

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION MANAGEMENT OF KEDUNG OMBO RESERVOIR IN CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE TOWARDS CONTINUITY DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The management problem of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir which is occur today has been created by communities around this reservoir area. The government has made a policy namely The Regulation of Ministry of Public Assignment and Community Accomodation of Indonesia Republic Number 27/PRT/M/2015 about reservoir, that aimed to build a reservoir and its management along with this implemented regularity by taking attention on environmental life condition, the suitable, economical, environmental, and security technicals of those reservoir. This research aims to explore the policy result achievement by bring up to sustainable development. This research result shows that the management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir hasn't succeeded, it can be improved from various factors such as social, economy and environmental factors today that can be seen from interviewing result, data and another related document. Those are improved by a lot of encroachments that have been done such as installation of piping, a woven basket that exceed out of border, the banks of reservoirs which are used for building, and Green Belt which is still widely planted. This should be carried out a revision into The Regulation of Ministry of Public Assignment and Community Accomodation of Indonesia Republic Number 27/PRT/M/2015 about Reservoir.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Sustainable Development, Kedung Ombo's Reservoir Management



I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of development continuity is one of long term planning development, which is consist of inter-generation long term and effort to suply suitability resource and goodness environment in order both of able to support livelihood. This concept appearance relates to cohesive social concept of community livelihood, whose emphasize on economy necessity. This concept assumes that the characteristic of a construction in realizing community prosperity has to be accordanced or suitable with its infrastructure planning.

One of construction that relates to infrastructure field implemented in various Countries are Reservoir construction or Dam as one of water receiving station. Reservoir's construction aimed for water receiving station that is gotten are not only for a draining or various rivers but

also for rain shelter. The water that is receiving in this Reservoir is not only can be used for basic water, but also for another necessities, such as irrigation agriculture, suplesi water for industry, power generation, flood control and tourism. The high water resource owned by various Countries abroad taking place Indonesia belongs to 10 highest Country in the world which has more water resources compared to other countries. It can be seen on a picture graph 1 below.

Figure 1
A Country that Has the Largest Water Resources in the World



Source: Soedibyo, 1996

In 1984 *Nippon Koei Consulting Engineers* has finished *Hydro Potential Study* in Indonesia and the result shows that the potential of water power in Indonesia totally 74.984 MW (Zuhal 1995). Then according to Soedibyo's research (1996), the potential of water power in Indonesia reaches 9 ranking of the world's hydropower potential. Those 10 Countries by the highest rank level can be seen from the 1.1 graphic figure above. By noticing the potential of water power in Indonesia is amount 74.976 MW, while the total power installed is only amount

3.972,41 MW, presumably it is clear that the potential of water power in Indonesia is still very large in order could be developed for the most of peoples's prosperity.

As the consequence, Indonesia has potentiate for people's prosperity. Indonesia is one of developping country. So as it has been developping for construction of economical field become one of important things. Indonesia known as agrarian Country in order the water supply is very needed for fulfill irrigation necessity as well as electrical supply aimed to industrials growth in Indonesia. Therefore, one of infrastructure that is built by government namely Reservoir or Dam is not only aimed to solve dryness in the dry season but also increasing national electricity and so ono for people's prosperity.

