

6. Paradiplomacy in Improving the Quality of Hygiene Management in Bantaeng, Indonesia

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7 Paradiplomacy in Improving the Quality of Hygiene Management in Bantaeng, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Climate change has a real impact on the environment and sustainability of its city, which is on the seafront and drained by rivers. The high activity of urban communities raises hygiene problems that correlate with the destruction of the local environment. Such a situation was responded to by the Local Government of Bantaeng Regency by conducting a series of learning and paradiplomacy practice with the Government and private parties. The existence of learning Process and cooperation in the Bantaeng District government has an impact on changing people's views and making hygiene management policies in Bantaeng. Beside, there is technology transfer to support the effectiveness and efficiency of waste management and city cleanliness in Bantaeng District.

Keywords: Paradiplomacy, Hygiene Management, Environmental Quality

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Introduction

Actually the discussion about the anticipation of the government in responding to climate change and environmental problems has been carried out a long time with various programs carried out by the relevant Ministries. However, this is an obstacle because prior to the reform era all strategic matters were carried out centrally so that the involvement of local governments was almost non-existent (Ginanjar & Mubarrok, 2020).

Upon the crisis hit the Indonesian economy and political conflicts that reached a turning point where the reformation marked a change in leadership style and improved governance in all sectors. The reformation era requires the government to realize a good governance, regional autonomy and construction's decentralization (Rassanjani, Harakan, Pintobtang, & Jermstiparsert, 2019).

The realization of good governance is a picture of the latest governance and considered as the current government achievement that dreamed. The good governmental discourse has

colonized public discourse in reformation era and democratization in Indonesia (Prianto, 2011). The globalization era that demands the new innovation and excellent governance at any level needs to create an atmosphere and implementable and solution's policy in the spirit of good governance. Even good governance is a symbol of Indonesia's entry into global living standards (Prianto, 2011).

The good governance as a symbol of the involvement of the state in global standards is not only understood merely as the work space of the central government. Especially in the discussion of contemporary governance and the issue of decentralization, the existence of the central government cannot be separated from the movements of the local government as the spearhead of service and policy implementation.

The decentralized system implementation in Indonesia is quite long and winding based on the historical aspect. The political changes in the 1990s became the back-flow of the Indonesian nation's journey which brought some positive impacts. These changes include changing the relationship between the Central and Local

Governments in a more democratic direction by enlarging the portion of decentralization. By the government system change, automatically various institutions supporting the system that have been centralized so far have also changed (Usman, 2011). Besides, it should be understood that almost all democratic and liberal countries write their constitutional recognition of the local government (constitutional and legal status). The local government regulation is not only a recognition of the constitution but also for the recognition of local governments as part of a comprehensive government system (Andhika, 2018).

Regional autonomy and the urge to realize good governance at the local government level after the reforms indicate that the local government has the right and obligation to improve the quality of government. This opportunity of improve the quality of government to respond climate change issue can be implemented by conducting learning and cooperation with other elements, both private and local governments in abroad who have the best practice profile of best governance through the practice of paradiplomacy.

In freedom era, of course the existence of Paradiplomacy becomes a strong phenomenon along with the opened access and the increasing role and influence of non-state actors in the international relationship. Paradiplomacy policy refers to the behavior and capacity to conduct foreign diplomacy with foreign elements carried out by "sub-state" entities, local government, in the context of their specific interests (Wolff, 2007).

In this free access era, of course the existence of Paradiplomacy becomes a strong phenomenon for regional development in local stretch and global interaction along with the opened access and increasing role and influence of non-state actors in the international relationship. Moreover, in the Indonesian context, paradigm has been given sufficient space by the central government, especially after the regional autonomy era (Mukti, 2013).

One of districts in South Sulawesi with moeslem tradition and culture considered to have the capability and capacity to develop itself through the policy of Paradiplomacy is Bantaeng Regency, especially in improving the quality of hygiene management. Through this Paradiplomacy policy, it hopes that it can improve the quality of Human Resources, increase the quantity and quality of hygiene facilities, as well as the character and culture of local communities by conducting regionally-owned learning, experience and high standards or private parties from overseas who have best practices towards cleanliness management.

