

The Formulation of Parking Management and Arrangements Policies in the City of Samarinda

Enos Paselle^{1(*)}, Muhammad Risal²

¹ Lecture at Public Administration Program Study of Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Mulawarman University, Samarinda, Indonesia

² Student at Magister Public Administration of Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Mulawarman University, Samarinda, Indonesia

(*)✉ (e-mail) epaselle1974@gmail.com

Abstract

This research discusses the formulation of parking management and arrangements in the city of Samarinda, the process of policy formulation is done by the preparation team and assessment of regional institute, policy formulation process consist of stages: formulation draft proposal, draft formulation discussion, formulation of community aspiration, direction, and budget policy, draft regulation discussion, Provisions of local regulations. In the process of collecting community aspirations conducted by local government through the mechanism of public consultation forum or deliberation with stakeholders. The involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of policy formulation, not giving maximum outcome to provides the widest space to stakeholders as a public representation in participating and in determining the direction of development policies that are in harmony with the integrity of the community.

Keywords: *policy, formulation, management, arrangement, parking*

Introduction

As an alternative to governance management, the concept of good governance is rooted in the idea of interdependence and interaction from various institutional actors at all levels in the country, namely the government, the private sector and civil society in carrying out their respective functions. In this context, the function of government is to create a conducive political and legal environment, the private sector creates jobs and income, while the community plays a positive role in social, economic and political interactions including inviting groups in society to participate in economic, social and political activities. At this level, there needs to be a balance of synergic relations between actors, so no institutional actor in good governance should have absolute control.

When it is possible to conduct a review of the governance patterns that have taken place so far and at the same time the regional autonomy policy is being rolled out, the question that arises is whether the development will be closer to the community or the government through its policies will be more pro-people and business world, besides how much access do the stakeholders have to participate in taking part in the governance and development process? To answer that question, then in the formulation of a policy the participation of community and business becomes one of the requirements for developing good governance, because planning is the initial process, before the other steps that will affect people's lives are running. This assumption is based on the conception that if the planning has deliberately ignored the will and aspirations of the people, then the next steps that will be created can "threaten" people's lives. Vice versa, if the planning is prepared by involving the community (participatory), then it is likely to bring government and development activities closer to the needs of the community in line with the principles and objectives of implementing regional autonomy.

The process of policy formulation by involving many actors has a goal so that the policy can be implemented well. Policy formulation is a joint work between the bureaucracy (state), the market and the community (civil society). Because indeed the cultural values and lifestyles of the people, especially the grassroots, often have a critical impact on the policies to be implemented, likewise the formulation

of policies influences the bureaucracy which in turn affects the market and social life of the local community. It was further conveyed that to be able to implement a successful policy, the bureaucracy responsible for implementing the policy must pay attention to the policy demands of the people affected by the policy. Therefore every existing policy must be ready to be changed at the implementation stage because a certain policy can be strongly rejected by the community so it must be removed (termination of the policy). Often policymakers must negotiate directly with the affected communities (beneficiaries of a policy). Empirical facts show that many cases of community demands are not included or are not given enough attention in the formulation phase and as a result, the policy cannot be carried out following their wishes and desires. Also, feedback from the community on the implementation of policies is often not appropriate because there is no institutionalized good feedback system and the marginal role of the community.

Currently, the policy field or areas are seen as complex and involve many factors and actors, both policy actors, institutions, organizations, value systems, reinforcement and so on. Policy formulation also involves more and more policy stakeholders and at the same time also has the potential to trigger conflicts and ineffectiveness of activities at the policy implementation level. For this purpose, the development of administrative technology is needed to improve the mechanism of formulating and implementing policies.

