|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Available online at** <https://ojs.umrah.ac.id/index.php/kemudi> Volume: 8 (2) Issue: 26 Febuary 2024**KEMUDI: JOURNAL OF GOVERNMENT SCIENCEISSN (Online): 2622 9633, ISSN (Print): 2528 5580** |

Detailed Spatial Planning (RDTR) Policy for The Arrangement of Wifi Network Aerial Cables in The Special Region of Yogyakarta

Faizal Aco1

1 Public Administration Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Proclamation University 45, Special Region of Yogyakarta

*Corresponding Author:*faizalaco20@gmail.com

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Article Info** |  |
| **Keyword:**Policy; Local Regulation; RDTR; Wifi Network Aerial Cable. | **Abstract**:Technological developments provide more convenience for the community. This is because almost all aspects of human life are inseparable from the touch of technology. The technology that is currently developing rapidly is the internet, because the internet is the most complete source of information that is easy to obtain. With the internet it will be very easy and fast to get the latest information from all corners of the country, both domestically and abroad. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research, namely data collection research by interviewing and written data using descriptive qualitative methods. Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews with a number of informants, and from certain document sources related to research. Installing WiFi network poles sometimes disrupts the activities of local communities, it has been proven that many network poles are planted very close to residential areas. forexample in the Sedayu area, Kulonprogo Regency, the Seturan Depok area, Sleman Regency, the Tamanan area in Bantul Regency. It has been observed that in the area around Sedayu, Bantul Regency, telecommunications networks, especially Fiber Optic (FO) lines, are increasingly filling street corners and cities, this is because during the Covid-19 pandemic, many people installed WiFi networks that were connected to people's homes, so the growth was very high fast. Apart from that, operators are also expanding their networks to reach customers everywhere. From other sources, conditions like this are commonplace everywhere, the number of customers and new networks to customers is increasing so that this is one of the factors for service providers without looking at the right environmental location for installing WiFi cable poles. |
| **Article History:** Received 27-11-2023, Revised 18-12-2024, Accepted: 26-01-2024 |
| **How to Cite:** Aco (2024). Detailed Spatial Planning (RDTR) Policy for The Arrangement of Wifi Network Aerial Cables in The Special Region of Yogyakarta. KEMUDI: Journal of Government Science, 8 (02), 73-81 |
|  |

**INTRODUCTION**

In today's modern era, technological developments increasingly provide convenience for society. This is because almost all aspects of human life cannot be separated from the touch of technology. The technology that is currently developing rapidly is the internet, because the internet is the most complete source of information that is easy to obtain. With the internet, it will be very easy and fast to get the latest information from all corners of the country, both domestically and abroad. This makes it very easy to get the latest information quickly. Apart from searching for information, the internet can also be used for chatting, sending emails, browsing, FTP (File Transfer Protocol) and much more, according to what the user wants.

The territorial space of the Special Region of Yogyakarta as part of the territorial space of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a gift from God Almighty, with its diversity of ecosystems and limited carrying capacity needing to be utilized wisely in order to achieve a prosperous, just and sustainable life. So that wise utilization efforts can be carried out successfully and efficiently, it is necessary to formulate the determination of regional spatial structures and patterns, policies and strategies for development and management in the Regional Spatial Planning Plan.

Yogyakarta Special Region Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2010 concerning the Yogyakarta Special Region Provincial Spatial Planning Plan for 2009 - 2029 is no longer in accordance with the needs for spatial planning in the Yogyakarta Special Region so it needs to be replaced with a new Regional Regulation.

In the Special Region of Yogyakarta, the use of services supported by fiber optic cable (FO) technology has increased quite rapidly. This is indicated by the large number of operators and fiber optic poles in the city of Yogyakarta. Each operator offers various services to users. These services include communication and data services such as landline telephone (voice), internet (Internet on Fiber or High speed ​​Internet), and interactive television services. The services available range from homes, businesses to government. In general, the existence of fiber optic technology has become the backbone for meeting the needs in the digital era for residents of the Special Region of Yogyakarta/DIY. However, in expanding the reach of aerial fiber optic cables, fiber optic poles on sidewalks have made DIY less beautiful, especially in densely populated areas. Even several public facilities, for example traffic lights, have been obstructed by the presence of many fiber optic poles, in addition to the installation of poles on the edges of public roads which disrupt the speed of passing vehicles. The DIY government has carried out control efforts by requiring permits to be submitted when erecting fiber optic poles, but conditions in the field are beyond the control of the Yogyakarta government. Therefore, this activity was carried out to record or conduct an audit of the existence of fiber optic poles at every point on national roads, Yogyakarta city district roads. The hope is to get the latest accurate information on the field, owner, user, location of the pole, and condition. The results can be used as a basis for creating policies and regulations for the Yogyakarta government.

