



Implementation of the Rice Provision Policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) Based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep Regency

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ABSTRACT

The policy of supplying rice to the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in the Sumenep district government is a form of government alignment to empower farmers by purchasing local agricultural products as a tribute to agricultural products produced by local farmers in Sumenep district. This study aims 1). To explore, identify, analyze and describe the implementation of the rice supply program policy for ASN based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district; 2). To explore, identify, analyze and describe the impact of implementing the rice supply policy for ASN based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district. This research was conducted to gain an understanding of the involvement of policy actors in the implementation of the Sumenep Regency Regent's Regulation Number 64 of 2021 concerning Provision of Rice for ASN. Therefore, explanatory research with descriptive studies (Stake, 2009) is used as an approach in answering research problems with qualitative methods as an attempt to explain the factors and mechanisms that cause the phenomenon of the object under study (Creswell, 2016). The results of this study indicate that individual actors influence the policy-making process for the provision of rice for ASN in the Sumenep district government providing input or opinions related to the issues or problems raised, as well as providing support or resistance to the policies taken. However, the implementation of this policy is carried out by considering sustainability and not only temporary in order to provide sustainable benefits for ASN in the Sumenep district government. This policy is implemented fairly and evenly throughout all regional apparatus organizations (OPD), so that there is no discrimination against ASN from certain OPDs. In the policy cycle, actors from farmer groups, the Indonesian republican employee corps (KORPRI), as well as social institutions in Sumenep regency may have different roles depending on the stage of the ongoing policy cycle. Characteristics, interests, and motivations of actors in compiling content; context; and the policy implementation process as a complex process involving relevant stakeholders, including local governments, regionally owned enterprises (BUMD), rice producers and distributors. The impact of the rice supply policy for ASN in Sumenep district for farmers has the potential to increase demand for rice in the local market and provide opportunities for farmers to increase their sales and income. The impact on ASN can have social and political implications. If the program is successful and is perceived positively by the community, it can enhance the local government's image and increase political support. The impact on the local government is that not all regional apparatus organizations (OPD) and ASN receive and benefit from the policy of providing rice for ASN. This program must be properly implemented to avoid mistakes in the distribution of rice.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Regent Regulations, State Civil Apparatus (ASN).

1. INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous economic development has a domino effect on the per capita income of the population, resulting in an increase in the long term. Thus, the basic aim of economic development is not only to pursue growth in gross regional domestic income (GRDP) and equal distribution of income between communities, but also to create a good level of social welfare. The problem of income inequality in economic development carried out in a number of developing countries is a classic problem in the application of economic development carried out in line with national development goals. To create equitable national development cannot be separated from regional development goals, including creating autonomous welfare for the people in the regions. Therefore, the regional government as the implementing institution for development at the regional level has the responsibility to improve regional economic

performance so that it can encourage increased community welfare. One of the regions in East Java Province, Sumenep district strives to continuously improve the performance of the economic sector through development programs aimed at improving community welfare.

The district's GRDP value in 2019 reached 33,298,636.5 million rupiah. In nominal terms, the GDP value increased by 71,749.3 million or approximately 0.6 percent compared to the economic performance achieved in 2018. Meanwhile, GRDP at continuous prices from 2015 to 2019 was 7,758,094.9 million rupiah, which also experienced increase. This shows that during 2019, Sumenep district experienced economic growth of around 0.14%, but experienced a slowdown compared to 2017 reaching 3.63 percent.

Business fields in Sumenep district have a large role in economic growth, especially in the business of producing goods and services. Thus, the economic structure in Sumenep district is formed from the added value created by each business field which can provide an idea of how much dependence a region has on the production capabilities of each business field. This can be seen from the development of Sumenep district's GRDP based on current prices from 2015 to 2019. In the five year period (2015-2019) the development of the economic structure in Sumenep district was dominated by 3 (three) business fields, namely: 1). Agriculture; 2). Forestry; and 3). Fishery. These 3 (three) business fields contributed 68.42 percent in 2019.

Sumenep Regency has relatively good agricultural sector potential. According to the results of a survey conducted by BPS Sumenep Regency (BPS, 2021). The rice harvest pattern in Sumenep district in the period January to December 2020 is quite different from the harvest pattern in 2019. The peak rice harvest in 2019 and 2020 occurred in April, while the peak rice harvest in 2018 occurred in March, while the harvest area was the lowest. in 2018, 2019 and 2020 it occurred in January. The total rice harvest area in 2020 is estimated to be 42.8 thousand hectares with the highest harvest area occurring in April, namely 19.6 thousand hectares and the lowest harvest area occurring in December, namely 0.08 thousand hectares. When compared with the total rice harvest area in 2019, the rice harvest area in 2020 increased by 4.3 thousand hectares (11.3 percent). From the morning harvest area from 2018 to 2020, you can see Figure 1 below:

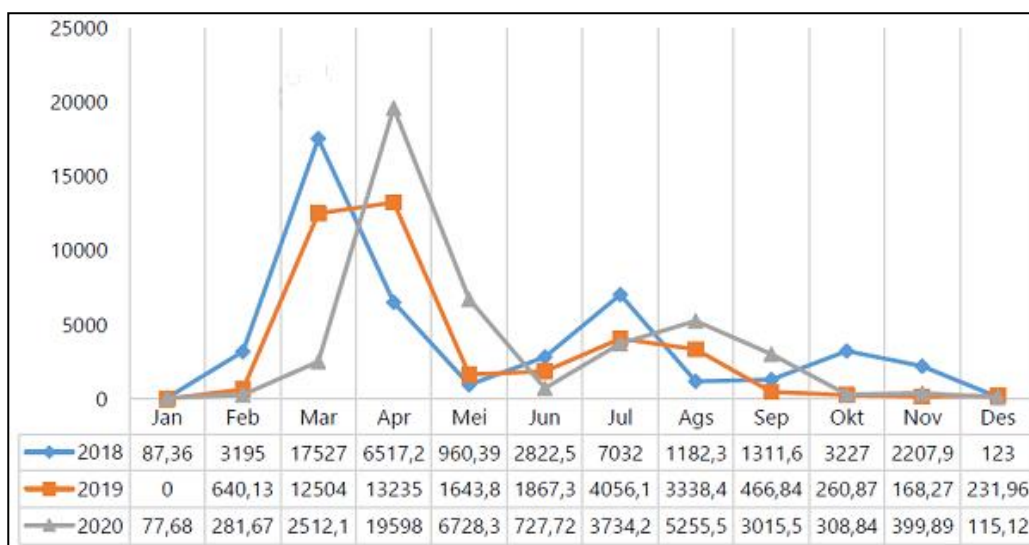


Figure 1. Rice Harvest Area in 2018-2020, Sumenep Regency

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Sumenep district (2021)

Figure 1 above shows the results of a survey conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Sumenep district, showing that the total amount of rice production in Sumenep district in 2020 was around 229 thousand tons of GKG, or an increase of 42.9 thousand tons (23 percent) compared to last year. 2019. If we look at the comparison of production between the same months in different years, the largest increase in production in 2020 occurred in April, namely around 44.9 thousand tons compared to production in April 2019 (Figure 12). The highest production in 2020 occurred in April, namely: reaching 112.8 thousand tons and the lowest production occurred in January, namely: 0.45 thousand tons. Similar to production in 2020, the highest rice production in 2019 occurred in April, namely: 67.9 thousand tons, while the lowest production occurred in January, namely 0.00 thousand tons.