In the context of regional autonomy, the DPRD is a political institution that is directly responsible for preparing the formulation of parking management and arrangements policies in the regions after being proposed by the regional government or through the DPRD initiative. The fundamental problem related to the management and arrangement of parking in Samarinda City regarding the arrangement has not received the attention of the local government, especially the stakeholders, parking management has not been well organized, planning for the needs of limited parking spaces, parking security systems have not received attention. But more importantly, there are still many who do not know about the existence of legal products as formal legal management and arrangement of parking in Samarinda City. The parking arrangement in several places still seems to be neglected so that it disrupts road traffic and causes congestion. In the process of drafting development planning in the region it starts from the bottom up the process because the planning that is built is participatory, but after the planning is submitted to the DPRD of Samarinda City for discussion is not documented, so what emerges are the interests between the executive and members of the DPRD. This makes development programs that have been proposed from below no longer included in the plan documents, emerging development programs based on the level of interests of the elite.

Theoretical Framework (Public Policy and The Formulation of Public Policy)

Public policy is a decision determined by a government official or an authorized party whose purpose is to meet the interests of the people (public interest). Where the interests of the people constitute the whole as a whole of the integration and crystallization of opinions, desires, and demands of the people.

(Dimock, 1960) direct attention or focus on people's opinions and desires. He defined public policy as follows: "Public Policy is the reconciliation and crystallization of the views and wants of many people and groups in the social body".

The public policymaking process, Chief J.O. Udoji (Abdul Wahab, 2001) formulates that public policy-making is a stage that reflects ongoing activities that occur over time. Each stage relates to the next stage, and the last stage (policy assessment) is associated with the first stage (agenda setting) or the middle stage in non-linear activities. Policy formulation generally begins with the identification of certain policy issues and leads to the determination of policy options. The results of the formulation are then outlined in a specific legislation format, touching on the dynamics of social-political and institutional interaction involving various interest groups. The substance of the problems faced cannot be separated from the dynamics and complexity of the development of the policy environment (Mustopadidjaja, 2003). The description suggests that we need to anticipate the political behavior of stakeholders in the policy

formulation process. Sociopolitical plurality inherent in the concept and color of democratic life, together with ethical and psycho-cultural issues that affect the behavior of social and political actors, needs special attention in the management of the policy process at all stages. At the formulation stage, we need to mark the political map by anticipating the possible attitudes of stakeholders who play a role in decision making, especially in making choices on some policy options.

To make or to formulate a policy especially if the policy is in the form of local regulations/regulations, is not a simple and easy process. This is because of so many factors or forces influencing the policymaking process. A policy or regulation is made not for political interests (for example to maintain the status quo of decision making) but rather to improve the overall well-being of members of the community (Islamy, 2001). The policy formulation process is essentially action and interaction within the stakeholders that results in policy output. Stakeholders consist of policymakers, sponsors program, participant targets, management program, staff program, evaluators, competitors program, contextual stakeholders and evaluation community Konox in (Setiadi, 2003).

To formulate policy (policy formulation), policy actors cannot perfectly do it. this is caused by limitations both knowledge about people's lives, facilities, available budget and the authority or power they have. Moreover, those related to power often depend on higher-level powers. Therefore according to (Islamy, 2001) the steps of policy formulation include: (1) formulation of policy problems (2) formulation of government agenda, (3) formulation of policy proposals (4) create a policy agenda (5) implementation of public policies (6) policy assessments public.(Setiadi, 2003)

Method

The research method used is descriptive research. Descriptive research aimed at solving existing problems in the present and to obtain a holistic description of the research object accurately. The focus of this research is the initial stage or scope of the beginning which is chosen as the general explanation area in the first stage of researching so that the researcher will get a general (overall) description of the subject or situation under study. The process of collecting data in this study includes three stages, namely: a) the process of entering the research site (getting in), b) while at the research location (getting along), c) collecting data (logging the data), in this stage the researcher uses in-depth interviewing, observation and documentation techniques. The sources of data in this research activity were informants who were selected purposively through snowball techniques. The data analysis technique used is the interactive model of analysis and to determine the validity of qualitative data through checking the degree of credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability.

