
Implementation of Irrigation Management Policy in West Java Province

Restuardy Daud¹, Hadi Prabowo², Dahyar Daraba³, Mansyur Achmad⁴, Mendra Wijaya⁵

Abstract:

The phenomenon of government management within the framework of decentralization politics in Indonesia is the basis for this study to reveal how the implementation of government affairs policies is carried out in irrigation management which is the authority of the regional government with various actors involved in it, both from the government itself, private institutions (private sector), and civil society. This study aims to analyze, compile a synthesis, and explain qualitatively the implementation of irrigation management policies in West Java province. This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of public policy is essentially an activity to distribute policy outputs (to deliver policy output) carried out by implementors to target groups (target groups) as an effort to realize policy objectives. Policy objectives are expected to emerge when policy output can be accepted and utilized properly by target groups so that in the long term the results of the policy can be realized. Then the conclusion of this study is the conclusion compiled based on the results of the research and discussion of the implementation of irrigation management policies in West Java province is as follows: The irrigation management policy in West Java province is stipulated through West Java Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Irrigation which regulates the development and management activities of the provincial authority irrigation system and can be used as a guideline for the preparation of district/city regional regulations concerning irrigation.

Keywords: Implementation; Public Policy and Irrigation Management.

1. Introduction

The development of government science cannot be separated from the dynamics of the development of community needs for public services carried out by certain government institutions. As stated by Sari (2020: 1) that government in a broad sense refers to the state apparatus, state equipment as a whole as a unit that carries out all state duties and powers, while government in a narrow sense refers to the apparatus, organs or state equipment that carries out government duties. Conceptually, the meaning of government according to Labolo (2011: 20) is a more general phenomenon than the terminology of government itself. Furthermore, Labolo also

¹ Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jakarta, Indonesia. dip.11.689@ipdn.ac.id

² Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jakarta, Indonesia. hadiprabowo@ipdn.ac.id

³ Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jakarta, Indonesia. dahyar@ipdn.ac.id

⁴ Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jakarta, Indonesia. mansyurachmad@ipdn.ac.id

⁵ Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia, Indonesia. mendrawijaya@soc.uir.ac.id

explained that: "Governance refers to the activity of power in various public domains. It not only refers to the government itself, but also relates to activities in various institutional contexts with the aim of directing, controlling, regulating all matters relating to the public domain such as the interests of citizens, voters and workers". Furthermore, Sari (2020: 5-10) explained that the development of government theory starting from classical theory, neo-classical organizational theory to new paradigms based on government management and public service management actually reflects the reality that government science always develops in line with increasingly complex community life.

In fact, the main purpose of forming a government is to maintain a system of public order in living a normal life towards achieving its welfare. This means that government institutions have functions including carrying out public service activities to realize community welfare. In the context of regional formation, Kusuma (2011: 6-7) explains that the main purpose of forming a regional government is to improve and accelerate the realization of community welfare. The formation of a regional government is basically intended to improve public services in order to accelerate the realization of community welfare in addition to being a means of political education at the local level.

The phenomenon of government management within the framework of decentralized politics in Indonesia is used as the basis for this research to reveal how the implementation of government affairs policies is carried out in irrigation management which is the authority of the regional government with various actors involved in it, both from elements of the government itself, private institutions (private sector), and civil society.

One of the mandatory government affairs of basic services that will be further dissected in this study is the field of public works, especially in the irrigation service sector which is the main furnace for sustainable irrigation agricultural development. The irrigation sector that supports agricultural activities itself is a mandatory affair related to services as part of the field of public works for water resources.

The provincial government has the task of developing and managing the irrigation system as a single system in the irrigation area that is the authority of the provincial government, while the district/city government has the task of developing and managing the irrigation system as a single system in the irrigation area that is the authority of the district/city government. In contrast to the Central Government, in addition to having the task of developing and managing the irrigation system as a single system in the irrigation area that is the authority of the center, it also has the authority to determine the status of irrigation areas in various authorities.

In fact, in the implementation of irrigation management policies, there has still been no important attention to the existence of actors related to the policy, namely the Government as a provider of public services, civil society as beneficiaries, and the business world (private sector) as an interested party and plays a role in supporting

the implementation of irrigation management policies in the regions. The government must start involving the private sector and the community in irrigation development programs. Efforts to develop irrigation in developing countries, including Indonesia, are carried out by uniting the different points of view of interested parties (stakeholders) and aligning the vision and mission of the development program to achieve the goals that have been set in regional development planning.

