

## Politics of Water Supply in Industrial City: Attracting the Interest of PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemay in Clean Water Distribution

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**Abstract:** Water is one of the most important resources for human life. So that the fulfillment of the need for water will involve the expression of the state, society, and the private sector. In fact, it is not impossible to even lead to the struggle for water resources when facing scarcity because water is life. This condition will then be described in this paper by presenting the scarcity of water resources in one of the industrial cities, namely Dumai City, Riau Province. The management of clean water in the midst of this scarcity shows the community's failure to access clean water because the distribution of water is more in quantity for industry. At this point, this research was conducted to see how the dynamics of competing for access to clean water in Dumai Industrial City. The qualitative method is the researcher's choice in seeing the focus of this study in the hope of being able to provide an in-depth analysis of the study conducted. The conclusion that can be explained regarding the struggle for access to clean water is that the power relationship between the city residents and the industrial sector is in an unequal condition so that the distribution of water distributed to industry is larger in quantity. PDAM is still faced with the limitations of meeting the demand for clean water for all city residents. Although the community's need for clean water has not enough, there has never been a social movement from the community that has criticized the distribution of clean water.

**Keywords:** PDAM, clean water, power relation, industrial city

### Introduction

The scarcity of clean water is one of the hot issues that is increasingly being discussed. The assumption that water is so abundant on earth that it can meet water needs is not proven. In fact, the availability of water is not as much as the illustration of the earth's surface filled with water. Indonesia as a water-rich region is also experiencing water crises in various regions. Various factors are the cause of the weakness of water management, rapidly increasing water demand and the potential for limping availability (Prihatin, 2015).

Of course we agree that water is one of the most important resources for human life. So that the fulfillment of the need for water will involve the expression of the state, society and the private sector. In fact, it is not impossible to even lead to the struggle for water resources when facing scarcity because water is life. This condition will then be described in this paper by presenting the scarcity of water resources in one of the industrial cities, namely Dumai City, Riau Province. The management of clean water in the midst of this scarcity shows the community's failure to access clean water because the distribution of water is more in quantity for industry.

It is true that water is one of the sources of human life and its availability is limited. For that reason, water is something that is contested for access to its existence (OECD, 2016). Especially in an area where it is difficult to get clean and suitable quality water for consumption by the surrounding community. This kind of view has been felt by the residents of Dumai city who have difficulty getting access to clean water. In addition to natural factors that do not favor the availability of clean water, the existence of the industrial sector is also one of the other factors that exacerbate the current condition.

Before becoming one of the advanced industrial cities in Indonesia, Dumai was originally a village with a population of fishermen on the east coast of Sumatra. Geographically, Dumai is directly opposite the Malacca Strait, which is one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world. During Indonesia's political development and development, Dumai was administratively a city based on Law no. 22 of 1999. Dumai City then became "sexier" for Indonesia because it was also called a strategic economic area known as Hinterland, which in a geopolitical perspective became a growth triangle zone for three neighboring countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore (IMS-GT) and Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand (IMT-GT).

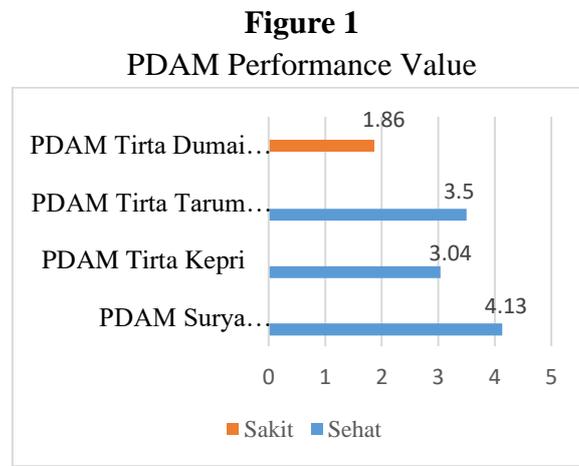
The rapid development of Dumai as an industrial city is evident from the many well-known companies living in the area, such as PT. Wilmar, PT. Pertamina, PT. Pelindo and others. Dumai City has five industrial areas to accommodate the existence of various industries, such as the Pelintung Industrial Estate, Lubuk Gaung Industrial Estate, Oil and Gas Processing Industrial Area (Pertamina Reg II and Chevron), Port Area (Pelindo I), and Integrated Port Development Area (KPPT). Regarding investment, port development is one of the busiest sectors because it is directly related to export and import activities. One of the export commodities that are excellent in the Riau province is crude palm oil or curt palm oil (CPO).

