

Implementation of the Policy of Law Number 21 Of 2019 on Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Center

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze and obtain information on the Implementation of Policy Regulation No. 21 of 2019 at the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province. The research method uses a qualitative type with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews with a number of informants and observations as well as recording secondary data related to the research problem. The results of the study concluded that the delivery of information or socialization regarding the implementation of the policy of regulation No. 21 of 2029 was ineffective as an indicator of communication. While the Organizational Structure indicator shows a lack of coordination between policy makers and policy implementers which makes the policy process not run according to the expected goals and objectives, and the resource indicator shows that there is a lack of competent human resources and a lack of adequate budget in the policy implementation process.

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Introduction

Indonesia has abundant natural resources, including flora, fauna, and plants as gifts from God Almighty. This wealth needs to be utilized properly to improve the standard of living and prosperity of the community, in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 33 paragraph (3). Wise utilization of natural resources is expected to improve the quality of life of the community in a sustainable manner. Management of natural resources is carried out through the agricultural and fisheries system with the aim of increasing production, meeting domestic food and industrial needs, increasing exports, and improving the standard of living of farmers and fishermen. Development of this sector is carried out while still being oriented towards preserving natural resources that are environmentally friendly (Saxena & Khandelwal, 2012).

One of the threats to natural resources is disease in animals, fish, and plant pests. This threat, both from within and outside the country, can reduce the productivity and quality of agricultural products, and affect human health (Bănađuc et al., 2022). The government has an important role in preventing these threats, in accordance with the objectives of the state as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. The development of international trade flows has a positive impact in the form of increasing foreign exchange and expanding markets, but also carries the risk of spreading pests and diseases of plants, animals, and fish. This requires the implementation of effective quarantine to prevent the spread of dangerous organisms. Quarantine is also an important step in dealing with the risk of misuse of genetically engineered organisms as biological weapons (Sun et al., 2022).

The implementation of Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine is an important foundation in protecting Indonesia's natural resources from the threat of pests and diseases. However, socialization of this regulation is still limited, so that most people do not understand the importance of quarantine. Lack of facilities, resources, and technology is also a challenge in implementing effective quarantine. Gorontalo Province with its vast marine potential requires strict supervision of the entry and exit of agricultural and fishery products. The establishment of the Class II Gorontalo Agricultural Quarantine Center is the government's effort to supervise the traffic of these products. However, improving human resources, facilities, and public understanding remain key to the successful implementation of quarantine policies to protect Indonesia's biological wealth.

Research Questions

1. How is communication between policy makers and the public about Regulation No. 21 of 2019?
2. How is the availability of resources (human, financial, and material) at the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Center in Gorontalo Province?
3. How bureaucratic structures can measure the implementation of Regulation No. 21 of 2019
4. What is the role of policy implementers regarding Regulation No. 21 of 2019?

Literature Review

Policy is a series of actions or activities proposed by individuals, groups, or governments in a particular environment to overcome obstacles and possibilities in order to achieve certain goals (Peters, 2020). Public policy regulates the common life and the entire domain of public administration institutions, with greater benefits for the general public than for its direct users (Bach, 2023). According to Korenik & Wegrzyn (2003), policy analysis involves the stages of agenda setting, formulation, adoption, implementation, and evaluation, with public policy seen as a complex and mutually determining process. Tachjan (2020), emphasized that public policy is a series of activities with a specific purpose to solve public problems, linked it to efforts to achieve national goals that require consideration of policy makers, commitment of implementers, target behavior, and collection of resources and directed actions to achieve policy goals.

The stages of public policy according to William Dunn as quoted by Ayuningtyas (2021), include: (1) agenda setting where problems compete to be included in the focus of policy; (2) policy formulation with discussion and selection of the best alternative solutions; (3) policy adoption through support from the legislative majority or consensus; (4) policy implementation with program implementation by administrative bodies or government agencies that often face challenges; (5) and policy evaluation to assess the extent to which goals are achieved. Align with research from Al Sabahi (2020), mention variables that influence implementation, including the size of policy objectives, resources, inter-organizational communication, characteristics of implementing organizations, economic, social, and political conditions, and attitudes of implementers. Factors such as staff participation, commitment, clarity, and consensus greatly determine the success of policy implementation.

