



## THE GOVERNMENT OF SAMARINDA CITY'S EFFORTS IN DISSEMINATING LOCAL REGULATIONS

**Ikhwanul Muslim\***

Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur

\*corresponding email: im671@umkt.ac.id

**Sunariyo**

Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur

email: sun487@umkt.ac.id

*\*Corresponding Author*

**DOI:**

### Abstract

*This research examines the Local Government of Samarinda City's methods to promote regional regulations in the current fast-paced and digital era. The long-term objective of this study is to provide an analysis of the practices employed by the Local Government of Samarinda City, utilizing the perspective of the Fourth Industrial Revolution as a reference for policymaking. The specific target to be achieved in this research is to provide input to the Local Government of Samarinda City on promoting regional regulations that have a tangible impact on the community living in the Fourth Industrial Revolution era. This research adopts a qualitative approach involving analyzing and describing the collected data. The findings of this study indicate that the Samarinda City Government has employed various online media platforms to disseminate its regional regulations.*

Keywords:

Dissemination; Digital Era;  
Local Regulations.

Kata Kunci:

Sosialisasi; Era Digital;  
Peraturan Daerah

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana metode sosialisasi peraturan daerah yang dilakukan oleh Pemerintah Daerah Kota Samarinda di era yang serba digital dan cepat seperti sekarang ini. Tujuan jangka panjangnya pada penelitian ini adalah memberikan analisis terhadap metode yang dilakukan oleh Pemerintah Daerah Kota Samarinda dengan menggunakan perspektif revolusi industri 4.0 sebagai acuan dari sebuah kebijakan yang dibuat. Target khusus yang ingin dicapai dalam penelitian ini adalah memberikan masukan kepada Pemerintah Daerah Kota Samarinda dalam metode sosialisasi peraturan daerah yang lebih memberikan dampak yang nyata bagi masyarakat yang saat ini hidup di era revolusi industri 4.0. Metode penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang

---

kemudian dianalisis dengan mendeskripsikan data-data yang telah didapat. Hasil yang didapatkan dari penelitian ini ialah, Pemerintah Kota Samarinda telah memiliki berbagai media *online* yang digunakan sebagai media untuk mensosialisasikan peraturan daerahnya.

---

---

## INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Indonesia is based on the rule of law (*Rechtsstaat*), not a state of power (*Machstaat*). This concept is in accordance with Article 1, paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945. It signifies that the sovereignty or supreme power in this country is based on the law, which embodies the noble aspirations of the Indonesian nation. Just law in Indonesia draws its source from the Indonesian people's personality and philosophy, reflecting the Indonesian nation's sense of justice. It is capable of safeguarding both material and spiritual interests, protecting the identity and unity of the country, ensuring the nation's survival, and pursuing national aspirations<sup>1</sup>.

The fundamental change after the reform movement in 1998 was the shift in the functions of development and governance from the central government to the regions. During the nearly 32 years of the New Order regime, the government operated in an authoritarian and centralized manner. The locus of power resided in the hands of the government bureaucracy. Concerning this, the reform movement brought about changes characterized by emphasizing the decentralization of tasks and authorities from the central government to the regional governments through granting autonomy to the regions. The extensive independence given to the local government aimed to accelerate the realization of the welfare of the people through improved services, empowerment, and active participation of the community. Additionally, through broad autonomy, local governments are expected to enhance competitiveness while considering the principles of democracy, equitable development, justice, uniqueness, and specificity, as well as the potential and diversity of each region within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia<sup>2</sup>.

Miftah Thoha argues that these changes are inseparable from a shift in paradigm from centralistic to decentralization, from authoritarian to egalitarian and democratic, from state sovereignty to popular sovereignty, from large-scale organizational structures to streamlined ones, and from a focus on state power to a focus on competence and market roles<sup>3</sup>.

In the era of regional autonomy, which implements the principle of decentralization, the central government grants the power of local government to conduct its governance based on principles, systems, objectives, and legal foundations. As autonomous regions, provincial and district/city governments have the authority to establish regional regulations and regulations of the regional heads to manage regional autonomy affairs and delegated tasks.

---

<sup>1</sup> Kansil, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum dan Tata Hukum Indonesia* (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1989), 538.

