

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KOLAKA REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 7 YEAR 2017 CONCERNING IMPLEMENTATION A DAY WITHOUT POLLUTION CAR FREE DAY

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of Regent Regulation Number 7 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of a Day Without Car Free Day Pollution by the Kolaka Regency Transportation Office. The methods used in this study were analyzed using qualitative descriptive techniques. The location in this study was the Kolaka District Transportation Office. Based on the results of the study, in terms of achieving the objectives of the program implementation, it can run well because, in the Car Free Day activities that take place, there is involvement from several related parties, namely the Tourism Office, the Environment Agency, in supervising and securing the location where the car-free day activities have not gone well. In terms of integration in the implementation of car-free day, comfort and cleanliness at the location of the activities are running effectively, because there are still people who throw garbage in any place at the activity location and are also still found by swordsmen who sell at the location of car-free day activities. In terms of adaptation, in the implementation of the zero pollution day program carried out around Mandra Beach by the entire implementation team, previously all SKPD (Regional Apparatus Work Units) involved prepared the needs for the implementation of activities starting from the installation of banners or billboards and also prepared prohibition signs or signs they would use it at the location of car-free day activities

Keywords: car free day; policy; pollution

I. INTRODUCTION

The environmental problems faced today are growing and complex. The high rate of population growth causes an increasing demand for regional space or public space in the form of ecological parks, playgrounds, city squares, sports fields, or even public cemeteries and natural resources, which in turn, if not controlled wisely, can affect the availability of natural resources and disrupt the balance of the environment [1]. Public spaces in Indonesian cities seem irregular. This is because many parties contested public spaces, such as traffic users, street vendors, pedestrians, parking lot users, and haphazardly billboards. On the one hand, certain places, such as city parks, are also contested by small community groups that carry out economic activities. On the other hand, there are upper and middle-class groups of people who want to do recreational, sports, or leisure activities for a while. This problem is based on the imbalance between the increasing population and the ability to manage the city, plus the lack of public awareness of the relationship between environmental health and one's health. The human population is increasing, followed by increased consumption based on natural resources (SDA). So that the carrying capacity limit is not exceeded, it is sought so that the rate of resource consumption and pollution decreases concerning the increase in the quality of the environment. The requirements for improving the quality of life must be pursued in conjunction with the suppression of natural resource consumption and pollution.

Degradation of environmental quality occurs today as one of the direct impacts of the development of transportation technology. Vehicle exhaust emissions are the primary source of air pollution. According to Kusminingrum and Gunawan [2] exhaust emissions produced by each vehicle are the primary source of corruption, which is around 70% of all causes of air pollution in urban areas. Studies in several major cities, including Yogyakarta, Semarang, Surabaya including Denpasar, and other towns along the north coast of Java Island, also on the islands of Sulawesi such as South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, and also Gorontalo have shown that the air pollution that occurs has exceeded ambient air quality standards, especially for the parameters of oxides of nitrogen, particles, and hydrocarbons. In Indonesia, the number of vehicles that emit greenhouse gases is very high. Until 2017 according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of vehicles in Indonesia reached 85,273,451. The number of cars is spread across all regions, both large cities, and rural areas. This very high number of vehicles produces significant exhaust emissions as well. Another impact caused by transportation is noise. Motor vehicles are often modified to produce sounds that exceed the permissible noise limit, thereby interfering with the comfort of the surrounding environment. Noise can cause psychological disturbances such as feelings of unease and distraction due to the presence of noises that are uncomfortable to hear, so it can affect the effectiveness of one's work and performance. Population growth can cause mobility flows to increase, so the need for

transportation equipment increases. Energy needs such as petroleum also increase, which can cause air pollution and supply to run low.