Results and Discussion

The Formulation Proposal of Regional Regulation Draft

The process of drafting the Regional Regulation of Samarinda City Number 05 the Year 2015 is carried out by the drafting team and the regional institutional review carried out by the Transportation Agency with SKPD or related agencies. From the statements of the researchers' interviews with the drafting team of the regional regulation draft, it can be interpreted that the process of formulating the Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 05 the Year 2015 refers to the macro policy of spatial planning of the city government which is very important as a sign and reference for land and area structuring, to create sustainability synergic development with other sectors. The task of the regional apparatus is to assist regional heads in carrying out the tasks of government administration. Whereas its function is to formulate regional government policies both in general and in terms of technical administration of government, management of apparatus, financial, infrastructure and facilities of the regional government, granting permits and implementing public services and carrying out other tasks assigned by regional heads following their main tasks and functions. In general, the mechanism for formulating the proposed Regional Regulation can be seen in the following figure.

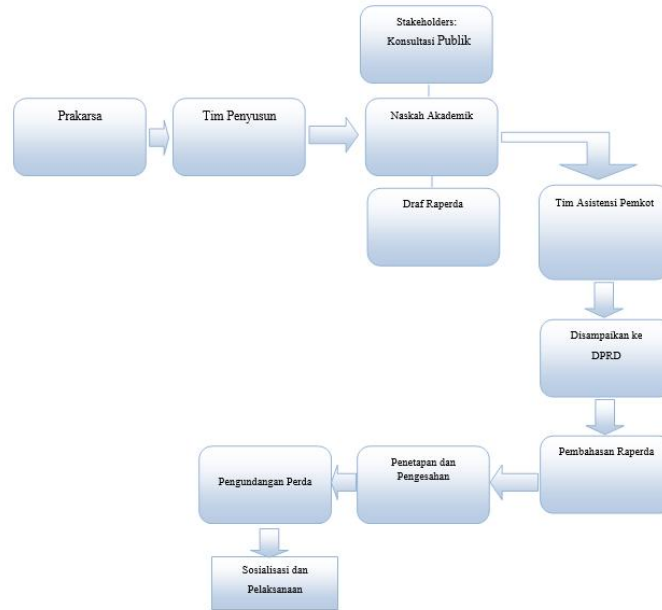


Figure 1. The mechanism for the Proposed Local Regulation Proposal

Source: Data processed, 2016

Discussion on the Formulation of Regional Regulation Draft

The socialization activities of all forms of regional policies are related to the process of transformation and the delivery of information about the content of a policy, its formulation mechanism, the implementation process following the time and schedule that has been mutually agreed upon. Changes in the government system marked by the issuance of (Law Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government, 2014) has had very broad implications for the structure of the life of the state and society. By making fundamental changes to governance in the regions, towards a more democratic and decentralized government system, efforts are needed to unify understanding and perception through socialization activities, which are expected to create common perceptions and understandings and then encourage broad community participation.

The process of socializing activities is one of the important stages of implementing regional development because this process is the initial foundation for the successful implementation of further activities. The socialization process was carried out through formal forums both organized by the Samarinda City Government. This formal meeting was held in stages/hierarchy, namely socialization which was started by the Samarinda City government to the sub-districts which in this forum was asked to the sub-district government to continue the socialization to the village and the community. Socialization at the village level also implements the same thing by only invited some parties who are considered to represent the community as a manifestation of the community and it is assumed that in this way the community has received the material to be conveyed.

Based on the informant's information that the formal meeting held is still not optimal to provide a comprehensive and holistic understanding for the community because there are still use of technical and formal terms that are not understood by the community. So that the goals and objectives and socialization are not achieved optimally. Moreover, so far the socialization is only a process of delivering information without further excavation of the views, perceptions, and aspirations of the community relating to the material of the dissemination delivered. If it is studied theoretically, the process of development socialization is directly related to the characteristics of UNDP good governance (Negara., 2000) especially aspects: a) participation; b) rule of law; c) transparency; d) responsive; e) consensus orientation; f) equity; g) effectiveness and efficiency; h) accountability. Based on this, the socialization activities as a first step in conveying the message of development should be carried out continuously in the process of formulating public policies to create positive interactions between the government and

all elements of the wider community. This information must be widely disseminated to the public as an effective method of establishing accountability for the development process in Samarinda City and providing accessibility for the public to monitor and evaluate the achievements of regional development implementation. In this case, the mass media has the role and function of reporting development information to the public at large.