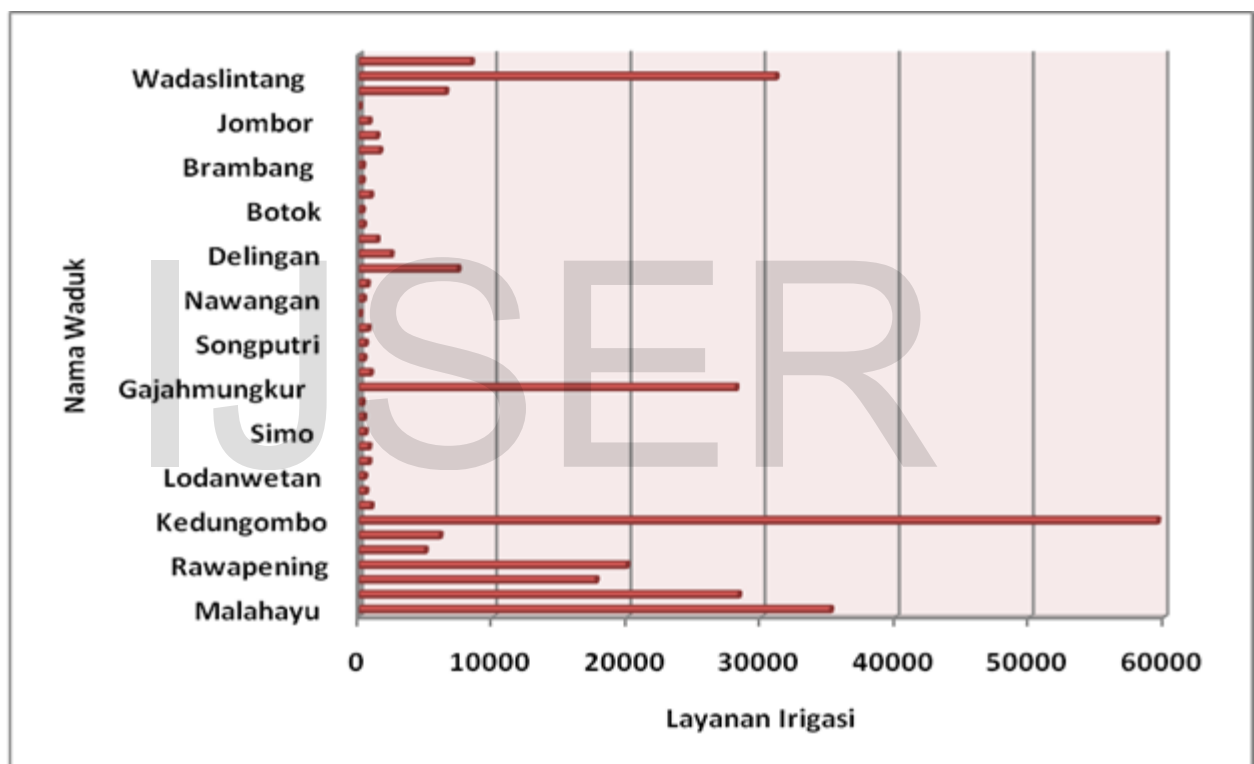
Z. W. Kutaraga, Z. Nasution, R. Tarigan and Sirujuzilam (2005) in their research entitled "Stewardship Lake and Dam Policy of Plannology Aspect" state that the space or area arrangement around both of Reservoir or Dam in Indonesia mostly isn't managed optimally in order the green area existance is lack gradually. The other impact relating this problem is sedimentation occurs expeditiously in the Reservoir's surface. While T.E. Martin and M. P. Davies (2000) carrying out research in some Reservoirs around Canada, state that environmental arrangement is very important for Reservoir that is aimed as industrial waste receiving station.

In 2013 Hari Nugroho and Suripin conducted a study with the title "Management of the Area Surrounding the Reservoir in an Attempt to Keep the Preserved (Model DAM)". One of the study results showed that communities around the reservoirs in terms of the economy level most are still at a low level. This indicates that the construction of a reservoir is not automatically impact on economic benefits for the surrounding communities. The economic dimension of unproductive citizens also occurs in Malawi Africa, where Bryson Gwiyani Nkhoma (2009) conducted a study about the economic impact of the presence of a reservoir. Several large reservoirs in Malawai apparently doesn't significantly instrumental in increasing the level of the community's economy around or out of the reservoir. Nkhoma proposed a concept of the need for developing countries to consider the construction of reservoirs or dams in the scale is small.