This increasing air pollution is exacerbated by the lack of a percentage of open green land area compared to the city's land area. Based on the analysis of environmental experts, urban areas such as Southeast Sulawesi should have at least thirty percent of the open green land of the general city area. Open green land in Southeast Sulawesi Province, especially in the city/regency area, has only reached ten percent. Slowly but surely, it became clearer that aspects of environmental decline began to appear to urban people, such as air pollution from the motor vehicle industry seriously nature. Still, this pollution is the easiest to solve the many pollution problems. The effects of air pollution themselves are hazardous, especially for health in the short and long term [3]. So it is essential to avoid exposure to air pollution that will have such a detrimental impact. The impact of motor vehicle pollution on humans can damage the lungs and heart, weaken bones, accelerate aging, and many more implications of air pollution. In the implementation of Car Free Day according to the Regulation of the Regent of Kolaka Number 07 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of a Day Without Pollution (Car Free Day), especially in chapter 6 article 9 paragraph 2, the implementation of Car Free Day cannot be separated from the performance of security starting from the ranks of the Kolaka Resort Police, the Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD) in charge of Transportation and the Pamong Praja Police Unit. In its implementation, which plays a vital role in improving security and the performance of activities, is the Kolaka Regency Transportation Office. The Car Free Day program was first carried out in the Netherlands and Belgium to reduce the energy crisis from November 25, 1956, to January 20, 1957. On April 19, 2001, the First Earth Car Free Day (ECFD) program was held simultaneously in all corners of the world. More than 300,000 organizations and Cities across the globe participated in activities organized by The Commons WC/FD program and Earth Day Network.

Car Free Day is a campaign activity to reduce the level of air pollution in major cities around the world caused by motor vehicles. Starting on November 25, 1956, the Netherlands held a Car Free Day every Sunday, then France in 1995 had a party commemorating Green Transport Week in Bath, and all the people took to the streets to celebrate the event. This is the long journey of the history of Car Free Day activities; in the end, this activity is commemorated every September 22 around the world as a day free from air pollution and also to conduct social campaigns for the people of the city. The Car Free Day Program in Indonesia was first known as the Motor Vehicle Free Day (HBKB) program. The Car Free Day activity was first carried out in 2001 on Jl Imam Bonjol, which was closed after an agreement with the police. Arjen Pol Djoko Susilo decided to close the Sudirman to Thamrin line during earth day and continued on September 22, 2002, which took place successfully. At that time, the KPBB and environmental activists, together with the community, campaigned for the elimination of the use of leaded gasoline. So it was initiated to carry out Car Free Day activities. At first,

this activity was only limited to a campaign to remind owners of private motorized vehicles to be wiser in using their cars. The following year, precisely on September 21, 2003, the Implementation of Car Free Day began to spread worldwide. The celebration of World Car Free Day activities was carried out by 1500 cities, including Jakarta, and attended by 112 million people. Visitors usually carry out activities at the Car Free Day location usually do sports activities such as gymnastics, morning runs, or cycling; some use roller skates for sports activities.

A breakthrough has been made to maintain and improve the quality of the environment, namely by enacting a "Car Free Day" or "Motor Vehicle Free Day (HBKB)." Similarly, the Kolaka Regency Government held a program to reduce congestion and air pollution known as Car Free Day or a day without motorized vehicles through Kolaka Regent Regulation Number 07 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of a Day Without Pollution (Car Free Day), which is held every Sunday starting from 06.00 to 09.00 WITA, the area around the Kolaka Regency Ferry Port Pier road is designated as a tent for the implementation of the day without pollution activities (Car Free Day) This program involves the participation of the community more actively to create a cleaner atmosphere, free from air pollution due to vehicle exhaust emissions and noise due to vehicle engine sounds. In principle, this program is elementary, namely by closing one section of the road and only allowing bicycles and pedestrians to enjoy the fresh air freely and do gymnastics or exercise. This movement has been implemented worldwide, and every September 22nd has been designated as "World Car Free Day." Few visitors also visit the Car Free Day location to taste a variety of culinary offerings by hundreds of merchants selling in the Car Free Day area. Car Free Day is also a gathering place for communities, such as the Skate Board community, reptile community, bicycle lovers community, and other communities. Car Free Day is also a hunting paradise for photography lovers; there are not so many exciting photo spots found during Car Free Day, but so many interesting things can be captured at the Car Free Day location. On Car Free Day, there are many events or commemorative day activities, such as regional head campaign events, commemorations of world environment day, memorials of HIV AIDS day, and other social activities.