Literature Review

Paradiplomacy

By the development information technology recently, the role of the region can cross national boundaries and the flow of globalization which increasingly knows no space and time produces various forms and methods of new diplomacy. The phenomenon is slowly but surely starting to replace traditional diplomatic methods which tend to look very rigid which are only carried out by a group of trained people who are officially appointed by the government or diplomats. This became the forerunner of modern diplomacy appearance that was very flexible and gave rise to various types of actors who played a role in it (Surwandono & Maksum, 2020).

In other conditions, the Republic of Indonesia whose geographical location stretches from the western end of Sabang to the eastern end of Merauke has its own challenges in the realization of people's welfare and fairly equitable development in any sector towards any region and on any island, both the nearest island as well as the foremost island in the boundaries of Indonesia's territory amid the massive development competition both at the level of developed and developing countries. Thus, the decentralization policy by the Indonesian Government was established and believed to be one of the effective and efficient solutions for leveling development in every region of the

Indonesian archipelago. One concrete form of implementation of the decentralization policy adopted by Indonesia is the holding of bureaucratic and development reforms with the realization of regional autonomy policies, from regions, by regions and to regions.

The autonomy of this region is one form of delegation of rights, authority, and obligations given by the central government to regional governments in each province and city to manage their respective regions while still adhering to the State Constitution. In fact, this is ultimately expected to be able to realize the implementation of an effective, efficient and authoritative government in order to realize service to the societies.

Discussing about the bureaucratic reformation era and its development, the emergence of new actors named local governments influences the development of transnational relations (Lequesne & Paquin, 2017). The development of the world situation, actors, and technology information have made the direction of traditional diplomacy shift to more modern and diverse diplomacy. At present, the definition of diplomacy is divided into two important parts namely traditional or conventional diplomacy and modern diplomacy called public diplomacy (Cornago, 2018).

The relative paradiplomacy is still a new phenomenon in the study of international relation. The term 'Paradiplomacy' was first launched in the 1980s by Basque scientist Panayotis Soldatos. This is as a combination of the term 'Parallel diplomacy' to become 'Paradiplomacy'. According to Aldecoa, Keating and Boyer says that it refers to the meaning of "the foreign policy of non-central governments". Another term used by Ivo Duchacek for this concept is 'micro-diplomacy' (Crikemans, 2008).

The diplomacy refers to the behavior and capacity to conduct foreign relations with foreign parties carried out by "sub-state" entities, local / regional / local government, in the context of their specific interests (Wolff, 2007). In free access era, of course, the existence of paradigm becomes a

strong phenomenon along with the opened of access and the increasing role and influence of non-state actors in the international relations. The regions have the opportunity to promote trade, investment, and various potential collaborations with parties that are outside the boundaries of State jurisdiction, in this case, the Paradiplomacy has stimulated local writhing in the realization of regional participation in global interactions.

The concept of paradigm proposed by Panavotis Soldatos and developed by Ivo Duchacek, then became an approach that is often used to explain the problems of international relations by sub-national actors. Duchacek explained paradigm diplomacy in three types. The first type is transborder paradiplomacy. Referring to institutional, formal and informal relations by different sub-national governments of the country but bordering directly geographically. This is made possible by the emotional and cultural connection. The second type is transregional paradiplomacy, which is diplomatic relations carried out by different sub-national governments and does not have direct borders, but the countries where the two sub-national governments are located directly in one region. The third type is global paradiplomacy, namely sub-national governments that conduct diplomatic relations in different countries, from different regions, from various parts of the world (Mukti, 2013).

Government Management

The concept of governance arises because of the dissatisfaction with the performance of the government which has been trusted as the organizer of public affairs. The approach toward organizing community affairs that are central, non-participative and not accommodating to the public interest in previous regimes, must be admitted to have fostered a disbelief sense and even antipathy in the ruling regime.

According to Usman (2011), this is an era of anti-government. The application of the quality governance principles is very important in the implementation of public services to improve the performance of the state apparatus. This is caused

by the government which designs the concept of governance principles to increase the potential for changes in the bureaucracy to create better public services, on the contrary, the society still considers the public services carried out by the bureaucracy must tend to be slow, unprofessional, and expensive.

Governance that tends to be bad and antipathy to criticism and public suggestions leads to a decline in the quality of management towards people service. The governance must appear as a new transplantative model which is believed to treat political bureaucracy which is considered full of corruption, bribery and abuse of power, including various violations of human rights (Prianto, 2011).