The policy implementation stage, which begins after the goals and objectives are set through policy formulation, is a crucial stage in the public policy process to ensure the achievement of the desired impacts and objectives (Zorpas, 2020). Edward III outlined four important factors

that influence the success of policy implementation, namely communication (transmission, clarity, consistency), resources (staff, information, authority, facilities), disposition or attitude of implementers, and bureaucratic structure (division of labor, chain of command, SOP). Policy implementation involves the preparation of programs with clear tasks, objectives, costs, and time, implementation through organizational structures and resources, and proper monitoring and evaluation (Hill & Hupe, 2021). According to Dunn, analysis needs to be carried out at every stage of the policy, including implementation, which includes design, implementation, and monitoring systems. According to Suryana (2022) Furthermore, Suryana emphasized the importance of organizing structures, interpretation by implementers according to technical guidelines, and implementing clear work procedures to ensure the program runs according to schedule and objectives.

Different scholars have different views on the success of policy implementation in the real world; some argue that success depends on interrelated factors in the system, while others view it as variables (Cairney, 2021). Good communication includes message transmission, clarity, and consistency of direction; resources require skilled human resources, clear information, formal authority, and supporting facilities; implementer dispositions include cognitive, affective, and action attitudes; while bureaucratic structures include division of labor, command, and formal rules such as SOPs to support standardized implementation (Lubis et al., 2020).

According to Semeraro (2020), proposed a top-down approach, assessing implementation based on the suitability of implementation with policy design, impact on society, level of change, and acceptance of target groups, and stated that the success of implementation depends on the content of the policy and the context of implementation. Each model has advantages according to the context of implementation, and in this thesis, the author uses the Edwards III Model to analyze the Implementation of Law No. 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine at the Belawan Agricultural Quarantine Center because its four dimensions explain implementation comprehensively.

Quarantine comes from the Latin word "quarantum" which means forty, referring to the forty-day isolation period for ship crews and passengers to prevent the spread of disease. In Indonesia, quarantine has been implemented since the Dutch colonial era to overcome the spread of coffee plant diseases. Over time, quarantine regulations have developed, with the issuance of Ordinances in 1877 and 1914, and the establishment of institutions such as the Plant Disease and Cultivation Research Center. In 1983, there was an integration of plant and animal quarantine, followed by various structural changes until finally the Agricultural Quarantine Agency was formed in 2001. In 2019, Indonesia passed Law No. 21 concerning Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine to regulate the traffic of agricultural products and prevent the spread of pests, diseases, and pests, with the aim of protecting Indonesia's natural biological resources and complying with international standards. This law replaces Law No. 16 of 1992, to adapt to developments and community needs, as well as strengthen supervision of food, feed, and environmental sustainability.

Law No. 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine aims to protect the territory of the Republic of Indonesia from the transmission of pests and diseases carried by livestock, fishery, forestry, and plantation products. Animal quarantine includes physical health checks and animal documents and animal products imported or exported, through procedures involving quarantine officers and functional officials. Quarantine measures against plants aim to prevent the spread of Quarantine Plant Pest Organisms (OPTK) both from abroad and

between domestic areas. The implementation of quarantine policies has not been fully optimal, with obstacles such as lack of communication with the community and compliance of service users, as well as problems with budget resources and facilities in several locations. Research shows that although the policy has been implemented, there are still challenges in its implementation, such as inconsistencies in the classification of imported goods and limited budget for the development of quarantine facilities.

Methods

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative research approach with a phenomenological research type. This research was conducted at the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Center of Gorontalo Province, considering that this location was indeed chosen to research the issue of implementing the policy of Law No. 21 of 2019 concerning animal, fish and plant quarantine so that researchers carried out the objectives according to what had been planned. The time of the research was carried out in October 2024. The main instrument or research tool was the researcher himself by carrying out activities of asking, analysing, recording and constructing the social situation being studied to be clearer and more meaningful. The data source in this study was in the form of natural setting/scientific situations, natural without engineering. Researchers looked for informants from the right people and documents that were within the scope of the natural situation.

