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The Regional Impact Of Land-use Change: Social, Economic and Political Environment in Central Sulawesi Indonesia

Hasbullah¹, Hasanuddin², Muhammad Riswandi Palawa³, Haidir⁴, Muhammad Ahsan Samad⁵, Astuty⁶

^{1 2 4 5 6}Faculty of Social Science and Political Science Tadulako University, Indonesia,

³Faculty of Economics and Business Tadulako University, Indonesia

hasbullahtadulako@gmail.com¹, ahsansamademail@gmail.com⁵

Abstract. The aim of this research was to examine and determine the role of the social, economic, and political environments in preventing paddy field conversion in Sigi Regency. The research method used is qualitative, with the methodology of purposefully choosing research informants from the various stakeholders concerned, including the Legislative Institution, rice field owners, community leaders, and housing developers. Furthermore, the implementation model used is an integrative model, which is a combination of several expert-developed implementation models that include social, economic, and political factors. According to the findings of the report, the social, economic, and political climate in Sigi Regency has been supportive of the prohibition on the conversion of paddy fields to other land uses. This can be seen in the Legislature's willingness to issue regulations on the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land as a representative of political institutions, as well as the need to make special rules prohibiting the conversion of paddy fields once the new Spatial Planning law, which is currently under consideration, is completed. Aside from that, the Legislature would help the budget process and perform oversight functions. Rice field owners and community leaders, as well as housing developers, have praised the legislative support for enforcing rules, budgeting, and monitoring in the light of the efficacy of the policy prohibiting the conversion of paddy fields in Sigi Regency..

Keywords. Economic and Political Environment, Policy Implementation and conversion of paddy fields.

Introduction

In order to contribute to the achievement of the specified policy goals, it is important to identify environmental circumstances and conditions during the implementation of a policy. [1]. In an ideal world, the ecosystem's contribution will be one that has a positive impact, but the fact is that the environment does not only have a positive impact.. [2] However, since the environment can have a detrimental impact, including environmental considerations is a must in order to prevent conflicts of interest that could jeopardize the achievement of policy goals

during implementation.[3]. Environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment both necessitate public policy concerns in decision-making. [4]

In this analysis, the environment is classified as all factors that are outside the implementing organization of the rice field function shift, or all factors that are outside the implementing agency's organizational boundaries.

This climate encompasses the general environment, which has an indirect or less direct impact on the implementing organisation, such as political and economic conditions. [5] Socio-cultural dynamics, legislation, global developments, international relations, market shifts, technology, the emergence of new industries, increased consumer welfare, changes in people's attitudes, political regulation, trade union pressure, environmental problems, public confidence, rivalry among developed countries[6]. customers, suppliers, rivals, government, labor unions, alliances, trade, and pressure groups; and a unique world of direct control such as customers, suppliers, competitors, government, trade unions, associations, trade, and pressure groups.[7]. The external environment under consideration in this analysis is restricted to aspects of the social, economic, and political environments..

Since society in an ecosystem can never be isolated as an inseparable part of the ins and outs of the environment, whatever sort of contribution is made, it always has an effect, either positively or unexpectedly, on achieving the vision and goal. putting together[8].

Economic factors are just as significant as social factors in the performance of the organization's wheels in achieving the specified goals. [9]. The economic aspect is one of the resource factors in the process of achieving corporate goals; apart from being able to succeed, it may also thwart the expectations the company needs to achieve.[5] Apart from social and economic considerations, the political dimension will always be present in coloring the hustle and bustle of the implementing organization's goals, vision, and purpose, both at the policy formulation and implementation levels.[10].

The focus of this study is on the role of social, economic, and political factors in the implementation of policies prohibiting the conversion of rice fields from their function as an inseparable part of sustainable food agricultural land. Several laws and regulations, including laws on the conservation of sustainable agricultural land, government regulations on the establishment and conversion of land for sustainable food agriculture, and presidential regulations on rice field management, all contribute to the value of this study, mandates that this statutory regulation be enforced in order to achieve food security, independence, and sovereignty, especially rice food, which is a basic need for approximately 90% of Indonesians.

Various statements about the importance of the environment in determining the existence of the implementing organization, including, of course, policy implementation, lead to the conclusion that environmental factors that can contribute to the success or failure of a policy implementation, including the implementation of the change in paddy field function, include economic, political, and social factors. the social[11].

