

POLITICAL CHALLENGES AND RESOLUTION: GENERAL SYSTEM THEORY (GST) ANALYSIS OF *SOUND HOREG* ON THE GOOD GOVERNANCE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of this study is to review Circular Letter Number 501 of 2024 as an effort to create public order and public peace, as well as evaluate the public policy of the Banyuwangi Regional Government through Circular Number 501 of 2024 for representation of government policy for *sound horeg*, especially in Luhmann's Autopoietic System to create Good Governance. By actualizing qualitative approaches and types of juridical normative and statute approaches, this research consists of primary legal materials. The primary legal materials in this study are the P3 law, the Local Government Law, the Decree of the Minister of Environment, and secondary legal materials, journals, and books. The data collected will be recorded and analyzed by implementing General System Theory (GST), especially in Luhmann's Autopoietic System through (society, psychological systems, multiple contingencies, evolution of social systems, and differentiation), to realize Good Governance. The research results indicate that the Minister of Environment has established Standard Levels related to the sound intensity of sound systems in environmental areas. The Banyuwangi Regency government has also taken action on this; normatively, this is correct and aligns with legal provisions. However, decision-making requires system evolution (experimentation) and should use a differentiation strategy with options for segmentation differentiation, stratification differentiation, or functional system differentiation. This strategy is aimed at creating legitimacy with the broader community so that they can accept the implications of public policy. It is important to establish good governance principles within the scope of local government.

Keyword: policy evaluation; general system theory; sound horeg; good governance; autopoietic system

1. Introduction

Sound horeg has developed into a symbol of social prestige, especially in East Java, where the ability to own or operate a high-quality sound system indicates status and recognition within the community (Setyowibowo, 2024). *Sound horeg*, a social phenomenon in Banyuwangi, is entertainment and reflects a unique social construct. This tradition is often associated with "battle sound" competitions, where local communities demonstrate their sound system capabilities by producing loud sounds that create great vibrations in the surrounding environment. In this context, the *sound horeg* becomes a symbol of prestige and a tool to gain social recognition, especially for its owners or operators. People who own or can afford to rent high-quality equipment are often seen as more prestigious in their communities (Jo, 2024).

Sound Horeg in Banyuwangi is a popular cultural phenomenon that attracts attention as part of the social life and entertainment of the local community. This phenomenon refers to vehicles, such as trucks or pick-up cars, that are modified with high-power audio systems. In the context of entertainment in Banyuwangi, *sound horeg* is a means of listening to music and a form of distinctive local cultural expression. *Sound horeg* is often found in various community events, such as celebrations, weddings, religious celebrations, and special competitions. Each vehicle has an audio device to produce high-volume sound and deep bass quality. The popularity of sound here is driven by the public's love for music, especially the dangdut koplo genre, a characteristic of the area. *Sound horeg* is a medium of entertainment and a

symbol of social status for its owner. Investing in this audio system reflects pride in vehicle modification technology and economic capabilities. In addition, this trend creates an active community of fans, where owners and lovers of *sound horeg* exchange ideas, compete and build social relationships.

Behind this appeal, the *sound horeg* is often considered controversial because of its noise. Some people consider the loud volume produced by this *sound horeg* to interfere with comfort, especially in residential areas, and use it at inappropriate times, such as late at night or early in the morning. This excessive exposure to sounds can cause sleep disturbances, increased stress, and blood pressure spikes in individuals exposed continuously. In addition, psychological impacts, such as increased anxiety and irritability, are often felt by residents who are directly affected by the intensity of the noise (Hamzah et al., 2022). This issue has prompted a debate about the rules of balance between freedom of cultural expression and the importance of public order in society. The sound here is not only a means of entertainment but also brings various negative impacts, such as damage to village infrastructure due to the mobility of trucks carrying sound system equipment and disturbances of comfort due to sound vibrations that can damage buildings. This phenomenon causes debate among the public regarding the social and environmental impacts it causes.