Data Analysis

The data analysis technique used to solve the problems in this study is descriptive analysis, namely the analysis process begins by reviewing and examining all data that has been obtained from various related sources, and described in the form of logical sentences to draw conclusions. The analysis technique during the data collection process is carried out by induction, which means that the analysis is based on real conditions in the field, and not based on just thoughts, understanding, let alone the interests of the research object. The activities in data analysis are Data Reduction, Data Display and Data Verification.

Data Validity Check

Researchers conducted data validity checks on the data obtained. Data validity testing in qualitative research includes several tests. Researchers use credibility tests or trust tests on research results. The validity checks are: (1) Triangulation is a researcher who performs a data validity checking technique that utilizes something else. In this study, data triangulation was carried out by comparing the answers given by the main informant with supporting informants to obtain suitable and appropriate data; (2) Member Check, Researchers gather participants who have become data sources and check the accuracy of the data and its interpretation. This is done by: Assessment is done by respondents, correcting errors, providing additional information voluntarily, including respondents in the research arena, creating opportunities to summarize as an initial step in data analysis; (3) Discussion with Peers, this technique is carried out by exposing the interim results or final results obtained in the form of discussions with colleagues at the research location. Researchers can review the perceptions, views and analysis being carried out.

Research Stages

This research involves several stages, starting with conducting observations to obtain an overview of the substance of the problem to be studied, formulating the problem, preparing an interview guide as a data collection tool, and conducting repeated interviews with research

informants. Furthermore, verification of the collected data, checking the validity of the data through triangulation, and generalization of things observed in the field are carried out. Finally, a research report is prepared. The research process includes pre-observation activities, title ACC, report preparation, seminars, proposal revisions, submission of seminar results, research operations, guidance, and writing of the final report (thesis) which is planned from September to November 2024.

Results and Discussion

Description of Research Results

After describing the background of the research, the theories used and the research methods used, this chapter presents the results of the research. The results obtained by researchers in the field will be described based on the results of interviews, observations and documentation. The main problem to be presented in this chapter is the Implementation of Policy Regulation No. 19 of 2021 concerning the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Office in Gorontalo Province. Researchers use Edward III's Sipayung (2022), namely communication, source Power, disposition and bureaucratic structure. From the indicators mentioned, the researcher bases the results of the interviews obtained from the informants that have been determined. The results of the interviews from several informants are as follows:

Communication

Communication is the process of conveying information, ideas, thoughts, or messages from one party to another, either verbally or nonverbally, with the aim that the message is understood or received correctly. Communication involves two main elements, namely the sender (sender) who sends the message and the recipient (receiver) who receives and understands the message. The purpose of communication is to gain mutual understanding, build social relationships, solve problems, or influence the attitudes and behavior of others. Effective communication requires skills in conveying messages clearly and listening well, as well as awareness of the context and culture.

Related to communication indicators, researchers have conducted in-depth interviews with several informants and asked several questions. The first question is: How is information about the policy of Regulation No. 21 of 2019 conveyed to stakeholders or the public?

The researcher's interview with the Head of the Plant Quarantine Working Team stated that:

"In my opinion, information about the policy of Regulation No. 21 of 2019 that is conveyed to stakeholders or the community is through direct socialization related to the implementation of Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine." (Interview with TWL, on October 24, 2024).

This is similar to what was stated by the head of the Animal Quarantine Working Team who stated that:

"Information about the policy of Regulation No. 21 of 2019 is conveyed to stakeholders or the public by socializing with related agencies related to the implementation of Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine." (Interview with LIW, on October 24, 2024).

Then the results of the interview with the Acting Head of Djalaluddin Airport Service Unit said that:

"Information about the policy of Regulation No. 21 of 2019 is conveyed to stakeholders or the public directly by holding meetings with related agencies and service users to

provide an understanding of the quarantine regulations." (Interview with DSP, on October 24, 2024).

This is different from what was conveyed by the Coordinator of the Anggrek Sea Port service area who said that:

"Related with information about policy regulation No. 21 year 2019 to society in general is not fully known, on average only partially and who have sent animal, fish and plant products who know policy regulation this." (Interview with, RH on October 25, 2024).

