Implementation of The Wamanggu Market Retribution Management Policy as Regional Income in Merauke Regency

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ABSTRACT

Policy implementation is the execution of a government work program that results from a consensus of stakeholders with the goal of improving community welfare. The goal of this research is to present an outline of the Wamanggu Market Retribution Management Policy as Regional Income in Merauke Regency. In order to collect study data, researchers interviewed 11 persons who served as informants. The descriptive approach was used to analyze the data. The author employs a qualitative method in this study, and the data analysis process consists of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. According to the findings of the communication research, there existed information in the form of oral and written communication. In terms of resources, there is also the deployment of personnel to supervise punishment for the Wamanggu market. Furthermore, there is a pledge packed in a meeting with traders at the Wamanggu market, as well as the engagement of the fish quarantine and fisheries product security agency, which carries out cleaning activities.

INTRODUCTION

The provision of services by each area in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has adopted a regional autonomy system that strives to boost regional income as well as regional and community welfare. Local governments have jurisdiction over initiatives, planning, execution, monitoring, control, and assessment of funding issues in government administration and development due to the nature of autonomy (Affrian 2016). Along with the establishment of regional autonomy, the Central Government devolved previously held power over government issues to the Regional Government. This is specified in Regional Government Law Number 23 of 2014 and Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Government Law Number 33 of 2004 (Nugroho and Budiman 2018). Regional autonomy is the right to possess and carry out anything, as well as the responsibility of a regional government to arrange governance and community affairs autonomously in compliance with current legislation (Ristanti and Handoyo 2017). Regional development via quality potential is the key activity.

The process of regional autonomy drives regional enterprises to seek the quality of regional original financial outcomes as part of attempts to achieve independence, both from finance and other regional development activities. The period of regional autonomy now necessitates that districts or cities use regionally held resources properly. Taxes and levies continue to dominate the chance to increase Merauke Regency's initial revenue. The budget, or regional income and expenditure budget, is the primary policy instrument used by local governments to manage their capabilities and effectiveness. According to the notion of regional autonomy, the budget of a region is a tool for developing a public service and the common welfare of the whole community.

Regional financial capabilities are used as a tool in determining the amount of results and expenditures, facilitating decision-making and development process preparation, future spending power, sources for improving basic instruments for evaluating work processes, instruments for providing constructive input to employees, and liaison instruments. performance in all current work units Regional levies are an essential source of regional income for financing regional administration and development in order to achieve regional autonomy (Elim, Inggriani, David Saerang 2014).

To achieve this aim, the government will undoubtedly require appropriate sources of funding to pay state expenditures, development initiatives, and public buildings and infrastructure such as transit, stations, roads, and other public facilities (Multiningsih, Arenawati, and Yulianti 2021). In accordance with regional autonomy planning, it clearly has significant implications for financial capability and management (Sanjaya and Jumanah 2018). Regional Original Revenue (ROR) is a fundamental capital of regional governments used to receive development grants and cover regional expenses (Rahman 2015).

Financial sources derived from local revenue ensure that regional autonomy is implemented efficiently and flawlessly. PAD financing is a type of financing in which the major component is money derived from regional taxes and levies (Riduansyah 2003). Regional Tax is a regional government collection carried out by the Regional Revenue Service against people or companies in accordance with applicable laws and regulations to fund their regional households. Regional retribution is defined as a levy imposed by the government as a result of a counter-achievement provided by the regional government, or the payment is based on the achievements or services provided by the regional government that are directly enjoyed individually by the community, and its implementation is governed by regulations (Syahrain 2019).

The region's capacity to maximize potential and discover new sources of income will define the region's financial independence. Increasing regional financial independence necessitates the development of appropriate strategies and action plans to boost ROR in accordance with regional conditions and features. Analytical study and initiatives to raise ROR are required to strengthen the degree of regional financial independence (Nilawati 2019). A robust ROR is a driving factor for the effective implementation of regional autonomy as well as a symbol of a region's independence (Seon, Kawung, and Siwu 2021).

The flow of budget creation and execution must prioritize the process of implementing the region's most prioritized activities and policies. User fees are a major source of local revenue. According to Mardiasmo, levies are a type of regional income that is legally enforced by an area for the benefit of the region (Elim and Ersita

2016). Munawir stated that public contributions to policy managers are based on the legislation and might be hired by getting pay for services or achievements directly from the government. Regional levies are the consequence of collecting fees by the regions as a procedure of paying for particular services or permissions that are developed or offered by policy managers for the requirements of many people, according to Law Number 34 of 2000 (Elim, Inggriani, David Saerang 2014).