Based on this understanding, the implementation of the policy will run if a number of goals and targets have been set or identified by the policy decisions. Thus, the implementation of irrigation management policies in the regions is a process of activities carried out by various local actors in realizing an irrigation management goal to obtain the expected results from the policy determination. Considering that the implementation of the policy involves many actors related to irrigation, beneficiaries, variations in problems and conflict arenas that may occur among interested implementation actors, as well as the conditions of the implementation resources needed, it is very interesting to place the focus of the research on the dimensions of the content of the policy and the environment or context of its implementation.

2. Theoretical Background

In the process, a public policy that has been set by the government or which holds the mandate of public management authority must be able to implement the public policy properly according to the expected goals. Therefore, policy implementation is in principle a way for a policy to achieve its goals, no more and no less. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps available, namely directly implementing it in the form of programs or through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of the policy (Pramono, 2020: 2). According to Hill and Hupu (2002: 1), the implementation of public policy as a science has become a very intense academic debate about understanding the phenomenon of implementation. The period of debate lasted from around the time of the publication of the book "Implementation" by Pressman and Wildavsky which was influential in 1973 until around the end of the 1980s. Along the way, the book gave birth to 3 (three) major facts, namely: 1) The phenomenon of 'implementation' is something that is of concern and, to some extent, academic studies have not developed before the word implementation is used; 2) Implementation has been and will continue to be carried out, the concern of many authors who do not talk about 'implementation' itself, and indeed may approach it from a very different background from the specialist administrative community that does it; and 3) Its implementation inevitably takes a different form in culture, and institutions that are also different arrangements.

This last point is very important in an era where the process of "government" has been seen as a transformation into "governance". In this last part, it means that more actors can participate and the simple hierarchical model is starting to be abandoned. Therefore, connecting implementation with governance becomes a central element in its development. Furthermore, Hill and Hupe (2002: 2), also state that the study of public policy implementation is part or sub-discipline of political science and

government science. Reflecting on Hill and Hupe's views, researchers are interested in studying the implementation of irrigation management policies from the perspective of policy content and the context of its implementation.

Conceptually, quite a few experts define the implementation of public policy. According to Purwanto and Sulistyastuti (2015: 20), the definition of implementation has changed along with the development of the implementation study itself. Pressman and Wildavsky, as pioneers of implementation studies, provide definitions according to their decades. According to them, implementation is defined by several keywords as follows: to carry out the policy (to carry out), to fulfill promises as stated in the policy document (to fulfill), to produce output as stated in the policy objectives (to produce), to complete the mission that must be realized in the policy objectives (to complete).

Another expert view conveyed by Van Meter and Horn (1978, in Pramono 2020: 12) defines public policy as follows: "policy implementation encompasses those by public and private individuals (and groups) that are directed at the achievement of goals and objectives set forth in prior policy decisions." This definition provides the meaning that policy implementation is actions taken by individuals (and groups) in the government or the private sector that are directed at achieving the goals and objectives that have been set. These actions at one time seek to transform decisions into operational patterns, and continue these efforts to achieve changes, both large and small, mandated by policy decisions. By referring to this opinion, it can be understood that the sources for achieving the goals that have been previously set by policy makers include: humans, funds, organizational capabilities, carried out by the government or the private sector (individuals or groups). Daniel A. Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier (1979, in Wahab 1997: 65) explain the meaning of implementation as follows: "understanding what actually happens after a program is declared valid or formulated is the focus of attention of policy implementation, namely events that arise after the ratification of State policy guidelines, which include both efforts to administer it and to cause real consequences or impacts on society or events."

According to Mazmanian and Sabatier, they are of the view that policy implementation is not only limited to the actions or behavior of alternative bodies or bureaucratic units responsible for implementing programs and creating compliance from target groups. It is much more than expanding into a network of political, socio-economic forces that influence the behavior of all parties involved and ultimately achieve the expected and unexpected impacts. Based on several understandings of the concept of public policy implementation, Purwanto and Sulistyastuti (2015: 2020: 21) formulated their opinion that implementation is essentially an activity to distribute policy output (to deliver policy output) carried out by implementors to target groups (target groups) as an effort to realize policy objectives. Policy objectives are expected to emerge when policy output can be accepted and utilized properly by target groups so that in the long term the results of the policy can be realized.

According to Tangkilisan (2003: 1-2), the study of policy implementation is crucial for the study of public administration and public policy. Policy implementation is the stage of decision-making between the formation of a policy, such as the articles of a legislative law, the issuance of an executive regulation, the passing of a court decision, or the issuance of regulatory standards and the consequences of policies for the community that affect several aspects of their lives. This is also in line with Hamdi's thinking (2014: 97) that the implementation or implementation of a policy is related to efforts to achieve a goal from its determination.