The Parking Policy Formulation Process in the City of Samarinda

Formulation of People's Aspirations

In making policies must be more responsive to the community, this is usually owned by people who have high participation. Understanding and insight into policy formulation is the initial preparation of community participation and involvement in policymaking that results in development.

In the process of formulating local regulations on management and arrangement of parking in the regions, related to the absorption of people's aspirations through participatory development planning (read: musrenbang), it turns out that it is still the main tool used by bureaucratic officials to obtain information in the community in various decision making and implementation activities. development. However, in addition to the Musrenbang, there are some alternatives that the community has taken to involve in drafting regulations. In addition to being actively involved, the community also carries out the mechanism of conveying aspirations in other ways such as through mass media including local media, public hearings, and supervision of the content of local regulations by non-governmental organizations.

The results from the in-depth interview the research revealed that, following the rules and decisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the city government collected the aspirations of the community through a consultation forum at the village level to the city level. It was further revealed that the effort to obtain the aspirations of the community was carried out to see the extent of the problems faced by the community and what sort of resolution would be given. This then becomes a priority program to be discussed together between the executive and legislative parties. Another thing conveyed by speakers from the legislative is that the people who present are the people who have the desire and concern for the development of their region. Those who attended were usually representatives of the community either community leaders or religious leaders, youth, NGOs. As long as they know what the region wants.

The Direction of Formulation and Regional Regulations Policy

General directions and policies are guidelines for developing development programs, which are also guidelines for allocating local budgets. This is the first step that must be present in every drafting of regulations in each fiscal year. This must be done by the government and the council together to make it.

From the interview results of the researchers' with the Chairperson of Samarinda City DPRD, the DPRD will be guided by the general direction and policy. In this discussion, the council still adheres to the general direction and policy. This was made based on discussions between the government and the council. And this is also used to see development programs that are following their direction or not, then they will be discussed in the discussion of the Regional Regulation which will be offered by the executive later.

The policy on the formulation of Direction and Policy on the Arrangement and management of parking in the context of regional autonomy has the aim of jointly increasing the capability of the system, institutions and human resources of the regional government apparatus in the administration of governance and sustainable development. The targets are: (a) increasing the capacity of the system, institutional and human resources of the city government; (b). developing management and improving the quality of public services, and (c). the effectiveness of the supervision and audit system and the accountability of the performance of the regional government.

Policies to improve regional development management have the aim to realize better regional development management and program integration. The goal is to achieve the availability of quantity and quality of regional planning documents and the creation of integrated substances and interests in regional development planning.

Explanation of Local Regulation Direction and Policy

After the Direction and General Policy of the Regional Budget has been formed, the city government and the related agencies will elaborate on the results of the policy direction. The guidelines used remain in the direction and budget policies that have been established between the Government and the DPRD. This is done by each agency included in the regional government organization. From the interview results of researchers with several Samarinda City SKPDs, after the policy direction was formed, each agency must follow these guidelines to prepare the budget for each work unit to be conducted in one fiscal year related to the management and structuring of parking in Samarinda City. In preparing the budget, the board must also follow the directions and budget policies that have been mutually agreed upon.

One of the objectives of the decentralization of governance is to bring services closer to the community, assuming that the closer a government is to the community, the better the implementation of services. However, to carry out services to the community costs are needed. Therefore the local government as the party authorized to carry out these services must have funds for service activities. As (Davey, 1988) argues, the main source of problems with local government finances is the ever-increasing demand for public service spending.

The Discussion of Regional Regulations in the DPRD Plenary Meeting

The behavior of bureaucratic resources (SKPD-SKPD), legislative and business world as well as civil society in the process of formulating management policies and structuring parking are determined by their respective positions in the discussion. This position is in line with the policy arena (bureaucratic resources) which must carry out activities/actions. From the policy arena, the City Government of Samarinda City as the policy actor has determined each other's position, whether it is in the arena of administrative, judicial or political and legislative processes, as is the case with the general policy formulation process. The policy arena is intended to emphasize the existence of values that require handling or further action by the Samarinda City Transportation Office as the party that carries out and manages the Samarinda City Government parking according to their respective competencies and capacities.