By applying the principles of sustainable development, environmental policies developed and implemented in Indonesia should always contribute to the protection of environmental functions. [12]. However, it appears that the government management in Indonesia has not shown clear proof in this direction, since economic growth is the guiding principle. [13] The unfavorable social, economic, and political climate can be a source of problems when it comes to policy implementation. As a result, attempts to put policies in place necessitate a favorable external climate. (Van Meter dan Van Horn) [14]

Environmental conditions influence policy implementation because policies emerge from a complex socioeconomic and political environment that shapes not only the substance of the policy but also the shape of interorganizational relationships and the characteristics of the

implementer, as well as a variety of determinations / principles and types of resources available in policy implementation.[15]. The social, economic, and political dynamics that shaped the policy's inception must all be understood. From policy formulation to execution, the national political system has a significant influence[16].

Based on a basic understanding of the value of environmental considerations, it can be inferred that public agencies, as entities that make public policy, are not isolated structures, but rather coexist with many other institutions, communities, cultures, and others in society[17]. In reality, the company is a part of a larger structure that encompasses all of the social factors that have an effect on it. The atmosphere is critical for an organization for two reasons, according to Bryant and White. The world, for starters, can provide tools[18]. Other bodies may be able to provide financial assistance; organizations represented may be able to provide political assistance; and emerging technologies may be able to reduce commodity costs[14]. Second, the world imposes limitations or limits. Existing organizations may resist organizational decisions or compete for resources; local consumers may disregard the services provided; and political pressures may stifle attempts to produce results[19]. As a result, an entity must gather as many resources as possible while still protecting itself from the activities and threats of third parties[20].

Method

A phenomenological approach was used in this study. This phenomenological approach is expected to provide an in-depth, systematic, realistic, and reliable image of the implementation of Sigi Regency's sustainable rice fields policy. The phenomenological approach is used to establish patterns and meanings that are revealed behind the facts of sustainable rice field protection policies by conducting observations and interviews with selected informants about their experiences and creating patterns and meanings that are revealed behind the facts of sustainable rice field protection policies.[21].

The researcher then disclosed the patterns and relationships of the informants' interactions in conjunction with the sustainable rice field security policy based on observations and interviews with these informants. The researchers merged what the informants said with their own opinions based on different findings, normative and theoretical studies relevant to the implementation of the rice field security program in Sigi Regency at the end of the study.

This study is defined as a form of qualitative descriptive research, which attempts to explain or describe what it is about focus, symptoms, conditions, or phenomena, based on the nature of the problem and the research objectives.[22] In Sigi Regency, there is a policy of securing rice fields in order to promote democracy, resilience, and national rice food sovereignty. The situation or phenomenon under investigation is linked to the degree to which environmental factors contribute to national rice food independence, resilience, and sovereignty, as well as the course and level of achievement of these goals.

Primary data and secondary data are the types and sources of data in this analysis. Primary data is information gathered directly from data sources or research informants by researchers, such as the chairman of the commission / expert staff, the head of regional research and development, the head of the spatial planning service, the head of food crops at the agricultural service, the head of the national land department, rice field owners, and housing developers. Data collected indirectly from the original source through documentation techniques, such as books, magazines, papers, posts, files, or documents on rice field security, is referred to as secondary data.

As discussed above, one of the data collection methods used in this analysis was in-depth interviews, which were conducted openly or directly to informants.[23] Observations are

made in order to obtain data or knowledge about rice field safety. To address research problems related to rice field safety, observations are made by observations of activities related to research problems. In this study, data was gathered through document tracing, which included research documents, decrees, regional regulations, regional policies, technical guidelines for institutional strengthening, scientific literature, articles, newspapers, bulletins, journals, reports, multi-data. years, photo albums, and other documents based on the needs in the field.

The qualitative data analysis technique was used in this study, with the following stages: Data collection, specifically data collection related to the study's emphasis through observation, interviews, and documentation. The data collected is then reduced; that is, since the amount of data collected in the field is very high, reduction / simplification is done as required. Data presentation, data that has been reduced is then presented with narrative text to make it more understandable. Data verification entails sorting data to improve the quality of the information collected and then discarding data that is considered unimportant. Member check, which entails reviewing the data collected many times to ensure that it matches the required data. Perform data triangulation, which is the process of determining the validity of data by comparing it to anything outside of it. Triangulation of sources is a method of determining the data's reliability by comparing data from a variety of predetermined sources. Draw conclusions, which is the process of presenting data in the form of conclusions in accordance with the study's objectives.