Like-wise with what was stated by the Coordinator of the Boalemo Sea Port service area, namely:

"Despite socialization through various channels, there are still many stakeholders, especially in more remote areas, who have not received information directly. Socialization is often limited to certain groups or focuses more on large business groups, while small and medium enterprises (SMEs) or the general public may be less accessible." (Interview with E, on October 25, 2024).

Then the results of the researcher's interview with Service Users/Community are:

"I think even though regulatory documents are accessible online, not everyone has the knowledge or skills to understand the legal terms, so the information provided is less effective." (Interview with V, on October 25, 2024).

The same as what was obtained from the researcher's interviews with other community informants who stated that:

"Information regarding this regulation is delivered by various related institutions or ministries without optimal coordination. This can lead to confusion of overlapping or inconsistent information, which ultimately confuses the public and other stakeholders." (Interview with R, on October 25, 2024).

Then the next question is how to channel information to the public about Regulation No. 21 of 2019?

The first informant answered:

"Namely by informing it through social media that can be accessed by the public." (Interview with TWL, on October 24, 2024).

Based on the results of the interview with the Head of the Animal Quarantine Working Team, who stated that:

"Through mass media, social media and outreach to other institutions." (Interview with LIW, on October 24, 2024).

The same as what was stated by the next informant, namely:

"The method is through social media, websites and direct socialization." (Interview with DSP, on October 24, 2024).

This is different from the results of the researcher's interview with the regional coordinator for the Anggrek Sea Port service area, namely:

"We provide socialization both directly and indirectly, but often encounter obstacles in terms of the budget not being in accordance with what has been planned." (Interview with RH on October 25, 2024).

The answer above supports the results of the researcher's interview with the regional coordinator for the Boalemo Seaport service area, namely:

"To distribute information so that it is understood by the general public, it must be done socialization, but in reality in the field the socialization carried out was less effective, because the community was less enthusiastic." (Interview with E on October 25, 2024).

This is similar to what was conveyed by service users/the public who said that:

"In my opinion, the government should increase proper socialization to the community, namely in-depth socialization. Because even though the government holds discussion forums or public consultations, these mechanisms are often one-way, where the public only listens to explanations without much opportunity to actively participate. In fact, a more interactive two-way dialogue would help the public understand and convey their concerns." (Interview with V, on October 25, 2024).

Likewise, the results of the researcher's interviews with other informants stated that:

"We must carry out socialization that can be understood by business actors so that they understand more about these regulations." (Interview with R, on October 25, 2024).

Based on the results of interviews with several informants related to communication indicators regarding the policy of Regulation No. 21 of 2019, the regulation has been conveyed in various ways, including by means of socialization to the community or business actors, but it has not been optimal. because, not all business actors or stakeholders can get information directly because socialization is often limited to certain groups or focuses more on large business groups, while small and medium enterprises or the general public are less accessible and not everyone has the knowledge or skills to understand these legal terms, so that the information conveyed becomes less effective.

Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucratic structure in policy implementation refers to the way government organizations or public institutions organize, organize, and carry out the administrative tasks necessary to implement established policies. In this context, the bureaucratic structure serves as a framework that determines how the policies are implemented. In this case, how is the bureaucratic structure in implementing the policy of regulation No. 21 of 2019. Related to this, the researcher asked the first question, namely: What is the organizational structure involved in implementing the policy on Regulation No. 21 of 2019 at the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province?

The first informant answered:

"So far, the implementation of the policy regarding Regulation No. 21 of 2019 at the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province has been carried out by the organizational structures involved according to their fields." (Interview with TWL on October 24, 2024).

Then the results of the interview with the Head of the Animal Quarantine Working Team stated that:

“Regulation No. 21 of 2019, which regulates Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine, focuses on efforts to protect and supervise the health of animals, fish, and plants, as well as controlling the entry and exit of organisms from or to Indonesia. The implementation of this policy at the regional level, especially at the Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine Office (BKHI) of Gorontalo Province, involves various organizational structures working together to ensure that the policy is implemented effectively. This organizational structure usually includes several units or positions that have specific duties and functions.” (Interview with LIW on October 24, 2024).

The results of the researcher's interview with the Acting Head of Djalaluddin Airport Service Unit who stated that:

“The organizational structure at the Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province consists of various sections that work together to implement quarantine policies in accordance with Regulation No. 21 of 2019.” (Interview with DSP, On October 24, 2024).