<sup>2</sup> Bagus Sarnawa, *Relasi Politisi Dengan Birokrasi (Fenomena Kemenangan Petabana Dalam Pemilihan Umum Kepala Daerah)*, Jurnal Konstitusi PK2P-FH Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Vol. IV No. 2, November 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Miftah Thoha, *Manajemen Kepegawaian Sipil di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Kencana Predana Media Group, 2008), 1.

Regional regulations established by the regional leaders require joint approval from the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). The substance or material content of these regional regulations is an elaboration of higher-level legislation, taking into account the unique characteristics of each region, and the substance must not be contrary to the public interest or higher-level legislation<sup>4</sup>.

Samarinda City, as one of the autonomous regions in Indonesia, also has the right to establish its legal products as regulated by the law. With this right, there is also an obligation to conduct the socialization of these legal products to the general public, mainly through easily accessible media platforms. The formulation and limitation of problems in this research are as follows:

1. What methods are currently used by the Samarinda City Government to promote regional regulations?
2. Are the methods used to promote regional regulations in line with the concept of the Fourth Industrial Revolution?

The limitation of a problem is used to avoid deviations or broadening of the core issue, ensuring that the research is more focused and facilitating discussions, thereby achieving the research objectives. The problem limitation in this research focuses on the scope of socializing regional regulations conducted by the Samarinda City Government as the executive body in Samarinda City. In this era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, adjustments in socialization methods need to be made by all parties, including the Samarinda City Government, to effectively disseminate regional regulations, which essentially serve as the governing rules of the government.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research employs a qualitative research method with descriptive elaboration, which aims to obtain a comprehensive understanding and explanation of the role of the Samarinda City Government in socializing regional regulations. Qualitative methodology is a research procedure that generates descriptive data in written or oral words from individuals and observable behaviors<sup>5</sup>. This research will utilize secondary data from a literature review, encompassing legislation, jurisprudence, literary books, standards operating procedures, and other written legal materials.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Government is a system that governs all social activities within a region/territory/country, encompassing all aspects of life based on specific norms. According to W.S. Syare, the government, in its best definition, is an organization of the state that demonstrates and exercises its authority<sup>6</sup>.

---

<sup>4</sup> Sunarso, Siswanto, *Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2006), 37.

<sup>5</sup> Mukti Fajar and Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013), 47.

<sup>6</sup> Inu Kencana Syafie, *Ilmu Pemerintahan* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2013), 10.

Meanwhile, according to Sarundanjang<sup>7</sup>, the future local government is characterized by the following traits:

1. Entrepreneurial-oriented local government that utilizes the three components of resources: government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations.
2. A local government with public accountability refers to the obligation of the local government and its entire bureaucracy to be accountable to the public regarding various government activities, including performance in public services.
3. Local government is characterized by good governance in a theoretical sense, which means that the exercise of power is based on applicable laws, decision-making is transparent, and accountability is owed to the public.
4. Transparency in Local Government. Transparency does not imply nudity, but rather true openness, which means providing opportunities for the public to know about various local government activities related to people's lives.

In line with this concept, according to the Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government:

1. Central Government refers to the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the governing power of the state, assisted by the Vice President and ministers as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Regional Government refers to the Head of the Region as the implementing element of the Regional Government who leads the execution of regional autonomous affairs.

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government explains that Regional Government refers to the administration of governmental affairs by the regional government and Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) based on the principle of autonomy and delegated tasks, with the widest possible autonomy within the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

### **The Methods of Disseminating Local Regulations by The Samarinda Government**

Disseminating means the effort to familiarize, make known, understood, and internalized by the community. The success of the effort to introduce something to the community is determined by how someone or a certain party carries out the socialization process.

In every socialization activity, which is a form of communication, various obstacles can be encountered. As explained by Rismayanti<sup>8</sup>, the obstacles in the communication process will to some extent, affect its effectiveness. Therefore, each party needs to understand the obstacles in communication activities to anticipate them and ensure the successful transmission of information in the communication process, specifically in the context of socializing local regulations.

---

<sup>7</sup> Kansil, *Pokok-Pokok Pemerintahan Daerah*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1991), 288.

<sup>8</sup> Rismayanti, *Hambatan Komunikasi yang Sering Dihadapi Dalam Sebuah Organisasi*, Jurnal Ilmiah Alhadi, Vol. IV No. 1, 2018.