Dumai City is located in a coastal area, the majority of the land construction is peat swamp with a depth of 0-0.5 m plus the establishment of a large oil industry. You can imagine how the water conditions there. The water is reddish brown in color, has an odor, contains nitrogen-ammonia, and the Fe content is more than 0.31 mg/L. Water conditions like this are certainly very dangerous if used to meet daily water needs. Therefore, PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai is here to answer the natural challenges that exist in industrial cities regarding clean water service providers.

The provision of clean water, especially in industrial cities, has its own challenges. The distribution of clean water for the domestic sector will be divided by non-domestic needs, including the industrial sector, which requires large amounts of water. Just imagine for areas that are experiencing a clean water crisis, they are required to allocate a small amount of water for various needs in large quantities. The demands of course differ between urban residents and the industrial sector. The struggle for increasingly limited water resources is inevitable given how crucial water itself is.

One of the institutions given the authority by the Regional Government to manage clean water management is PDAM. However, not all PDAMs have been successful and declared healthy in managing clean water affairs. One of the PDAMs that will be discussed in this paper is PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai which is located in Dumai City, Riau Province. PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai is still in a "sick" condition. This can be seen from the

performance value of PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai which is far from the performance value of PDAMs in other industrial cities. The following is the performance value of PDAMs in several industrial cities:



Source: SPAM Performance Book, 2019

The poor quality of clean water management in Dumai City is correlated with the difficulty of the community in obtaining clean water. The population of Dumai City in 2020 is 286,000 people, so it will need around 28,600,000 liters of clean water/day. Meanwhile, the water capacity that can be distributed is 426,040,510 liters/year, which is 1,167,234 liters/day. This means that there is a difference of 27,432,766 liters/day of clean water needs in Dumai City that have not been met. Worse, from the limited amount, the distribution of clean water from PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai is actually more distributed to industry.

**Tabel 1**  
 Water Distribution in Dumai City in 2020 Based on Customer Type

Customer Type	Water supplied (m3)	Rupiah value
<b>Social</b> (Low-income communities, houses of worship, public toilets, etc.)	5.484,00	47.311.900
<b>Non-Commerce</b> (Household, Government Agencies)	7.281,51	357.369.529
<b>Commerce</b> (Supermarkets, Plazas, Shops, Restaurants, etc.)	28.727,00	732.696.989
<b>Industry</b> (Factory, etc.)	319.018,00	1.969.308.000
<b>AMOUNT</b>	426.040,51	3.106.686.418

Sources: BPS Kota Dumai, 2021

The above conditions reflect the challenges faced by PDAMs in industrial cities. On the one hand, PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai is required to generate profit but at the same time it is also responsible for providing clean water for the community. PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai is a Regional Public Drinking Water Company (PRUMDAM) whose capital is

sourced from the Regional Budget in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2014 concerning amendments to the Regional Regulation of Dumai City Number 9 of 2007 concerning the Establishment of Regional Drinking Water Company and Drinking Water Services of Dumai City. As a regional company, of course PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai is not only interested in making profits but also needs to pay attention to aspects of public service. This is also stated in one of the missions of PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai, which is to provide water at affordable rates for all the people of Dumai City. The crucial question that wants to be answered is why there is an imbalance in the distribution of clean water for PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai for city residents and the industrial sector?

### **Literature Review**

The discussion about the scarcity of water resources is not new because there have been many studies that have studied it (Hatmoko et al., 2013; Kunu, 2013; Martha, 2017). Scarcity of water resources will eventually lead to competition for access to water distribution (Hakim et al., 2017; Tarigan et al., 2013). However, studies on the struggle for access to water resources, especially in industrial cities, still leave a research gap, related to the challenges of PDAMs when dealing with industries that have large capital so that water distribution becomes uneven. So far, studies that discuss access to water resources in industrial cities revolve around alternative problems for PDAMs to face the water crisis (Valentino, 2013), sectoral egoism in managing water (Mardimin, 2014), and water quality in industrial areas (Hapsari, 2015). It is at this point that the urgency of the research is carried out.