The potential of these localized unique money sources is being explored in a variety of ways. There is no exception to vengeance as a motivator of regional sovereignty. However, many dishonest activities for personal benefit are common. It is unavoidable for money to enter the hands of the government through numerous bureaucratic gateways. In this situation of retribution, "the black hole," or the black hole of unlawfully collecting and handling vengeance, frequently causes a slew of issues that hurt the community, particularly market merchants, and, of course, the government itself.

Along with increased population expansion and significant economic growth in urban regions, there will be an increase in the need for community amenities such as business centers, education, offices, and commerce. In addition to increased fuel consumption, the growing number of automobiles creates other issues, such as traffic congestion and parking management (Taruno 2017). Parking issues must be thoroughly investigated because practically all activities in open places need parking facilities (Waris 2020). Parking revenue contributes significantly to Regional Original Revenue (ROR) (Parwati, Prayudi, and Kurniawan 2019). As a result, it is critical to emphasize the management area, notably market fees collected by the government.
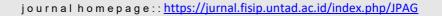
Parking charge management has the same challenges in every area, but what has to be addressed is the convenience for parking service users and the solutions that can be provided to these concerns, given that parking management contributes significantly to regional original income (Yusuf and Rajindra 2019). Market retributions are payments made to local governments in exchange for providing market facilities (Tanzil and Juliprijanto 2021). The market is a community-needed public facility. The existence of huge capitalists in recent times has resulted in a rise in business in the market area (Kistanti and Karsinah 2020). The market, being one of the most important economic platforms and a trade center (Tandilangi, Joko, and Setiani 2021).

Almost all regions have markets, and one of the markets' functions is to increase Regional Original Income. Local governments have made several measures to optimize market retribution in order to raise Regional Original Income (Simagunsong and Puspitosari 2021). The market contribution will be able to define a region's level of independence, as well as set a region's future growth and development goals. According to Hebimisa (Bustomi 2021) Regional original revenue is a real income coming from the region or region itself, and increasing the income is critical since it may give the cost support required in executing government and sustainable development projects. If the realization of market retribution income grows, the objective will be established, and this condition demonstrates the effects of the decentralization concept, the development of local government entities known as autonomous regions (Rajab 2020).

The dispute over regional autonomy under a succession of regional administrations in Indonesia has always attracted a lot of attention, and it's still going on. The major focus is on the location of regional autonomy in a regency/city, as outlined in Regional Government Law Number 32 of 2004. According to his explanation, a region has the right to financial sources, which include, first and foremost, the availability of a budget from the government that is in line with the government's interests, as well as the authority from the government to collect and use regional taxes and levies, as well as the right to obtain legitimate income. The Regional Government Budget is part of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RREB), which is also a regional government fiscal tool used to oversee the regional economy. Fiscal instruments used by local governments can promote the economy in their region, resulting in regional economic development (Sri Artini, Luh Gede 2017).

According to Nirwana's research on The goal of a study on the implementation of market retribution policies in Luwu Regency is to explain the series of collection policies and the main achievements of market levies, as well as to identify the factors that influence the implementation of market retribution collection policies in Indonesia. District of Luwu According to the findings of the research, where there are laws enacted by local governments on public service fees, there are positive outcomes. This is demonstrated by the presence of officials involved in the implementation of market retribution collection in Luwu Regency, namely: the Luwu

Regency Regional Financial Management Office and the Market Manager, which is divided into four (4) regions, namely: Regional Technical Implementation Unit Market Management Region I, Region II, Region III, and Region IV, all of which work well together. Furthermore, it can be noted that there are facilities that are employed in the form of tickets that are given to market traders, and the market retribution rates are well appreciated by the merchants. However, there are still merchants who are unaware of their need to pay user fees, causing difficulties in enforcing the policy. The achievement of market punishment is quite big, as shown in the Belopa, Padang Sappa, and Batusitanduk markets. Furthermore, there are factors that influence the implementation of market retribution policies, which are Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Organizational Structure, with communication and resource factors having the most influence in the implementation of market retribution policies in Luwu Regency (Nirwana 2015) .