The implications of the dynamics of all the impacts of the sound horeg phenomenon have sparked debates in society, the media, and legal issues. Various narratives through framing created via social media can escalate the salience of issues related to “sound horeg”. This is accompanied by alterations in public perception. The findings emphasize the dynamics of social media framing that have complex social impacts (Armeyanto & Sahidin, 2025). The result of research by Sufa & Pradhipta (2025) Finding that the oppositional reading positions itself as the dominant reception of the horeg sound phenomenon indicates that the horeg sound phenomenon receives resistance from the wider community. Based on other findings, the research results Maghfira & Sudrajat (2026) which focuses on the owners of audio sound systems, provides the view that sound horeg cannot be identified merely as entertainment, but also as a symbol of business and economic potential. Public resistance is verified as a consequence of the differentiation of perspectives and interests between sound system entrepreneurs and the community. These differences in perspective and interests create conflict in the sound horeg phenomenon, which is identified as a social problem that requires interaction, communication, and negotiation.

In response to this, the Banyuwangi Regional Government in 2024 issued Circular Letter Number 501 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Community Activities Welcoming Eid al-Fitr 1 Shawwal 1445 Hijri in 2024 in Banyuwangi Regency. In general, the orientation of the issuance of the circular letter is an effort to create a conducive situation in Banyuwangi Regency. Public order is a condition where people's lives are well coordinated in relation to legitimate laws and regulations. This order aims to create a safe, peaceful and dynamic community life. On the other hand, peace can be identified as a condition that contains the meaning of being free from all threats and disturbances (physical and psychological). Basically, the implementation of the concept in regulating public order and public peace has different views. The difference lies in the context of the action that is verified as a violation of public order and public peace (Limbong et al., 2023).

At this time, local governments have considerable authority as an implication of granting regional autonomy (decentralization). The principle of decentralization and regional autonomy can encourage local governments to move independently in running their government system based on local conditions. Regional autonomy was initiated by issuing Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government. Thus,

state administrators, especially regional ones, must internalize the principle of community empowerment. As an element of public policy, the decision of the Banyuwangi Regional Government through Circular Letter Number 501 of 2024 is required to realize a win-win solution decision so that there is no potential for conflict or rejection in the community. This means that public policy decision-making needs to internalise both parties' needs. This is relevant to the definition of public policy. Definitively, public policy is an action carried out by the government with several specific objectives. The essence of public policy is a series of actions that are related to each other and have certain directions and goals that have been mutually agreed. Thus, public policy is not a stand-alone decision (Wahab, 2010).

Hák, Janoušková, and Moldan (2016) stated that the fundamental instrument in public policy is to have several components, including formulation, orientation, achievements, and political mechanisms. In addition, scientific aspects and studies must be considered to improve the efficiency of success in public policy. Bilatul et al, (2024) Through his research conducted using ethnographic and consumer community approaches, Baudrillard stated that the use of sound systems has contributed to creating a form of community that can provide power related to social attachment in society. So, the sound system is not only identified as a manifestation of the development of technology and culture.

2. Research objective

This research is substantively oriented to answer several problem formulations, namely related to the review of Circular Letter Number 501 of 2024 issued by the Regent of Banyuwangi to prohibit *sound horeg* and mobile takbir activities, especially on the Autopoietic System Luhman. This is especially in the authority of Banyuwangi through the Regional Government and the Regional Autonomy, Review of the Decree of the Minister of Environment No. Kep-48/MNLH/11/1996 on Sound Horeg and Its Relevance to Public Safety and Peace, Review of Circular Letter Number 501 of 2024 of the Banyuwangi Regional Government as an Effort to Create Peace and Public Order, and Actualization of the Autopoietic System in Creating Good Governance of the Banyuwangi Government. As an effort to create public order and public peace as well as the evaluation of public policy of the Banyuwangi Regional Government through Circular Letter Number 501 of 2024 from the perspective of General System Theory (GST). This research is not only focused on government authority and circular letters based on normative legal review, but also on the use of the GST analysis instrument to deepen normative legal analysis.

3. Literature Review

The implementation of public policy is a consequence of the policy-making process. With implementation, the formulation of public policies will be one step towards realization (outputs and outcomes). Understanding the factors in implementation can help identify the effectiveness of a policy (Sutmasa, 2021). Thus, policy implementation requires a policy evaluation process to realize the set goals (Desrinelti et al., 2021). Public policy evaluation is the process of identifying and revising policies (Fleming, 2017). This tends to be related to value. The orientation of this evaluation action correlates with implementation (Dunn, 2020). That is intended to determine the effectiveness of public policy (Nugroho, 2017). One type of public policy evaluation is Ex-Ante Evaluation. Ex-ante evaluation is a form of policy evaluation used before actualizing the policy. That is, Ex-Ante Evaluation refers to the policy prioritization process. Whether this policy can be carried out properly or not, it is carried out based on several alternatives

and the potential to achieve the objectives of the policy formulation (Iheanacho, 2014). The character of the Ex-Ante Evaluation is oriented toward anticipating and making an initial assessment of policy formulation by considering the implications of the enacted policy (Griggs, 2014).