We will try to dissect the distribution of clean water in industrial cities using Erik Swyngedouw's framework. An interesting point in Swyngedouw's writing is that water and its circulation are not merely natural phenomena, but there are technical aspects of distributing it and who has the right to manage it. This proves that water management contains a political economy dimension. That there is a triadic concept, namely the relationship between power, money and water (Erik Swyngedouw, 2004).

Inequality of access to clean water cannot be reduced to a natural and technical problem. In fact, inequality is the result of the dynamics of power relations. Urbanization of water occurs through its metabolic processes mediated by "politics" just as water interacts with social processes. The process of water metabolism is not only related to water itself but also related to the circulation of money and capital (Erik Swyngedouw, 2004).

Social relations and power dynamics will affect the distribution of water. The relationship between humans and water can be represented as the relationship between social groups and the State which often reproduces unequal conditions. This kind of metabolism will ultimately determine who has the right to exploit resources, how to change nature and what kind of impact it will have (Astuti, 2017).

### **Methodology**

The analysis of this research data uses a qualitative approach, where the data collected is in the form of opinions, responses, information, concepts and information in the form of descriptions in expressing problems. The qualitative approach was chosen because it will present a process of filtering data or information that is reasonable about a problem in certain

conditions, aspects or fields in the life of the object (Hardani et al., 2015). This study uses a case study method by examining Dumai City as an industrial city.

In this study, various data related to the problems described previously were collected. The data obtained will be collected with careful observation, including descriptions in a detailed context accompanied by the results of in-depth interviews and the results of document analysis. The data of this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out using 3 (three) techniques, namely first data reduction, data presentation according to the theory used, and drawing conclusions obtained and analyzed using relevant theories (Imam Gunawan, 2013).

## **Findings & Discussion**

### **Clean Water Distribution of PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai: For Whom?**

It must be recognized that power relations will determine who has the right to gain access to resources, the process of managing and distributing resources including who will benefit from the management of these resources (Zwarteveen et al., 2017). The battle of interests is certainly an unavoidable thing when it comes to resources because it involves "who gets what, when and how". But in practice, power relations run unequally. Those who have more power will have the opportunity to access more resources, while ordinary people are "forced" to give in.

The answer to the problem is certainly not simple, because it will present various complex dimensions. The ability of PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai in providing clean water cannot be separated from the consortium's investment from PT Adikarya and PT Adaro in terms of selling clean water for 25 years. The investment provided is in the construction of a raw water intake unit and management pipe in 3 stages with a capacity of 450L/second. In addition, there is assistance from the World Bank for the construction of a WTP with a capacity of 50 L/second. Its use has been determined, the capacity of 450L/second is used for the industrial sector, while the capacity of 50L/second is for domestic.

Comparison of tariffs for urban residents and the industrial sector is clearly different. The price for domestic water is Rp. 8,000/cubic, while the price for industry is around Rp. 16,000-18,000/cubic. Judging from the price, it is certainly very tempting to distribute water to the industrial sector. But again, PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai is also required to provide clean water services to city residents as a form of commitment to excellent public services. So that PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai needs to be wise in distributing clean water amidst the limited production of clean water and the funds they have.

Reflecting on the data in table 1, the amount of water distributed for industry is 319,018.00 m<sup>3</sup>. This large amount of water is channeled to only one industry in Dumai City, namely PT Inti Benua Perkasatama (IBP). This company is one of the largest companies in Dumai City which is engaged in the export of palm oil such as Crude Palm Oil (CPO). By using political economy reasoning, of course it will raise the question of who is PT Inti Benua Perkasatama (PT. IBP)? Why is this industry the only one that gets clean water distribution from PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai?

The results of research in the field show interesting findings. That the distribution of clean water for industry, namely PT Inti Benua Perkasatama (PT. IBP) cannot be separated from the various history of PT IBP's kindness in the past to PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai. At

the beginning of the PDAM's struggle, even when it was still in the form of a UPT, PT Inti Benua Perkasatama (PT. IBP) became the party that consistently provided assistance for the smooth distribution of clean water. The assistance provided is in the form of personnel for maintenance purposes and various needs for spare parts and tools that are right-of-use. The good relationship that exists between the two parties has an impact on the distribution of clean water provided to PT Inti Benua Perkasatama (PT. IBP), can this then be read as a form of "politics of reciprocity"?

