

Research Article

The Impact of the Implementation of the Rice Provision Policy for Civil Servants (ASN): A Case Study in Sumenep Regency Government

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Abstract.

The local government's policy on providing rice for Civil Servants (ASN) in Sumenep Regency expresses a commitment to supporting local farmers by purchasing agricultural products as a gesture of appreciation. This study aims to assess the impact of the rice provision policy for ASN in the Sumenep Regency Government. Employing a qualitative research methodology, data collection focuses on social phenomena. Grounded in constructivist philosophy, the qualitative approach explores natural settings, with the researcher as the primary instrument. Data sources are purposively sampled using a snowball technique, employing triangulation in data collection. Inductive and qualitative data analysis, emphasizing the generalizability of meaning, reveals that the policy can boost local rice demand, providing opportunities for farmers to increase sales and income. The program's implementation has potential social and political implications. A successful and positively received program can enhance the regional government's image and garner political support. However, disparities exist in benefits received by government departments (OPD) and Civil Servants (ASN) under the rice provision policy.

Keywords: Civil Servants (ASN), policy implementation, local government

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1. Introduction

Agricultural production in Sumenep Regency signifies local farmers' dedication to land management for improved well-being, establishing the agricultural sector as a key regional income driver. Over five years, the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in Sumenep have significantly contributed to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), underscoring the global importance of agriculture.

Contributing to the second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), the agricultural sector addresses global challenges like hunger, ensuring food security, promoting nutrition, and advocating sustainable agricultural practices. The regional policy providing rice to Civil Servants (ASN) in Sumenep Regency reflects the government's commitment to



empower local farmers. Theoretical objectives include enhancing sovereignty, shielding farmers from risks, and fostering infrastructure and financing support.

The implementation of the policy, viewed through the Local Content Policy (LCP), aims to boost the local economy, create job opportunities, and enhance global competitiveness. LCP incentives for local content, focusing on vital sectors, and comprehensive provisions align with the Sumenep Regency Government's policy outlined in Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021. This research aims to assess the impact of this policy on farmers, Civil Servants (ASN), and the regional government, addressing research gaps and contributing to global discussions on sustainable agricultural policies. This research focuses on policy implementation. Implementation is the transformation of policy objectives into actions and activities at lower levels of government, such as implementing agencies [1,2]. Howlett [1], Terpstra and Fyfe [2] emphasize the concept of policy implementation as a process that determines policy outcomes, a notion supported by Paudel [3], who states that policy implementation involves distributing policy objectives from higher authorities to beneficiaries or policy targets. This understanding is expanded by considering post-policy dynamics, including the initiation of new and different actions or the cessation of certain activities. Howlett [1] and Howlett et al. [4], all concur that the study of policy implementation gained new momentum after the work of Pressman and Wildavsky [5]. The research conducted by Pressman and Wildavsky [5] focused on policy implementation studies that revealed discrepancies between policy intent and policy outcomes.

In pioneering a transformative approach, the regional government, through the enactment of Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021, has not only underscored its dedication to sustainable agricultural practices but has also unveiled a groundbreaking formula for elevating productivity. This innovative strategy involves the strategic purchase of local agricultural products, amplifying the commitment to empower farmers and fortify the local economy. By championing this policy, the government aims to instigate a paradigm shift in enhancing the well-being of local farmers, fostering economic growth, and bolstering global competitiveness, thus marking a pivotal moment in the evolution of regional agricultural policies.

2. Methodology

In the Methodology section, we aim to address the research objectives by presenting a clear and concise overview of the research design, stages, participants, data collection

methods, instruments (if applicable), and data analysis. Deviating from the theory of methodology, the focus lies on the practical aspects of our qualitative research conducted in the social sciences. Our qualitative research, inspired by Creswell [6], employs non-statistical techniques to observe human actors within their contextual environments. Grounded in a constructivist philosophy, our approach investigates naturalistic settings, emphasizing the researcher as a primary instrument. Purposefully sampled data sources, including snowball sampling, are triangulated through various collection methods. For our specific research on the impact of implementing the rice provision policy for Civil Servants (ASN) in Sumenep Regency based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021, we focus on its effects on farmers, Civil Servants (ASN), and the local government. The qualitative data analysis process involves: 1) Preparing and processing data from interviews, field observations, and documents, sorted by research categories. 2) Reading the entire dataset, reflecting on it comprehensively. 3) Creating data codes for individuals, categories, and themes. 4) Applying codes systematically. 5) Constructing a narrative from coded data to discuss the policy/program chronology. 6) Building interpretations for new insights into policy implementation.

3. Result and Discussion

The final results of public policy (public policy outcomes) are the direct consequences or impacts of public policy felt by the community, both those that are intended (intended) and unintended (unintended). In this context, whether expected or not is essentially the logical consequence that public policy is a government action on existing issues, or the government's inaction on issues that should require government intervention.

The final results differ from the outputs of public policy previously discussed. The outputs of public policy on rice provision for Civil Servants (ASN) refer to what the government does in response to existing issues, while the final results are the impacts resulting from the government's actions regarding the rice provision policy for Civil Servants (ASN). It is not too difficult for the government to issue a policy for specific areas, but what needs serious consideration are the impacts of that policy. How the government can measure the impacts of what has been done, whether it is running optimally or otherwise. Therefore, there is a need for individuals responsible for analyzing the impacts of implemented policies, not just issuing policies without assessing their consequences. In relation to the objective of this research, the intention behind the policy of the Sumenep Regency Government's program to purchase local products

and distribute them to Civil Servants (ASN) in Sumenep Regency is a manifestation of the government's concern to enhance the productivity of rice farmers. This, in turn, is aimed at supporting the government's rice self-sufficiency program.

