

The Responsiveness Bureaucracy within the Governance Policy of Dieng Plateau Conservational

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Abstract—The number development of population and activity Dieng plateau exploiting land led to a decline environment quality. The Government needs to formulate a conservation management has policy responsiveness. It is responsive have a high responsiveness towards complaints, problems, and public aspirations. Bureaucratic responsiveness has been seen into three categories namely potential responsiveness, actual, responsiveness and commitment resources. This research uses descriptive nature of the research approach that is describing and analyzing the bureaucracy responsiveness within the governance policy of Dieng plateau conservation. This result shows that the Government has the conservation responsiveness namely (1) the responsiveness to determine policies involving stakeholders and citizens. (2) Actual responsiveness, the willing society fulfillment in converting land horticulture (3) Power response commitment of resources, the Government's commitment in conservation efforts to pay attention in some aspects system, namely the social technical aspects, cultural, economic and legal.

Keywords—Bureaucracy; Conservation; Dieng Plateau; Environment

I. INTRODUCTION

Dieng is one of regions in Central Java with unique characteristics. In this area contains of ancient Hindu cultural relics sites, along with the potential nature likes: Lake, Waterfalls, Crater with hot gases as well as natural forest hills as wildlife habitat, such as the Javan hawk-eagle, Tiger, Leopard (*panthera pardus*), wild boar (*sus verrcosus*) and other types of monkeys like owa (*hylobates moloch* or apes not tailed), surili (*presbytis comata*), and the lutung (*trachypithecus auratus*). The number development and population exploiting activity the land led to decline in the environment quality of the Dieng region. It is reflected in the growing agricultural cultivation season without conservation rules, which physically can lower environment quality. This region has potential natural disasters are quite high likes: landslides, volcano eruptions, erosion, gas toxic and wind storms. Bases on these problems, it is necessary formulating policy to protect and preserve Dieng plateau environment while it is not natural disasters case. The main task of the Government is to protect and provide society sense security through policies that have been formulated. In addressing environmental problems then bureaucracy responsiveness role becomes important to act and response formulating conservation of governance policy. The

public good bureaucracy is a bureaucracy that is responsive, having a high responsiveness and fast against what the complaints, problems, the public aspirations. Responsiveness regarding apparatus ability faces and anticipates new aspirations, and new knowledge. The bureaucracy must respond quickly in order not to be left behind in running tasks and functions.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHOD

This research uses descriptive approach that is describing and analyzing the bureaucracy responsiveness within the governance policy of Dieng plateau conservation. This research focus in qualitative approach determination is closely associated with the problem formulation and research objectives. The specified issue is the guidelines in determining research. Referring to the background thoughts above then this is the research focuses are: to reveal Bureaucratic Responsiveness detail in the governance of Dieng plateau conservation. The unit analysis is the Bureaucratic Responsiveness phenomenon in the governance of its conservation. While the unit analysis as follows: Planning and Development Organization known as *Bappeda*, *Dincipkataru*, environmental agency, Department of culture and tourism in Central Java Province and society leaders around this place. The techniques that are used to looking for informants are snowball technique. This goes on until the informant saturated or saturation data (saturated). In this case the Spradley (1979) provide research guidance informants as follows: (1) what is known about their informant behavior, (2) what concepts does informant using to classify their experience, (3) how the informant defines the concept, (4) what does informants ways to describe their experience, (5) how do the researchers interpreting their knowledge bases on informant's culture that can be understood by researcher colleagues.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Government responsiveness or bureaucracy is viewed as an important phenomenon in the public administration. Responsiveness refers to the speed and Government ability in responding the society demands (Stivers, 1994:364-368; Rosenbloom, 1989:99; Vigoda, 2000:175; 2002:534). Denhardt and Denhardt (2007:28), in an attempt comparing three perspectives of public administration (old public administration, new public management, and new public service) the

importance question reaffirm of Government responsiveness employees (public servants) for society necessity. The question is "to whom are public servants responsive?" in each perspective. On the old public administration, Government employees must able fulfillment clients and constituents, in the new public management customer fulfillment, and the public service on the new Government's responsibility to fulfillment their client. So the importance question of responsiveness in public administration, causing Denhardt and Denhardt (2007) as well as Osborne and Gaebler (1992) encourages public organization mimic responsiveness that is owned by the private sector (private), in order to enhance the effective and efficient performance, fairness, responsibility, and public organizations accountability.

Gormley, Hoadley, and Williams (1983:709) defines as Government responsiveness ability to establish the important issues quickly that must be addressed immediately, addressing the issues and problems for real with actions variety, through the provision wide range resources. Therefore, Gormley, Hoadley, and Williams (1983:706-713) measures the responsiveness in three categories, namely potential responsiveness, actual, responsiveness and society resources. First, the potential responsiveness refers to the extent which government officials with stakeholder shares set of values and priority issues that will be addressed. This action is carried out through dialogue process, in order to identify various problems perceived by society. This issue ranges, then narrowed down to choose issues that are most important and urgent to be addressed. Second, actual responsiveness refers to the extent to which the Government is able to fulfillment and society desires. A variety problem, needs and society desire which has been expressed potential responsiveness is then quickly followed up via programs or activities that can address issue directly. Third, the commitment resources responsiveness pointing to the support resources (financial, human, equipment and other facilities) in order to address the various issues that have been fixed in actual responsiveness.