Grindle's model as explained by Ali et.al (2012: 95-96) is a model developed to explain that policy implementation is determined by the content and context of its implementation. Both of these must be supported by individual action programs and projects that are designed and funded based on policy objectives, so that in implementing the policy it will provide results in the form of impacts on society, individuals, and groups as well as changes and acceptance by society towards the policies implemented. Indicators of policy content according to Grindle are: (1) interests affected; (2) type of benefits; (3) degree of expected change; (4) location of decision making; (5) program implementers; and (6) resources involved. While the context of implementation, the indicators are: (1) power, strategy of the actors involved; (2) characteristics of institutions and rulers; and (3) appropriateness of responsiveness.

3. Methodology

This research design is based on the constructivism research paradigm with the consideration that this research will construct the concept of three hierarchical levels of the irrigation management policy process in Indonesia. In fact, the paradigm in the perspective of the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) is a model in the theory of science. In this concept, there is a way of thinking for each person to think before taking social action. Another word that can be understood from the concept of paradigm is related to the basic principles of the dynamics of the universe. This is in line with the views of Guba and Lincoln (1994) as rewritten in the journal by Malik and Nugroho (2016: 66) that a paradigm is a set of fundamental beliefs that guide people's actions, both everyday actions and scientific actions. Furthermore, in the context of research, the research paradigm as a scientific action can be understood as a framework of thinking used by researchers in viewing the reality of a problem and also theory and science. Quite a few experts explain the research paradigm as a methodology or paradigm in the theory of social sciences that are developing and have different philosophical foundations both in terms of ontology, epistemology and methodology. This is explained by Denzin and Lincoln (2000: 66) in Malik and Nugroho (2016: 66) who divide the research paradigm into five parts, namely: positivism or naturalism, post-positivism, critical theory, constructivism, and participatory.

The research paradigm used in this dissertation is the constructivism paradigm with a qualitative method approach. According to Creswell (2019: 10), the worldview or

constructivism paradigm is usually viewed as an approach in qualitative research. The constructivism paradigm is taken because empirical reality is constructive, which adheres to the principle of relativism in viewing a natural phenomenon or social phenomenon as a whole. In addition, epistemologically, there is a relationship between the researcher and the researched which is a subjective unity and is the result of a combination of the interaction of the two. While methodologically, it is a dialogue and participatory dialect, namely using comprehensive, contextual and multi-level analysis through the process of placing oneself as a participant in the process of social transformation. According to social scientist Jean Piaget as written by Semiawan (2007: 22) that the principle of constructivism demands qualitative transformation in various aspects that are observed, which is the construction of knowledge that comes from within. The emphasis of constructivism theory is on the process of finding theory or knowledge that is built from field reality.

In this context, researchers conducted research activities both in West Java province and Indramayu Regency, including in irrigation areas, namely DI Cipanas I (authority of West Java province) and DI Situbolang (authority of Indramayu Regency) according to their authority to capture social phenomena as they are and comprehensively. Social construction is obtained and filtered through interactions between researchers and sources and facts in the field. The selection of the constructivism paradigm for this study is considered the most appropriate because this study aims to construct the concept of three levels of policy process hierarchy in the development of government science in Indonesia, especially related to the implementation of regional government affairs which are manifested through the implementation of irrigation management policies in West Java province. The study of social phenomena in the implementation of government science is based on the views of Wasistiono and Mangunsong (2015: 79) which state that the development of thinking about government symptoms and events is closely related to the development of government science which is the basis for analyzing it.

Research design is the initial process of research activities after the research paradigm is determined by a researcher. As part of the research process, research design in social sciences, including government science, includes empirical processes, research stages, and the process of interpreting research results. In relation to this, Garna (2000: 18) explains that the research process concerns conceptual methods, research objectives, research findings and interpretation methods

4. Empirical Findings/Result

The content of policies also determines the location of implementation. The activation of monetary policy, for example, usually depends on a few key decision units in the national capital, such as high-level actors in the finance ministry and the central bank. Education policy, on the other hand, is carried out by a large number of individual decision makers spread over a wide geographical area, but usually under a single bureaucratic organization. Ultimately, each school director can be thought of as implementing whatever program is designed. More complex is the case of housing or

