a result of the struggle for primordialism continue so that the harmony between the people is reduced.

As the case of a wedding that took place in the village of Laelangge, namely the wedding party of Mr. Lieutenant General Berutu. At his wedding, his family did not invite people who had different choices from him considering that the candidate he supported was originally from the son of the village of Laelangge. Two months after the marriage of Mr. Lieutenant General Berutu, the people who supported the Tumangger clan held the wedding, namely Mr. Lorencius Berutu. At this wedding, he immediately responded by not inviting the family of Lieutenant General Berutu to his wedding, but even though he was not invited, some of his family still attended and shook hands and then left the wedding ceremony.

C. The Economic Level of the Pakpak Bharat Regency Community

The economic system can increase or accelerate the rate of economic growth in the region. The source of the economy of the people

of Pakpak Bharat Regency mostly comes from agriculture. The income of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency is still below the average so that business investors are needed to support agriculture in Pakpak Bharat Regency. With the contestation of clan primordialism in the local elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency, the stalls in every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency became divided into boxes, between the stalls supporting the Tumangger clan and the stalls supporting the Berutu clan.

In addition to the shop, this also happened to the frankincense toke. Tapping frankincense is one of the mainstays of the livelihood of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency. Supporters of the Tumangger clan sell their incense crops to toke supporters of the Tumangger clan, and vice versa is done by the Berutu clan, even though before the primordialism contestation, all clans and people are free to sell their incense products wherever they want and agree on a set price. In this case, when there are supporters who have different choices with him who sell the results of the incense, they are not immediately rejected, but those who sell and buy feel awkward because they have different political choices.

4.1.2. The Analysis of The Primordialism Contestation of Clans in the 2020 Pakpak Bharat Regency Elections Using Ferdinand Tonnies' Theory, Namely the Association Theory (Gemeinschaft)

This study uses the association theory (Gemeinschaft) with the aim of analyzing the contestation of clan primordialism in the local elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency. The basis for the formation of the community is a sense of love and a sense of inner unity which has been ordained by God Almighty. This shared life is real and true in the form of an association as it can be likened to a structured and organized human body organ. Then in everyday life the form of community can be found in families, kinship groups, pillars of stairs and so on.

The Pakpak ethnic group is known as a strong ethnic group in its family, especially since the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency live in rural areas. Rural communities are known for their hospitality and family. The Pakpak tribal community will form an association in order to preserve the Pakpak tribal customs and cohesiveness in the midst of society. Pakpak tribal communities form associations that aim to make them

more solid and compact, including: clan associations, associations *sadaclay*, Berubereibebere association, simatah meat or youth association, ibages or father parent association, ibalepartua association or mother association, peparensadaempung association. Associations like this make the Pakpak tribal community more intimate and cohesive with each other. Social group theory says these associations are called paguyuban.

Lubis in kolopaking (2014) says that an ethnic group has a distinctive identity that is different from other ethnic groups, it is easily seen from the way they express or articulate culture, including in terms of how they conceptualize, organize and manage and control natural resources. , economics and politics). Based on this explanation, it can be said that basically there is a relationship between actors and their ethnic groups, where this relationship is influenced by values and norms that are conceptualized based on mutual agreement.

Clans become an important identity for the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency when it comes to clans, they will fight for their respective clans so that they become clans that are known and respected in the community. The clan association will move to fight for its clan so that it can compete with other clan associations. In the political arena, clan contestation is very visible if there is one candidate for regent/deputy regent who nominates himself and even other clans whose clan does not nominate themselves will still be seen as active in politics, they will support one candidate in accordance with the goals of his clan.

In order to find out the contestation of clan primordialism in the elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency in the study of the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020, based on the results of the study, the specific theory used in this study is the association theory. According to Toonies in Seokanto (2015) the association has several main characteristics including Intimate, Private, Exclusive.

A. *intimate*

Intimate it is an intimate overall relationship between groups. The Pakpak tribal people who live in Pakpak Bharat Regency are always compact and friendly, especially people who have the same clan. This friendly and compact relationship led them to be dominant in choosing the candidate for regent/deputy regent who had the same clan as him. However, it is possible that some of them chose candidates for regent and deputy regent outside their clans, but

only a small part. Those who did not choose one clan because some of them followed the clan of their wives and there were also quarrels in their clan association. This shows that the contestation of clan primordialism in the elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency tends to support candidates for regent/deputy regent who have the same clan with him.