Then the results of the interview with the Regional Coordinator for the Anggrek Sea Port service area were:

“To carry out more specific and technical implementations, the Quarantine Office usually forms a team or working group consisting of experts and technical personnel who have competence in the field of animal, fish, and plant quarantine. This team is responsible for identifying and evaluating risks, preparing standard operating procedures (SOPs), and providing recommendations regarding business permits based on risk assessments.” (Interview with, On October 25, 2024).

The results of the interview with the Regional Coordinator for the Anggrek Seaport service area who said that his main task was business licensing are as follows:

“This unit has the main task of ensuring that risk-based business licensing procedures related to animal, fish and plant quarantine in Gorontalo are implemented in accordance with applicable standards and provisions.” (Interview with RH, On October 25, 2024).

The submission regarding involvement in this structure was delivered by the community who said that community involvement was necessary in this regulatory policy. This was confirmed by another informant who said that:

“Private Sector and Entrepreneurs: Especially entrepreneurs in the quarantine sector, such as importers, exporters, livestock breeders, and fish farmers involved in licensing related to animal and plant products.” (Interview with E, On October 25, 2024).

The second question asked by researchers in this indicator is: What is the organizational structure involved in implementing the policy on Regulation No. 21 of 2019 at the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province? Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the Head of the Plant Quarantine Working Team, namely:

“The Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province has played an active role in the implementation or application of Regulation No. 21 of 2019, namely by coordinating with related agencies or users of quarantine services.” (Interview with TWL on October 24, 2024).

Then it was explained again by the next informant, namely

“The Quarantine Office has the main task of supervising animals, fish, and plants entering and leaving Gorontalo Province. This aims to prevent the spread of diseases and pests that can damage the local ecosystem or cause economic losses to the community. For example: 1) Animal Quarantine: Ensure that no animals carry dangerous diseases such as rabies, bird flu, or other diseases that can threaten the health of domestic animals and humans; 2) Fish Quarantine: Supervise the traffic of live fish or fishery products to ensure that there are no disease outbreaks that can affect the local fishing industry; 3) Plant Quarantine : Prevent the spread of plant-disturbing organisms (OPT) or pests that can damage agricultural crops or the natural environment.” (Interview with L.IW on October 24, 2024).

The role of the animal, fish and plant quarantine center has an impact on health and biosecurity as explained by the Acting Head of Djalaluddin Airport Service Unit, namely:

“The role of the Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province has an important role in maintaining health and biosafety in the region, especially in terms of preventing the entry and spread of animal, fish, and plant diseases that can harm the agricultural, fisheries, and environmental sectors.” (Interview with DSP on October 24, 2024).

The regional coordinator for the Anggrek Seaport service area also said that:

“The role of the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province is very important because basically this institution is to protect natural resources natural life and ensure security and quality food.” (Interview with RH in October 2024).

The same thing was stated by the Coordinator of the Anggrek Sea Port service area, namely:

“One of the main roles of the Quarantine Office is to implement risk-based business licensing policies in accordance with Regulation No. 21 of 2019. In this context, the Quarantine Office is responsible for granting permits to entrepreneurs or business actors engaged in the fields of animals, fish, and plants. This permit is granted after an assessment of the risks associated with the traded products, both from within and outside the country.” (Interview with E, on October 2024).

The results of the researcher's interviews with business actors/community members stated that:

As an institution that maintains the sustainability of the ecosystem, the Quarantine Office also plays a role in preventing environmental damage due to the entry of foreign species that have the potential to become pests. The community can feel the impact in the form of a well-maintained environment, with maintained biodiversity, which ultimately also supports community welfare." (Interview with V, October 2024)

The results of interviews with other informants are:

“The Quarantine Office also plays a role in preventing environmental damage due to the entry of foreign species that have the potential to become pests.” (Interview with R, October 2024)

Based on the description of the interview results above, it can be concluded that the organizational structure involved in the implementation of the policy of Regulation No. 21 of 2019 in The Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province reflects a well-structured system, where each unit has clear duties and responsibilities in implementing the regulations. The implementation of this policy involves various levels in the bureaucratic

structure, starting from the main leaders (such as the Head of the Quarantine Office) to technical staff to the role of the community directly involved in the inspection and supervision of animal, fish, and plant products.