In the arena of administrative, judicial, political and legislative processes these policy actors are involved to carry out the process of formulating regional policies in parking management and structuring. Because in these process areas it is intended to take place at the stage of problem formulation, the stage of formulating and setting the policy agenda, the stage of formulating the policy proposal and the stage of setting the policy. All of that moves in a unified linear process. The mechanism of the policy formulation process is following the results of this study although it is related to the process of new policy formulations and changes, it shows that there are dynamics that move so relevant to the needs of the formulation process. The dynamics of bureaucratic positions, roles, and interactions both individually and collectively. As explained by A. Ellison (1998) in his research in California, entitled: "A case study in western water politics", that the Advocacy Coalition Framework shows an important mechanism. Mechanisms that explain the dynamics of the policy sub-system (policy sub-system) as well as the dynamics of the policy formulation process through an analysis of policy changes. (Ellison, 1998) then provides an overview of the results of his research which are intended to examine the stability of the coalition of policymakers with the complexity of the problem of policymaking and its implementation. It was stated that the initial rigid concept such as the "iron triangle" (sub-government) could not provide a solution to the differences in principles between coalitions regarding the need for more accommodative policies. Then experiencing the dynamics of structural changes and transparency

towards a wide network of networks, namely advocacy coalition, to formulate and implement the policy.

If (Ellison, 1998) research is compared with the study of parking management and structuring, there are similarities as far as the dynamics position and the role of policy actors and their interactions that occur in a series of policy formulation processes. The dynamics that move in line with the needs of the policy formulation process in question. All organizational units that are "attached" to a bureaucratic entity are not constrained by the existing formalism, both position, role, and interaction, as described in previous research with the "iron triangle". Bureaucracy as a formal actor cannot avoid being dependent on the private sector or NGOs / community as informal actors (informal actors). Bureaucracy as formal actors (official actors) cannot avoid being dependent on the private sector / NGOs / community as informal actors. Thereby sticking to the surface of a process that requires an alliance between formal actors and informal actors.

The difference lies in the mechanism for the process of formulating policy changes and the process of formulating new policies. In previous studies, the mechanism of the conflicting policy formulation process requires a mediation process, while in this study the policy formulation process is both stage and non-stage. There are indeed differences in interests that need to be mediated, but always place the bureaucratic internally related agencies in a complementary position. On the other hand, externally with the private sector and NGOs / community are in a dominant position, even with existing policy instruments, the private sector and NGOs / community are in a position to supply data or information, but do not have sufficient rights to defend or fight for it. The internal mediation process of the bureaucracy is carried out by the relevant SKPD, while externally it is carried out by the DPRD along with the executive in the policy-making process (the legislative process).

Enactment of Regional Regulations

From the results of researchers' interviews with the Samarinda DPRD that the draft regional regulation that was completed in several discussions in the final phase of the plenary meeting was the stipulation of the regional regulation draft into a regional regulation signed by the Mayor of Samarinda and the Chairperson of the Samarinda City DPRD. Regional Head Decree.

Then the same thing as stated by the Head of Samarinda City Law that the final step in the draft of the regional regulation on management and arrangement of regional parking was discussed at the DPRD level, then it was determined through a plenary meeting of the council which was then poured in a regional sheet to obtain legal validity. This means that in the process of determining the policy, of course, it starts in the process of discussion and determination of policy proposals that are both active and regulatory into a management policy and parking arrangement. The process that highlights the Transportation Agency's position is thus strategic, namely as a key actor. The policy actor determines and seeks to convince the DPRD about the essence of everything contained in the proposed parking management and management policy in Samarinda City.

The legislative at this stage is included in the arena of the political process and the legislative process, although the council in the political process will provide support or not, it may even put political pressure on the executive, because previously he had enough references as a reference. References in the form of data or information or statutory provisions that apply to the political process, as well as the legislative process. The council conducts an in-depth study in the framework of the enactment into regional regulations, the council determines whether the policy proposal can be accepted or accepted with a record or rejected in part or in full. This shows that the position of the board as a policy actor following existing competencies and capacities legitimizes the ins and outs of the management and parking arrangement policy, with a very decisive position when compared to other policy actors. This means that the council with the existing position and with the right to give consent and determine policies which by their nature must be with the approval of the council in the regions, by understanding and observing what the beneficiary wishes.