In Thailand the social impact of the construction of Pak Mun's Reservoir, built in 1982-1983, one of which is the migration of most of the population around the reservoir which was originally forecast to as much as 241 households, while the actual number of households the displaced as much as 1,700 households (UNDP, 2009).

A lot of problems relates to Reservoir and Dam also occur in Indonesia, this case because of the amount of Reservoirs spread out i all of Provinces in Indonesia only amount as many as 496 Reservoirs. In Central Java Province today according to data issued by Water Resource Management Institution known as (PSDA) shows that those Reservoirs who has woken up as much as 38 Reservoirs. Where those Reservoirs have the biggest and widest irrigation services are Kedung Ombo's Reservoir. Which mean can be seen on the figure 2 below.

Figure 2.
The Reservoir Service of Central Java Province



Source: PSDA of Central Java, 2013

Based on the data in Figure 2 graph above can be known, that it is currently the largest reservoirs of irrigation service and widest is Kedung Ombo's Reservoir is that the extent irrigation of 59,544 Ha with irrigation Reservoirs. The second largest i.e. Malahayu's Reservoir Brebes, irrigation service of 35.162 Ha. And a third the largest reservoir irrigation services in Central Java province, namely Wadaslintang Kebumen, irrigation service of 31,109 Ha. The magnitude of the Kedung Ombo's Reservoir irrigation service today, alleged to be a lot of give

rise to problems associated with irrigation and water utilization in the region surrounding the reservoir.

Kedung Ombo's Reservoir beagun built in 1984 and officially began 1991. The reason that development aspects influenced the Kedung Ombo's Reservoir is not the proper functioning of the Wilalung sluice was built by the Netherlands in 1918 as an antidote to the danger of flooding in the river. In 1980 the accident occured the great flood to drown an area of approximately 83,500 hectares in Jepara, Kudus, Pati, and Grobogan Districts. The floods also caused heavy damage to provincial roads along the 333-kilometer (km), County Road 43 km, the bridge that washed away 13 fruit (Budi Santoso, 2006).

Kedung Ombo's Reservoir in addition to serve as reservoirs that can provide supply raw water and irrigation needs, also aims to harness the potential of water resources for the welfare of society. That question is the potential for any form of business (individual or entity) that does not conflict with the safety and continuity of existence of appropriate regulations applicable to reservoirs in order to harness the potential of air, land or space in the reservoirs. But this time a business form (individual or entity) that does not conflict with the safety and continuity of presence of reservoirs by the community disregarded again, where it can be seen in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3

House and Food Stall in Green Belt Area



Source: Research Data, 2015

According to the figure 3 above shows that today there is a lot of unregistered building found who has been built around Kedung Ombo's Reservoir, both of tidal movements or *green belt* regions. Those buildings consist of a house, food stall or business building. It can be found in all the puddles of reservoirs, both in Sragen and Boyolali District and Grobogan.

If it is referring to the regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Housing (PU PR) number 27/PRT/M in 2015, the population was banned from the building, either home or place of business the green belt surrounding the Kedung Ombo's Reservoir. However on in fact, it is still violated by some citizens and local government can't do much to prevent the establishment of a house occupied and the stalls.

The ban on the establishment of a house or other building in occupied of green belt areas aims to maintain an area of inundation of water reservoirs from sedimentation and decrease the high ground surrounding the establishment of the home and the building/. Other than that its existence would be very dangerous to the soul of the building occupants in case of overflow water reservoirs such as floods often occur around the neighborhood of Kedung Ombo's reservoirs at this time. Floods often occur in the region of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir is currently much cause farmers to lose money due to a failed harvest due to field and his field awash floods due to the overflow of water from this Reservoirs.

Figure 4

Flooding Due To Increased Elevation of Kedung Ombo's Reservoirs (WKO) In Kemusu Region, Boyolali



Source: Research Data, 2014

It is not only the abundance of buildings that stood in around Kedung Ombo's Reservoir project area that could endanger the population that occupies the House building. But also the utilization of reservoirs that are widely used for floating a woven basket led to the quick pace of sedimentation that affects the period of reservoirs. That can harm the population if this reservoirs broke up, because the lack of duration reservoirs at this time. As as has been feared by Vice President Jusuf Kalla through daily KOMPAS on when reviewing the location of Kedung Ombo's Reservoirs in 2014.