agricultural policies, which depend on a widely dispersed network of decision units whose responsibilities are also organizationally dispersed. Local and national-level agencies of the ministry of agriculture, the agrarian reform agency, the community development agency, the ministry of public works, and the agricultural credit bank, for example, can all be involved as implementers of rural development policy in a country. As the locations of implementation become more dispersed, both geographically and organizationally, the task of implementing a particular program becomes more difficult, as more decision-making units are involved. It can therefore be expected that implementing a rural development program will be much more difficult than implementing a new program for primary school teaching. Decisions made during policy formulation can also indicate who is responsible for implementing various programs, and these decisions can affect how the policy is implemented. In addition, the form of the statement of policy objectives itself can have a very important impact on implementation. Whether the objectives are stated clearly or ambiguously, and whether political and administrative officials agree on what the objectives are, will prove to be very decisive for program implementation. In the content of the policy in Grindle's theory, there are 6 dimensions of discussion to determine the relationship between policies, impacts and influences and their implications for irrigation management policies in West Java Province as follows:

Interest Affected

Implementation of irrigation management policies in West Java Province in the Provincial Irrigation Authority Area (Cipanas I) several informants provided responses in the subdimension of affected interests. Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the West Java Provincial Water Resources Service, he stated that: "The affected stakeholders and beneficiaries include IP3A/GP3A/P3A (farmers), and the community around the irrigation network. Their interests are used for industry, agriculture, household needs, BUMD (PDAM), and fisheries. The irrigation service mechanism uses the established Standard Operating Procedure reference, the prioritized service is of course for irrigation water needs, but with the need for water for other interests, coordination is usually carried out with all parties who have an interest in the water needs of irrigation. The sustainability of irrigated agriculture in the future in West Java province is very important with population growth, so of course the need for food will increase. " Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the West Java Provincial Food Crops and Horticulture Service, he stated that: "Farmer groups are the main beneficiaries of agricultural irrigation infrastructure assistance. With good irrigation infrastructure, farmers can increase access to irrigation water for agriculture, increase productivity and yields, and better manage the risks of drought and flooding. This helps improve the welfare and sustainability of farmer group farming businesses. In addition, the development and management of agricultural irrigation systems are the responsibility of farmer groups. Irrigated agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic dynamics of West Java Province. In a network of interrelated interests, farmers are central to cultivating fertile lands, which are directly affected by the availability of irrigation water. However, the impact does not stop there. The local government has a deep concern for the agricultural sector, realizing that the prosperity of farmers means prosperity for society as a whole.

From an industrial perspective, the availability of quality agricultural raw materials through irrigated agriculture is very important to maintain smooth operations and product quality in the food and food processing industry. No less important, environmental impacts also require serious attention. Ecological balance and conservation of natural resources are key, where good irrigation management not only ensures agricultural productivity but also protects ecosystems and minimizes negative impacts on the environment. By understanding these complex dynamics, irrigated agriculture in West Java Province is not only about meeting food needs, but also about maintaining social, economic, and environmental sustainability for a better future. In the midst of global challenges such as climate change and population growth,

Based on the results of an interview with the Observer of the Implementing Unit of the OP UPTD PSDA Cimanuk Cisanggarung, West Java Province, stated that: "The beneficiaries are farmers who use/use water who are organized in the P3A institution. With the Cipanas Dam, the rice fields will be 100% fulfilled and irrigated in MT I and MT II and even MT III so that it is expected to increase planting intensity and planting index. P3A and the community actively participate in maintaining irrigation channels through operation and maintenance activities".

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of P3A Remaja, DI Cipanas I, Jatimulya Village, Terisi District, Indramayu Regency, stated that: "The sustainability of irrigation management in Cipanas I can continue with assistance in the form of management and maintenance of tertiary irrigation networks and providing an operational budget for P3A.

Type of Benefit

Implementation of irrigation management policies in West Java Province in the Provincial Irrigation Authority Area (Cipanas I) several informants provided responses in the subdimension of benefit types. Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the West Java Provincial Water Resources Service, he stated that: "The benefits obtained are very numerous, including helping food security, increasing farmer income, fostering community participation in irrigation management, entertainment facilities for residents, flood control media, and increasing state revenues." Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the West Java Provincial Food Crops and Horticulture Service, he stated that: "Irrigation is the backbone of agriculture in West Java Province, providing broad and profound benefits to society as a whole. Directly, irrigation improves the welfare of farmers by providing better access to water for their agriculture. The result is increased productivity, better yields, and more stable incomes. However, the benefits do not stop there. Indirectly, irrigation plays an important role in social stability by reducing conflicts related to water access. Economically, irrigation creates jobs, increases the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP, and reduces dependence on food imports. Technically, irrigation allows for more efficient water management and better land management. In addition, irrigation also plays a key role in the formation and strengthening of water management institutions, increasing institutional capacity to manage water resources sustainably, and facilitating community participation in water-related decision-

making. From an environmental perspective, irrigation helps maintain soil fertility, reduces soil erosion, and increases biodiversity around the irrigation area. Thus, irrigation not only provides benefits to the agricultural sector, but also has a profound impact on the social, economic, technical, institutional, and environmental aspects in West Java Province.”