The Role of Stakeholders in the Policy Formulation Process

Decentralization has encouraged and stimulated regions to consolidate or renew the process, products, coordination, organization and management of regional development following the situation, conditions and needs of the region. The experience and knowledge gained in the implementation of reforms in the regions are best practices and lessons learned for the development of basic principles of rational improvement of the regional development system. Community participation activities in various public policy formulations including management policies and regional parking arrangements are often limited to involvement in providing input. It is passive and tends to look at society as a complementary object. The conventional approach to public policy formulation tends to view society as a functional object of development. Whereas in the context of participatory democracy it is not justified by the government as if it is acting as the sole formulator of public policy, but the policy should be determined based on sharing and discussing between the government and the community. At the formulation stage, people know best what they need, thus leading to an optimal and proportionate product plan for various activities to avoid speculation and distribution of space allocations for certain activities. At the beneficiary stage, the community will take care to "utilize" the space following the planned allocation and allocation and time, to avoid a conflict of "spatial use". At the control stage, the community feels they have ownership and responsibility in maintaining the quality of comfortable and harmonious space and is useful for the continued development of the region.

Through the formulation of parking management and arrangements policies in Samarinda City, the role and involvement of all components of the community have not been carried out optimally. The dominance of the bureaucracy is very strong in coloring the process of policy formulation. This will have an impact and directly affect the resulting policy output and policy alignments towards certain elements of society.

Cooperation, Sharing or Competition Between Policy Actors

Pull and Tug of Interest

The interests of stakeholders in the management policy and arrangement of regional parking are essentially the same. The interest is regarding the management and structuring of the existence of authority limits regarding the managerial process and the strategic dimensions for regional revenue and leading sectors (dishub). So there is no overlap in management.

The autonomy rights of regional governments in regulating their territories are mandated in the law on regional autonomy. To support the commitment legally, the regional government proposed a draft of a regional regulation more specifically a draft of the regional regulation on the arrangement and management of parking. However, in the process, there are often conflicts of interest from policy actors. Through the decision-making process, community commitments that are still vague and abstract, as seen in the values and goals of society, are translated by policy actors into more specific commitments into concrete actions and goals. (Etzioni in (Solichin, 1999)). This means the debates between policy actors (official and unofficial) such as the bureaucracy (SKPD, council), private sector and NGOs or the community touch the potential sides of policy issues. Also, the debate about how the formulation, the details in the series of policy formulation processes.

As explained by (Solichin, 1999) that the process of making public policies in the political system generally departs from a certain level of awareness (awareness) of a problem or issue. The degree of openness (openness), which is a relative level of democratic or not, can be measured in terms of how the flow of issues into the agenda of government policy and ultimately into public policy. The policy actor in terms of offering interests as previously described always relates to how to convince fellow actors and or actors. Between one actor to another doing things through certain ways for the sake of it. Through certain methods, policy actors are more optimal in establishing cooperation, sharing interests and competition.

The existence of tug-of-war interests takes place when the ways of compromise, negotiation, bargaining as well as the struggle between the policy actors are because each actor is in addition to having an interest in fulfilling the substance of the public or general interests, but at the same time, they cannot ignore their interests. Interests that do not have to be the same as the public interest. Or in other words that the interests of the actors are not always in line or the same and identical with broader interests. Cooperation, sharing or competition between official and unofficial actors is pressured by differences in the interests or orientations of the policy actors. Urgent because each actor remains in the perspective and interests, but together require a policy that accommodates the substance of broader interests (common interests).

Dependence Between Policy Stakeholders

Although official and unofficial actors have the same interests, they also have different interests as explained earlier, but they cannot avoid being dependent. Dependency between policy actors is unavoidable but is circumvented in such a way that makes each position strong. Conditions, where the policymakers of regional parking management and management can not avoid dependency, is something natural. Because in the process of formulation of policies that move linearly, between one stage of the process with other stages of the process are interconnected.