The large number of problems occurred related to the Kedung Ombo's Reservoir management policies. It make researchers feel interested to do a study related to the implementation of the policy on the management of the Reservoir Will be viewed in the perspective of Development Sustainability. Where this research is in the realm of public administration science with the focus is public policy.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research chooses a case study with some data collecting technique to accomplish the research objectives. The data is collected by revealing phenomena that become the research focus. It is because the research is using the triangulation technique. This triangulation technique

is conducted by combining some data collecting techniques, such as: in-depth interview, questionnaire, secondary data analysis, website investigation, including consult with cooperation pioneer.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Public Policy Concept

The term of public policy actually have often we heart in everyday life and in academic activities, such as lectures in political science. In modern life as it is now, we can't escape from what is referred to as public policy. Public policies we find in the field of social welfare, in the areas of health, education, agriculture, housing, economic development, international relations and so on.

The policy basically focuses on "the public and its problems". The policy discusses how issues and the problems laid out (constructed), is defined and how all these issues placed on the agenda of policy. Charles. L. Cochran posited at the core of the policy made by the Government is a "policy consists of political decision for implementing a program to achieve social goals" (policy consists of the political decision to implement the program in achieve your goals in the interest of society) (Cochran, 1999:2).

Whereas the definition that is given by Thomas R. Dye which say that public policy generally contains the notion of "whatever the government choose to do or not to do. " It means that public policy is what is selected by the Government to done or not done (Budi Winarno, 2014:15). Unlike the definition given by Hogwood and Gunn that States that public policy is a set of government action designed to achieve specific outcomes (Edi Suharto, 2008; 3). In addition, Hogwood and Gunn mentions ten uses of the term "policy" in the modern sense as a label for a field of activity, as an expression of general purpose or country activity that expect specific proposals, as the Government's decision, as the formal authority, as a program, as output, as a result, as a theory or model as well as a process (Wayne Parsons, 2014; 15). According to Landau (in: Edi Suharto 2004:23), "Public policy, as other forms of political analysis, uses metaphors or as devices models to explore the unknown and possibly unknowable world of politic", which means that public policy as a form of other than political

analysis that uses metaphor or model as a device to explore an unknown world and perhaps unknown in politics.

Thus it can be concluded that public policy is a decision made or chosen to taken by a government agency, whether officials or Government agencies who handle or the guidelines constitute a guide for every Government apparatus, thus achieved a smooth and alignment in the achievement of policy objectives in reality, the policy is often construed with other terminology such as objectives, programs, decisions, laws, provisions, the proposals and great designs. Public policy often associated with a decision or Ordinance of the Government for doing an act that is considered a good impact will bring to the lives of its citizens.

Public policy as outlined by Howlett and Ramesh (1995) has a pattern called the policy cycle can be used to solve the problems of the public, namely: (1) stage of *agenda setting*, at this stage the problem is identified, (2) stages of *policy formulation*, it is the stage of drafting a proposal to address the problem, (3) the stage of *decision making*, are the selection of alternatives to solving problems best, (4) stages of *policy implementation*, is the stage of the implementation of the policy, and (5) stages of *policy evaluation*, the assessment phase is the result of policy implementation. Where in this study which will look at is an implementation of the policy conducted by the Government of Central Java Province in the management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoirs.

b. The Concept of Policy Implementation

Policy Implementation is a crucial stage in the public policy process. A program of policy must be implemented in order to have the desired impact or purpose (Budi Winarno, 2002). Implementation according to the Webster Dictionary is derived from the words *to implement* that means *to provide the means for carrying out* (provides the means to implement something); *to give practical effect to* (impact/result against something). If this view we follow, then the implementation of the policy can be seen as a process of policy implementation (Sholichin, 2001).