Ex-Ante Evaluation is interpreted as a form of evaluation that focuses on the implications for the policy environment (Lintjewas et al., 2016). This Ex-Ante Evaluation is oriented to creating the principle of good governance. Good Governance is a form of development concept that contains aspects of democracy. The principle of good governance refers to the decision-making mechanism carried out by stakeholders to be able to reach a consensus that can be collectively accounted for by government administrators (Engkus, Azan & hanif 2021). The main goal of the Good Governance principle is to approach the concept of developing good government administrators by defining the contribution of the central government to create an inclusive government role in accordance with the characteristics of developing countries. The concept of Good Governance can internalize the principles of democracy, transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, rule of law, etc.

In sound horeg governance, based on the aspect of religious moderation, this activity has the potential to create an equivalent analytical framework, namely encompassing economic interests, environmental sustainability, and public health through religious considerations. Sound horeg has the opportunity to strengthen social cohesion while still preserving local wisdom (Armayanto & Sahidin, 2025). Sound horeg activities were once prohibited by the MUI (Indonesian Ulema Council) through its fatwa. This fatwa was not identified as a violation of religious law, but rather a condition that reflects the discursive integration between religious institutions and popular culture. However, the issuance of this fatwa by the MUI created resistance among the public who enjoy sound horeg, where the fatwa functions as a hegemonic instrument in controlling community culture and triggers social resistance or conflict. This resistance is created by young groups who use the term 'carnival sound' (Fauzi, 2020).

The impact of horeg sound itself can be classified based on infrasound intensity, where moderate intensity (≤ 90 dB) can affect stress escalation, sleep disturbances, and the risk of long-term cognitive changes in a person, while high intensity (≥ 120 dB) impacts the risk of hearing loss (Noise Induced Hearing Loss/NIHL). The equivalence between health protection and cultural preservation needs to be integrated through strict legal policies (Adji et al., 2025). In the case of East Java, the use of horeg sound in public celebrations has experienced significant development, from local entertainment to debates about music preferences, class identity, and societal morals (Ayyub & Auliawan, 2026). In facing the policy challenges of the sound horeg phenomenon, the concept of General System Theory (GST) has the potential to provide a new alternative in revolutionizing complexity, self-management, and adaptation. However, the implementation of GST requires cognitive resilience and an adequate institutional system in supporting adaptive governance (Assche et al., 2019).

The formation of collective values and the ultimate consequences regarding mutual destruction, up to the creation of institutional management, in addressing that complexity, GST theory can be used as an analytical framework to create a system as autopoiesis by emphasizing communication that functions as a fundamental instrument in supporting collective values (Beverungen et al., 2026). The integration of system theory with GST is nothing more than the accumulation of properties that have a correlation with GST (Alter, 2018). This concept has the potential as a metaparadigm of an interdisciplinary analytical framework in an effort to promote holistic thinking in the contemporary scientific paradigm (Dostal, 2023).

4. Research methodology

This research is qualitative and uses a normative juridical type through a statutory approach. Normative law research can be interpreted as research carried out by reviewing normative provisions or in accordance with applicable regulations and laws. In addition, legal research can also be interpreted as a research process by implementing principles and norms to provide an answer to legal problems (Marzuki, 2005). The approach actualized in this study is legal. This approach is applied through a review mechanism by referring to the provisions of regulations or laws as an evolving concept of legal science (Marzuki, 2005). The data in this study contains primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. The primary legal materials in this study are the P3 law, the Local Government Law, and the Decree of the Minister of Environment. Meanwhile, secondary legal materials consist of journal and book research results. The materials are collected through a bibliographical or document study. The researcher collected data by identifying the keywords Public Policy, Regional Regulations, *Sound Horeg*, Public Safety, and Tranquility. The data was analyzed using General System Theory (GST), especially in Luhmann's Autopoietic System. GST in this study is used to analyze the decision-making mechanism in the circular letters of the Banyuwangi district government, which is carried out through several analytical steps, namely (society, psychological systems, multiple contingencies, evolution of social systems, and differentiation), to realize Good Governance. So not only focused on normative juridical. In the last stage, conclusions will be drawn using a deductive pattern.