Methodology

This research used a qualitative approach with a case study method. A qualitative research is intended to explore and understand the meaning of social problems. Meanwhile, the location of this study took place at the Bantaeng District Head Office, Bantaeng District Disaster Preparedness Brigade, and the Department of Hygiene and Environment Office with consideration of the need for the latest and quality breakthroughs in cleaning services for the Bantaeng District people. It used a qualitative approach with a case study method. The qualitative research requires the establishment of boundaries in research on the basis of the focus that arises as a problem in research. This is caused by two things: First, the boundary determines the plural reality which then sharpens the focus. Second, the focus setting can be more closely related to the interaction between researchers with focus. The focus of this research is the elaboration of the practice of Paradiplomacy in an effort to improve the quality of hygiene management in Bantaeng District.

Result and Discussion

Bantaeng Regency is located between mountains and oceans with a variety of abundant natural resources, especially in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and marine. The existence of

Bantaeng Regency which is located between mountains and oceans and flowed by several rivers has a problem in the low quality of environmental management in general and hygiene management in particular (See Figure 1). This happened mainly before 2008, where environmental issues were not yet a top priority of the local government (Tamimi, 2015). Not yet made environmental and hygiene issues the main priority of the local government at that time was compounded by climate change that took place quickly and have an impact on the occurrence of catastrophic floods and landslides each year (Tamimi, 2015).

Nurdin Abdullah as the newly appointed regent at that time considered the need to build networks and collaborations with other parties who have insight and technology to respond to climate change and disasters in Bantaeng Regency. The existence of regulations that legalize the cooperation between the local government and foreign parties, whether government or private, namely Law Number 24 of 2000 concerning International Agreements and Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government at that time, so the regional government swiftly conducted a series of explorations, especially for Japan, which was a place of lectures and built Nurdin Abdullah's business network before being elected as regent in 2008-2012 and 2012-2018 Period (Harakan, 2018).

Figure 1. Map of Bantaeng Regency, Indonesia



The main concentration of the local government at that time was to resolve the problem of disaster and response to climate change, city cleanliness, forest and infrastructure rejuvenation, as well as changing the habits of people who tend to be ignorant of environmental problems. A series of problems that became the main discussion were solved by practice of paradiplomacy.

The practice of Paradiplomacy is a new alternative in an effort to improve the quality of regional governance indices, the application of paradiplomacy in these services is not separated from the shrewdness of regional leaders to build extensive networks and the ability to convince other Paradiplomacy actors. In addition, with the availability of land and the abundance of natural resources, it becomes an attraction in creating cooperation within the framework of paradiplomacy.

The practice of paradiplomacy through a series of collaborations with other foreign countries party has actually been carried out by several major cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Makassar, and Bandung. But especially at the district level, what has been implemented in Bantaeng District since Nurdin Abdullah's leadership has become a best practice for other districts in Indonesia in particular and Southeast Asia in general. Nurdin Abdullah, who

is a notary, is an academic, businessman with a broad international network and an alumni from Japanese universities who certainly take advantage of the situation for the regional development he leads.

Indeed, the existence of a stretch of local government participation in its international action, such as in Bantaeng Regency, indicates that the most important thinking about national sovereignty has changed. The Westphalia system which places full sovereignty in the central government must be willing to share with the regional government in its international activities. How big the division of sovereignty will certainly vary by country (Wolff, 2007). This situation makes it easier for local governments to develop international networks through paradigm activities.

In the practice of paradigm, sub-state actors have an important role in carrying out foreign relations by holding on behavior and capacity in the framework of their specific interests (Wolff, 2007). According to Law Number 24 of 2000 concerning International Agreements and Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government which was later revised twice with the issuance of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and finally Law Number 2 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, paradigm in Indonesia has a fairly juridical space, because it gives authority to the Regional Government, both provinces and districts / cities to conduct relations and cooperation with foreign parties (Ali Mukti, 2013)