Stretching fiber optic cables over roads often causes disruptions to communication networks that are widely used by residents, especially economic activities. Apart from that, he considers the aerial cables that have been installed in the DIY area to be disturbing because they are messy or chaotic. The irregular placement of optical networks is one of the problems that adds to the city's slumliness. Therefore, it needs to be controlled so that it is in harmony with the city's spatial and aesthetic rules so as to create a beautiful, orderly and comfortable city atmosphere for the people in DIY.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This type of research is a Qualitative Analysis research type, namely data collection research using interviews and written data. This was done so that the aim of the research could be accurate with what was happening in the field and what was stated in the documents, then participant observation to find out the reality of what was happening in the field regarding the policies of the Yogyakarta Special Region government. This research is a qualitative descriptive study, which aims to provide a clear picture of a phenomenon or social reality relating to the problem under study (Prastowo, 2010:31), especially the RDTR Policy on the Arrangement of Wifi Network Aerial Cables in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

**THE SCOPE OF RESEARCH**

The focus of this research is the Detailed Spatial Planning Policy (RDTR) for the Arrangement of Wifi Network Aerial Cables in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, based on Sutrisno's theory (2010:93-94), namely:

1. Effectiveness and Efficiency

In relation to organizational performance, the measure of good or bad performance is measured by effectiveness and efficiency. The problem is how the process of organizational efficiency and effectiveness occurs. It is said to be effective if it achieves the goal, it is said to be efficient if it is satisfactory as a driver of achieving the goal.

1. Authority and Responsibility

In a good organization, authority and responsibility have been delegated properly without any overlapping of tasks. Clarity of authority and responsibility for each person in an organization will support the employee's performance.

1. Discipline

In general, discipline shows a condition or attitude of respect in employees towards company rules and regulations. Employee discipline problems within the organization, both superiors and subordinates, will influence organizational performance. Organizational performance is achieved if individual and group performance is improved.

1. Initiative

A person's initiative is related to thinking power, creativity in the form of ideas to plan something related to organizational goals. In other words, employee initiative within the organization is a driving force for progress which will ultimately influence performance.

**DATA TYPE**

In this research, the data obtained based on the source can be classified into two parts, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from informants by means of interviews or direct observation, while secondary data is data sourced from certain archival documents related to research (Koentjaraningrat, 1991:37).

**METHOD OF COLLECTING DATA**

The data collection method is in the form of a statement about the nature, circumstances, certain activities and the like. Data collection is carried out to obtain the information needed to achieve research objectives. The following are data collection methods in this research:

1. Observation Techniques

Observation is a method or way of systematically analyzing and recording behavior by directly observing or observing the targeted individual or group. The researcher carries out participant observation, that is, the researcher will be involved with the activities of the subject being observed or used as a source of research data. The purpose of this observation is primarily to make notes or descriptions of real behavior and understand this behavior (Sugiyono, 2019).

1. Interview Techniques

Interviews are a method of collecting data by means of communication, namely through personal relationships between researchers and data sources. Interviews are conducted because there is an assumption that only subjects understand themselves so that information that cannot be obtained through observation or other tools will be obtained through interviews (Moleong, 2017).

1. Documentation Techniques

According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2002: 148) the documentation method is looking for data regarding things or variables in the form of regulations, notes, meeting results, and photographs.

**THE SCOPE OF RESEARCH**

The focus of this research is the Detailed Spatial Planning Policy (RDTR) for the Arrangement of Wifi Network Aerial Cables in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, based on Sutrisno's theory (2010:93-94), namely:

1. Effectiveness and Efficiency

In relation to organizational performance, the measure of good or bad performance is measured by effectiveness and efficiency. The problem is how the process of organizational efficiency and effectiveness occurs. It is said to be effective if it achieves the goal, it is said to be efficient if it is satisfactory as a driver of achieving the goal.

1. Authority and Responsibility

In a good organization, authority and responsibility have been delegated properly without any overlapping of tasks. Clarity of authority and responsibility for each person in an organization will support the employee's performance.

1. Discipline

In general, discipline shows a condition or attitude of respect in employees towards company rules and regulations. Employee discipline problems within the organization, both superiors and subordinates, will influence organizational performance. Organizational performance is achieved if individual and group performance is improved.

1. Initiative

A person's initiative is related to thinking power, creativity in the form of ideas to plan something related to organizational goals. In other words, employee initiative within the organization is a driving force for progress which will ultimately influence performance.

**DATA TYPE**

In this research, the data obtained based on the source can be classified into two parts, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from informants by means of interviews or direct observation, while secondary data is data sourced from certain archival documents related to research (Koentjaraningrat, 1991:37).

**METHOD OF COLLECTING DATA**

The data collection method is in the form of a statement about the nature, circumstances, certain activities and the like. Data collection is carried out to obtain the information needed to achieve research objectives. The following are data collection methods in this research:

1. Observation Techniques

Observation is a method or way of systematically analyzing and recording behavior by directly observing or observing the targeted individual or group. The researcher carries out participant observation, that is, the researcher will be involved with the activities of the subject being observed or used as a source of research data. The purpose of this observation is primarily to make notes or descriptions of real behavior and understand this behavior (Sugiyono, 2019).