This is relevant to the opinion of Knox and Alister in (Setiadi, 2003) which explains that the policy formulation process is essentially action and interaction within the stakeholder environment that produces output in the form of policy, so dependency between policy actors is part of that process. To formulate policies (policy formulation), policy actors cannot perfectly carry out their actions because they are aware of the limitations of both pieces of knowledge about people's lives, facilities, available budgets and the authority or power they have. It means that interdependence or needing each other between policy actors is driven by the desire to make the substance and form of policy more perfect as an output of the ongoing policy formulation process.

The policy actors as a representation of such elements in the previous description are part of the process of formulating management policies and structuring parking, which is due to limitations that exist at each stage of the process, both at the stage of the problem formulation process and up to the stage of the policy-setting process. Dependence between regional management policy and regional parking management in many ways. But what is most striking is the need to look at the possibilities or alternatives that are the priority of the policy substance as mentioned above. The possibility or alternative referred to are the values of the community, which are principally related to political, economic, legal and other interests, both in the context of regional interests and the interests of the policy actors themselves.

Conclusions

Based on the description of the results of the research, it can be concluded that the process of compiling parking management and management policies through Regional Regulation Number 05 the Year 2015 is carried out by the Drafting Team and the review of regional institutions consisting of SKPD or related agencies and the local government law. The process of formulating and managing the policy of Samarinda City consists of several stages, namely: (1) Proposed formulation of Regional Regulation Number 05 of 2015 concerning the arrangement and management of Samarinda City parking, (2) Discussion of formulation of Regional Regulation Number 05 of 2015 concerning structuring and management parking lot of Samarinda City, (3) Formulation of Community Aspirations, (4) Formulation of Direction and Policy on Parking Management and Arrangement, (5) Translation of Direction and Budget Policy on Parking Management and Arrangement, (6) Discussion on Regional Regulation on Parking Management and Arrangement at Board Plenary Session, and (7) Stipulation of Regional Regulation Number 05 of 2015 Samarinda Parking Management and Management.

In the process of gathering the aspirations of the people carried out by the executive remains through the mechanism of public consultation forums or deliberations with stakeholders. Also, the executive held observations according to the phenomenon in Samarinda City to find out the needs and priorities

of the community (vision and mission of the city, potential, order, and comfort). From the legislature through the mechanism of gathering the aspirations of the community which then gave birth to the main thoughts of the council (recess, visit constituents). The mechanism of public communication has not yet been developed as a working system that must be seen as part of the stages of an important process for creating democratization in the formulation of public policies by providing broad space for the development of public participation and engagement.

At a certain stage, there is still pseudo-democratization in the formulation of local regulations (a pseudo model of formulation between the elite and pluralist models and neo-pluralist models), for example, not yet optimal in involving stakeholders in the formulation of regulations on parking structuring and management. Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the formulation of regional regulation on parking regulation and management in Samarinda City has not provided the widest possible space for stakeholders who are representatives of public representation in determining the direction of development policies that are in line with community integrity.

Furthermore, several suggestions were given in the process of formulating the structuring and management policies in Samarinda City, namely that the government is expected to develop an ideal concept regarding the mechanism of public hearings, hearings and gather people's aspirations in the implementation of regional development by taking into account the principles of guaranteeing an open and effective forum procedure community to get involved and oversee the process of formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and termination of policies. Samarinda City Government as far as possible can guarantee the involvement of all elements of society in the process of policy formulation starting from policy design plans, policy formulation, policy implementation to participate in overseeing the implementation of a policy so that the results can touch programs that benefit the public and government interests Samarinda City area.

Following the concept of good governance as a state administration that is solid and responsible, as well as efficient and effective by maintaining the "synergy" of constructive interaction between state domains, the private sector, and society (society), then in the process of structuring and managing policy formulation parking in Samarinda City is expected to always involve stakeholders (official and unofficial actors) as a form of participation in the planning preparation process, so that programs related to the structuring and management of parking are truly aspirational that can benefit the government and the community in line with the principles of good governance namely: participation, the legal framework must be fair, transparent and responsive, fairness, effectiveness and efficiency and accountability.

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