The implementation of the management of the wamanggu market retribution in Merauke district is the task of the local government, which instructs employees to carry out tax collection and administrative discipline rules, conducts an intense monitoring process, and educates the community in developing an awareness to pay user fees and maintains facilities and infrastructure that can be used as a contributing factor to the increase in user fees. The aforementioned goals can be met by implementing the collection of levies determined by the regional government, which can be managed to reflect market circumstances. The implementation of restitution collecting might be a method of implementation with an aim of providing a service and correct arrangement for the community utilizing market services.

Efforts made by local government officials in the execution of regional household affairs, particularly in the field of regional revenue, primarily in regulating market punishment, which is a critical component to manage. As a result, it is critical to pay attention in order to improve facilities and infrastructure. This circumstance necessitates market infrastructure and facilities, officer discipline, apparatus security, and public awareness, specifically market traders, as well as rules imposed by local governments, all of which impact the growth of market retribution revenues.

With the regional government's very significant role in improving management and implementing market retribution policies, it can provide a highly superior source of revenue in increasing regional original income, which also provides benefits to the Merauke Regency regional government's administration affairs. In this study, the researcher decides in actual terms the market that is thought to be capable of providing a big revenue in raising Merauke Regency's Regional Original Income, namely the Wamanggu Market. The market is a small market in Merauke Regency that is usually crowded by Merauke residents to conduct economic operations, allowing it to make a significant contribution to the area economy.

The presence of these markets is expected to be able to develop formulas and strategies for obtaining funds for managing, regulating, and building market facilities/infrastructure, as well as to be able to finance itself and bring benefits to the Merauke Regency Government in the form of Regional Original Revenue (ROR). However, the Merauke Regency's execution of the market levy collecting policy has not been carried out appropriately, resulting in market retribution income that does not meet the expected outcomes.

One of the causes for not meeting the ROR income target from the market tax is leakage in market levy collection (Moenek and Santoso 2019). This is because there are still persons who do not grasp the need of collecting market fees, resulting in uneven implementation of collecting market fees in Merauke Regency. Furthermore, the Wamanggu market in Merauke Regency has more than 2.5 billion arrears in market retribution payments owed between 2015-2018. There are also traders selling who are seen inside but do not occupy the space provided, as well as traders outside the Wamanggu market area who sell on the outskirts of the market fence, greatly interfering with traffic activities, and the capacity of the Wamanggu market cannot accommodate the number of traders who sell so much inside and outside the Wamanggu market area.

Researchers are interested in pursuing the issue of Market Retribution Policy because they consider a substantial share of the levy policy as a source of regional revenue, as evidenced by the numerous markets in Merauke Regency. Furthermore, the author chose the topic of Market Levy Policy as the focus of research in order to determine how significant the Merauke Regency Government's policies are in managing the collection of market levies in raising Merauke Regency's Original Revenue.

METHOD

This study addresses a subject about the execution of the Wamanggu market retribution management policy as the Merauke Regency's local revenue. This study was carried out at Merauke district, specifically at the Merauke district's regional revenue office. All types of reviews employed in this study employ qualitative research methodologies, i.e. the research process that aims to develop an understanding of real-world situations in people's lives. Because the outcomes of this study include descriptive data in the form of written words and the behavior of the persons being observed, as well as factors connected to the topic being examined, descriptive analysis is used in this study (Putu Mery Astuti, Ayu Ketut Rencana Sari Dewi, and Putu Julianto 2019). Primary and secondary data are required in qualitative research. The data for this study will be gathered through an interview pattern with the major problem to be examined. In addition, the process of evaluating research data is divided into three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Moleong J.L 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Communication

Based on the study's findings, the authors conclude that there is a very clear information flow from the Head of the Regional Revenue Agency of Merauke Regency to the policy implementer, namely the head of the retribution field, and the target who receives the policy, namely the traders in the Wamanggu market. The information is communicated orally and in writing. Oral communication, specifically internalized socialization at the regional revenue agency in the field of retribution, and written communication, specifically the installation of billboards and strikers related to tariffs and the obligation to pay market levies to traders at the Wamanggu market in Merauke Regency. The foregoing is in compliance with the rules of the Merauke Regency Regional Regulation Number 16 of 2014 about Public Service Retribution for the implementation of collecting market taxes.