Result

The degree to which the external environment contributes to the performance of public policies is also important to consider when evaluating policy implementation. The unfavorable social, economic, and political climate can be a source of problems when it comes to policy implementation. As a result, attempts to put policies in place necessitate a favorable external climate.[24]

According to the findings, social, economic, and political environmental factors all play a role in paddy field conversion. As a result of a reasonably clear understanding of the social components of the community regarding policies related to paddy field conversion, the community has become aware of the complexities that have been associated with paddy field conversion. Although economic factors, particularly from housing developers, expect that as long as the related agencies provide space for new housing areas, developers only see it as an opportunity not to be missed. Meanwhile, political factors, especially those related to the district government's ability to prepare regional regulations, are favorable, since regional regulations exist for the protection of sustainable food agricultural land, but none exist for the prohibition of paddy field conversion in Sigi Regency.

Of course, the parliament cannot be distinguished from one type of help in the implementation of a policy banning the conversion of paddy fields to other land uses because it is a legislative entity in a political suprastructure. As explained by the deputy speaker of the Sigi regency parliament,

In the form of regional regulations, the parliament has carried out one of the directions from the legislative regulations regarding the conservation of sustainable food agricultural property. Rice fields are included in regional regulation concerning the conservation of sustainable food agricultural land in Sigi district. There are no regional regulations banning the conversion of rice fields' functions. When the new regional regulations on spatial planning, which we are currently negotiating with several agencies, are completed, the parliament will formulate regional regulations expressly prohibiting the conversion of functions of paddy fields. The Sigi district parliament will pass a regional regulation banning the conversion of paddy

fields based on the current regional regulation on spatial planning, which involves the zoning of paddy fields that must be covered.

The community's support is no less significant than the parliament's support in preventing the conversion of paddy fields to other uses. One of the owners of the rice fields, who is also a community leader, expressed his support in the following way in order to obtain related information on how they reacted to the prohibition of paddy field conversion:

Of course, as a community leader, I must set a successful example for other groups. I would vote in favor of prohibiting the conversion of paddy fields because it is in the public interest. Aside from that, as the owner of the rice fields, I will maintain rather than sell them because they are the source of basic food and family income. However, if the government requires it in the public interest, I would apply it, but only if it is based on mutually beneficial considerations, with no party being harmed.

Furthermore, support that is no less important in the effort to defend rice fields is the economic environment, namely from housing developers or developers. For information purposes related to the prohibition of changing the function of paddy fields to another designation, one of the housing developers, namely the Director of PT. ALBANO, argued:

As a developer, of course I will support all government policies, including the prohibition of conversion of paddy fields. The important thing is that the government is firm, there are no developers, for example, who are given the opportunity to build housing in rice fields, so we will support it. So the key in my opinion is that on the one hand the government must be firm, and fair, on the other hand, developers and the community do not look for loopholes to then negotiate with the authorized apparatus to obtain a building permit.

Various informant opinions on community support, housing developer support, and parliamentary support as a form of social, economic, and political support in the implementation of policies prohibiting the conversion of paddy fields show that, although their support is not ideal, they are willing and agreeing to government policies to be implemented in an effort to increase paddy field productivity.

No less important is the support of legislation in the form of a regional regulation on (PLP2B) and a specific desire to make a regional regulation prohibiting the conversion of rice fields, support from the community to maintain rice fields and support from developers to comply with regulations relating to conversion of paddy fields, support which also determines the success of a policy implementation is budget support.

To find out how informants respond to budget support in order to successfully implement the policy to prohibit the conversion of paddy fields, the following is an interview with the deputy speaker of the Sigi Regency parliament.:

I don't think there is a problem with the budget in the context of implementing the regional regulation on the prohibition of conversion of functions of paddy fields. We have budgeted every year, especially if the regional regulations which specifically regulate the prohibition of conversion of paddy fields, already exist, it is the responsibility of the parliament to budget it. Parliament will oversee this regional regulation on an ongoing basis, because its urgency is related to rice food resilience, independence and sovereignty, both for regional needs and for national needs.

More or less the same opinion was conveyed by the expert staff of the Sigi district parliament as follows: In terms of budgeting, the parliament will certainly pay close attention and make it a priority, considering the importance of the purpose of prohibiting the conversion of paddy fields, namely to maintain and improve food security, both locally and nationally. What is certain is that if the regional regulation already exists, we will automatically give priority to budget formulation.

Furthermore, comments from the head of the commission regarding the budget in implementing regional regulations concerning the prohibition of conversion of functions of paddy fields are stated as follows: a regional regulation or whatever form of a regulation, if the implementation is expected to be effective, then one of the main concerns is the availability of the budget. Without a budget, it is unlikely that an activity will run well. The Council will pay attention to this, especially the prohibition of the conversion of paddy fields to control and maintain the existing rice fields to support the availability of basic food needs for rice, the Indonesian people.