According to Van Meter and Van Horn, the policies implementation is the actions carried out by individuals (or groups) both of Government or private, geared toward achieving the goals that have been set out in the previous policy decisions (Budi Winarno, 2002). Which according to

Van Meter and Van Horn (in Subarsono, 2005), variables that affect the performance and Implementation that will be seen in this study are:

1. Resources. Policy implementation supports resources, both of human resources (human resources) or non-human resources (non-human resources).
2. Communication between the organizations. In many programs, the implementation program should be support and coordination with other agencies.
3. Disposition of the executor. Managing the disposition includes three important things, namely: (a) response against policy, the implementer will influence its preferences for carrying out the policy, (b) cognition, namely its understanding of policy, and (c) managing the disposition of the intensity, i.e. the preference value owned by the executor.

c. The Concept of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a concept that is simple yet complex, so the notion of sustainability is very multidimensional and multi-interpretation. According to Heal (Fauzi: 2004), the concept of sustainability contains two dimensions: the first is the dimension of time because no other sustainability concerns what will happen in the future. The second is the dimension of the interaction between the economic system and natural resources system as well as environment.

According to the Chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) Gro Harlem Brundtland in Baker (2006), sustainable development is development that not only should meet the needs and benefit to the development of today's world but also must meet the human needs in the future. Sustainable development aims to improve the welfare of the community, to meet the needs and aspirations of human beings. Thus, sustainable development is a concept wishes to align growth and improving the quality of human life, which includes social and economic, with the maintenance of the ecosystem environment.

To achieve the goal of sustainable development, there are three pillars that be an indicator in the concept development of the SDGs i.e., first indicator attached to human development (human development), among them are education, and health. The second indicator is attached to the

small environment (social economic development), such as the availability of the infrastructure environment, as well as economic growth. Meanwhile, the third indicator attached to the larger environment (environmental development), such as the availability of natural resources and environmental quality.

The document of United Nations Organization s, especially the World Summit 2005 outcome document mentions, there are three interrelated dimensions and is a driving force for sustainable development pillars, namely:

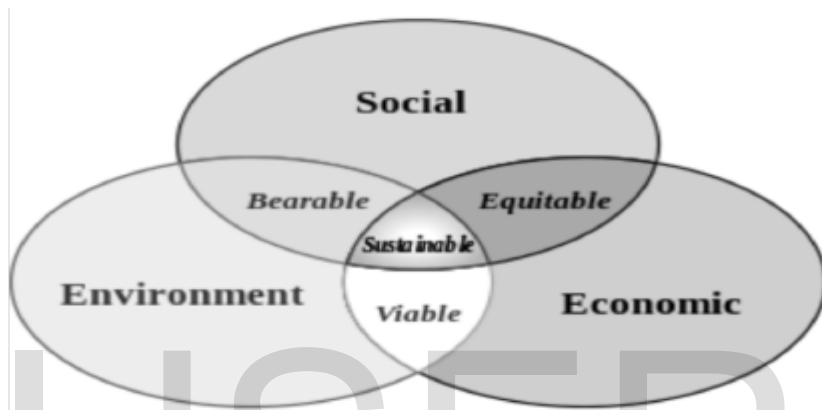


Figure 5

The scheme of sustainable development: at the confluence of three preoccupations

According the figure above, the scheme of sustainable development (sustainable) is placed on the intersection of these three pillars. To that end, sustainable development places emphasis on solving problems in an integrated and comprehensive look at the third pillar. For the environmental pillar of the sustainable development concept, supported by three agreements and conferences, namely the Stockholm Conference in 1972, the Brundtland Commission in 1987, and Earth Summit in 1992. Whereas in the economic pillar, there are sustainable development is supported by the existence of a balanced trade formulated by the World Trade Organizations (WTO) and with some Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOS) such as Oxfam International, The World Development Movement, WWF, and the Third World Network. Later on in the social pillar is supported by them Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2002 and the World Summit in 2002.