Basically, other companies in Dumai City also want PDAM water. Compared to treating sea water and Parit Pelintung river water independently, subscribing to PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai water is clearly more efficient in terms of spending funds. Currently, all companies outside of PT IBP treat their own water needs at a large cost even though their industry focus is not on water treatment. PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai itself is still unable to agree with the demand for water from other industries, so that only one industry is served. Although only one industry is served by PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai, the need for clean water consumption in the industrial sector far exceeds the need for clean water by the domestic sector (households).

The struggle for access to clean water in the industrial city of Dumai is actually not only in the distribution of clean water carried out by PDAM Dumai Bersemai as a provider of clean water services. Even the struggle for access to clean water has occurred at the source, namely the river flow in the Dumai area. Field findings show that several large industries in Dumai City such as PT. Wilmar, PT. Pertamina and even Chevron use mosque river water as a source of clean water treatment for the company's needs. The same thing was done by PT. Wilmar, which uses the Parit Pelintung river flow as a source of clean water treatment, even the best quality clean water from processing with the Reverse Osmosis (RO) system is intended for the company's laboratory purposes.

### **PDAM Dilemma: Public Service or Profit Oriented**

The philosophy of the establishment of the PDAM is to provide quality services in the provision of clean water. To realize this, of course, a legal basis is needed that regulates the presence of these regional companies, starting from Law Number 5 of 1962 concerning Regional Companies, Government Regulation (PP) Number 54 of 2017 concerning Regional Owned Enterprises is a strong foundation for the birth of PDAMs in Indonesia. . At the regional level, of course, the Regional Regulation (Perda) or Mayor's Regulation (Perwako) is a legal product that becomes a reference for the existence of the PDAM itself. Of course, there are many other legal grounds that can be used as references when talking about the existence of PDAM as a Regional Company. For Dumai City itself, as of October 23, 2021, PDAM has the status of a Regional Public Drinking Water Company (PRUMDAM).

The main function of PDAM is of course as a Public Service which always maintains and facilitates the need for clean water to the community. This is in accordance with the Law (UU) and Government Regulation (PP) where the presence of PDAM has been designed for the benefit of the community. On that basis, PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai is obliged to distribute 70% of the clean water production capacity channeled to domestic needs, the remaining 30% is allocated for the non-domestic sector. Currently, the pipeline network has been spread at several points for clean water to flow according to domestic needs in Dumai

City. Through a hydraulics engineering system approach, PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai has designed how people who are ready to receive clean water will be able to make payments according to consumption rates.

In fact, the classic problem by PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai regarding clean water distribution service to city residents is the payment of water tariffs. There are still many consumers who are late and even in arrears in paying clean water tariffs, where only about 60% of consumers make payments. This kind of problem is realized by the PDAM that there is a weakness on the part of the company because it has not been able to provide Payment Point points to make it easier for consumers to carry out their obligation to pay water tariffs.

Back to logic as a public service, PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai has tried many ways to make this happen. The main service provided by PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai emphasizes more on technical factors that allow water to flow through the hydraulic system. Of course, the hydraulics technique will work optimally if it is then assisted with the installation of insulation pipes to make it safer and can be flowed according to needs. Technical services for pipe installation and water installation have been carried out at several points that have been determined based on the planning. Coordination with the Department of Public Works (PU) regarding the provision of pipelines by considering that the community that the water pipe will pass through is already "vulnerable" to the need for clean water.

Due to the limited production of clean water that PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai can produce, the distribution of clean water to city residents must be carried out based on the consideration of the hydraulic working mechanism. Where the water to be distributed will pass through the installations that have been determined based on the level of urgency of the community towards the need for clean water. Therefore, of all city residents who need clean water supply, the urgency factor is one of the main considerations in determining which areas will be supplied with clean water. One of the references for an area to get priority for clean water flow, for example, is an area dominated by swamps.