Resource

Resources in policy implementation refer to everything needed to implement a policy effectively and efficiently. These resources can be human resources (HR), financial resources, material resources, technological resources, or information resources that support the implementation of the policy. Regarding resource indicators, researchers asked informants questions, the first question being: Are the available resources (human and financial) sufficient to support the implementation of the policy process?

Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the Head of the Plant Quarantine Team, who stated that:

"When viewed from the available human resources, it is still lacking to support the implementation of the policy process of Regulation No. 21 of 2019, but when viewed from the financial readiness, it is considered sufficient to support the implementation activities of the policy." (Interview with TWP on October 24, 2024).

This was explained by the Head of the Animal Quarantine Working Team, namely:

"If the available human and financial resources are sufficient, supported by a good management system, and adequate infrastructure, then the implementation of the policy has a greater chance of success. However, if there are deficiencies in one or more of the above aspects, then the policy may experience obstacles in its implementation. A thorough evaluation and careful planning will be very important in ensuring that existing resources are sufficient and used effectively." (Interview with LIW on October 24, 2024).

Then the results of the researcher's interview with the Regional Coordinator of the Djalaludin Gorontalo Airport Service Unit stated that:

"To ensure the smooth implementation of the policy process, the available human resources (HR) and finances must be sufficient and on target. Several factors that need to be considered in assessing the adequacy of these resources are Human Resources, Financial Resources, Integration between finance and HR, which is still very lacking." (Interview with DSP, On October 24, 2024).

The lack of human resources to support this success was explained by the following informant, namely:

"Source Power man is Wrong One source Power Which there is in organization. The need for professionalism to help organizations emerge in carry out the purpose show the more role source Power man in reach success organization and the more increasing attention towards HR management. However, in reality, there are still many HR who have not placed in several service locations in order to improve services to community." (Interview with RH on October 25, 2024).

Then it is the same as what was said by KWTP Pelabuhan Laut Boalemoyang who said that the existing resources have not met the requirements and are not in accordance with competence. Here are the results of the interview:

“Human Resources available at the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Center Gorontalo Still very not enough And Also Not yet fulfil condition competence and flat-flat new part HR Which has follow training and education special, especially in give socialization to public related Regulation Quarantine.” (Interview with E, On October 25, 2024).

Then the results of the researcher's interviews with users or the community are:

“Human Resources available at the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Center Gorontalo has not yet met the competency requirements and on average only a portion of its human resources have has follow training And education special, especially in give socialization to the community Regarding the Regulations Quarantine”. (Interview with V, On October 25, 2024)

Similar to what the previous informant said about resources that have not met expectations, here is the description:

“Human resources are not yet available and do not meet the competency requirements and should follow training and education special Which related with socialization regulation quarantine agriculture so that more competent and professional in handle program made by the Quarantine Office.” (Interview with R, On October 25, 2024).

The next question regarding resource indicators is how are resources allocated in the implementation process?

“The way to allocate resources carried out in the implementation process is by processing them first and mapping them according to their respective needs at the quarantine service location.” (Interview with TWL, on October 24, 2024).

The results of the interview above were clarified by the Head of the Animal Quarantine Working Team, who stated that:

“Resource allocation in the implementation process of a project or plan is very important to ensure that all activities run smoothly and objectives are achieved according to the targeted time, cost and quality.” (Interview with LIW, on October 24, 2024).

“The way of allocating resources carried out in the implementation process is by first identifying human resource needs, Determining Priorities and Division of Tasks, planning and selecting resource providers, and evaluation. With the right allocation of resources, the implementation of a project can run more efficiently, minimize waste, and increase the likelihood of success.” (Interview with DSP on October 24, 2024).

Then the results of the researcher's interview with the Regional Coordinator of the Anggrek Sea Port service area. Who said that:

“The Quarantine Office allocates resources to improve and maintain inspection and quarantine facilities, such as laboratory space, animal, fish and plant product inspection facilities, and secure storage areas. Adequate facilities are essential to support the supervision and inspection process in accordance with the standards set out in the regulations.” (Interview with RH, on October 25, 2024).