There are several components that need to be taken care of according to Jullisar (2005) in sustainable development, and that will be seen in this study are:

1) The Socio-Cultural Sustainability. Thoroughly social and cultural sustainability is expressed in social justice, the dignity of human, and life quality improvement of all mankind. In terms of socio-cultural sustainability has a goal: stability of the population, the fulfillment of basic human necessity, maintaining cultural diversity, and encourage the participation of local communities in decision-making.

2) Economic Sustainability. Ensure sustainable economic progress and encourage economic efficiency. Three are major elements to achieve macroeconomic sustainability i.e. economic efficiency, sustainable economic welfare, and to improve the distribution of prosperity and prosperity.

3) Ecological Sustainability. Ecological sustainability guarantees the sustainability of the Earth's existence. To ensure the ecological sustainability of environmental order and integrity should be maintained through the efforts of increased resource support, power of assimilation, and sustainability utilization of recoverable resources (renewable resources).

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Policy Implementation Management Of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir

To know the management policy implementation of the Kedung Ombo's Reservoirs, researchers using the theory presented by Van Meter and Van Horn. Where in the theory is stated that policy implementation is affected by the existence of resources, communication between the Organization and disposition of the Implementer. Which of these all variables entirety according to the informant who comes from the community hasn't been able to in a well implemented by the Governments that currently handles the management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoirs. So many of these gave rise to numerous problems occurred in the midst of a society in which there are three counties in Central Java Province. And more details will be made to the discussion of these three factors in the explanation below.

a. Resource

Human resources management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoirs currently according to the informant who successfully interviewed giving their rate is already good enough. They look upon the education officer or the executor, and experience implementing or officer assigned to manage this Reservoirs. However non-human resources in the form of natural resources, in the

form of capital budgets to care for reservoirs and engines not quite maximum because there are still many problems that appear in it whether caused by human factors, namely the population around the reservoirs and reservoir maintenance budgets are also too large.

The research that has been done above can be known that there is no alignment of the theories presented by Van Meter and Van Horn with the practice on the ground in the implementation of the policy on the management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoirs. Where is that lead to many problems in the management of this Reservoirs. Because in this management currently getting support from a non- human resources. Although already endorsed by the human resources who have experience in the field. It takes a balanced and strong support from the two types of resources that have been delivered by Van Meter and Van Horn, namely human resources and non-humans to be able to realize the management of this Reservoir is good.

b. Communication among Organizations

Communication factors organizations conducted by the officer who manages Kedung Ombo's Reservoirs to obtain support from various parties according to the informant has not been successfully implemented. Because the current management of this reservoir is still faced a lot of issues going on. Where problems occurred is pipeline flow irrigation, a woven basket pumice that exceeds the maximum number, the rate of sedimentation of the lower reservoir, the Green Belt which is still cultivated population, and many of the houses that were founded around the area of the reservoir. The large number of problems occurred at this time also pointed out that in its management of Kedung Ombo's reservoirs haven't gotten strong support, particularly support from the community around the reservoirs that many still unaware at this time. Coordination is already done in the management of the reservoir but it was judged not yet quite effective. Since the meeting of the coordination carried out when there are problems in the management of the Kedung Ombo's Reservoir, and the results of the coordination meeting has been done is not yet fully formed the basis in solving the problem.