1. Interview Techniques

Interviews are a method of collecting data by means of communication, namely through personal relationships between researchers and data sources. Interviews are conducted because there is an assumption that only subjects understand themselves so that information that cannot be obtained through observation or other tools will be obtained through interviews (Moleong, 2017).

1. Documentation Techniques

According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2002: 148) the documentation method is looking for data regarding things or variables in the form of regulations, notes, meeting results, and photographs.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

1. **RDTR Policy Setting**

Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Regulation of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 67 of 2022 concerning Electronic-Based Government Systems for the Regional Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. That in order to realize clean, effective, transparent and accountable government governance as well as improve quality and reliable integrated public services, an electronic-based government system is needed.

Then there is the Jogja Smart Province policy, the Jogja Smart Province Regional Action Plan for 2019-2023, which is a creative and innovative approach by the Regional Government and stakeholder groups in resolving strategic issues and/or developing the province's leading sectors through optimizing the use of technology, data integration and collaboration between region to achieve a prosperous, healthy, comfortable and safe life for the people of Yogyakarta. Smart Society is included in one of the JSP indicators which seeks to create a social, economic and technical ecosystem that is humanistic in nature in order to create a productive society with digital literacy and high adaptability.

1. **Network Aerial Cable Problems in Community Environments**

Installing WiFi network poles sometimes disrupts the activities of local communities, it has been proven that many network poles are planted very close to residential areas. For examplle in the Sedayu area, Kulonprogo Regency, the Seturan Depok area, Sleman Regency, the Tamanan area in Bantul Regency.



Picture 1. a mess of fiber optic cables

1. **Location Factors**

It has been observed that in the area around Sedayu, Bantul Regency, telecommunications networks, especially Fiber Optic (FO) lines, are increasingly filling street corners and cities, this is because during this pandemic, many people have installed WiFi networks that are connected to people's homes, so the growth is very rapid. Apart from that, operators are also expanding their networks to reach customers everywhere. From other sources, conditions like this are commonplace everywhere, the number of customers and new networks to customers is increasing so that this is one of the factors for service providers without looking at the right environmental location for installing WiFi cable poles.

There are several locations that from the eye are very disturbing and very chaotic, for example in the area of ​​Jalan Wates KM 10 you can see the cable arrangement is very poor and looks chaotic when you look at it. This can be seen in the image below.



Picture 2. Fiber optic cable covers the red light

1. **Education Factors**

There needs to be education by the Yogyakarta Special Region Government, in this case the Yogyakarta Information Service and the Business Licensing section, to provide clear pictures of which areas and community environments can have WiFi cable network poles installed and which environments are clean of poles. -the network poles. This is based on the existence of a detailed Spatial Planning/RDTR that is clear by stakeholders regarding which areas and public spaces can and cannot install WiFi network poles.

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the discussion above, the conclusion is that due to the installation of WiFi network poles which sometimes disrupt the activities of the surrounding community, it is evident that many network poles are planted very close to residential areas. for examplle in the Sedayu area, Kulonprogo Regency, the Seturan Depok area, Sleman Regency, the Tamanan area in Bantul Regency.

There is a need for awareness among WiFi network service providers who are able to see the condition of the field where WiFi network poles are installed, so that they do not disturb community activities and can maintain the beauty of the environment from the chaos of WiFi network poles and cables that have been installed so that they can be tidied up.

# **REFERENCES**

**BOOK**

Aco F, Hadilinatih Bening. 2023. *E-Gevernment* dan ­*E-Service.* Yogyakarta: UP45 PRESS

Andi Prastowo. 2010. Menguasai Teknik-teknik Koleksi Data Penelitian Kualitatif. Jogjakarta: DIVA Press

Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2002. Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Edy Sutrisno. 2010. Manajemen Sumber daya Manusia. Jakarta Kencana Prenada Media GroupIrfan Islamy, Materi Pokok Kebijakan Publik, Modul 1-9 UT, Jakarta, 1999.

Koentjaraningrat. 1991. Metode Penelitian Masyarakat. Jakarta: Gramedia

M. Solly Lubis, Kebijakan Publik, Penerbit CV. Mandar Maju, Bandung, 2007.

Moleong. (2017). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.

Sugiyono. (2019). Metodelogi Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif Dan R&D. Bandung: ALFABETA.

Yansen, Aco Faizal. (2021). Analisis Kinerja Pegawai Puskesmas Depok II Kecamatan Depok Kabupaten Sleman Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Hal 330-341.

**LOCAL REGULATION**

Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.

Peraturan Presiden Nomor 95 Tahun 2018 tentang Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 152).

Peraturan Gubernur Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Peraturan Gubernur Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 67 Tahun 2022 Tentang Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik Pemerintah Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Peraturan Gubernur Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 46 Tahun 2019 Tentang Rencana Aksi Daerah Jogja Smart Province Tahun 2019-2023.

Peraturan Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah Tahun 2017-2022 (Lembaran Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Tahun 2018 Nomor 3, Tambahan Lembaran Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 3).