Based on the results of interviews with the Observer of the Implementation Unit of the OP UPTD PSDA Cimanuk Cisanggarung, West Java Province, it was stated that: “The benefits felt are that it can increase rice productivity during 2 planting seasons, namely MT I and MT II, Increase planting intensity, planting index, income, standard of living and community welfare. a description of the benefits expected to improve community welfare towards a prosperous society.”

Meanwhile, the implementation of irrigation management policies in West Java Province in the Irrigation Area of the District Authority (Situbolang) several informants provided responses in the subdimension of benefit types. Based on the results of the interview with the Head of the PUPR Office of Indramayu Regency, it was stated that: "The benefits of irrigation are to support agricultural productivity in order to increase agricultural production in the context of food security and community welfare, especially farmers, which is realized through the sustainability of the irrigation system. The sustainability of the irrigation system is carried out by developing and managing the regional irrigation system. Other benefits include wetting the soil, especially in areas with less or erratic rainfall, regulating the time of soil wetting so that excessive water does not enter agricultural land, fertilizing the soil, because of the mud content and plant nutrients, ensuring the availability of water even in the dry season, water can be used to lower soil temperature and reduce soil damage. With the implementation of sustainable irrigation management policies, it is hoped that it will have a positive impact on social, economic, technical, institutional and environmental issues. The types of benefits felt include increasing agricultural productivity, increasing community participation (P3A), increasing farmer production and income, opening up job vacancies, optimizing the use of irrigation water, controlling floods and droughts, increasing synergy between stakeholders, improving institutional management of irrigation, conserving water resources, and reducing water pollution. " Based on the results of the interview with the Head of the Food Security and Agriculture Service of Indramayu Regency, it was stated that: "The type of rain-fed irrigation, when viewed from a social aspect, is less accepted and supported by the farming community, this type of irrigation is the last choice because there are no surface water sources that can be utilized by the community. The existence of rain-fed irrigation also shows a very limited amount of irrigation water due to the influence of non-continuous rainfall. However, rain-fed irrigation is technically easy and practical, and economically profitable for farmers, because they do not need to spend money. On the other hand, the institutionalization of farmer groups in the rain-fed irrigation model is still quite simple.

Extent of Change Envisioned

Implementation of irrigation management policies in West Java Province in the Provincial Irrigation Authority Area (Cipanas I) several informants provided responses in the subdimension of the degree of expected change. Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the West Java Province Water Resources Service, it was stated that: "The current condition of the irrigation network can be considered less than good and some networks have changed function. The implementation of the policy is expected to make the irrigation network more improved and more effective and efficient. Current irrigation management, the conditions of operation and maintenance as well as rehabilitation of the irrigation network are very far from what is desired because the fulfillment of the number of needs is very small and it is hoped that the implementation of the policy can increase these needs. The capacity of human resources for irrigation actors, especially government employees, is quite good, only with the limited personnel available, sometimes it results in less than optimal performance in carrying out their duties, and in the implementation of irrigation policies, the quality and quantity of employees can be improved. With the very diverse capacity of the community, community participation is also diverse in this West Java province, and if the implementation of irrigation policies can increase community participation in irrigation management. " Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the West Java Province Food Crops and Horticulture Service, it was stated that: "Irrigated agriculture in West Java Province is one of the main pillars of the economy and community welfare. Currently, despite having made significant contributions, irrigated agricultural services still face a number of challenges. One of them is the inequality of access to irrigation water, especially during the long dry season. Outdated irrigation infrastructure and the lack of advanced technology are also obstacles to increasing agricultural productivity and efficiency. However, the hope for the future is very bright. With a commitment to make deep improvements, we can achieve significant changes. Increasing access to water, through infrastructure rehabilitation and better management, will be a major focus. Modernization of agricultural technology, including the use of sensors and automation, will increase the efficiency of water use and crop yields. In addition, sustainable management of water resources will be a top priority. Through policies based on sustainability, we can maintain ecological balance and ensure the availability of water for future generations. Strengthening institutional capacity will also be key, by increasing the ability of related institutions to provide better services and be responsive to farmers' needs. Participation of irrigated agricultural beneficiaries in West Java Province currently faces various challenges that hinder the optimization of irrigation management. Based on the results of the interview with the Observer of the Implementation Unit of the OP UPTD PSDA Cimanuk Cisanggarung, West Java Province, stated that: "The condition of the irrigation network in the Cipanas I area is currently 55% in good condition, the Cipanas irrigation system performance index (IKSI) has reached 61%. The expected changes are by increasing the function of the infrastructure, normalizing damaged secondary channels, normalizing dams so that irrigation channels can be further improved by renewing irrigation buildings. The condition of participation of beneficiaries, especially from the community, is quite good, as seen from the role of irrigation beneficiaries, for example participation in mutual cooperation activities, especially labor and irrigation rehabilitation if there are leaking or broken channels