The impact of implementing the Policy on Rice Provision Program for Civil Servants (ASN) based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep Regency for rice farmers in the region of Sumenep can be summarized as follows: The rice provision policy can increase the demand for rice, thereby providing sales opportunities and stabilizing prices. It has a positive impact on economic growth, job creation, increased purchasing power, and the welfare of the community. It also leads to an increase in income through the sale of agricultural products, thus generating potential profits.

As explained by Dunn [7] in Wibawa [8], when evaluating policy impact, it is categorized into two types: outputs and outcomes. Outputs refer to the goods, services, or activities received by specific groups, both target and non-target, within the scope of the policy [9]. Meanwhile, political impacts are caused by physical and social conditions. Impact assessment places a greater emphasis on the results and consequences of the policy rather than the policy implementation process itself. In terms of political effects, it is important to understand both expected and unexpected outcomes.

Expected impacts mean that when a policy is established, the government has predetermined or mapped out the effects that will occur. The expected effects of policy implementation include both intended and unintended effects for the policy on rice provision to Civil Servants (ASN). Furthermore, at the end of policy implementation, there are also effects that were not expected, both desired and undesired [1]. This also indicates that public policy effects essentially have several dimensions, and all of these must be taken into account when discussing evaluation.

Positive impacts of the rice provision policy for ASN to local farmers in Sumenep Regency include: a) Increased Sales and Income: With this policy in place, farmers can boost the sales of their rice because there is a stable demand from ASN, potentially increasing farmers' income. b) Rice Price Stabilization: This policy can maintain rice prices at a reasonable level and reduce price fluctuations that could harm farmers. c) Potential Rice Price Reduction: If the policy successfully increases rice production, the rice supply in the local market can increase, leading to a decrease in rice prices. This will benefit farmers who need to purchase rice for personal consumption and their families. d) Increased Demand in Specific Areas: If ASN is located in areas that do not

significantly produce rice, this policy can increase local demand, positively impacting farmers in those areas.

Negative impacts of the rice provision policy for Civil Servants (ASN) to local farmers in Sumenep Regency include: a) Adjustment of Agricultural Input Prices: If some farmers switch from rice to other crops due to falling rice prices, the demand for other agricultural inputs such as fertilizer or seeds for other crops may increase, leading to higher input prices. b) Price Competition and Changes in Demand: In some areas, farmers may face price competition due to an increase in the local market or changes in demand, which can affect their profits. c) The Importance of Farmer Participation in Policy Formulation: It is essential to involve farmers in the formulation and implementation of the policy. If farmers feel excluded, and their needs and input are disregarded, they may be less supportive of this policy. Farmer participation can help ensure that the policy takes into account real conditions in the field and provides positive benefits to farmers and other stakeholders. d) Variability in Policy Impacts: The impact of this policy is likely to vary in different regions, depending on local agricultural conditions, infrastructure, and other applicable policies. Farmers' reactions to this policy can also vary, depending on how much benefit they perceive from the policy and how the policy is implemented.

When examining the impact of a policy, there are five dimensions of policy impact: 1]. Impact on Public Issues and on the People Involved: Therefore, the target of public policy that is expected to be influenced by the policy must be defined, and the expected impact of the policy should be determined from the beginning of the public policy formulation. 2]. Policies may have impacts on conditions or groups outside the target or objectives of the policy that have been anticipated previously by policy makers. 3]. Policies may have an impact on current conditions and conditions in the future that will affect both the target groups and those outside the target. 4]. Evaluation also involves other elements, namely the direct costs incurred to finance public policy programs so that the policy can be implemented properly. 5]. It concerns indirect costs borne by the community and some community members due to public policies.

In order to enhance the smooth implementation of the welfare program for farmers through post-harvest price stability, the Sumenep Regency government has formulated a policy through the Regent's Decree Number 188/388/KEP/435.013/2021 on the effective team for increasing the welfare of farmers. This is a form of protection by the local government of Sumenep Regency for the livelihood and welfare of farmers, especially for stabilizing rice prices.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of the rice supply program for Civil Servants (ASN) in Sumenep Regency, guided by Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021, yields multifaceted impacts. Firstly, on farmers, the policy holds promise in elevating local rice demand, fostering opportunities for increased sales and income. Nonetheless, variations in impact necessitate farmer involvement in policy formulation and assessment to optimize benefits and mitigate potential drawbacks. Secondly, concerning Civil Servants (ASN), the program extends beyond providing quality rice at affordable prices, impacting the social and political landscape. Success enhances the local government's image and garners political support, while perceived shortcomings can provoke controversy and criticism. Thirdly, the policy's impact on the local government underscores the importance of proper implementation to prevent disparities in rice distribution, ensuring fair benefit allocation. Transparency and accountability in execution are pivotal, as the program's success or failure significantly shapes the public perception of the local government. This research, by delving into the nuanced repercussions of the rice supply policy, contributes valuable insights into effective policy formulation, stakeholder engagement, and the crucial interplay between local governance and community welfare in the realm of agricultural initiatives.

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