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“Public Participation: Shaping a sustainable future”

Public Participation: Energy policy aspect to support rural electrification program in West Java

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the policies of West Java's local government, to increase people's welfare through the rural electrification program. It will focus on the policies of West Java's local government aimed to increase the number of electrification ratio, the rural electrification program is expected to increase project. The program assumes that electrification can create a multiplier effect in HDI's components, such as education, economic, and the others; however, how the correlation on the energy security aspect. The method analyzed in this paper is the focus on electrification program implementations. Moreover, analysis will elaborate energy policy perspective to stimulate local community contribution especially.

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1. Introduction

The quality of human resources in Indonesia, measured by the human development index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), falls into the medium range by international standards (Kusharjanto, 2011). In 2000, the HDI of Indonesia (69.2) ranked 107th in the world (UNDP 2007). Java's HDI is commensurate with its status as the most highly developed area in Indonesia; it is far below the international standard. The global average is above 80. However, The HDI for DKI Jakarta province,

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which is the highest HDI in Indonesia, is only 76.1. Moreover, West Java is the nearest of province to support DKI Jakarta activities, it has an ambitious program to stimulate the HDI. The program is *Jabar Caang* which stimulates a long and healthy life (health), knowledge (education) and a decent standard of living (wealth).

It is energy sector policy especially electrification program because the government has assume that the access of electricity is undoubtedly very importantly for the lives of communities. Moreover, the locals miss out on economic opportunities and the children are out of school (West Java Energy Department Report, 2001). The main goal was the West Java above 80 in 2010 and to deliver it was supported by *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara* (State Budget), *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah I* (Province Budget and Expenditure), and *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah II* (Regency Budget and Expenditure). It is has a similar program in Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara/ PLN (Indonesian State Electricity Trading Company). The proposed their project is supporting GoI's goal of electrifying 90% of the Country's households by 2020. In parallel, PLN has set a target of 100% electrification by 2020, being their 75th Anniversary (Word Bank Report, 2007).

2. Method analysis

The preliminary methodology to evaluate the impact of West Java Energy Policy is using Actor Network Theory that placed human and non-human actors equally. Law (1992) argues that the social is nothing other than patterned networks of heterogeneous materials. The heterogeneity implicate that social networks are composed not only of people, but also of machines, animals, text, money, architectures—any material that you want to mention (Law, 1992). ANT is conducted by following electrification actors from several entry points consist of documents, scientist, policy makers, and technology artifact. Relation among actors are observed by following the actors. In human actors, actor to be observed is conducted by 'rolling a snow ball'—an actor mention or suggest another actor to be interviewed, while in non-human actor, are conducted by following a document, following technology artifact construction, etc. In practice, distinction between human and non-human is vanished through 'center of calculation' mixed both of them.

The method analyzes of this paper is divided into three-folds. The first, it identifies the public participation on energy self-supporting village. It is a very interesting approach because of the innovation on local behavior knowledge, its correlate with behavior change of local communities. The second looks at the regulation perspective aspect on rural electrification program. The third focuses on inaccuracy energy development program. Moreover, involved methodology is set out in the following sections and it have micro hydro activities. They are electrified villages by rural electrification, half step villages of rural electrification program villages, and new list villages rural electrification program receiver. The electrified villages are the existing connections after five year rural electrification was implemented and it was finished. Haft step village: it is one of village that received the program and it will continue at next government budget. New list villages are the villages that are not have electrification supporting from government. Moreover, it is supporting electricity by their self.

3. Case study

The site location is Bogor Regency that one of buffer capital city of Indonesia. Bogor Regency population is 4 million and it is the most populous and most densely populated on buffer area (Statistic, 2008). It is special area has been known to contain pockets of poverty due to problems that typically plagued a laggard region: low access to achieve education, and poor human resource among others. The divorce and suicide rates are among the highest in the country; the common reason cited is economic

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