B. *Private*

Private is a personal relationship as happened to the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency. As a society that has many clans, they also have things that are personal to their clan groups. Among other things, the regulations in the Pakpak tribal system and regulations made by the clan, only apply to the Pakpak ethnic group and fellow clans only in the sense of being personal to ethnic groups and clan groups and not to people outside the clan.

In particular, the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency choose things that are private as well. Thanks to these personal matters, the desire of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency to support candidates for regent/deputy regent who has the same clan identity in the election of regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020. The people of Pakpak Bharat Regency want the regent/deputy regent with the same background to lead Pakpak Bharat Regency and who can understand the privacy interests of his clan groups.

Based on the results of the research, the contestation of clan primordialism in the local elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency is influenced by identity politics. The most important consideration of identity politics in Pakpak Bharat Regency is based on clan similarities. The tendency to vote cannot be separated from the identity of the clan in the candidate, things that are private will contribute to the contestation of clan primordialism in politics. As people who are aware of the existence of private, they can identify their fellow community members just by looking at their last name or seeing it from a person's clan.

C. *Exclusive*

Exclusive is a group that builds relationships with the principle of relationships built only for "us" and not for others outside "us". Based on the results of research, the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency created a strong, harmonious,

compact community. With this association, the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency can be connected to each other.

The Pakpak tribal people who live in rural areas are known to be compact and harmonious and have the term "mulaboidengngo we kasapanakenahkalak" (if we can still do it why should someone else.) It means that the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency form a network where each clan wants to be a leader, and use it as a political machine to lead one clan to become a leader. Why choose other people/other clans if there are still some of our own. If you look at the term Pakpak tribal community, it further proves that the Pakpak Bharat Exclusive Regency community means that relationships are built only for them, not for people outside the group. The existence of the Pakpak Bharat Regency community association as a forum for gathering and socializing values in general is a means of helping and exchanging information.

4.1.3. Innovation in The Fight Against Primordial Politics

The formal concept of democracy highlights two main aspects, namely the political equality of citizens and the idea of good governance ([Local Political Discourse, 2015](#)). Political equality is not only limited to equality of opportunity and space for expression of political choices, but also political protection as the main mechanism to be developed, and must always be fought for as well as the belief that minority groups must receive protection in all their political expressions. The characteristics of local elections that are local in nature greatly influence voter preferences, various practices so far have shown the temptation of campaigns/publications with packaging to encourage primordial sentiments. Concretely on this issue, in general it becomes a mantra or tagline as a representation of the sons of the region, indigenous tribes,

The politics of primordialism creates division in the midst of society and makes interactions in society disharmonious. Another common situation that needs to get the attention of all parties is the practice of hate speech which leads to ethnic, religious, racial and inter-group discrimination which is also part of the politics of primordialism. The understanding of primordialism that is too excessive can lead to discriminatory attitudes towards other parties who have different

cultures. That way, they will tend to discriminate against everyone from other groups.

The following are some innovations and steps that can be taken to fight the politics of primordialism, namely:

A. Law Enforcement

Encouraging objective and impartial law enforcement with the snares of the Criminal Code, Law Number 40 of 2008 concerning the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination, as well as the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions.

B. Smart Voter Education

The government and political parties must be required to have responsibility for political education to the public, including the candidate pairs who will take part in the contestation. Work programs and brainstorming should be displayed by the candidate pairs for regional heads or their success teams. The vision and mission conveyed are commitments as well as parameters for the direction of development that will be carried out if elected. Residents actively participate in determining the direction of development for the next five years, as well as monitoring.

C. Foster a Sense of Love for Diversity

The diversity that Indonesia has must be encouraged to become the epicenter of strengthening ties and togetherness as a nation, not being a "fuel" that continues to be produced to create primordial politics. Diversity needs to be encouraged to be presented and realized in daily practice, not limited to the momentum of regional head elections, but to be a spirit of uniting and sharing roles. The manifesto is presented as an implementation of the principles of equality, interdependence, universality and non-discrimination ([Agus Sutoro, 2018](#)).