Statistical figures for agricultural production in Sumenep district show the enthusiasm of farmers to continue to be productive in managing land as a medium for improving welfare, so that the agricultural sector becomes the main commodity for increasing regional income. From the explanation regarding the contribution of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in Sumenep Regency to GRDP over a period of 5 (five) years, the agricultural sector is one of the most important sectors in the world. The agricultural sector has a very significant contribution to achieving the second goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program, namely: eliminating hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and encouraging sustainable agricultural cultivation.

Regent Regulation Policy Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district is a form of regional government support for the program launched by the regional government to improve the welfare of local farmers in Sumenep district. By giving awards to local agricultural products owned by the local community, it provides enthusiasm to motivate farmers' productivity in a sustainable manner. Therefore, agricultural products in Sumenep district are accommodated by the district government to meet the food needs of State Civil Servants (ASN) within the Sumenep district government, East Java Province.

The regional government policy regarding the provision of rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep district government is a form of the government's support for empowering farmers by purchasing local agricultural products as appreciation for the agricultural products produced by local farmers in the Sumenep district area. Theoretically, the protection and empowerment of farmers aims to: first, realize the sovereignty and independence of farmers in order to improve their level of welfare, quality and better life; second, protect farmers from crop failure and price risks; third, providing agricultural infrastructure and facilities needed to develop farming businesses; fourth, growing agricultural financing institutions that serve the interests of farming businesses; fifth, increasing the ability and capacity of farmers and farmer institutions in running farming businesses that are productive, advanced, modern, value added, competitive, have market share and are sustainable; and sixth, providing legal certainty for the implementation of farming businesses.

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) census results for the agricultural sector, the policy implemented by the Regent of Sumenep Regency shows that the average income of agricultural households is in the best position at 43.56% compared to income outside the agricultural sector. This shows that the agricultural sector is still a commodity that needs to be developed in each region in accordance with the culture and habits of the local community, supported by appropriate regulations to increase the competitiveness (competition) of farmers in the region. Apart from that, the agricultural sector also has an important role in providing food, diversifying the food menu and increasing the country's foreign exchange. Therefore, the importance of the policy to purchase agricultural products in the form of rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Sumenep Regency will be a trigger for the productivity of farmers in Sumenep Regency and make Sumenep Regency part of the regional supply (supply) of basic food needs in the form of rice in the Java region East to support the national food security program.

The policies implemented in Sumenep district involve many parties (multi stakeholders). Therefore, from a theoretical perspective, the policy process is not only located at the formulation process stage, but also depends on the implementation process (Dye, 2017). Reviewed from a local content policy (LCP) perspective, namely: policies made by the government aim to increase the contribution of local products or services in the production process or provision of goods or services, especially the production of agricultural products in Sumenep Regency. The aim of local content policy (LCP) is to improve the local economy, create jobs for local communities, and increase the competitiveness of local products or services in the global market (Antle et al., 2010; D. Pannell & Fennell, 2017; JD Pannell & Fennell, 2018). In particular, the LCP sets out requirements for increased local content in the process of producing or providing goods or services (Antle & Pizer, 2013; D. Pannell & Fennell, 2017). This requirement can be a percentage or minimum value of local content that must be met by the government.

The resulting policy will depend on how these elements influence each other in the policy making process (Lowi, 1969). The resulting policy will depend on how these elements influence each other in the policy making process. So Walt and Gilson (1994) developed it into a prerequisite for the success of a policy where policy actors depend on content, context and process as shown in Figure 2.4 (see page 72).

So, in the context of local policy, the context that will be examined in this research is the policy context which states that local agricultural products in Sumenep Regency must be improved and used as the main commodity for the regional economy, so that the policy content implemented is to buy local products in bulk by the government. area. Meanwhile, the implementation process involves various actors such as individuals, groups or organizations. The context of the actors involved is translated into the concept explained by Howlett et al. (2015, 2017) that there are epistemic groups which are manifested by groups of scholars, or scientists in universities. Then the group of instruments used in policy and coalitions in deciding the policy direction taken. Of course, a process like this will involve individuals, groups and organizations.

This research will explore and document how the interests and motivations of policy actors, and their actions collectively contribute to achieving the policy objectives of distributing rice to ASN in Sumenep district. Interests and motivations are the driving forces behind the activities of policy actors at every stage of the policy formulation process and policy implementation stage (Mugambwa et al., 2018).

During the policy implementation stage, policy groups or actors, or in other terms also known as policy actors, apply the core competencies of the products produced from the policy so that they can compete and influence the decision-making and implementation process. Identify 3 (three) policy actors involved in the policy making process, which have influence and influence the policy implementation stage, namely: epistemic community (EC) for setting the policy agenda, instrument constituency (IC) for policy formulation, and advocacy coalition (AC) for decision-making (Howlett et al., 2015, 2017). ECs bring their expertise and knowledge as the unit of analysis (Haas, 1992). IC on the other hand, relies on tools and solution models developed as units of analysis (Simons & Voß, 2018). ACs rely on their group's beliefs and ideologies to drive and define their actions as a unit of analysis (Jenkins-Smith & Sabatier, 1994).

Policy actors in various streams enter the entire policy cycle to implementation, there is a need to understand how actions, inactions and interactions with certain actors at the policy implementation stage so that the encouragement or obstacles in implementing the policy of providing rice for ASN in Sumenep district can run well. Therefore, the study that will be carried out is needed to fill the gap in understanding the existence, interests and motivations of policy actors who also determine policy outcomes during the implementation of the policy. Until now, several studies on policy have tended to unite various groups of policy actors as stakeholder groups. interest (Howlett et al., 2017; Simons & Voß, 2018).

Uniting policy actors as one group (stakeholders) will hinder the opportunity for the main policy actor (government) to utilize the knowledge and expertise of different groups of policy actors. It can be emphasized that the knowledge and expertise of various policy actors is very helpful in increasing the acceleration of achieving policy goals towards targeted policy targets (Handa et al., 2018; Howlett et al., 2015).

The results of research on policy implementation indicate several things related to unexplained gaps in policy implementation, as well as inadequate assessments of the policy-making process. Thus, the literature obtained to support this research identifies interests, motivation, compromise, collaboration, transactions, perceptions, opinions, attitudes, ambiguity and conflict themes as the basis for the research focus. (Handa et al., 2018; Howlett et al., 2017; Immervoll et al., 2015; Khan & Khandaker, 2017; Mojsoska Blazevski et al., 2015; Mugambwa et al., 2018; Seekings, 2017).