According to Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Legislation, Local Regulations refer to legislation formed by the Regional People's Representative Council and the Regional Head. Local regulations in a region embody the implementation of regional autonomy, which means that the region can govern itself based on initiative, creativity, and community participation to develop and advance the region<sup>9</sup>.

Josef Mario Monteiro<sup>10</sup> states that there are several methods that local governments can use to socialize their local regulations to the community. These methods include

1. Announcements through news outlets (RRI, local TV stations) or print media (newspapers) by the Head of the Provincial Legal Bureau or the Head of the Legal Division of the District/City;
2. Direct socialization by the Legal Division/Head of the Legal Division or by the initiating work unit, universities, or competent non-governmental organizations;
3. Socialization through seminars and workshops (Seminars and Workshops).
4. Socialization through the internet. For this purpose, the Regional Government and Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) should have websites to ensure easy access for the public to stay updated on the developments of both institutions.

The research findings indicate that as the authority responsible for formulating and initiating local regulations, the Samarinda City Government has made efforts to socialize local regulations to the community through the following two main approaches:

- 1. Through the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) of Samarinda City**

The Samarinda City Government has established an information platform as a website dedicated to disseminating all legal products issued by the Samarinda City Government, which can be accessed at <https://jdih.samarindakota.go.id/>.

Through this website, the public and other stakeholders can easily access all legal products issued within the Samarinda City Government, such as Mayor's Regulations, Local Regulations, Mayor's Decisions, and DPRD (Regional People's Representative Council) Regulations of Samarinda City.

The community can easily search for any legal product issued by the Samarinda City Government, facilitating the process of legal information dissemination accessible to all interested parties.

The establishment of JDIH is mandated by Presidential Regulation No. 33 of 2012 concerning the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, which stipulates that the government, and other institutions must collaborate within an integrated and interconnected national legal documentation and information network.

---

<sup>9</sup> Laurensius Arliman S, *Partisipasi Aktif dan pasif Publik dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah di Kota Payakumbuh*, Jurnal Lex Librum, Vol. II, No. 1, 2015.

<sup>10</sup> Josef Mario Monteiro, *Pemahaman Dasar Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Yustisia, 2016).

In other words, the existence of the JDIH managed by the Samarinda City Government to disseminate and inform all legal products, reflects compliance with higher-level regulations, namely the Presidential Regulation.

Furthermore, this website demonstrates the commitment to legal transparency that public institutions, including the Samarinda City Government should not overlook.

## 2. Through Public Discussions

Another method employed by the Samarinda City Government is face-to-face interactions (direct socialization) with the community. Through this method, stakeholders from different backgrounds receive direct explanations from relevant parties, facilitating effective two-way communication.

In practice, public discussions involve invited speakers considered competent to explain the local regulations and may come from various universities in Samarinda City. Participants in these public discussions also represent different community segments, including non-governmental organizations, traditional leaders, students, and other relevant parties associated with the regulations under discussion.

### **Socialization of Local Regulations in the Era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution**

Socialization refers to all factors and processes that enable individuals to harmonize their lives within society. Socialization, in general, can be defined as the learning process through which individuals acquire knowledge and understanding of social norms and values, leading to the formation of attitudes and behaviors under societal expectations. Michael Rush and Philip Althoff<sup>11</sup> stated that,

“Political socialization is introducing an individual to the political system and determining their response to political phenomena.”

Political socialization is influenced by the social, economic, and cultural environment in which individuals are situated, as well as their personal experiences and characteristics. Therefore, key concepts of political socialization include participation, recruitment, and communication, as well as the interaction and interdependence between social and political behaviors.

After experiencing various industrial revolutions that have influenced aspects such as the economy, politics, and law, the world is now facing what is known as the Fourth Industrial Revolution, which built upon the foundation of the digital revolution and the integration of various technologies, the fourth industrial revolution has led to paradigm shifts in the economy, business, society, and individual lives. This revolution entails transforming entire systems, spanning nations, companies, industries, and society<sup>12</sup>.

Klaus further explains that in the context of governance, the fourth industrial revolution has significantly impacted the use of digital technology for improved governance, making it a top priority. The more intensive and innovative use of web-based technology can

---

<sup>11</sup> Michael Rush & Phillip Althoff, *Pengantar Sosiologi Politik*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2005), 25.