5. Research findings

The Banyuwangi Regional Government has the authority of regional autonomy, which refers to the Law on Local Government so that it can issue Circular Letter Number 501 of 2024. Moreover, the Minister of Environment has made a guidebook related to the sound intensity of the sound system in accordance with the environmental area. The Banyuwangi district government has also followed this up, this is normatively correct and relevant to the provisions of the law. This circular letter is oriented to create public peace and public order, which refers to Article 12 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2014, which the Banyuwangi Regional Government ratified as '*autonomy sadzung*' in Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2014 concerning Community Peace and Public Order in Banyuwangi Regency, especially in Article 1 paragraph (4). Although the mechanism for formulating this circular involves several stakeholders (Regional Government, MUI, Kodim 0825 BWI, TNI-AL, KADES, Forpimka), it does not make the issuance of the circular accepted by the wider community. So, it has the potential to cause conflicts. Because the proposition of double contingency states that the verification (acceptance) depends on the communicator, and the communicator depends on the recipient (society).

6. Discussion

7.1 Banyuwangi Regional Government and Regional Autonomy

The state administration system, especially in local government administrators, has undergone fundamental changes after the enactment of Law Number 22 of 1999, amended to Law Number 32 of 2004, and finally amended by Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The principles contained in the law are a form of the concept of broad autonomy for the authority of local governments in coordinating their government systems outside the affairs of the central government. The purpose of granting authority to regional autonomy is to accelerate the creation of community welfare by empowering and escalating public services. In addition, regional autonomy in the realm of the global strategic environment is required to be able to escalate competition by the principles of democracy, justice, and equality in the system of the Republic of Indonesia (Article 1 UU No. 23/2014). No government can automatically meet its needs. Regional autonomy is the authority owned by the regions (Syaukani, 2004). Geographically, the organizers of regional autonomy are adjusted to the regional limits determined by the central government. Based on its substance, regional autonomy is oriented as a household system *'huishouding'*. Regional autonomy refers to teachings (formal, material, and real). This has a correlation with the implementation procedures in coordinating between the central government and local governments (Huda, 2010).

The basis for the formation of decentralization and the granting of regional autonomy refers to Article 18 and Article 1 of the 1945 Constitution, which explain that the Indonesian Government system as a form of a unitary state needs to prioritize the principle of decentralization. From the beginning, the implementation of decentralization of regional autonomy contains many interpretations (Roihan, 2016). This is based on the dynamics of autonomy politics in Indonesia, which has transformed after the amendment of the 1945 Constitution, more specifically in Article 18, which has now become Article 18 a and Article 18 b. Based on the amendment, the politics of autonomy that used to be central has become decentralized. In the context of regional autonomy, the government is linked in the realm of good and appropriate power. The pure value in the definition of regional autonomy is the authority to govern its own region. However, this authority cannot be interpreted as absolute freedom in the system of government or *'absolute onafhankelijkheid'* that allows local governments to go through their autonomous functions without considering the overall central government policy. When that happens, it creates consequences, namely disintegration and destruction of the state government system. The main idea behind the evolution of regional autonomy is that implementing regional autonomy will create a highly democratic climate. Thus, regional autonomy can encourage effective and efficient local government policies (Nyoman & Sudana, 2019). The essence of decentralization or regional autonomy represents the Federal *'Arrangement Federalist'*, which is oriented to the regulation formed by the central government to reduce public dissatisfaction. Thus, a separation of authority was created between the central government and local governments to prevent separatism in the regional realm by prioritizing strategic issues, power transfer, and income redistribution. This is done by using the principle of democracy as an agenda in realizing community welfare. That way, it is hoped that it will be able to escalate the participation of local communities in regional development (Zubaedah & Hafizi, 2022).