In addition to the installation of pipelines for the domestic sector, PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai's commitment in the form of public services is to apply cross subsidies to the tariffs that must be paid by the industrial sector to social areas. Luxury households should also be able to subsidize "small" type households. PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai has determined the classification for the type of clean water consumption, clean water usage below 10 cubic meters will be subject to a subsidy price, while for clean water usage exceeding 10 cubic meters will be subject to business tariffs.

The task of PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai is not simple. The task becomes even more challenging when the very difficult fulfillment of water resources in Dumai coincides with the insistence on sustainability and increasing the added value of water itself. In a "sick" condition, PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai is required to immediately improve itself in providing quality public services, especially in the provision of clean water. The limited availability of raw materials causes PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai to choose and determine wisely, where will the priority water flow to?

As mentioned earlier, the fulfillment and distribution of clean water is not only for the domestic sector (city residents), but also for non-domestic. In this case, the industrial sector is the choice in the distribution of clean water by PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai. Why then choose the industrial sector? The need for clean water by the industrial sector is of course

very large. Moreover, the Dumai area is not awarded with water quality that is suitable for consumption and the existence of many industries that also require a clean water supply becomes even stronger the reason PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai chooses to distribute 70% of the total clean water it has to flow to the industrial sector.

Currently, PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai serves the needs of clean water in the form of household channel services and the industrial sector totaling 4,000 to 1. Where 4,000 is a channel service to city residents and the other 1 is a channel to the industrial sector. However, in terms of capacity, the industrial demand for clean water per day averages 2,000 cubic meters, while the consumption of clean water by households (city residents) ranges from 100L-150L/person per day assuming 20L cubic/month. Of course, this figure is very far from the consumption of clean water needed by the industrial sector. You can imagine what if PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai then serves more than one industry for clean water needs, of course, city residents will find it increasingly difficult to compete for existing access.

Director of PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai revealed that, in order to make the company's balance sheet stable, it must obtain "essential" income in accordance with the Break Event Point (BEP). The hope is that this will come from the distribution of clean water to the domestic sector, because city residents are considered to be relatively stable parties in consuming clean water. In contrast to the industrial sector, the need for clean water is in accordance with the company's financial condition. However, the reality is different, until now the industrial sector has become a consumer who always needs a large distribution of clean water from PDAM Tirta Dumai and the demand tends to be stable. In contrast to the domestic sector which is considered an essential source of income, in reality it is not because 40% of consumers from the domestic sector are in arrears in paying clean water tariffs. So this can be said to be one of the reasons why PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai has not yet recovered from "sickness". Therefore, it was at this point that PDAM Tirta Dumai Bersemai felt a dilemma.

### **Local Government Commitment to PDAM's Existence**

This condition of course can be explained by various factors. One of the most important is the lack of optimal support by the city government for the sustainability of PDAM Dumai Bersemai. It is true that many efforts have been made by the city government through various programs. However, until now the various cooperation projects have not been implemented optimally so that city residents have not had the opportunity to access clean water consumption.

The difficulty of obtaining clean water in the industrial city of Dumai is actually not impossible to solve. It is true that nature is one of the main factors in the difficulty of obtaining clean and suitable quality water for consumption. Coupled with the existence of many industries further aggravate the existing conditions so far. However, with innovation and advances in applied technology, the problem of clean water in industrial cities seems to be resolved. This was agreed by the director of PDAM Dumai Bersemai, that technological innovation should be able to end the "grief" of the scarcity of clean water in this industrial city. One of the innovations in question is to implement a reservoir system. As with its function, a dam or in other words tendon water is a small reservoir whose main function is to accommodate excess rainwater in the rainy season. Considering natural factors (ground water)

as the main cause of clean water quality in industrial cities, it is difficult and unfit for consumption, it is nature (through rainwater) that becomes a "helper" to solve the problem of clean water in the industrial city of Dumai. However, this can be realized if the Dumai City Government is willing and supports the technological innovation policy program applied to the reservoir system to solve the problem of the clean water crisis in the industrial city of Dumai.

Embung is not an innovation that has just been discovered and applied in the world today. Even some regions in Indonesia that are experiencing the same problem regarding limited clean water due to natural factors apply the reservoir ecosystem as a solution to the water crisis they are experiencing. Most of these reservoirs are used as irrigation for agricultural irrigation in dry climates (Widiyono, 2019), even the reservoir can also be used and managed as an eco-tourism recreation destination for the local community (Nabilah et al., 2020). If you look at the success of several regions that have implemented the reservoir ecosystem as a solution to the problem of water needs, the industrial city of Dumai actually also has the same opportunity to solve the problem of clean water through the reservoir ecosystem.