This is different from what was stated by the Coordinator of the Boalemo Sea Port service area, namely:

"The budget allocation is focused on strengthening human resources and developing facilities, but currently the Boalemo quarantine service area has very minimal facilities and infrastructure. that is lack of table service, chair, air conditioning and place parking for customer Then human resources are also very lacking, currently there is only 1 quarantine officer. It is hoped that the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo will... propose additional human resources, both Officers animal quarantine, fish and plants." (Interview with E, on October 25, 2024).

Similarly, the results of interviews with users stated that:

"For availability means and infrastructure in Hall Quarantine Animal, Fish and Plant Gorontalo Still not enough for support in matter implementation implementation related to quarantine regulations. Especially for seaport service places boalemo, place service harbor sea orchid Which Still very minimal facilities." (Interview with V, on October 25, 2024).

Based on the description of the results of interviews with several informants, it can be concluded that the availability of resources to support the implementation of the policy process is inadequate, indicated by human resources that are not yet professional, do not meet the expected competencies, and the budget is not sufficient and adequate to support the implementation of services at the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Center of Gorontalo Province.

Disposition

Disposition in policy implementation refers to the attitude, decision, or action taken by an official or authorized party in responding to or implementing a policy that has been established. This disposition includes administrative or operational decisions that direct how the policy is implemented and according to the expectations of the policy maker. Related to this indicator, the researcher asked the first question about whether Regulation No. 21 of 2019 has been implemented according to expectations? Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the Head of the Plant Quarantine Working Team, namely:

"Regulation No. 21 of 2019 has been implemented well so far, but even though it has been implemented well, it is hoped that in the future this policy can be implemented better, especially for the community or other stakeholders." (Interview with TWL, on October 24, 2024).

Then the results of the researcher's interview with the next informant stated that:

"Overall, there has been significant progress, especially in infrastructure development and access to basic services. However, there are major challenges that need to be overcome, such as disparities between regions, funding, and better coordination between the center and regions. Continuous evaluation and improvement are needed so that the achievement of the RPJMN can be more optimal in accordance with expectations." (Interview with LIW, On October 24, 2024).

The results of the interview with Djalaludin Gorontalo Airport Services stated that:

"The implementation of this regulation is of course aimed at protecting and ensuring that animal, fish and plant products entering or leaving this region do not pose a risk to biodiversity and public health." (Interview with DSP, On October 24, 2024).

This is different from what was conveyed by the Regional Coordinator for the Anggrek Sea Port service area, namely:

“In general, the Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province has started to implement this system well, however, there are still challenges in ensuring that all stakeholders, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), understand and can access this system easily. The use of digital technology is sometimes an obstacle for those who are not yet familiar with the online licensing process.” (Interview with RH, On October 25, 2024)

The results of the interview above are the same as what was stated by the Coordinator of the Boalemo Sea Port service area, namely:

“It has not met expectations because the biggest challenge faced is the limited number of human resources and adequate facilities to carry out comprehensive supervision. Sometimes, there are difficulties in conducting in-depth inspections, especially for goods that are very large in number or that come in large volumes.” (Interview with E, October 2024)

“There are still some business actors who do not understand the licensing process and risk assessment that has been set. This occurs especially in more remote areas or among small business actors.” (Interview with, On October 25, 2024)

“There are still people who do not understand regulation no. 21 of 2019 concerning animal, fish and plant quarantine.” (Interview with, V on October 25, 2024)

The next question is about the impact of Regulation No. 21 of 2019 after it is implemented?

“The Impact of the Regulation No. 21 of 2019 in the Quarantine sector, namely that there is no misuse of natural biological resources, because it has been anticipated with real actions and is preventive and curative in controlling the traffic of Animals, Fish and Plants and their derivative products.” (Interview with TWL, on October 25, 2024).

Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the Head of the Animal Quarantine Working Team, it was stated that:

“After the implementation of Regulation Number 21 of 2019, namely increasing the Security and Health of Animals, Fish, and Plants, Strengthening the Supervision and Certification System, Increasing Infrastructure and Capacity, Effects on Exports and Imports, Impacts on Farmers and Business Actors.” (Interview with LIW on October 25, 2024).