The ideal condition of the Car Free Day area, is the Car Free Day area free from motorized vehicles, free of air pollution and clean from garbage, comfortable and safe. However, the reality is that the Car Free Day area has been filled with many street vendors. The presence of street vendors in the area can interfere with the comfort of Car Free Day visitors to do sports because the area becomes narrow. Another positive side of the implementation of Car Free Day in terms of economic activities is the increase in income of microeconomic actors such as small traders (street vendors) who sell around the location of the Car Free Day implementation road section. In this case, the Kolaka Regency Government Transportation Office shows efforts to socialize with its community to realize the environmental care attitude exemplified. Hence, there is a disciplinary attitude of

ecological importance and a genuine attitude toward maintaining it. Even the issue of global warming, which has always been echoed by many parties in the past five years, can be actualized through this Car Free Day program. It's just that this Car Free Day program must be able to continue to be monitored for development and execution in the field so that what has been programmed by the Kolaka Regency Transportation Office as an effort to socialize the attitude of caring for the environment can be carried out by the community and of course hopes to be practiced in daily life.

The Car Free Day program launched by the Kolaka Regency Government must be seen as a positive effort to realize the quality of Kolaka as a vibrant and healthy city. With the abovementioned expectations, people must enjoy a healthy, comfortable, and pollution-free environment. When the implementation of the motor vehicle free day (HBKB) or Car Free Day (CFD) cannot be separated from the participation of the security unit from the Kolaka Regency Transportation Office to sterilize or check the location of the Implementation of Car Free Day activities and put up prohibition signs, the security unit from the Kolaka Regency Transportation Office is carried out before the implementation of Car Free Day since 05.00 as the activity ends by the direction of the Head of the Kolaka Regency Transportation Office in the program Car Free Day which is enforced with the aim of this program can take place by the regulation of the Regent of Kolaka Number 07 of 2017. Based on the observation results of the Car Free Day Implementation Program in Kolaka Regency, this program has not been able to run with effect; this is due to the security carried out by the Kolaka Regency Transportation Office to sterilize the Free Day implementation area, which should be carried out before the implementation of the activity to provide a prohibition sign and coordinate with the Kolaka Police So that in its implementation people who take part in Car Free Day activities can feel comfortable. However, at the time of its implementation, the community is still disturbed by some of the activities of two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles that go back and forth in the Car Free Day area, so people who do gymnastics or cycling feel disturbed by some motor vehicle activities at the location of the Car Free Day implementation.

Based on the background description above, the author is interested in conducting a study titled "Effectiveness of the Implementation of Regent Regulation Number 7 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of a Day Without Pollution Car Free Day Study of the Kolaka Regency Transportation Office".

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method carried out is a qualitative method. This research approach is a descriptive and regressive approach based on the philosophy of postpositivism, namely, researching the condition of natural objects [4]. According to Hybert Hyman, as quoted by [5], Descriptive research is research that aims to describe precisely the traits of an individual, circumstances, symptoms, or specific groups or to determine the frequency of a particular