As a result of this research, no articles were found that discussed the role of policy actors from a qualitative research perspective using a five-stream framework at the policy implementation stage. The study carried out in this research will fill the gap in previous research by contributing to the knowledge needed to overcome policy problems in achieving policy objectives in depth related to actor interactions and relationships in policy, especially the policies contained in Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 concerning Provision Rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Sumenep Regency. Thus, this study can be used as a reference for policy makers in formulating or reconstructing policies by looking at the presence, interest and motivation of policy actors who tend to influence the results of the policy, especially in the context of the rice distribution policy for ASN in Sumenep Regency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Public policy

Public policy is every decision made by the government at both the central and lowest levels or supra-state bodies/institutions/organs (Wibawa, 2011). The government referred to is the state, province, district-city, village, RW, and RT. The supra-states referred to here include ASEAN, EU, UN, and WTO, because all of them are also political systems. Public policy is always related to the use of public resources, whether the relationship is positive/active (resources are mobilized for an issue) or negative/passive (resources are not mobilized for an issue, so that they are available and can be used for other issues). From this view, it is emphasized that the state in this context does not have to be identified with a large region like Indonesia. However, what should be emphasized is that areas have governments in which arrangements for living together take place.

Public policy is a legal product in the form of rules regarding statements, appeals or invitations made by the government towards its citizens (Wahyudi, 2008). So that public policy will have implications and impacts, both directly and indirectly, for all parties involved. Furthermore, as quoted by Anderson, public policy has several implications. First, when discussing public policy, the focus must be oriented towards aims and objectives, not haphazard behavior. Second, public policy is a pattern of actions carried out by the government, not isolated decisions. Third, public policy is actually what the government does, not what it wants. Fourth, in its form public policy can be positive or negative. Some of the implications presented are then commonly referred to as characteristics of public policy which will be explained further in the following discussion.

2.2. Public Policy Implementation

Serious studies of public policy implementation began in the 1970s when Pressman and Wildavsky (1973) published their work entitled "Implementation" (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1973) and Erwin Hargrove (1975) with his work entitled "The Missing Link: the Study of Implementation of Social Policy" which questions the missing link between formulation and evaluation of the impact of public policy (Hargrove, 1975). Since then, implementation has begun to be widely discussed on various occasions in studies discussing public policy. This is because facts on the ground show that the resolution of social problems in which the government intervenes is not effective. In other words, as public knowledge develops, the government can slowly withdraw from existing problems. However, the government must be able to make excellent public policies (constructive public policies). So that the community can take a role and take the initiative to solve the problems they face based on the public policies that have been enacted. Therefore, what is noted from what Anggara said is that the interconnection of various public policy processes is something that needs to be considered, including the implementation stage, not just focusing on making and evaluating the impact of public policy.

2.3. Policy Actors

Broadly speaking, policy actors in the policy process arena, Howlett (2018) acknowledges and agrees with Kingdon (1984) that in the policy process there are several interests and networks of interests involved. Howlett et al. (2015, 2017) suggest that policy actors identified in the first 3 stages of the policy cycle participate in the subsequent stages (i.e., policy implementation and evaluation). The main policy actors identified during the three initial stages of the policy cycle are EC, IC, and AC. EC (epistemic community) or known as epistemic group, refers to a group of scientists whose interest is in the policy-making process, consisting of experts with various interests. The aim of this group is to redefine issues raised in the public domain so that they become policy problems (Mukherjee & Howlett, 2015). IC is an abbreviation for instrument constituencies, namely the selection of instruments for the involvement of communities directly affected by policies (Mukherjee & Howlett, 2015). Meanwhile, AC is a term for advocacy coalition, namely a political flow in the policy process consisting of key policy actors in the government such as the executive and legislature, political parties, and so on (Béland and Howlett, 2016). AC shows the definition of public policy and creates options for the policy solutions offered.

2.4. Policy Network

The concept of networks in policy studies emerged in the 1970s. This approach is used by Hjern and Porter with a 'bottom-up' approach (Hjern & Porter, 1981). It is explained that a program is not implemented by one person in an organization, but rather by many people from members of the organization who work on a program with various goals and motives, identified as the implementation structure. The concept of networks in policy was further developed in implementation studies by Scharpf and Hanf where the perspective of policy analysis in inter-organizational studies is restrictive, because the issue itself is characterized by a plurality of separate actors with particular interests, goals and strategies. (Brass et al., 2004). This argument also suggests that networks can be a factor in implementation, which is important for policy studies.

2.5. Local Content Policy (LCP)

LCP as a policy framework that aims to optimize the economic value obtained from the development of domestic natural resources while still paying attention to state interests, development goals, vision, powertrade and financial competitiveness of natural resources that are utilized for community survival. LCPs are usually designed by policy makers to pursue targets such as industrial development, job creation, value addition, creation of linkages and better integration of value chains.

Local content in a policy is interpreted as the extra value brought by a project that is extracted into the local, regional or national economy outside of resource management revenues, achieved by utilizing the "global - local" extractive value chain. (Natural Resource Governance Institute, 2015). This emphasis on value beyond resource revenues means that these are additional benefits that "agents of the state" will receive on top of the royalty/tax or dividend payments that companies extracting local content will pay to the government. This aims to improve the local economy, so that it can achieve a higher level of development.

2.6. Public Private Partnership

Public Private Partnership or often termed PPP, is defined by The National Council for Public-Private Partnerships (NCP PPP) as the quote above explains that PPP is an agreement signed by state/government administrators at national, regional and local levels with private parties in terms of providing public services or facilities based on the capabilities of existing resources (government and private) so that they can provide benefits for both parties. "A contractual agreement between a public agency (federal, state or local) and a private sector entity. Through this agreement, the skills and assets of each sector (public and private) are shared in delivering a service or facility for the use of the general public. In addition to the sharing of resources, each party shares in the risks and rewards potential in the delivery of the service and/or facility" (Broadbent & Laughlin, 2003).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Approach

For the post-positivist school of thought in research that maintains a deterministic philosophy of cause and effect to reduce ideas through identifying causal factors that influence the final result (Creswell, 2016). Thus, in the context of this research, it was carried out to explore understanding of the involvement of policy actors in the implementation of Sumenep Regency Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 concerning the Provision of Rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN). Therefore, explanatory research with descriptive studies (Stake, 2009) is used as an approach in answering research problems using qualitative methods as an effort to explain the factors and mechanisms that cause phenomena for the objects studied (Creswell, 2016).