A. Potential Responsiveness

Land uses in Dieng plateau area mostly have discrepancy function. Ideally most of Dieng plateau area functioning as protected and buffer area. In fact, this real condition widely used as land horticulture. Land suitability analysis results indicate this places, the area is not suitable as the settlements area and agricultural annuals cultivation area. Many preexisting conditions, namely the settlements existence in this region, needs to be curtailed its progress. If this is allowed then it would be bad for the environment. Given the geographical conditions whose have limitations functioning as neighborhood district. Limitations dryness land reaches more than 40% as well as the soil erosion condition which is easy. The land functions distorted condition, the Foundation repair Dieng plateau. The Central Java provincial government has formulated planning of Spatial Dieng plateau Locality. It aims establishing the spatial area plan of this region to convert in its function as a protected area. To commit functions settlement changing into protected area or a buffer is very difficult because of concerns the residence community around. This result give recommendation to changing the land plants

function horticulture become protected area or buffer, with limited production forest and plantation crops hard. The public policy formulation relates to decision making. Public policy is the decision set and not a decision that stands on its own. Anderson (1979) states that policies formulation concerning attempts to answer the question how the alternative various is agreed upon the problems developing and who participate or get involved, individual or group. The policy process is a process consists of several stages. Start from identifying alternatives, defining and formulating alternatives, assessing each alternative that are available and choose the alternative "satisfactory" or "most allows it to be carried out". After the public problems well define and policy framers agree to include policy agenda issue, the next step is to make problem solving. Here the policy framers will be faced with the policy alternatives choice that can be taken to solve the problem. (Suwitri, 2011). The planning of Dieng plateau area is a region that currently requires the environmental aspects handling, tourism and cultural heritage as well as economic aspects. The policies formulation for tackling the Dieng plateau region consists of 4 stages. The problem identifications stage, alternatives formulation, alternative selection and decision making. Alternative identification phase generates several alternatives that are used for Dieng plateau management region are:

The first alternative, the high number inhabitants in Dieng plateau area, so that agriculture is not sufficient society need. So the alternative is reducing population region by conducting transmigration to Dieng. The second alternatives, Agropolitan developing by increasing the micro region activity outside the Dieng plateau. Agropolitan development can be done by creating or improving industrial sectors households, trade and agricultural processing. The third alternatives, the synergy is between Agropolitan, tourism and industry. Synergy is seen from various potential of this area, namely agriculture, tourism and culture. The development of these sectors can provide secondary sector development opportunities such as the industry processing. The election Stage alternative for Dieng plateau conservation is carried out by technical team consisting Planning and Developing Organization, Place Arrangement and Creating Ideas Organization, environmental Agency, Department of culture and tourism in Central Java Province and society leaders in this area. Alternative chosen is Agropolitan synergy, tourism and industry. Agropolitan development on basis concept activities in the agricultural sector as well as marketing in the form processed so the cycle agriculture range, marketing processing that involves a lot of people as well as some territories.

B. Actual Responsiveness

Existing conditions of Dieng plateau area at this time most of the region functioned as agricultural land horticulture. Whereas, from this result analysis of the land suitability and the provisions plan of spatial area in Central Java province mention the most area is protected area. This can be seen from the physical and geographical areas as Highlands. In addition the role of Dieng plateau region is a strategic area from the viewpoint resources supporting neighborhood. So, the function changing land from protected area into agricultural cultivation

area is under very have an environment impact. Therefore, the land condition is not suitable for the planting medium as horticulture. Then, efforts can be undertaken by the Government to save environment condition Dieng plateau area as conversion.

Conversion is an effort to protect and preserve nature or environment that creates sustainability course positive impact for society. There are 3 types of conversion handling effort in Dieng plateau that must be converted, the area could be replaced and cannot be converted. The area that must be converted is protected area consists of forest protected areas, protected areas, nature and asylum distinct physiographic boundary river known as telaga. The protected area has the main function protecting environment life sustainability which includes natural resources. Changes to functions occur in protected areas can affect the natural surrounding balance, as well as giving a bad impact on the environment. Protected function on Dieng plateau should be maintained. Because it would be bad for the environment impact if there is changing function. The conversion is associated with land using changes associated with the public area activity of this place. Land Convention is land horticulture. While, the most people job are as farmer. So plant replacement can not only serve to protect the environment, but also has a high value.

IV. CONCLUSION

Dieng plateau is a strategic importance area from the power support environment point and natural resources utilization. The number development and increasing population activity in

exploiting the land led declining environment quality of this area. This result shows that the Government in Central Java province has formulate policy governance conservation of Dieng plateau containing Spatial Plan and its detail. In the governance policy formulation of Dieng plateau conservation, the public bureaucracy has to be responsive, becoming complaints, problems and aspirations. The power bureaucracy responsive can be seen into three categories namely responsiveness potential, actual responsiveness and commitment resources.

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