From the research results above it can be known that at this time there are differences seen, between the theory expressed by Van Meter and Van Horn with the result at a time when researchers are in the field. Van Meter and Van Horn stated that there needs to be support of

various parties and other agencies coordination meeting when many policy implementations program that will be executed by the officer or the implementer. But this time the Government in research or implementer haven't gotten strong support from various parties and coordination with other agencies has not been carried out thoroughly. Where it is evident from the results of the meeting of coordination with other agencies haven't relied upon completion of an issue in the management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir. This led to the current implementation of the policy of the management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoirs are still many unresolved issues occur

c. Implementer Disposition

The research results that has been done by researchers in the field point out that according to the informant who comes from the Community judge that in responding to, understand, and choose some alternative policies in the management of the Government's reservoirs have not been good enough, because the time required to solve this problem still quite long in taking action. The community having a profession as farmers and fishermen in three counties (Grobogan, Sragen and Boyolali Districts) seeing that the officer or the executor in responding to, understand, and choose some alternative policies in the reservoirs management of the officers is still very slow. It takes many months for officers or executor for solving this problems related to the management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir.

From the research above it can be known that the current disposition of the implementer to be able to respond to, understand and choose alternative policies as stated by Van Meter and Van Horn has yet to be realized in the management of the Kedung Ombo's Reservoir. Because the implementer is still takes a long time in deciding which policy to be taken in solving existing problems in the management of this Reservoirs. The slowness in responding to the Implementer, understanding, and choosing alternative policies in this management caused a lot of problems that are not resolved up to this time in Kedung Ombo's Reservoirs.

2. Management Policy Implementation of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir Bases on Perspective Continuity Development

Research results related to the implementation of management policy on Kedung Ombo's Reservoir according to perspective sustainable development according to Jullisar (2005) seen

from three aspects, namely social, economic, and environment according to the informants derived from the community's current management has judged not yet succeeded.

a. Social

The social aspect is seen in this research is the extent of the distinctiveness and aspirations, as well as the role of communities around Kedung Ombo's Reservoir was involved in conducting the operations. Of the overall response from the informant, they assess that at this time they are rarely involved in the management of this Reservoir. If they are invited in an event organized by the authorities, the aspirations and the input that are submitted to officials only as accommodated only with no follow-ups. This led to the role of the community in the management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir could not deliver properly.

The lack of harmony is between the theories presented by Julissar with this practice in management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir today. So it is a lot of problems led to incur due the Government ignores the community aspirations. At the time they were involved in a meeting to discuss management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir proposed Community only as possible without any follow-ups from the authorities. This causes the celebrated around this Reservoir today being indifferent towards the multitude problems that are happening related to the management of the reservoirs in the governance by the Government.

Seeing a reality of life in today's society, the Government should pay more attention to and can follow-up what the wishes of the community aspirations around Kedung Ombo's Reservoir. So what is the problem in the social aspects management of this Reservoir can be resolved properly, so as not to cause a prolonged conflict in the midst of today's society.

b. Economy

The second aspect is seen in this research is the economy issue of the inhabitants who were around Kedung Ombo's Reservoir area. Where is the core of the management problems of this Reservoir project that is associated with the economy of a society is the extent to which it can save communities around this Reservoir. Most of the informants gave the answer that at this time they have not been able to sense the well-being and prosperity. As this condition can be seen in Figure 6 below:

Figure 6: The Fishermen Economy Condition around Kedung Ombo's Reservoir Area



Source: Data Research, 2015

The community state that its prosperity is only felt by some community or individual. For example the entrepreneurs of a woven basket buoyancy, and a buoyant food stalls where the workers many taken from the community outside of the region. Those farmers who do not get water souces from Kedung Ombo's Reservoir to irrigate it, must provide own water pump to be able to get the water so that it does not experience drought and not failing harvest. The fishermen who have to look for fish up to the middle of the reservoir, as many of the fish ran to the middle of the reservoir due to water pollution that are caused by a woven basket to reach the thousands.