Communication is associated with a policy that is communicated to a community group, the presence of a competent party in executing the policy, attitudes and responsiveness to feedback from other parties, and the presence of a group structure that executes the policy. Communication is designed to serve as a conduit for policymakers to disseminate information to the general public (Widodo 2009). Policy implementation communication necessitates a definite and ongoing flow of information. The policy must result in the dissemination of public information to the target community (Indah and Hariyanti 2018).

According to that, three factors are critical in the policy communication process: transmission, consistency, and clarity. Transmission is how a public policy is communicated to the whole public, specifically from policy implementers to policy targets and other parties with direct or indirect interests. As a result, policy reform, clarity, and consistency are all part of the communication dimension (Winarno 2008).

The first component influencing policy communication is transmission. The transformation dimension necessitates the change of public policies to implementers, target groups, and policy-related parties. The dissemination of effective communication will also result in successful execution. Frequently, there are issues with communication distribution, specifically misconceptions generated by the numerous layers of bureaucracy that must be passed in the communication process, causing what is intended to be twisted in the midst of the road. Before an official may carry out a decision, he or she must be aware that one has been made and an order to carry it out has been given. As simple as it appears, this is not always the case. Many of these decisions were found to be ignored, or if they were not, there was frequently a misunderstanding of the judgments made. The second aspect mentioned is clarity (Winarno 2008).

If the policies are to be executed as planned, the implementation instructions must not only be accepted by policy implementers, but the policy must also be communicated clearly. The ambiguity of the communication message given on policy implementation may encourage erroneous interpretations that may even contradict the original message's purpose. The third component influencing policy communication is consistency. Policy implementation orders must be consistent and explicit if policy implementation is to be effective. Even though

the orders issued to policy implementers are clear, if the orders are conflicting, it will be difficult for policy implementers to carry out their jobs efficiently. Inconsistent policy implementation directives, on the other hand, will encourage policy implementers to adopt very permissive measures in interpreting and executing policies.

If this occurs, policy implementation will be ineffectual since extremely broad measures may not be employed to achieve policy objectives. According to Edwards, we can make generalizations by investigating the relationship between communication and implementation, namely that the more carefully decisions and implementation orders are passed on to those who have to carry them out, the more likely policy decisions and implementation orders will be carried out. Transmission variations are the primary reason of implementation failure in this case.

Resource

According to the findings of field study, there is a deployment of employees who work to manage retribution for the Wamanggu market; these staff are known to as market managers and are directly overseen by the retribution area of the regional revenue agency of Merauke Regency. The wamanggu market manager is in charge of overseeing and collecting market retributions from merchants who use the area given, and the staff or manager of the wamanggu market is in duty of giving clear and clear information to traders regarding the market retribution rates. Furthermore, the Wamanggu market staff or managers assigned have legal authority to carry out their duties in accordance with the rules that have been established; the legal authority is in the form of a hierarchical structural position from the field of retribution to the head of the market management section. The government then offers facilities and infrastructure at the Wamanggu market to promote the implementation of regional income, such as lost-lost sales for merchants, but the majority of these lost-losts are not occupied by traders, who prefer to sell outside the market or on overhangs markets.

In terms of the availability of supporting resources, particularly human resources. This pertains to policy implementers' capacity to carry out policies successfully (Nugroho 2008). Important resources include competent employees with appropriate abilities to carry out their jobs, as well as the knowledge, authority, and facilities required to meet public expectations in order to perform public services. The primary resource in policy implementation is personnel. Failures that occur frequently during implementation, one of which is caused by personnel or employees that are insufficient, sufficient, or incompetent in their domains. Important resources include competent employees with appropriate abilities to carry out their jobs, as well as the knowledge, authority, and facilities required to meet public expectations in order to perform public services. The primary resource in policy implementation is personnel. Failures that occur frequently during implementation, one of which is caused by personnel or employees that are insufficient, sufficient, or incompetent in their domains. The addition of employees or implementers alone will not address the problem of policy implementation; a suitable quantity of personnel with the relevant skills and competencies will be required to implement the policy. The physical facilities come next. Physical infrastructure are critical in policy implementation. The implementer may have adequate, capable, and competent employees, but the implementation will fail if there are no supporting facilities. The availability of resources is critical to the effectiveness of policy implementation. Individuals with the ability to carry out a policy are examples of these resources (Ramadani 2019).