D. Educate The Public About Strengthening Cultural Values

This cultural diversity learning aims to develop, enrich, and strengthen national identity, as well as strengthen the unity and integrity of the Indonesian nation. Concrete steps for learning cultural diversity can be in the form of visiting museums, cultural-based

tourism objects, traditional games, singing folk songs, and organizing cultural activities.

5. Conclusion

Primordialism is a person's ties in social life who strongly adhere to things that are brought from birth in the form of ethnicity, belief, race, customs, place of birth and so on, KunMaryati, et al (2014). Primordialism is also a deep emotional bond formed by the construction of historical conditions to maintain the integrity of group solidarity. Excessive loyalty to the subnational culture can threaten social integration because primordialism reduces the loyalty of citizens to the national and state culture, thereby threatening state sovereignty, Bisuk M Pasaribu, (2018).

The Berutu clan is a local clan that has power and is quite influential in Pakpak Bharat Regency. Based on historical background, the Berutu clan became the winning clan in the contestation for the election of the regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency for 15 consecutive years from 2005, the first election of Pakpak Bharat Regency until the 2015 election. The election of regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020 became the arena for the struggle for clan primordialism. This is because there are other clans that are running for regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency, namely the Tumangger clan. Besides that, there is also the Berutu clan who is running for office. In the election of the regent and deputy regent, there was a struggle for the power of the Pakpak Bharat Regency government between the local clan, namely Berutu, and the immigrant clan, namely Tumangger. The Berutu clan is referred to as a local clan because the Berutu clan is a clan of the SimsimPakpak tribe and its territory is the territory of the Pakpak Bharat Regency while the Tumangger clan is referred to as an immigrant clan because the Tumangger clan is a clan of the clan clan of the Pakpak tribe and the Tumangger clan area is in the Humbang Regency. Incitement. The victory of the Berutu clan in the 15 years of the election shows a form of Primordialism of the Berutu clan in the community of Pakpak Bharat Regency. The Berutu clan is referred to as a local clan because the Berutu clan is a clan of the SimsimPakpak tribe and its territory is the territory of the Pakpak Bharat Regency while the Tumangger clan is referred to as an immigrant clan because the Tumangger clan is a clan of the clan clan of the Pakpak tribe and the Tumangger clan area is in the Humbang Regency. Incitement. The victory of the Berutu clan in the 15 years of the election shows a form of Primordialism of the Berutu clan in the community of

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In 2020 the Berutu clan was defeated by the Tumangger clan and broke the chain of victories of the Berutu clan, whose history has always been a winner in the elections of Pakpak Bharat Regency. The Tumangger clan is indeed less than the Berutu clan in terms of numbers. The Tumangger clan has many clan relatives who are members of the 6 codenperpulungan. The Tumangger clan in the Pakpak Bharat Regency election looked very united to win the candidate pair from their clan as well as their clan relatives compactly supported the candidate for regent from the Tumangger clan. Meanwhile, in the Berutu clan, there was a split between the clans, the primordialism that has been strong in politics for the last 15 years in the 2020 Pakpak Bharat Regency election, there was a split in the choices of the Berutu clan. It was seen that the Berutu clan supported the candidate for regent from the Tumangger clan, with the reason why they chose another clan over their clan, because the candidate for regent from the Tumangger clan was the biological son of the expansion figure of Pakpak Bharat Regency, the son of Master Parulian Tumangger, who was a former regent of Dairi Regency who is the parent district of the division of Pakpak Bharat district. In addition, another reason is that there was an influence on the OTT of the regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2018, who was the regent of the Berutu clan. There is disappointment in the community with the surname Berutu over this case, so there are certain considerations to choose another clan in the election of Pakpak Bharat Regency compared to their clan. with the reason why they chose another clan over their clan, because the candidate for regent from the Tumangger clan was the biological son of the expansion figure of Pakpak Bharat Regency, the son of Master Parulian Tumangger, who was a former regent of Dairi Regency who is the parent district of the division of Pakpak Bharat district. In addition, another reason is that there was an influence on the OTT of the regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2018, who was the regent of the

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disappointment in the community with the surname Berutu over this case, so there are certain considerations to choose another clan in the election of Pakpak Bharat Regency compared to their clan.