3.2. Research focus

Furthermore, Moleong (1993) stated that focus is basically a problem that originates from the researcher's experience or knowledge obtained either through scientific literature or other literature. Therefore, based on the theoretical exploration that has been presented, and sourced from the problem formulation, in this research the research focus can be arranged as follows:

- 1) Implementation of the rice supply program policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district, including:

- a. Policy actors involved in the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Sumenep district, namely: 1). Individual; 2). Group/Organization.
 - b. The nature, interests and motivation of actors in compiling content; context; and policy processes.
- 2) Impact implementation of the rice supply program policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district:
- a. Impact on farmers
 - b. Impact on State Civil Apparatus (ASN)
 - c. Impact on local government

3.3. Data Analysis Techniques

Analysis is used to build patterns, categories and themes through a linear and hierarchical approach (Creswell, 2016). Carrying out qualitative data analysis in this research, the steps taken were: first, preparing and processing data from interviews, field observation notes, document data. Each data is sorted according to category (research focus). second, read all the data and then reflect on it as a whole. third, coding the data. fourth, apply coding to describe "people, categories, and themes". fifth, build a narrative from the data that has been coded to discuss the chronology of a policy/program implemented in Sumenep Regency related to the distribution of rice to the State Civil Apparatus (ASN). sixth, develop interpretations from the analyzed data so that new experiences can be gained in implementing the rice distribution policy to State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Sumenep Regency.

4. DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1. Implementation of the Rice Provision Program Policy for State Civil Servants (ASN) Based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep Regency

The policy implemented by the Sumenep district government is to provide rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) as a form of realizing welfare for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in the form of fulfilling food needs in quality at a price. As stated by Smith and Larimer (2017), Owens (2008) argues that public policy is a deliberate action through government decisions with the achievement of goals that require action or inaction to influence changes in behavior in the target population (Owens, 2008). Public policy can have the positive impact of improving people's lives or the negative impact of denying certain benefits or welfare to the targeted population. In this context, the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) is an important component for the welfare of ASN, especially within the Sumenep district government.

Public policy is an activity that has its own characteristics, in the sense that public policy has characteristics that other types of policy do not have (Wahab, 2012). These special characteristics are based on the fact that public policies are usually thought of, designed, formulated and decided by those who have authority (public superiority) in the political system. The form of policy consideration for the regent's regulation (Perbup) Number 64 of 2021 concerning the provision of rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) for this reason, in order to realize welfare and food security for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep district government, policies need to be established, including: Providing quality rice at affordable prices and easy to reach. This political system is not only in the context of modern society which is already organized, such as executives, legislators, judges, administrators, and other types, but also in traditional society.

They are all considered to be directly involved in the political affairs of the existing political system, and are considered to have the capacity and responsibility for these political affairs. For this reason, it is necessary to establish a policy in the form of regent's regulation (Perbup) Number 64 of 2021 concerning the provision of rice for State Civil Servants (ASN) with the aims and objectives in article 2 to create prosperity and food security for quality ASN at affordable prices and easy to obtain; absorb results from farmers, farmer groups, farmer group associations and/or drying businesses; support ensuring the availability and stability of rice prices; supports controlling the rate of inflation through food security.

4.2. Implementation of the rice supply program policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district

a. Actors - Individual policy actors involved in the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Sumenep Regency

From the results of interviews with individual actors in the rice supply policy from the regional government of Sumenep district, it can be concluded that they have important roles that complement each other according to their role in implementing this rice supply policy. The role of these actors is the key to the successful implementation of the rice supply policy. In the process of making a policy on providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep district government, individual actors are one of the factors that can influence (output) the resulting policy results. Individual actors can act as lobbyists, executors, or policy users (Howlett, 2018; Howlett et al., 2015; Howlett & Ramesh, 2018). In the policy of providing rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN), individual actors play a role from the bureaucratic elements, including the head of the legal department, the head of the agricultural service, the State Civil Apparatus (ASN), legislators and community leaders.

The individual actors in the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep district government play the following roles: 1). As a lobbyist: A lobbyist is an individual or group who tries to influence the policies taken by the government or political institutions. Lobbyists can be representatives of organizations or groups that have an interest in the issue or problem being raised. 2). As executor: The executor is the individual or group responsible for executing the policies that have been taken. The executor can be a government official or institution assigned to carry out the policy. 3). As a policy user: Policy users are individuals or groups who feel affected by the policies taken. Policy users can be people or companies who feel affected by the policy.

Individual actors influence the policy making process for providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in the Sumenep district government by providing input or opinions related to the issues or problems raised, as well as providing support or resistance to the policies taken. Individual actors can also provide input in developing strategies or actions that must be taken to achieve the desired aims and objectives of the policy of providing rice for the State Civil Service (ASN). Individual actors can also influence the policy implementation process by providing support or resistance to the implementation of the policies that have been taken. Individual actors can be lobbyists who continue to try to influence the policy of providing rice for State Civil Servants (ASN) which is being implemented, or policy users who feel affected by the policy. The scope of Regent Regulation (perbup) Number 64 of 2021 in accordance with article 3 (three) includes Targets; Implementation; Data Collection; Rice quality class and packaging; Quantity and price; Financing; Implementation mechanism; and Evaluation Monitoring.

Viewed from the perspective of the influence of individual actors in the success of the rice supply policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in the Sumenep district government, Howlett and Ramesh (2018) explained that there are variations depending on factors such as the position and interests of individual actors, as well as the context and environment in which they operate. the policy is implemented. In general, individual actors who have a strong position and interest in the policy-making process will have a large role in the success of the policy. In this policy, individual actors have the capacity as head of the legal department, head of the agricultural service, State Civil Apparatus (ASN), legislators and community leaders. This is because these individual actors have the ability to influence the issues or problems raised, as well as provide support or resistance to the policies taken.

However, the role of individual actors does not always determine the success of policies (May, 2014; Nugroho, 2004; Wibawa, 2011). Factors such as context and environment also have a large influence on policy success (Birkland, 2016; May, 2014; Nugroho, 2004; Wibawa, 2011). Therefore, it is important for the government or political institutions in Sumenep district to consider all possible impacts that arise and adjust the policy of providing rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) to the current conditions in the field, including the rice sold by PD Sumekar which is suspected to be not in accordance with the existing quality, so that the recipients of the rice supply policy complained about it, namely: State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep district government.

Finding 1: In this policy, individual actors have the capacity to ensure the success of the policy of providing rice for ASN in the Sumenep district government. This is because these individual actors have the ability to influence the issues or problems raised, as well as provide support or resistance to the policies taken.

Based on these findings, the following formulation of proposition 1 is obtained:

Proposition 1: If individual actors have significant capacity in influencing the issues or problems raised, as well as providing support or resistance to the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in the Sumenep district government, then the success of the policy is very dependent on the participation and support of the actors -the individual actor.

b. Actors - Actor groups/organizations involved in the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Sumenep Regency

As a result of the needs analysis interview, the government can determine a budget for implementing the policy. This budget must cover rice purchases, distribution and supervision so that the program runs well. The policy of providing rice for ASN needs to involve collaboration with various related parties, such as rice distribution institutions, farmers and distributors. This collaboration will simplify distribution and ensure quality rice reaches the hands of ASN. Determine the mechanism for distributing rice to ASN efficiently and transparently. It can be concluded that the actors involved in implementing the rice supply policy within the regional government of Sumenep Regency have an important role, whether carried out by farmer groups, KORPRI, or social institutions, carrying out their roles in accordance with their respective functions. Group actors or groups are one of the actors who influence the policy process. Group actors can be organizations or groups consisting of several people who have a common interest or goal in a problem or policy issue for providing rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep district. In the policy process, group actors can provide support or resistance to the policies taken, depending on how much the group's interests are represented by the policies taken (Owens, 2008).