5. Conclusions

The conclusions drawn based on the results of the research and discussion of the implementation of irrigation management policies in West Java province are as follows: Irrigation management policies in West Java province are stipulated through West Java Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Irrigation which regulates the development and management of irrigation systems under provincial authority and can be used as a guideline for the preparation of district/city regional regulations concerning irrigation. Meanwhile, the regulation of irrigation management which is the authority of the district, especially Indramayu Regency as the research location, is Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 22 of 2007 concerning Irrigation. Technical instructions governing the implementation of irrigation management policies in West Java province include: (1) Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 90 of 2019 concerning Classification, Codification, and Nomenclature of Regional Development Planning and Finance; and (2) Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs (Kepmendagri) Number 900.1.15.5-1317 of 2023 concerning Amendments to Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 050-5889 of 2021 concerning the Results of Verification, Validation and Inventory of Classification Updates, Codification, and Nomenclature of Regional Development Planning and Finance. In addition to the technical aspects of planning, irrigation management policies in West Java province are also supported by technical instructions for the implementation of irrigation management activities, namely: (1) PP No. 20 of 2006 concerning Irrigation (as long as it does not conflict with the applicable policies above).

PUPR Regulation Number 12/PRT/M/2015 concerning Exploitation and Maintenance of Irrigation Networks; (3) PUPR Regulation Number 14/PRT/M/2015 concerning Determination of Irrigation Area Status; (4) PUPR Regulation Number 17/PRT/M/2015 concerning Irrigation Commission; (5) PUPR Ministerial Regulation Number 23/PRT/M/2015 concerning Management of Irrigation Assets; and (6) PUPR Ministerial Regulation Number 30/PRT/M/2015 concerning Development and Management of Irrigation Systems. The objective of irrigation management policy in West Java Province is to regulate irrigation system development and management programs effectively, efficiently, in a targeted and sustainable manner in order to support agricultural productivity in order to increase agricultural production towards food security and improve community welfare, especially farmers. To achieve these objectives, a water resources management program has been established which includes 2 (two) main activities, namely: (1) water resources management activities and coastal protection structures; and (2) irrigation system development and management activities. The budget allocation for the water resources management program, including for irrigation management activities, has shown indications of decreasing over the last 4 (four) years, namely from 2021 to 2024.

References:

- Achmad, Mansyur. 2013. *Dilema Desentralisasi & Otonomi Daerah: Antara Tuntutan Politik dan Kebutuhan Administrasi*. Alqaprint, Jatinangor.
- Achmad, Mansyur dan Muh. Ilham. 2024. *Elemen Dasar Pemerintahan Daerah: Pola Hubungan Pemerintah Pusat dan Daerah*. Alqaprint, Jatinangor.
- Agustino, Leo. 2008. *Dasar - Dasar Kebijakan Publik*, Cetakan Kedua, Alfabeta, Bandung.
- Ali, Faried, Andi Syamsu Alam, dan Sastro M. Wantu. 2012. *Studi Analisis Kebijakan: Konsep, Teori, dan Aplikasi Sampel Teknik Analisa Kebijakan Pemerintah*. PT Refika Aditama, Bandung.
- Anderson, James E. 2013. *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. PT. Rineka Cipta, Jakarta.
- Bevir, Mark. Editor. 2017. *Encyclopedia of Government, Part II*. Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks California.
- Bordens, Kenetth and Bruce B. Abbott. 2011. *Research Design and Methods: A Process Approach*. Eighth Edition. The McGraw Hill Companies, Inc., New York.
- Daraba, Dahyar. 2014. *Das sollen Pelayanan public (Telaah Konflik Kewenangan)*. CV R.A.De.Rozarie, Surabaya.
- Dunn, William N. 2013. *Pengantar Analisis Kebijakan Publik, cetakan kelima*. Gajah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta.
- Fermana, Surya. 2009. *Kebijakan Publik: Sebuah Tinjauan Filosofis*. Penerbit Ar-Ruzz Media, Sleman Yogyakarta.
- Hamim, Sufian dan Wiwik Suryandartiwi. 2020. *Organisasi Birokrasi dan Manajemen Pemerintahan*. Eureka Media Aksara, Purbalingga.
- Hikmat, Harry, 2010. *Monitoring dan Evaluasi Proyek*. Humaniora, Bandung.
- Hill, Michael and Peter Hupu. 2002. *Implementing Public Policy: Governance in Theory and in Practice*. SAGE Publication, London.
- Husen, Abrar. 2010. *Manajemen Proyek: Perencanaan, Penjadwalan, & Pengendalian Proyek*. Penerbit Andi. Yogyakarta.
- Jaccard, James and Jacob Jacoby. 2020. *Theory Construction and Model-Building Skills: A Practical Guide for Social Scientists*. Second Edition. The Guilford Press, New York.
- Labolo, Muhadam. 2014. *Memahami Ilmu Pemerintahan: Suatu Kajian, Teori, Konsep, dan Pengembangannya*. PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Moeheriono. 2012. “*Pengukuran Kinerja Berbasis Kompetensi*”. PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Moleong, Lexy. 2007. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya, Jakarta.
- Muhaimin, Suti’ah, dan Sugeng Listyo Prabowo. 2009. *Manajemen Pendidikan*. Kencana, Jakarta.
- Nazir, Moh. 2013. *Metode Penelitian*. Ghalia Indonesia, Bogor.
- Ndraha, Taliziduhu. 2003. *Kybernology: Ilmu Pemerintahan Baru*. Jakarta: Rineka
- Neuman, W. Lawrence. 2000. *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Allyn and Bacon: Boston.

- Nugrahani, Farida. 2014. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*. Universitas Sebelas Maret Press, Surakarta.
- Nugroho, D. Riant. 2006. *Kebijakan Publik untuk Negara-Negara Berkembang: Model-model Perumusan, Implementasi, dan Evaluasi*. PT. Elex Media Komputindo, Jakarta.
- Pasandaran, Effendi. 2005. *Reformasi Dalam Kerangka Pengelolaan Terpadu Sumber Daya Air*. Pusat Analisis Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian. Badan Litbang Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian, Bogor.
- Purwanto, Erwan Agus dan Dyah Ratih Sulistyastuti. 2020. *Implementasi Kebijakan Publik: Konsep dan Aplikasinya di Indonesia*. Penerbit Gava Media, Yogyakarta.
- Rivai, Veithzal dan Ella Sagala. 2013. *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia untuk Perusahaan*. Rajawali Pers, Jakarta.
- Sari, Dian Cita, et.al. 2020. *Manajemen Pemerintahan*. Ideas Publishing, Gorontalo.
- Soleh, Chabib. 2014. *Dialektika Pembangunan dengan Pemberdayaan*. Fokusmedia, Bandung.
- Sugiyono. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Cetakan ke- 22. Alfabeta, Bandung.
- Sugiyono. 2022. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta, Bandung.
- Sulistiyani. 2009. *Evaluasi Pendidikan*. Paramita, Surabaya.
- Sumarni, Sri. 2019. *Model Penelitian dan Pengembangan (R&D) Lima Tahap (Mantap)*. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta.
- Sumaryadi, I Nyoman. 2013. *Sosiologi Pemerintahan: Dari Perspektif Pelayanan, Pemberdayaan, Interaksi, dan Sistem Kepemimpinan Pemerintahan Indonesia*. Cetakan Kedua. Ghalia Indonesia, Bogor.
- Syafiie, Inu Kencana. 2001. *Pengantar Ilmu Pemerintahan*. Edisi Revisi. Refika Aditama, Bandung.
- Tashakkori, Abbas and Charles Teddlie. 2010. *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social & Behavioral Research*. Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta.
- Wasistiono, Sadu dan Fernandes Simangunsong. 2015. *Metodologi Ilmu Pemerintahan: Edisi Revisi yang Diperluas*. IPDN Press Jatinangor, Bandung.
- Wasistiono, Sadu dan Petrus Polyando. 2020. *Politik Desentralisasi di Indonesia. Edisi Revisi yang Diperluas*. Cetakan Kedua. IPDN Press, Jatinangor.
- Capah, Citra Effendi. 2023. *Implementasi Kebijakan Dana Desa Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa di Kabupaten Deli Serdang Sumatera Utara*. Disertasi Sekolah Pascasarjana Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan. Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jakarta.
- Damenta, A. 2016. *Sistem Pemerintahan Yang Terdesentralisasi: Studi Kasus Perencanaan dan Pelaksanaan Irigasi*. Disertasi Program Pascasarjana Ilmu Administrasi. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta.
- De Mello, Luiz R. (2000). "Fiscal Decentralization and Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations: A Cross Country Analysis." *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 214 – 221.