relationship between a symptom or the frequency of a specific relationship between a symptom and other symptoms in society. Qualitative research methods are used because of several considerations; according to Moleong, as quoted [6], they are as follows: (1) Adjusting qualitative methods is more accessible when dealing with double reality. (2) This method directly presents the nature of the researcher and respondent relationship. (3) This method is more sensitive and adaptable to the many sharpenings of mutual influence on the presented values patterns. The research was conducted at the Kolaka District Transportation Office. The informants in this study used the Purposive Sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a technique from data sources with specific considerations [7]. The population in this study focused on two objects, namely the Kolaka District Transportation Office and each individual at the Car Free Day location. Primary data sources are data obtained directly from the results of field observations (observations), interviews (interviews), questionnaires (questionnaires), documentation, and a combination of the four. Secondary data sources may include documents, literature books related to the study's object, and previous studies. The primary data sources in this study are the results of interviews and observations in the field.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Motor Vehicle Free Day (HBKB) or Car Free Day aims to socialize the community to reduce public dependence on motorized vehicles [8]. This activity is usually encouraged by activists engaged in the environment and transportation. The Car Free Day program is one of the programs to reduce and control air pollution [9] Car Free Day the charm of a million friends, is also the implementation of the mandate of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.22 of 2009 concerning Traffic. Car Free Day's main activity is the road closure for some time from the flow of motor vehicle traffic. Various activities are carried out to take advantage of the closed road space, such as art performances, entertainment, children's games, sports, competitions, bicycle parades, and other street activities. This activity is aimed at providing a different atmosphere. A car-free day is an activity carried out on a particular day so as not to use motorized vehicles. This aims to reduce air pollution that occurs in the region. Because with car-free days, the smoke of motor vehicles automatically decreases, making the air healthier to inhale. In addition to being used to reduce car-free day pollution, it also makes the atmosphere comfortable, not noisy, with the exhaust sounds of motorized vehicles. A car-free day is a solution to avoid congestion in cities. With the existence of CFD, it is not only congestion that is resolved but can also become a means of sports for the community. CFD makes people at least move their bodies like walking on a bicycle or jogging.

Achievement of goals

The achievement is the entire effort to achieve goals and should be viewed as a process (Kharisma [10]). Therefore, to achieve the ultimate goal of being more assured, phasing is

needed, both in the sense of phasing the achievement of its parts and its periodization. The achievement of goals consists of several factors, namely the period and goals, which are concrete targets, and how coordination is carried out between the implementing parties both in the form of communication and also the understanding of the implementer's activities of the expected goals of an activity that takes place. The process of achieving goals is an activity that uses planning, directing, organizing, and controlling resources to achieve goals effectively and efficiently [11]. Effective means that goals can be achieved according to planning, while efficient means that existing tasks are carried out correctly, organized, and according to a defined schedule. Meanwhile, the person who is responsible for the implementation of a goal or the running of management activity is called a manager. Organizational objectives must be formulated so that they can be understood by every official and employee of the organization, from the helm to the lowest officials and employees (Herlinda Dilla [12]). Their understanding of the goal can give rise to beliefs that become a force that encourages them to work earnestly, contributing ideas, knowledge, skills, experiences, skills, and creative power to achieve the goals that have been set.

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be said that in providing socialization to the community about the purpose of the program, it can run well because in the Car Free Day activities that take place there is involvement from several related parties, namely the Tourism Office, the Environment Office and also innermost security of related parties such as the National Police Satpol PP and also the Dishub carryout security at the location of the Car Free Day activity since the start of the Samapi activity at the end of the Car Free Day activities, but on the readiness of human resources that in this case it is there a dines soft he personnel in carrying out supervision and security at the location where the Car Free Day activities took place has not run well so that several vehicles, both wheeled and wheeled vehicles, are still found or obtained entering or experiencing in the area where the Car Free Day activities are carried out. Meanwhile, in the Regulation of the Regent of Kolaka Number of concerning the Implementation of a Day Without Pollution (Car Free Day) it is not all owed for vehicles to pass through the area used as the location of Car Free Day activities and also mask found personnel on duty at the location of Car Free Day activities both from the National Police, Satpol PP and also from Dishub personnel themselves there are no personnel on duty, sometimes the personnel on duty at the Car Free Day activity location stop the activity location or guard in restrictions before the activity is completed both in the Car Free Day activity area and a teach road intersection so this is what makes the security by the officers at the Car Free Day activity location not run Ning effectively because motorized vehicles are free to passthrough the Car Free Day activity location.