Apart from that, farmer group actors, KORPRI, and social institutions in Sumenep district also provide input or suggestions related to the policies taken, as well as supervising the implementation of the State Civil Service (ASN) rice supply policy so that it is in accordance with the desired aims and objectives to realize prosperity and prosperity. food security for quality ASN at affordable prices and easy to obtain; absorb results from farmers, farmer groups, farmer group associations and/or drying businesses; support ensuring the availability and stability of rice prices; supports controlling the rate of inflation through food security.

Group actors who have significant interests or power can influence the policy process by changing or modifying the policies that have been taken (Owens, 2008). This can happen if the farmer group actors, KORPRI, or social institutions in Sumenep district feel that they are not represented by the policies taken, or have interests that are different from the policies that have been taken. The involvement of farmer group actors, KORPRI, and social institutions in Sumenep district in the policy process can also strengthen or weaken the position of individuals who are members of these groups in the policy process for provisions for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN). Therefore, it is important for the government or political institutions to pay attention to the existence and interests of group actors in the process of making provision policies for the State Civil Service (ASN).

Multi-organizational actors can have quite a large influence on the quality of implemented policies. Broadbent & Laughlin explained that public private partnership (PPP) is an approach taken by the government in providing services to the public by involving private parties based on market mechanisms and protected by legal rules or statutory regulations. As explained by Garvin, quoted by Shingore, understanding public private partnerships (PPP) from a general perspective states that "public private partnerships are long-term contractual agreements between the public and private sectors where mutual benefits are derived". Public private partnership (PPP) is a collaboration built on the basis of mutual benefits between the government and the private sector within a certain period of time. This collaboration is bound by a cooperation contract (MoU) as a binding legal basis between the two parties. This can be seen by implementing the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) by appointing Regional Owned Enterprises (BUMD) PD. Sumekar to provide and distribute in collaboration with local partners based on Regent's Decree Number 188/406/KEP/435.013/2021. This can happen because multi-organizational actors have considerable capabilities and resources to influence the policy-making process and its implementation. For example, multi-organizational actors can provide input and suggestions regarding the policies to be adopted, so that the resulting policies are more targeted and in line with community needs. Apart from that, multi-organizational actors can also

provide support for policy implementation, so that the policy is easier to implement and has a wider impact. Therefore, the success of policy implementation also greatly depends on the involvement of multi-organizational actors in the process.

From this explanation, it can be seen that multi-organizational actors have quite an important role in the policy making process and implementation of the policy on providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep district government, especially in providing input and support for the proposed policy.

Finding 2: The role of actors in the policy cycle for providing rice to ASN, farmer group actors, KORPRI, and social institutions in Sumenep district can influence the policy process and ensure that the policies taken are in accordance with the interests of these groups.

Based on finding 1, the following proposition is obtained:

Proposition 2: Farmer group actors, KORPRI, and social institutions in Sumenep Regency have an important role in the policy cycle for providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN), because they can influence the policy process and ensure that the policies taken are in accordance with the interests of these groups.

c. The nature, interests and motivation of actors in compiling content; context; and policy processes.

In the concept of the triangle policy concept (also known as the Policy Triangle Model or policy triangle concept) is a model that explains the process of making public policy. This first model was put forward by Theodore J. Lowi. Lowi (1969) stated that the policy making process is an interaction between 3 (three) main elements, namely: needs, alternatives, and consequences. Need is a factor that drives policy, which can be in the form of community needs or the political or economic interests of certain groups. Alternatives are the options available to meet these needs, which can be in the form of various solutions or actions that can be taken. Consequences are the impact or expected results of each of these alternatives, both for the groups involved and for society in general.

According to the policy concept triangle model, the resulting policy will depend on how these elements influence each other in the policy making process (Howlett, 2018). This model emphasizes that the process of making public policy is not a simple process, but is a complex interaction between various factors that must be considered carefully. As a basis for thinking, the theoretical development of the policy triangle can be seen from the results of research conducted by Walt and Gilson (1994) in the context of analyzing the health service policy triangle which states that there are main pillars to be carried out by policy actors in implementing a policy in solving public problems, namely content, context, and process.

The results of the interviews above with policy actors in providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the regional government of Sumenep district regarding the nature, interests and motivation of actors in compiling content can be concluded to maintain stability and improve welfare for both farmers and ASN, maintaining integrity institutions, fulfilling their duties and responsibilities as government officials, to gain benefits from the implementation of the policy of providing rice for the ASN State Civil Apparatus and increasing the stability of life for farmers by increasing agricultural productivity. The content of the policy on providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) is generated from a need, so it becomes a basic factor in the process of making and implementing policies. Namely the need for a policy or action to be taken. This need can arise because of a problem or issue that is deemed to need to be addressed (Feingold & Walt, 1995; Walt & Gilson, 1994).

Then, the results of interviews with actors in the rice supply policy within the Sumenep district government regarding the nature, interests and motivation of the actors in formulating the policy context can be concluded that the policy for providing rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep district government is to protect, prosper and improve performance for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN), through this policy on an ongoing basis. The policy must be to obtain a fair price for the harvest to improve welfare for farmers, by providing certainty of the availability of rice for its citizens. The community needs sufficient rice so that it requires food stability and economic prosperity by paying attention to the living conditions of farmers. The policy context is generated from policy alternatives (alternatives) that have been prepared so that they become a choice factor in providing solutions that can be taken to meet policy needs, meaning alternatives in solving policy problems. The alternative options chosen will influence the consequences that arise when the policy is implemented (Feingold & Walt, 1995; Walt & Gilson, 1994).

From the results of the interviews above with rice supply policy actors within the Sumenep district government regarding the nature, interests and motivation of actors in formulating the policy process, it can be concluded that the executive leadership in the Sumenep district government designs and implements policies, makes decisions related to the budget for planning and implementation. as well as evaluation based on local government needs, as well as providing input in the formulation and implementation of rice supply policies as direct recipients, as well as supporting the implementation of policies that contribute to monitoring the implementation of rice provision for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in the Sumenep district government. Regional Owned Enterprises (BUMD) PD Sumekar as the main supplier of the rice supply policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) by establishing long-term cooperation by looking at quality. The public policy process includes policy analysis and policy evaluation. Evaluation seeks to understand the effects of government policy actions with respect to solving a particular problem (Smith & Larimer, 2017).