- Hartono. 2023. *Implementasi Kebijakan Bantuan Sosial Kepada Masyarakat Yang Terdampak Covid-19 di Provinsi DKI Jakarta*. Disertasi Sekolah Pascasarjana Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan. Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jakarta.
- Hazanah, Nur. 2023. *Jejaring Kebijakan Pada Pelaksanaan Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Ekstrem di Kabupaten Bandung Provinsi Jawa Barat*. Disertasi Sekolah Pascasarjana Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan. Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jakarta
- Ivans, Eny, Wan Abbas Zakaria, dan Helfi Yentika. 2013. *Analisis Usahatani Padi Sawah Pada Irigasi Desa di Kecamatan Purbolinggo Kabupaten Lampung Timur*. Jurnal Penelitian JIIA Volume 1 No. 2 Juli 2023. Jurusan Agribisnis Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Lampung.
- Komarudin, Roni., 2010, *Peningkatan Kinerja Jaringan Irigasi Melalui Penerapan Manajemen yang Tepat dan Konsisten pada Daerah Irigasi Ciramajaya*, Jurnal Teknik Sipil, Vol. 17 No.2 Agustus. ISSN 0853-2982.
- Kusuma, Rahmawati. 2011. *Efektivitas Kebijakan Pemekaran Wilayah Terhadap Peningkatan Pelayanan Publik*. Jurnal Hukum Jatiswara Vol. 26 No.3 November 2011.
- Lamusa. 2010. “*Risiko Usahatani Padi Sawah Rumah Tangga di Daerah Impenso Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah*”. Jurnal Agroland: 17 (3): 226-232
- Majuar, Edi. 2013. *Partisipasi Petani dalam Sistem Pengambilan Keputusan Peningkatan Kinerja Jaringan Irigasi*. Lhokseumawe: Jurusan Teknik Sipil Politeknik Negeri Lhokseumawe. Vol. 13 No. 2. Oktober.
- Malik, Abdul dan Aris Dwi Nugroho. 2016. *Menuju Paradigma Penelitian Sosiologi yang Integratif*. Jurnal Sosiologi Reflektif. Volume 10. No. 2 April 2016. IAIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi.
- Pasandaran, Effendi. 2015. *Menyoroti Sejarah Perkembangan Undang-Undang Tentang Air Pengairan dan Sumber Daya Air: Assessing Development History of Law on Irrigation Water and Water Resources*. Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian. Kementerian Pertanian, Jakarta.
- Rachman, Benny. 2009. *Kebijakan Sistem Kelembagaan Pengelolaan Irigasi: Kasus Provinsi Banten*. Pusat Analisis Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian Kementerian Pertanian, Bogor.
- Saffaruddin. 2022. *Implementasi Kebijakan Publik di Era Disrupsi (Studi Implementasi Kebijakan Pendidikan Dasar di Kota Makassar)*. Disertasi Program Pascasarjana Administrasi Publik. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar.
- Sofjan Bakar. 2008. *Model Strategi Kebijakan Regional Dalam Pengelolaan Irigasi Berkelanjutan*. Disertasi Program Pascasarjana Program Studi Ilmu Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam dan Lingkungan Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor.
- Supadi. 2009. *Model Pengelolaan Irigasi Memperhatikan Kearifan Lokal*. Disertasi Program Pascasarjana Ilmu Teknik Sipil. Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang.
- Tachjan, H. 2006. *Implementasi Kebijakan Publik*. Asosiasi Ilmu Politik Indonesia (AIPi), Bandung.

- Widya Leksmanawati. 2016. *Tata Kelola Kolaboratif Kebijakan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional*. Disertasi Program Pascasarjana Ilmu Administrasi. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta
- Widyanto, Wirawan dan Krisbandono, Adji. 2013. *Penentuan Variabel dan Indikator Outcome Jaringan Irigasi di Daerah Irigasi Batang Anai Sumatera Barat dengan Teknik Delphi*. Vol. 5 No.3. November hal. 167- 174. Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pekerjaan Umum, Jakarta.
- Yayat Rukayat. 2020. *Pengaruh Pengembangan Kelembagaan dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Terhadap Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Sangat Tertinggal di Kabupaten Bandung Barat*. Disertasi Program Pascasarjana Ilmu Sosial Pascasarjana Universitas Pasundan, Bandung.