Even in 2010, President Susilo Bambang Yudoyono in front of Australian businessmen invited them to contact and establish communication with local governments (districts / cities and provinces) in Indonesia, especially the Governors to invest in Indonesia (Ali Mukti, 2013). The existence of a juridical space and the opportunity provided by the central government to local governments in establishing communication with international networks indicates that the

opportunity to develop and accelerate the realization of development in the regions needs to be responded immediately and should be implemented. The Paradiplomacy application of lay language is understood as foreign cooperation carried out by the regions has given a big change in the quality of hygiene management. This is illustrated in the fact that the current Bantaeng situation is different to the description of Bantaeng before the period Mr. Nurdin Abdullah. By giving the opportunity and blessing of the central government and being encouraged by the enthusiasm and desire to create good governance, one of them was the implementation of hygiene and service delivery policies for the people, which motivated the Bantaeng District Government at the beginning of Nurdin Abdullah's leadership in 2008 in the second period of 2013 to build network of cooperation and foreign relations in the practice of paradigm. Besides, the realistic construction conditions in Bantaeng Regency before the leadership of Nurdin Abdullah that required measurable acceleration of change and construction as seen in South Sulawesi in the 2007 published by the South Sulawesi Provincial Statistics Agency and with the expressiveness of the spirit of Bantaeng District Government's vision as the center of economic growth in the southern part of South Sulawesi in 2018 which is the meeting point of the importance of building broader relationships and networks.

The spirit of encouraging and welcoming investment in Bantaeng Regency in the acceleration of construction even began at the beginning of the leadership regent, Nurdin Abdullah. To make this success activity, the Bantaeng District Government has involved several parties that support this investment and cooperation activity. Bantaeng Regency Government as a party in collaborative activities even provides excellent facilities and services needed by investors such as access to construction data, facilitation of land acquisition, and exemption from levies (Kadir, Majid, & Nurlinah, 2016).

By the existence of cooperation that is built by foreign parties, it does not only get economic benefits, but the hygiene management can also produce technology transfer in the form of Car Hygiene assistance with advanced technology. beside increasing hygiene management in the form of hygiene infrastructure with advanced technology, the existence of mental development was carried out because the transfer of ideas made the mental revolution to create human resources in Bantaeng District superior and with integrity in accordance to the kaizen philosophical basis taken from Japan. Moreover, the involvement of the community is also important and has a stake in realizing hygiene management to improve the physical quantity of infrastructure and the quality of hygiene management in Bantaeng District. Increasing society participation is very much needed to have a construction, including in the planning and implementation processes, especially those concerning directly their lives and their future (Razak, 2013).

The implementation of Qualified and competitive Paradiplomacy on hygiene management and cleaning services has a positive impact that can be felt by all interested stakeholders such as the government, the society, and the private sector. These positive impacts include improving the quality of governance, transferring technology, transferring ideas and insights, increasing investment, improving the quality of human resources, expanding networks and utilization, and increasing competitiveness. By crossing Bantaeng Regency at this time, it will show the positive impact which is supported by some proud achievements that have been obtaining 7 years of Adipura. Bantaeng District has also won green city awards, environmental awards, and 12 Adiwiyata schools in Bantaeng District and has become a best profile practices in Indonesia proved by the working visits and lessons learned from other local governments.

The current situation in Bantaeng Regency shows a positive paradigm effect on improving the quality of governance and specifically on hygiene management in Bantaeng District. Starting from

the incident, it was clear that there were no problems with the implementation of practices Paradiplomacy especially related to the fear of some excessive exploitation that might be done by other parties who were invited to cooperate and build networks. Apart from the government, the positive impact is felt directly by the people. The recognition of central government is also recognized by the people who have indeed been directly involved in the changes that have occurred, especially in improving hygiene management in Bantaeng District.

Conclusion

Although the concept of paradiplomacy has not been widely heard especially the implementation of district government level, the practice of Paradiplomacy can be implemented well and achieve positive impacts in the hope of change and improving the quality of local governance by the spirit of great change and led by a Bupati who has a breakthrough and extensive network. Although, Bantaeng was considered as an area that rarely experienced significant changes. Bantaeng District under the leadership of Nurdin Abdullah conducted a series of practices in Paradiplomacy by building networks and collaborating with foreign parties.

One of the networks and cooperations that was built by the Japanese who have given a positive impact on the improving the quality of hygiene management in Bantaeng District. A series of assistance through technology transfer and ideas, improving the quality of human resources manifested by the election of Bantaeng Regency as the recipient of the Adipura for 7 consecutive years. Bantaeng District has also won green city awards, environmental awards, and 12 Adiwiyata schools in Bantaeng District and has become a best profile practices in Indonesia proved by the working visits and lessons learned from other local governments.

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