As mentioned by the informant above, support for the implementation of the policy prohibiting the conversion of paddy fields in the form of legislation and budgeting is insufficient without supervision [25]. Supervision support is basically an activity or activity to see how a regulation is, in this case the implementation of a policy prohibiting the conversion of paddy fields in accordance with the implementation in the field. Supervision can include, among other things, the existence of development taking place in rice fields, absorption of funds or matters relating to enforcement of legal sanctions and so on..

To see how the informants responded in supervising the implementation of the policy to prohibit the conversion of rice fields, the deputy chairman of the Sigi regency parliament stated through the following interview results:

One of the main functions of parliament is to carry out oversight to ensure the implementation of the duties of the executive. The executive as a policy implementer, of course, will be useful if it is supported by a legislative institution that is capable of carrying out its supervisory function in the framework of implementing development in Sigi Regency. One of the regional regulations that will become a parliamentary product is a regional regulation on the prohibition of the conversion of paddy fields. We will monitor this regional regulation optimally because it is related to the needs of many people, namely rice food as the staple food of the Indonesian people.

Other information relating to the importance of the parliament's function in overseeing the implementation of the policy to prohibit the conversion of paddy fields in Sigi Regency, was stated by one of the members of the parliament, as follows: As it is known, the parliament has three functions, namely the legislative function, the budgeting function and the supervisory function [26]. The parliamentary oversight function is carried out so that the regional government, regents and their apparatus, namely the regional work units (SKPD) in their work do not go out of the way of the existing statutory provisions. Therefore, with regard to the prohibition of the conversion of paddy fields, the Council will carry out supervision based on the order of the laws and regulations relating to the protection of sustainable agricultural food land. Not only that, the Council will make the best possible effort to issue a regional regulation on the prohibition of conversion of paddy fields, by 2021 at the latest.

The importance of supervising the implementation of a policy, not only formally carried out by the parliament, but based on the principles of good governance, public participation and all elements of society are expected to also perform a supervisory function. What is the form of community supervision in the involvement of supervising the change of function of paddy fields, here is the narrative of one of the community leaders through the interview results:

When there is a violation, for example, there is a community or businessman who will build or have built a house or housing complex in a rice field area, as a community leader I will report it to the lurah or village head, and maybe I may report it to the competent authority., for example to the Public Works Office. I do this as a form of my participation as a citizen of the community and as a citizen. Information relating to the importance of other components of society to supervise as a form of participation in policy implementation. One of the housing

developers, one of the housing developers, also stated that it is prohibiting the conversion of the function of paddy fields

Director of PT. Albano, based on the results of the following interview:

As a housing developer who knows little about the prohibition of using paddy fields for the benefit of non-rice fields, for example if there is housing development and other types of development, in rice fields, I will report to relevant agencies, such as the Public Works Agency and the National Land Agency. I do this report because development on rice fields will have a long-term effect on the availability of rice food, which is the basic requirement for most of the Indonesian people.

Based on the results of interviews from various informant sources, it can be concluded that social, economic and political environmental factors play an active role in supporting the implementation of the policy to prohibit the conversion of paddy fields in Sigi Regency. This condition of support is theoretically relevant to what Mazmanian and Sabatier said[16] argues as follows: That environmental factors will determine the success or failure of a policy implementation. As for these environmental factors: a. Socio-economic and political conditions of society and the level of technological progress. Communities that are already open and educated and prosperous will be relatively easy to accept reform programs compared to closed and traditional societies. Likewise, technological advances will assist in the policy implementation process. b. The attitude of the voter group. Voters that exist in society can influence policy implementation in a number of ways: (1) voter groups can intervene in decisions, (2) has the ability to influence implementing agencies indirectly through published criticism of the executing agency's performance.

Conclusion

Various information conveyed by informants and the theoretical reinforcement stated above, it can be concluded that the support of the social, economic and political environment has been good in the implementation of the prohibition on the conversion of paddy fields to other land uses in Sigi Regency. This can be seen from the capacity of the parliament to issue regional regulations on the protection of sustainable food agricultural land, and the desire to make special regional regulations to prohibit the conversion of paddy fields, when the new Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning, which is currently in the process of being discussed, has been completed. Besides that, the parliament will also continuously support the provision of the budget and carry out the oversight function of its implementation. This parliament's support also received a good response from rice field owners and community leaders as well as housing developers for the implementation of regulations, budgeting and supervision in the context of the effectiveness of the implementation of the policy to prohibit the conversion of paddy fields in Sigi Regency.

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