The climatic and weather conditions in the Dumai region allow the formation of a reservoir ecosystem to overcome the clean water crisis. With climatic conditions, Dumai City is strongly influenced by a wet tropical marine climate with an annual rainfall intensity ranging from 1822-2475 mm per year and an average monthly rainfall of 254.8 mm per month, and an average length of rainy days 280 hh/year. . Based on the classification of rainfall types based on the number of wet months (>100 mm/month) and dry months (<60 mm/month). The type of rainfall in this area is classified as wet type, which has 8 wet months and 2 dry months. With such climatic conditions, it is certainly very adequate for the continuation of the reservoir ecosystem as one of the innovations in fulfilling clean water. Given that so far, city residents have chosen to collect rainwater as a business activity for fulfilling clean water.

In addition to building a reservoir ecosystem as a solution to the need for clean water, the city government actually needs to imitate what big industries in Dumai City such as Pertamina, Chevron and Wilmar have done in managing clean water independently for their basic industrial needs. These industries implement river water treatment policies with technological innovations so that the need for clean water is met for their own industries. Where the same thing can also be a reference by the Dumai city government for the fulfillment of clean water distribution for city residents, considering that the water source taken by the industrial sector and the Dumai Besemai PDAM also comes from the same river flow, namely the Masjid river and the Parit Pelitung river. The question then is why the Dumai city government does not take the proven successful clean water management system carried out by these big industries as an example for PDAM to implement as a municipal government-owned company? The right answer is more about how much commitment and political will the city government has in an effort to solve the clean water crisis in the industrial city of Dumai.

Various alternative policies related to the use of technology and innovation can actually be implemented by the city government in an effort to meet the basic needs of the community through PDAM Dumai Bersemay as an extension of the government's hand in

serving the community (public service). So it does not seem that PDAM Dumai Bersemai is fighting alone as the spearhead in an effort to meet the needs of clean water for the community. Through the right policies by the city government, the problem of clean water in the industrial city of Dumai will be resolved. So that in the end the community is no longer fighting over access to clean water with the industrial sector and PDAM as one of the clean water providers is able to accommodate the needs of clean water for both the community and the industrial sector. In this way, PDAM as a regionally-owned company will be financially healthy and able to provide direct contributions in the form of Regional Original Income (PAD) for the Dumai City Government.

In addition to the above problems, the problem of clean water in the Dumai Industrial City has not been resolved and is also related to public control. In addition to the crisis of access to clean water, Dumai City is also experiencing a crisis of community participation. The participation in question is related to social movements that come from the Dumai City community. Because participation is one of the important elements in a social movement whose aim is to have a direct impact on public policy regarding clean water services for the community. The forms of participation by social movements are certainly very diverse, such as demonstration activities, lobbying practices and correspondence that aim to influence the formation of a public policy or political decision (Hooghe, 2013).

What is interesting is the condition of Dumai as an industrial city that is difficult to obtain clean water, but lacks public control over city government policies regarding efforts to fulfill basic rights to clean water. The townspeople seem to be resigned and submit to the fate of nature which “curses” Dumai as an industrial city that is difficult to obtain clean water. This scarcity of clean water has been going on for a long time and the city residents seem not to move to demand the city government for the fulfillment of basic needs for clean water through public policy breakthroughs. Demonstrations that are common in conveying public demands against the government regime are also very minimal and even non-existent. It could be that this problem does not lie in the characteristics of the industrial community but rather on the culture of the coastal Malay community which incidentally is very closely related to kinship practices. Moreover, there are relatives in the government regime who will be “broken down”, of course this is impossible to do. So the sight of protests and demonstrations by the public against a city government policy is very rare.

The community kinship system in Dumai City is still a tradition that is still firmly held in coastal Malay culture. This has weakened the culture of public political control over the regional/municipal government regime. Even for the basic needs of clean water, which is actually a common issue, people are reluctant to carry out social movement activities such as demonstrations, hearings, and so on. Good value in the context of caring for the social traditions of the community, but not good enough in democratic practice.

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