In implementing the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN), the policy triangle concept can provide insight into the factors that influence the policy making process and how the policy is implemented. According to this model, need is a factor that states the need for a policy or action that must be taken. Alternatives are solution options that can be taken to meet these needs. Consequences are the impact caused by each alternative chosen. Strength is a factor that influences the choice of alternative to be taken. So, in the process of implementing the policy on providing rice for State Civil Servants (ASN), each of these elements must be carefully considered to determine the right policy according to existing needs and situations. Apart from that, in implementing the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN), it is also necessary to pay attention to the actors involved in the process, as well as how the power of each actor influences the decisions taken. By understanding the policy triangle concept, it is hoped that it can help identify factors that influence the policy making process and effective policy implementation in answering policy problems.

Implementation of this program must be based on the principles of openness, active participation and balance of interests between ASN and farmers. In this policy, efforts need to be made so that the benefits are evenly distributed and mutually beneficial for all parties involved. Overall, the above opinions provide a comprehensive view of how to improve farmers' conditions and their access to markets through various strategic and collaborative measures. However, to achieve the expected results, there needs to be full commitment from the government, farmer groups and all related parties in implementing this program well. In addition, considering dynamics and circumstances that may change over time is also important to ensure the program remains relevant and has a positive impact in the long term.

Finding 3: Implementation of the policy of providing rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) involves policy actors (individuals, groups or organizations) which produces strength. Power is related to the power, authority or influence possessed by the actors involved in the policy making process for providing rice for the State Civil Service (ASN).

Based on finding 1, the following proposition is obtained:

Proposition 3: The policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) is influenced by the strength and influence of the actors involved, such as individuals, groups and organizations, who have authority and power in the policy-making process.

4.3. Impact of Implementation of Rice Provision Program Policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep Regency

a. Impact on Farmers

From the results of interviews regarding the impact of the implementation of the Rice Provision Program Policy for State Civil Servants (ASN) based on Regent's Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district for farmers in the Sumenep district area, it can be concluded that the rice supply policy can increase demand for rice, thereby providing sales opportunities and stable prices. , providing a positive impact on economic growth, creating jobs, increasing purchasing power and people's welfare, increasing income by selling agricultural products so that it will bring potential profits. As explained by Dunn in Wibawa (1994: 5), in evaluating policy impacts, policy impacts are divided into two (two) types, namely: output and impact. Outputs are goods, services or other activities received by certain

groups of people, and target groups and other groups not intended for the scope of the policy. Meanwhile, political impacts are caused by physical and social conditions. Impact assessment pays more attention to the results and impacts of policies rather than the policy implementation process itself. When it comes to political effects, it is important to understand both intended and unintended effects.

Expected impact means that when setting policies, the government has determined or mapped what impacts will occur. The expected effects of policy implementation include expected and unexpected effects for the policy of providing rice for the State Civil Service (ASN). Furthermore, at the end of policy implementation there are also unexpected and unexpected or desired and undesirable effects (Wibawa, 1994) also shows that the effects of public policy basically have several dimensions and all of these must be taken into account when talking about evaluation.

The positive impact of the policy of providing rice for ASN to farmers in Sumenep district, namely: a). Increasing Sales and Income: With this policy, farmers can increase their rice sales because there is stable demand from ASN, so that farmers' income potential can increase; b) Rice Price Stabilization: This policy can keep rice prices reasonable and reduce price fluctuations that can be detrimental to farmers; c) Potential reduction in rice prices: If the policy is successful in increasing rice production, the supply of rice in the local market could increase so that rice prices could fall. This will provide benefits to farmers who need to purchase rice for their personal and family consumption. d) Increased Demand in Certain Areas: If ASN is located in an area that does not produce rice significantly, this policy can increase local demand, which has a positive impact on farmers in that area.

The negative impact of the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) to Farmers in Sumenep Regency, namely: a). Adjustment of Agricultural Input Prices: If some farmers switch from rice to other crops because the price of rice falls, then the demand for other agricultural inputs such as fertilizer or seeds for other crops may increase, so that the price of these inputs may increase; b) Price Competition and Changes in Demand: In some areas, farmers may face price competition due to increased local markets or changes in demand, which may affect their profits; c) The Importance of Farmer Participation in Policy Formulation: It is important to involve farmers in the process of formulating and implementing the policy. If farmers feel disengaged and their needs and input are ignored, they may be less likely to support these policies. Farmer participation can help ensure that policies taken take into account real conditions on the ground and provide positive benefits for farmers and other stakeholders; d) Variability of Policy Impact: The impact of this policy will likely differ in each region, depending on local agricultural conditions, infrastructure, and other applicable policies. Farmers' reactions to these policies can also vary, depending on the extent to which the policies benefit them and how they are implemented.

The policy of providing rice for ASN in Sumenep Regency has the potential to increase demand for rice in the local market and provide opportunities for farmers to increase their sales and income. However, the impacts of these policies can be varied and it is important to involve farmers in the policy formulation and evaluation process to ensure maximum benefits and address potential negative impacts.

To maintain stable rice prices and improve farmers' welfare, the Sumenep Regency Government launched a State Civil Apparatus (ASN) rice program to buy farmers' rice. The Sumenep Regency Government said "ASN in Sumenep Regency is a large market share for absorbing farmers' rice production, so it is necessary to implement a program to provide rice for ASN (04/10/2021).

In order to improve the smooth implementation of farmer welfare programs through post-harvest price stability, the Sumenep district government has made a Regent's policy through Regent's Decree Number 188/388/KEP/435.013/2021 concerning an effective strategy team for improving Farmer's welfare. This is a form of protection by the regional government of Sumenep district for the survival and welfare of farmers, especially to stabilize rice prices.

Finding 4: The policy of providing rice for ASN in Sumenep district has the potential to increase demand for rice in the local market and provide opportunities for farmers to increase their sales and income. However, the impacts of these policies can be varied and it is important to involve farmers in the policy formulation and evaluation process to ensure maximum benefits and address potential negative impacts.

Based on finding 4, the following proposition is obtained:

Proposition 4: The policy of providing rice for ASN in Sumenep Regency can be implemented more effectively, providing maximum benefits for farmers and the community, as well as reducing potential negative impacts that may arise.

b. Impact on State Civil Apparatus (ASN)

From the results of the interview above regarding the impact of the implementation of the Rice Provision Program Policy for State Civil Servants (ASN) based on Regent's Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district for State Civil Servants (ASN) in the Sumenep district area, it can be concluded that State Civil Servants (ASN) have access to supplies. sufficient rice, can manage the budget for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) more efficiently, the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) will focus more on their duties and obligations, the provision policy for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) will create a feeling of being appreciated. If this policy is well designed and successfully implemented, the welfare of ASN can increase because they get additional benefits in the form of providing rice. If this policy helps reduce the burden on ASN's living costs, the government can allocate a lower budget for allowances or other compensation. With more prosperous employees, it is hoped that productivity and efficiency in government agencies will increase. If implemented on a large scale, this policy could have an impact on national rice production and distribution, and could affect the price and supply of rice on the market. Policy implementation always faces challenges, including the potential for abuse, uneven distribution, and administrative problems. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out periodic evaluations and improvements so that the policy continues to run according to its initial objectives.