Then the results of the researcher's interview with the next informant stated that:

“The impact of Regulation No. 21 of 2019 after its implementation has had a very positive impact on biosecurity in Indonesia. Increased public awareness to report quarantine.” (Interview with DSP, On October 25, 2024).”

Here are the results of the interview

“With the implementation of this regulation, the Quarantine Office is further improving the quality of supervision of products entering and leaving Gorontalo. Risk-based supervision allows the Quarantine Office to focus on products that have the potential to carry diseases or pests that are dangerous to local flora and fauna.” (Interview with RH, On October 25, 2024).

The results of the researcher's interview with the regional coordinator for the Boalemo Seaport service area stated that:

“Some entrepreneurs, especially those in the SME sector, feel that the cost burden to meet these regulatory standards is quite high, both in terms of time, resources, and additional costs to obtain certificates and conduct laboratory tests. This could be a barrier for them in accessing a wider market.” (Interview with E, On October 25, 2024).

Then the results of the researcher's interviews with service users or the community stated that:

“Although there have been socialization efforts, there are still some people and business actors who do not fully understand the risk-based licensing process and its impact on their businesses. This can cause confusion and inconsistencies in implementation in the field.” (Interview with V, On October 25, 2024)

The results of the researcher's interviews with other informants stated that:

“This regulation also provides certainty for business actors regarding the quarantine procedures that must be fulfilled. This certainty makes it easier for people to plan and develop their businesses in the future.” (Interview with R, On October 25, 2024)

Based on the interview results above, it can be concluded that in general, the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province has begun to implement this system well. However, there are still several challenges that affect the success of the implementation, such as limited human resources (HR). and budget, as well as lack of technical understanding among business actors, especially those in remote areas. In addition, despite efforts to socialize, some business actors still find it difficult to deal with the new procedures, especially those related to fulfilling technical requirements to obtain permits. However, the impact of the implementation of Regulation No. 21 of 2019 has had a very positive impact on biosecurity in Gorontalo.

Discussion

Policy implementation according to Edward III refers to his views on various factors that influence the success or failure of public policy implementation. In the model proposed by Edward III, there are four main factors that need to be considered in the policy implementation process, namely Communication, Bureaucratic Structure, Resources and Disposition (attitude and commitment of implementers), and. Clear and effective communication between policy makers and policy implementers is essential to ensure that policies can be understood and interpreted correctly. Resources, whether human, financial, or material, must be sufficient to support policy implementation. Without sufficient resources, policy implementation will be hampered. In addition, the disposition or attitude of the policy implementers also greatly influences implementation. If the policy implementers have a strong commitment and positive disposition towards the policy being implemented, it is likely that the policy will be implemented well. A clear and organized bureaucratic structure also plays an important role, as it allows for clear division of tasks, efficient supervision, and quick decision-making. Successful policy implementation depends not only on the decisions of policy makers, but also on how the policy is implemented by implementers in the field, and the extent to which internal and external conditions of the organization support the implementation process.

Disposition

According to the conclusion of the interview results with that The Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Center of Gorontalo Province has begun implementing this system well. However, there are still several challenges that affect the success of implementation, such as limited human resources (HR). and budget, as well as lack of technical understanding among business actors, especially those in remote areas. But the impact of Regulation No. 21 of 2019 is implemented, namely having a very positive impact on biosecurity in Gorontalo.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been explained in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the implementation of the regulatory policy of Law Number 21 of 2019 is not optimal, if referring to the 4 implementation indicators used by researchers, namely implementation according to Edward III. The indicators are as follows: (1) Communication, this indicator shows that the delivery of information or socialization regarding the implementation of the policy of regulation No. 21 of 2029 is uneven and ineffective, because only certain people receive the information and the delivery of information/socialization is not understood by users/the public; (2) Organizational structure, this indicator shows that the role of the Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Office of Gorontalo Province is well structured, but in its implementation it has not been effective because there is a lack of coordination between policy makers and policy implementers which makes the policy process not run in accordance with the expected goals and targets; (3) Resource, this indicator shows the lack of competent human resources and the lack of adequate budget in the policy implementation process; (4) Disposition, this indicator shows that the involvement of policy makers and policy implementers is good.

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