In public services, institutional/ organizational coordination is required to inside and outside government agencies. Therefore, in the implementation of coordination there is a close relationship with cooperation and collaboration, especially in term so coordination across organizations or between organizations. In the field of

administration and management, coordination is on either key to the success flashier event of organizational goals. With effective coordination, cooperation between individual sand between parts/ unit sin running the organization can be realized with effective coordination [13]

Cooperation and coordination between organizations is an absolute condition for the success implementation of policies/ programs. In organizations, communication is the main key so that coordination runs effectively so that the information received can be processed for organizational needs. Coordination in the framework of cooperation efforts between agencies, institutions/ agencies, units in the implementation of certain tasks, so that there are mutual assistance and complements. Coordination has an important role in bridging the implementation of policies/ programs in a number of organizations that have the same target group, because many activities are carried out by many people in various parts. In relation to the Car Free Day program which in volves many stake holders consisting of various organizations, both public, organizations, civil society needs effective coordination in regulating public relations. The coordination relationship between organizations determines the success of the Car Free Day program because of the many interests across sectors and organizations that need to be directed into one common goal. Therefore, the absence of coordination will be difficult to create sinergies in the implementation of Car Free Day in reducing air pollution from the transportation sector.

Integration

Integration measures an organization's ability to hold socialization, consensus development, and communication with various organizations [14]. Integration concerns the process of socialization. Increasing human resources cannot be separated from the will, integrity, and discipline for which the company's ability to retain employees is a qualitative concept that supports the development of human resource capabilities [15]. Integration is the most critical function in management because integration is an element supporting the implementation of a management system. Integration is an aspect of uniformity and unity in a system. Based on the results of the study that in the implementation of the Car Free Day program on safety, comfort, and cleanliness at the location of the Car Free Day activity, people who take part in this no-pollution nutrition program in terms of security, the community has been able to maintain security during the activation process, but in terms of comfort and cleanliness, it has not been effective, because there are still people who throw garbage in any place at the activity location. This is also because the implementing party has not been able to set up trash cans along the area of Car Free Day, which makes the community not comply with the rules. Also, there are still sworders who sell at the site of activities that should be according to the Kolaka Regent Regulation Number 7 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of a Day Without Pollution in Article 6 this is not allowed; this means that the implementation of integration has not been carried out correctly.

Adaptation

Adaptation is the ability of an organization to adjust to its environment. For this reason, benchmarks for the procurement process and labor recruitment are used [16]. This is also done to answer and meet the community's needs for organizations engaged in providing services to the community. The ability to be being is necessary and must be carried out for each manual, especially in new situations and conditions. It is essential to socialize with other members of the organization. And also to establish cooperation with members of the organization and by cooperating with other parties. Based on the results of the study that in the implementation of the zero pollution day program carried out around Mandra Beach by the entire implementation team, previously all Regional Apparatus Work Units involved prepared the needs for the implementation of activities starting from the installation of banners or billboards and also preparing prohibition signs or signs that would be used both for the prohibition of motor vehicles from passing at the location of the Car Free Day activity and also signs which is intended for people who take part in Car Free Day activities during the activation process, this is done long before the action takes place. Usually, preparations are made three days before the Car Free Day activity. Also, the implementation team coordinates with all implementing parties for the smooth running of the Car Free Day program so that the community can carry out these activities calmly, safely, and without constraints.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded In terms of achieving the goals, the program's implementation can run well because, in the Car Free Day activities, there is involvement and coordination from several related parties, namely the Tourism Office and the Environment Agency. However, the readiness of the personnel in carrying out supervision and security at the location of the Car Free Day activity has not been running well, so several vehicles, both 2-wheeled and 4-wheeled vehicles, are still found or obtained in the area where the Car Free Day activities are carried out. In terms of integration, in the implementation of the Car Free Day program on safety, comfort, and cleanliness at the location of the Car Free Day activity, the community has maintained security during the activation process. Still, in terms of comfort and cleanliness, it runs effectively. There are still people who litter. It is because the implementing party has been unable to clean up the trash cans along the Car Free Day location.

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