Implementation of this policy brings administrative challenges, such as the provision, distribution and monitoring of rice. However, if implemented well, this program can be a good example for the government's efforts to formulate policies and improve its administrative capabilities. Funding for programs like this can affect local government budgets. If the budget is inadequate or limited, the impact can be felt on other programs and policies that are also important to society. The rice provision program for ASN can have social and political implications. If the program is successful and perceived positively by the public, it can improve the image of local government and increase political support. However, if the program is deemed problematic or unsuccessful, it can also become a controversial issue and cause criticism.

However, in fact, the rice sold by PD Sumekar allegedly did not match the existing quality, to the point that the recipient complained about this, in this case the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep Regency Government (Pemkab). From the data, it can be seen that the rice distribution point for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) so far from Supplier to recipient is one of the Sumenep Regent's policies which is a superior program that is useful for recipients, not in accordance with the expectations of this policy which covers all Civil Apparatus. State (ASN) recorded by BKPSDM Sumenep district government.

According to Dye TR, (2004) as quoted in (Winamo, 2016) states that policy impact or often also called policy consequences is the overall effect caused by a policy/program in real life conditions. (Jones, 2002) as quoted in (Islamy, 2006) defines the impact of policy as the consequences and consequences that arise from the implementation of a policy/program that is in accordance with the aims and purposes of the regent's regulations regarding the provision of rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN).); The understanding of the impact of this policy/program is different from the definition of policy/program results (policy outputs) which contains the meaning of what has been produced by the existence of a policy of providing rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Sumenep Regency. The impact of a public policy/program has several dimensions and all of them must be taken into account in evaluating or assessing the impact of the policy/program.

The dimensions of public policy impact according to (Anderson, 2000) as quoted in (Islamy, 2006) and (Dye T., 2004) in (Winamo B., 2016) include 5 (five) dimensions as described/explained as follows : (1) The expected (intended consequences) or unexpected (unintended consequences) impact of the policy, both on the problem and on society. (2) The impact of the policy on conditions or groups outside or which are not the main target or objective of the policy. These policy impacts are usually called externalities or overflow impacts or policy waste (externalities or spillover effects). The impact of policies on circumstances or groups outside the policy targets/objectives

(externalities) can be positive or negative. Examples of positive impacts include the policy of providing rice for State Civil Servants (ASN) to provide quality rice at affordable prices. The positive impact is that State Civil Servants (ASN) will benefit from the availability of quality rice at affordable prices as a result of this. food security. (3) The impact of policies on current and future conditions.

Finding 5: Provision of rice carried out by BUMD PD. It was suspected that Sumekar did not match the existing quality, so this was complained about by the recipient, in this case the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep Regency Government (Pemkab).

Based on finding 5, the following proposition is obtained:

Proposition 5: BUMD PD. Sumekar provided rice that did not meet the expected quality standards, and this caused ASN recipients within the Sumenep district government to feel objections or dissatisfaction with the quality of the rice received.

c. Impact on Local Government

From the results of the interview above regarding the impact of the implementation of the Rice Provision Program Policy for State Civil Servants (ASN) based on Regent's Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district for local governments, it can be concluded that the rice provision policy will improve the welfare of State Civil Servants (ASN), resulting in loyalty and motivation. in carrying out their duties more effectively and efficiently through the distribution of rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) can be done well, increasing public trust in the government, where the majority of people in Sumenep district are, creating work and life balance for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN). With adequate food needs, they become more focused in carrying out their duties and functions as State Civil Apparatus (ASN) thereby strengthening the government's relationship with the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) by providing basic needs for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN).

Policies have social and political impacts. If rice beneficiaries feel they have benefited and provided benefits, this can increase support and positive opinions towards local government. However, on the other hand, if there is dissatisfaction or feelings of injustice in the distribution of rice, this program can cause social tension and criticism of the government. If the number of ASN who benefit from rice is significant, this program has the potential to contribute to food security in the region. By having stable access to rice, food availability in society can be better guaranteed. It is important to carry out regular evaluations of this program. Close supervision is required to ensure program effectiveness and efficiency. If there are deficiencies or improvements required, they can be immediately identified and corrected.

Overall, the policy of providing rice for ASN in Sumenep Regency has the potential to improve the welfare, motivation and performance of ASN. However, the success of this program is highly dependent on good budget management, fair distribution of rice, and strict supervision. The impact can bring great benefits to society and contribute to food security in the region if implemented well and measurably.

Not all regional apparatus organizations (OPD) and State Civil Apparatus (ASN) accept and benefit from the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN). This program must be implemented well to avoid errors in the distribution of rice, which can lead to injustice in receiving benefits. If rice distribution is uneven or misuse occurs, parties who should receive assistance may lose the opportunity or vice versa. Transparency and accountability in implementing this program are important to ensure that benefits are right on target. The success or failure of implementing this program can have an impact on the image of local government in the eyes of the public. If this program is deemed successful and provides real benefits, this can increase support and satisfaction with local governments. However, on the other hand, if this program does not run well, it could have a negative impact on public perception of the government.

Local governments need to periodically evaluate this policy to ensure its impact meets expectations. Evaluation will help in assessing the effectiveness of the program, finding weaknesses, and making necessary improvements so that the program can run better. The rice provision program for ASN can also be an important consideration for ASN

in assessing regional government performance. The success of this program will increase ASN's trust and support for local governments, while failure or problems in implementation can reduce this support.

Finding 6: The policy of providing rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) implemented in Sumenep Regency has had an impact on the State Civil Apparatus (ASN), as this policy has not been implemented effectively or efficiently. It can also be seen that not all regional apparatus organizations (OPD) or State Civil Apparatus (ASN) benefit from this policy.

Based on finding 1, the following proposition is obtained:

Proposition 6: The implementation of the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Sumenep Regency has not achieved the expected effectiveness and efficiency, because not all Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) or State Civil Apparatus (ASN) have benefited from this policy.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

1) Implementation of the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district, including:

- a. Policy actors involved in the policy of providing rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Sumenep district, namely: Individual actors influencing the policy making process for providing rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in the Sumenep district government providing input or opinions related to the issues or problems involved appointed, as well as providing support or resistance to the policies taken. Individual actors can also provide input in developing strategies or actions to be taken to achieve the desired aims and objectives of the policy of providing rice for the State Civil Service (ASN). Individual actors can also influence the policy implementation process by providing support or resistance to the implementation of the policies that have been taken. However, the implementation of this policy must be carried out considering several aspects, such as: the policy must be sustainable and not just temporary in order to provide sustainable benefits for ASN in the Sumenep district government. This policy is applied fairly and evenly across all OPDs, so that there is no discrimination against ASN from certain regional apparatus organizations (OPD).