According this condition above, researchers concluded from these research studies of management policy implementation of the Kedung Ombo's Reservoir project in terms of the economic aspects of the Government should be able to finance the development of water resources for various types of use in order for the well-being and prosperity of the local community can be better with the presence this Reservoir, for example with the community empowerment program around the reservoirs by way of making as destinations or icon tourism in Central Java that can be featured and proud with a clean and comfortable environment so as to attract tourists both domestic or foreign countries visiting Kedung Ombo's Reservoir. So the

concept of sustainable economic development as it has been presented by Julissar above can be created in a society that occupies the area around reservoirs at this time.

c. Environment

Environmental aspects in the management policy implementation on the Kedung Ombo's Reservoir can be known that currently there are still many transgressions committed by the community. These violations are the first is installation of piping done by farmers flow along in irrigation Reservoirs project that resulted in the superficiality. As can be seen in Figure 7 below

Figure 7: Installation of Piping installed by Community around this Irrigation Canal of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir



Source: Data Research, 2015

The second is the large number of floating nets who currently reside in this area where the number of project has reached thousands. This number has exceeded 1% of the limit under water reservoirs that have been required. In addition to the large number of floating nets in this Reservoir area causing water pollution and the rate of sedimentation deposition below the higher reservoir. Pollution and sedimentation is one of them caused by the rest of the fish feed that is presented by the owners of floating nets which is not eaten by the fish runs out in floating nets. This causes the water quality becomes bad because water reservoirs under reservoirs will be

transformed into a murky giving rise to bacteria and toxins that harm fish. As can be seen in Figure 8 below

Figure 8: The Nets Floating in Kedung Ombo's Reservoir Area



Source: Data Research, 2015

The third offence committed is the large number of residents who are still occupying the area of the reservoir, thereby endangering themselves when the elevation of the water reservoir is high due to the heavy rain which fell in the area around Kedung Ombo's Reservoir. As can be seen in Figure 9 below

Figure 9: Houses Which Are Located At the Area of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir



Source: Data Research, 2015

The fourth violation committed by the population is the large number of residents still utilize green belt (green belt: 90 up to 95 meters) around the reservoir area to become farmland. That can harm the population when the elevation of the water of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir rises due to heavy rain. As can be seen in Figure 10 below

Figure 10: the condition of Green belt of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir that are planted with residents



Source: Data Research, 2015

The large number of violations committed related to environmental aspects in the management of Kedung Ombo's Reservoir proves that the current Government and the community hasn't been able to maintain the sustainability of water resources. It takes a commitment between the Government and society so that the sustainability of water resources of this Reservoir awake and can be enjoyed by future generations to come.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

- Policy Implementation management of Kedung Ombo's in the Perspective of development Sustainability conducted by Water Resource Institution in Pemali Juana is not optimal.
- Management policy implementation of reservoirs based on factors of resources, communication between organizations, and the disposition of the implementer in responding to, understand, and choose an alternative policy is not done quickly and at maximum, so that aspiration or their desires are less taken care of by the Government. Need a change of management in order to be said to be successful in a way many engaging and always pay attention to the aspirations of the community, in order to make the community feel co-owns Kedung Ombo's Reservoir.
- Management policy implementation of reservoirs based on factors of resources, communication between organizations, and the disposition of the implementer in responding to, understand, and choose an alternative policy is not done quickly and the maximum, so the condition the economy of the communities surrounding the areas of reservoirs Kedung Ombo was still below the poverty line. Welfare and prosperity is only felt by some people and groups, not thoroughly can be felt by communities around this Reservoir. It is surrounding communities have yet to get a feel for the welfare and prosperity of the construction of the reservoir. By way of community empowerment needs to be done by the Government to be able to cope with the social and economic gaps that currently occur around this Reservoir.
- Management policy implementation of reservoirs based on factors of resources, communication between organizations, and the disposition of the implementer in responding to, understand, and choose an alternative policy is not done quickly and at maximum, so that there are still many violations committed by residents around Kedung Ombo's Reservoir area at this time. Which is can be addressed by way of doing a

revision and addition into the regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Housing of Indonesia Republic Number 27/PRT/M/2015 about the Dam. Revisions and additions to the regulations in the form of (a) the granting of strict sanctions for the communities surrounding the reservoir areas that violates the rules. (b) The awarding authority officers to crack down on violations committed by community around Kedung Ombo's Reservoir.

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