The election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency created a competition between the Tumangger clan group and the Berutu clan. It can be said that in the election process there has been a political struggle between groups with clan backgrounds. On this occasion it will be clear how clan primordialism is in the life of the village community and the winner is the clan group that has the largest number of clan group members. The battle for clan primordialism in the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency was clearly seen when the candidates started campaigning. The two candidates used each other's tactics and strategies to gain support from the community. They get closer to the community in various ways. For example, the candidates for the Tumangger clan and the Berutu clan met with sibeltekdeketaleale (visiting relatives and close relatives) and the Tumangger clan held a meal together in every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency. Likewise with the Berutu clan, they hold various events just like when the Berutu clan was the previous candidate for regent, namely holding a blessing and ordering event in every village of Pakpak Bharat Regency. Social organizations that exist in the life of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency are also a medium for candidates for regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency to get closer and get support. The social organizations include: Sulangsilima clan organization, the Helping Union and youth groups. The membership system of this organization makes candidates dare to enter it. Therefore, candidates often use various means to gain support from the group of organizations in question. The social organization is open, they welcome any candidate who wants to come to them. In stark contrast to the SulangSilimaMarga organization, for example, the candidate for the Tumangger clan would not dare to join the Berutu clan organization to gain support. Likewise with the Berutu clan, he will not be able to enter and influence the Tumangger clan group who is part of the si 6 coden clan group to support him in the election. In stark contrast to the SulangSilimaMarga organization, for example, the candidate for the Tumangger clan would not dare to join the Berutu clan organization to gain support. Likewise with the Berutu clan, he will not be able to enter and influence the Tumangger clan group who is part of the si 6 coden clan group to support him in the

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The battle for clan primordialism that occurred in the election of the regent and deputy regent of Pakpak Bharat Regency in 2020 had a great influence on the lives of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency. The village life system that was once based heavily on family relationships has disappeared. Harmony and peace are no longer manifest in people's lives. Has worked on inner conflicts between the community between supporters of the candidate for regent and deputy regent. Even though the election has ended, the impact has reached all levels of society. The main reason for this to happen is a primordial sense of one's own clan. The influence of the struggle for clan primordialism in the election of regents and deputy regents also has an impact on the economic system, cultural customs, social interactions and the welfare of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency. Social interactions in the daily life of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency are also influenced by the struggle of clan primordialism in the election of regent and deputy regent. The society that initially had friendliness between one another has now diminished. The social interaction of the community in Pakpak Bharat Regency changed completely after the village head election took place. The life of the village community that used to be comfortable and harmonious between different clan groups has now disappeared. The social interaction of the community in Pakpak Bharat Regency changed completely after the village head election took place. The life of the village community that used to be comfortable and harmonious between different clan groups has now disappeared. The social interaction of the community in Pakpak Bharat Regency changed completely after the village head election took place. The life of the village community that used to be comfortable and harmonious between different clan groups has now disappeared.

The system of life has become like the life system of the urban community. Neighbors show each other their abilities and discommunication occurs. In cultural life, the influence of clan primordialism in the election of the regent and deputy regent can also be seen. Where in the period before the battle between the Berutu clan and the Tumangger clan at the time of the

election of the regent and deputy regent in 2020 ago, every traditional event in every member of the community would definitely be united and attend each other when there was a traditional wedding party in every village in Pakpak Bharat Regency. . After the fight, every time there is a traditional party held by one of the parties from the two clans, the two do not invite each other. This happened at a wedding in LaelanggeNamuseng Village, supporters of 01 did not invite supporters of 02 and vice versa, supporters of 02 also replied that they did not invite supporters of 01 to their wedding. The primordialism of clans in the life of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency is certainly a big threat to the harmony of the people of Pakpak Bharat Regency. Bad attitudes and tolerance between different clan groups will tend to have a negative influence.

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