Group/Organization. In the policy cycle, actors from farmer groups, KORPRI, and social institutions in Sumenep district can have different roles depending on the stage of the ongoing policy cycle. First, at the problem identification stage, group actors can help identify problems or issues raised in the policy process for providing rice for the State Civil Service (ASN). Group actors can provide input or suggestions related to the issues raised, as well as provide support or resistance to the issues raised. Second, at the policy-making stage, farmer group actors, KORPRI, and social institutions in Sumenep district can provide input or suggestions related to the policies taken, as well as provide support or resistance to the policies taken. Apart from that, group actors can also influence the policies taken by changing or modifying the policies that have been taken. Third, at the policy implementation stage, farmer group actors, KORPRI, and social institutions in Sumenep district can assist in monitoring the implementation of the policy so that it meets the desired objectives, as well as providing input or suggestions related to policy implementation. Fourth, at the policy evaluation stage, group actors can provide input or suggestions related to the results of the policy evaluation, as well as provide support or resistance to the policies that have been evaluated.

- b. The nature, interests and motivation of actors in compiling content; context; and the policy implementation process is a complex process and involves related stakeholders, including local governments, BUMDs, rice producers and distributors. Good coordination between them is needed to implement this policy well. Overall, it shows a realistic view of the potential role of BUMD in providing rice for ASN as well as an awareness of the complexities in implementing this policy. However, it should be noted that implementing this policy will require planning, coordination and transparent communication so that policy objectives can be achieved properly.

2) The impact of implementing the rice supply program policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district:

a. Impact on farmers

The policy of providing rice for ASN in Sumenep district has the potential to increase demand for rice in the local market and provide opportunities for farmers to increase their sales and income. However, the impacts of these policies can be varied and it is important to involve farmers in the policy formulation and evaluation process to ensure maximum benefits and address potential negative impacts.

b. Impact on State Civil Apparatus (ASN)

The rice provision program for ASN can have social and political implications. If the program is successful and perceived positively by the public, it can improve the image of local government and increase political support. However, if the program is deemed problematic or unsuccessful, it can also become a controversial issue and cause criticism. For example, the positive impact is regarding the policy of providing rice for the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) to provide quality rice at affordable prices. The positive impact is that the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) will benefit from the availability of quality rice at affordable prices as a result of resilience food.

c. Impact on local government

Not all regional apparatus organizations (OPD) and State Civil Apparatus (ASN) accept and benefit from the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN). This program must be implemented well to avoid errors in the distribution of rice, which can lead to injustice in receiving benefits. If rice distribution is uneven or misuse occurs, parties who should receive assistance may lose the opportunity or vice versa. Transparency and accountability in implementing this program are important to ensure that benefits are right on target. The success or failure of implementing this program can have an impact on the image of local government in the eyes of the public.

5.2. Suggestion

1) Implementation of the rice supply program policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district

Based on the conclusions above, suggestions for this research are formulated:

- a. The policy-making and decision-making process takes place openly and transparently. The involvement of individual actors must be followed by providing explanations and reasons why certain policies are taken. This will help create a sense of responsibility from policy makers and increase ASN trust in the policies being made.
- b. Before formulating policies, the government needs to carry out an in-depth analysis of the actors involved, such as regional governments, BUMDs, rice producers and distributors. Identifying their traits, interests, and motivations will help understand their views on proposed policies. This will help anticipate challenges and encourage support from relevant actors. The policy formulation process must involve all relevant stakeholders. Involving influential parties, such as local governments, BUMD, rice producers and distributors, will increase the sense of ownership of the policy and ensure sustainability in implementation.
- c. Good coordination between local governments, BUMD, rice producers and distributors is very important to implement policies well. Relevant parties must communicate openly and continuously, ensure clear work flows, and address differences of opinion with a diplomatic approach.
- d. Transparency in policy planning and implementation will build trust and support awareness of policy objectives. Clear and easily accessible information will help understand the policy process and the reasons behind certain decisions.
- e. It is important to carry out regular monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the rice supply policy for State Civil Servants (ASN). This will help identify problems and obstacles that may arise and assess the effectiveness of the policy. If there is a problem, repairs can be made before the policy becomes dysfunctional.

- f. BUMD can play an important role in providing rice to ASN (State Civil Apparatus) in the Sumenep district government efficiently and with quality. The government can ensure that BUMDs are well empowered and supported to carry out this task. Collaboration between the government and BUMD will enable increased capacity and success in achieving policy goals effectively and efficiently.
 - g. This policy must be designed with long-term, sustainable goals. Don't just focus on short-term solutions, consistency and commitment in policy approaches will help achieve better results.
- 2) The impact of implementing the rice supply program policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district.

Based on the conclusions above, a suggestion for this research was formulated, namely to carry out regular policy impact evaluations to assess the effectiveness and benefits of the policy of providing rice for ASN in the Sumenep district government. This evaluation must involve the participation of individual actors who are directly affected by the policy. The evaluation results can be used as a basis for improving existing policies or deciding on new, more appropriate policies. Involvement of all OPDs within the Sumenep district government in the policy implementation process so that policies can be implemented evenly and fairly in all Sumenep district government agencies. Active involvement from OPD will help overcome potential discrimination and ensure policies can provide equal benefits for all ASN in the district.

5.3. Research Implications

1) Theoretical Implications

The implementation of the rice provision program policy for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) based on Regent's Regulation Number 64 of 2021 in Sumenep district is influenced by individual actors who have significant capacity in the issues or problems raised, as well as providing support or resistance to the policy of providing rice for the Apparatus. State Civil Service (ASN) in the Sumenep district government, the success of this policy really depends on the participation and support of these individual actors. Farmer group actors, KORPRI, and social institutions in Sumenep district have an important role in the policy cycle for providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN), because they can influence the policy process and ensure that the policies taken are in accordance with the interests of these groups. So the policy of providing rice for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in the Sumenep district government is influenced by the strength and influence of the actors involved, such as individuals, groups and organizations, who have authority and power in the policy-making process.

Of the several policy implementation models put forward by the experts above, researchers have focused more attention on the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) Model in policy implementation as an effort to understand changes in public policy and the learning process resulting from implementation (Sabatier & Weible, 2007). To be used as a reference in studying the model for implementing the rice supply policy for ASN in the Sumenep district government based on Regent's regulation Number 64 of 2021.

The researcher's consideration in choosing the ACF policy implementation model as a reference in research is because of the relevance of the problem formulation that the researcher created with the ACF policy implementation model in Sabatier & Weible, (2007), one of the approaches to this implementation study is that it must start by exploring, identify, and describe the existence, interest and motivation of policy actor groups and other actors in implementing the rice supply policy based on Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in Sumenep district

2) Practical Implications

Based on the results of this research, it is hoped that practical implications for the Sumenep district government and related parties will be able to recommend a policy on providing rice for State Civil Servants (ASN) in the Sumenep district government, by focusing on strengthening institutions and developing the implementation of the policy on providing rice for ASN. by making all OPDs and ASNs in the Sumenep district government comply with the applicable provisions and regulations to be the target of implementing this policy without discrimination or poor

quality rice and unaffordable prices, so that the aim of issuing a policy on providing rice for ASNs can provide output and outcomes as well as policy impact as desired.

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