Disposition

It is interesting to see and understand from the discussion about the author's disposition that the management of the Wamanggu market retribution has been carried out by the regional revenue agency with a firm commitment, the firm commitment being in the form of collecting market traders who are in arrears of retribution fees and submitting them directly to the traders so that they pay immediately. However, the arrears were so huge, reaching 2.5 billion, that the dealers were unable to pay. As a result, the Merauke Regency Regional Revenue Agency accommodates the merchants' arguments and will debate it in the Merauke Regency Regional Revenue Agency meeting, which will subsequently be communicated to the Regent. The initiative to

restructure the Wamanngu market is then backed up by a pledge from the Regional Revenue Agency of Merauke Regency. The structural plan consists of constructing a wamanggu market capable of accommodating the capacity of dealers.

Disposition is a continuous process that manifests itself in the form of features, attitudes, and behaviors displayed by certain persons in response to anything they encounter (Baidowi 2020). In terms of the willingness of policy implementers to implement public policy, abilities alone are insufficient without the willingness and commitment to do so. The success of policy implementation is governed not only by the amount to which policy actors (implementors) know what to do and are competent to accomplish it, but also by the policy actors' willingness to have a strong disposition toward the policies being implemented. The willingness, desire, and proclivity of policy actors to carry out policies seriously so that the policy's aim can be accomplished is referred to as disposition.

If policy implementers have a positive attitude about a policy, which indicates support, they are more likely to carry out the policy as intended by the policymaker. On the other side, if policy implementers' conduct or opinions diverge from those of policymakers, the process of adopting a policy becomes progressively complex. According to Abdullah, if you have a good disposition when executing the policy, you will be able to carry it out properly. Disposition is a type of attitude from policy actors that may contribute to both support and issues with policy implementation depending on the attitudes and skills of those executing the policy. As a result, policy implementers benefit from the selection and hiring of qualified and capable personnel (Ramdhani and Ramdhani 2017).

Bureaucratic Structure

Based on the findings in the field, the author concludes that the management of the Wamanggu market retribution has been carried out using the organizational structure of the Merauke Regency Regional Revenue Agency, rather than the Wamanggu market staff or manager who is tasked with supervising the collection of market retribution. Furthermore, the fish quarantine and fisheries product security agency is involved in supporting the construction of effective wamanggu market governance, namely by cleaning the wamanggu market area every four years.

According (Winarno 2008) bureaucracy has two key characteristics: fundamental working processes, sometimes known as Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and fragmentation. The former arose as an internal response to implementers' limited time and resources, as well as a need for uniformity in the running of large and extensive organizations. The second originates mostly from external influences such as legislative committees, interest groups, executive officials, the state constitution, and the nature of policies impacting organizations and government bureaucracy. The role of bureaucracy in the execution of public policy is critical and must be well-structured. The process of creating regional rules is carried out on the basis of bureaucratic authority, which might influence the process of these regulations' formation (Oleh: and Hijrah Lai, Hasrat Arief Saleh 2020).

CONCLUSIONS

Following the implementation of the market retribution policy as the original regional income of Merauke Regency, it was concluded that there was information in the form of verbal communication, namely, internally structured socialization of the regional revenue agency in the field of retribution and written communication on the installation of billboards and strikers related to tariffs and the obligation to pay market levies to traders in Wamanggu Market, Merauke Regency, then, t This staff is a genuine resource in the implementation of policies that are entrusted with delivering information about the Wamanggu market's levy rates as well as collecting market fees from merchants. Furthermore, it is interesting to see and understand that the management of the Wamanggu market retribution has been carried out by the regional revenue agency with a firm commitment, the commitment was packaged in a meeting with the Wamanggu market traders, it is known that there are arrears in retribution made by the traders, as well as the Revenue Agency. The Merauke

Regency is committed to following up on the meeting's results by submitting them to the Merauke Regency Regent. Furthermore, the management of the wamanggu market retribution is carried out using a hierarchical structure of the regional revenue agency bureaucracy that mobilizes staff to supervise the collection of market retribution fees. In addition, there is cooperation from parties other than the Regional Revenue Agency, particularly the Fish Quarantine and Fishery Product Security Agency, which conducts cleaning work in the Wamanggu market region every four years.

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