<sup>12</sup> Klaus Schwab, *Revolusi Industri Keempat* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 2019), xii.

help public administration modernize its structure and functions to enhance overall performance. This transformation increases transparency, accountability, and engagement between the government and its citizens.

In line with this perspective, Nasir points out that the current era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, driven by the rapid development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), has had a profound impact on human life. Everything has become borderless and unlimited with vast amounts of data, influenced by the massive development of the internet and digital technology<sup>13</sup>.

Furthermore, Nasir reveals that in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, disruptive technologies will give rise to new professions or job fields based on the combination of technologies, including:

1. Internet of Things
2. Artificial Intelligence
3. New Materials
4. Big Data
5. Robotics
6. Augmented Reality
7. Cloud Computing
8. Additive Manufacturing 3D Printing
9. Nanotech & Biotech
10. Genetic Editing
11. E-Learning

In the Fourth Industrial Revolution era, fundamental changes occur in human lifestyles and work processes. With the advancement of information technology, the digital world can be integrated into real-life, impacting every aspect<sup>14</sup>.

The Samarinda City Government has already adopted the JDIH platform as a data source for all legal products. This JDIH platform serves as a form of big data, providing access to legal regulations that can be independently accessed and studied by all members of society.

Moreover, the socialization methods employed by the Samarinda City Government reflect the adjustments made in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, where concepts such as the Internet of Things serve as a reference for disseminating their legal products.

## CONCLUSION

Legal products created by local governments, such as regional regulations (Perda), serve as legal frameworks to establish an orderly society. They provide boundaries and ensure the realization of rights and obligations for individuals, groups, and organizations. The

---

<sup>13</sup> Mohammad Nasir, (Jakarta: Majalah Ristekdikti, 2018) Vol.8.I. p. 10.

<sup>14</sup> Hamdan, *Industri 4.0: Pengaruh Revolusi Industri Pada Kewirausahaan Demi Kemandirian Ekonomi*, Jurnal Nusamba Vol.3 No. 2, 2018. p. 2

socialization of legislation is a crucial step in the post-legislative process and cannot be disregarded.

The JDIH (Legal Documentation and Information Network) of Samarinda City, managed by the City Secretary's Office, serves as a digital platform that collects various legal products within the Samarinda City area. It encompasses regulations issued by the Mayor, regional regulations, mayoral decrees, and regulations from the City Council, providing informative and comprehensive information on various legal products for the public and relevant stakeholders.

The forms of socialization employed by the Samarinda City Government in disseminating information about its legal products have been aligned with the principles of the Fourth Industrial Revolution era, where everything is digitally interconnected. This digitalization has facilitated easy access, reading, and study of each legal product issued by the Samarinda City Government for every segment of society.

## REFERENCES

- Bagus Sarnawa, *Relasi Politisi Dengan Birokrasi (Fenomena Kemenangan Petahana Dalam Pemilihan Umum Kepala Daerah*, Jurnal Konstitusi PK2P-FH Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Vol. IV No. 2, November 2011.
- Hamdan, *Indutri 4.0: Pengaruh Revolusi Industri Pada Kewirausahaan Demi Kemandirian Ekonomi*, Jurnal Nusamba Vol.3 No. 2, 2018.
- Inu Kencana Syafie, *Ilmu Pemerintahan* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2013)
- Josef Mario Monteiro, *Pemahaman Dasar Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Yustisia, 2016).
- Kansil, *Pokok-Pokok Pemerintahan Daerah*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1991)
- Kansil, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum dan Tata Hukum Indonesia* (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1989)
- Klaus Schwab, *Revolusi Industri Keempat* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 2019)
- Laurensius Arliman S, *Partisipasi Aktif dan pasif Publik dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah di Kota Payakumbuh*, Jurnal Lex Librum, Vol. II, No. 1, 2015.
- Michael Rush & Phillip Althoff, *Pengantar Sosiologi Politik*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2005)
- Miftah Thoah, *Manajemen Kepegawaian Sipil di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Kencana Predana Media Group, 2008).
- Mohammad Nasir, (Jakarta: Majalah Ristekdikti, 2018) Vol.8.I.
- Mukti Fajar and Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013)
- Rismayanti, *Hambatan Komunikasi yang Sering dihadapi Dalam Sebuah Organisasi*, Jurnal Ilmiah Alhadi, Vol. IV No. 1, 2018.



Sunarso, Siswanto, *Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2006).