7.2 Review of the Decree of the Minister of Environment No. Kep-48/MNLH/11/1996 on Sound Horeg and Its Relevance to Public Safety and Peace

A sound system is an audio device designed to amplify sound from various sources so that the sound can be clearly heard by people, even from a considerable distance. Sound systems are very common

in various activities, from small events such as family gatherings to large events such as music concerts, campaigns, carnivals, or other community activities held in open spaces. However, although sound systems have great benefits in supporting communication and entertainment, their uncontrolled use can cause problems, such as noise pollution or cause noise that can disturb the comfort of the surrounding community. With rapid development and such a strong attraction, various communities have begun to emerge. This community, such as audio lovers, DJs, sound hunters, and sound engineers, are part of this phenomenon. Not only that, the emergence of new sound system owners and brands is increasingly adding colour to every event and community activity (Bilatul et al., 2024).

Challenges that need to be considered, especially related to using *sound horeg* (high-power sound system). The noise generated by sound horses is often a source of complaints from the community, especially in densely populated environments, because it interferes with daily activities and reduces the quality of life. Violations of regulations, such as excessive volume outside reasonable hours, often cause conflicts between activity organizers and the surrounding community. This shows the importance of a balanced approach between innovation and compliance with regulations to create harmony in using sound systems. Noise is a sound or sound whose existence is not expected, produced from business activities or activities carried out in a certain environment and time. The consequences of the sound produced can create unwanted disturbances to human health, environmental peace and safety. In order to degrade this consequence, the Minister of Environment issued a Ministerial Decree contained in Kep-48/MNLH/11/1996 (Article 1 Decree of the Minister of Environment Number Kep-48/MNLH/11/1996). The noise intensity regulated in the provisions of this decision can be interpreted as a reference to the sound energy produced in decibels (dB). Referring to the provisions of the Decree, the following are the table 1, the maximum decibel numbers according to the environmental area of the existence of noise:

Table 1. Standard Noise Level

No	Environment Areas	Maximum dBA (Decibel)
1	Housing and Settlements	55 dB
2	Trade and Services	70 dB
3	Office and Commerce	65 dB
4	Green Open Space	50 dB
5	Industry	70 dB
6	Government and Public Facilities	60 dB
7	Recreation	70 dB

Source. Decree of the Minister of Environment Number Kep-48/MNLH/11/1996

A person who is responsible for a business or activity that produces a noise is required to comply with the standards related to the intensity or level of noise in accordance with applicable regulations, use the tools used to prevent the formation of a noise, provide a report on the results of the review of the noise level produced by the business or activity within a minimum of 3 years (this report is given to the governor, Ministers, or agencies responsible for environmental impact management (Article 6 Decree of the Minister of Environment Number Kep-48/MNLH/11/1996). The bad impact of *sound horeg* is also felt directly by the surrounding community. Constant noise can interfere with daily activities, such as sleeping, studying,

or working, reducing quality of life. Furthermore, the high use of electrical power to operate these sound systems often comes from fossil energy, which produces greenhouse gas emissions and exacerbates global warming. As a result, not only the comfort of the community is disturbed, but the overall health of the environment is threatened. This shows the importance of managing and controlling the use of *sound horeg* so that its negative impact can be minimized. Not all traditions growing in society are widely accepted, especially if they conflict with modern norms prioritising comfort, health, and order. The *sound horeg* phenomenon reflects the regularity between traditional values that celebrate freedom of expression through loud voices and modern values that prioritize calmness and order (Purbaya, 2024).

Noise-related policies are largely regulated through local regulations and environmental laws, such as noise level limits and operating hours. However, implementation in the field is often less effective due to the community's lack of supervision and awareness. According to data from the Environment Agency, noise levels in some urban areas often exceed the recommended threshold, especially when events use *sound horeg*. For example, measurements in densely populated areas show noise levels reaching 85 dB (Decibels), well above the safe limit of 55 dB (Decibels) for residential areas (Setiawan, 2010). Peace and order are not static states. In another sense, peace and order can be defined as a condition that is safe and free from chaos and can provide a form of community welfare that has been regulated in the applicable law provisions. In addition, order and security are expected conditions and are a form of responsibility to others. Order and security can contribute to human life in environmental aspects, individual relations, and the community's social well-being (Usman & Aswar, 2020). Referring to Article 1 of the Police Law, security and order is a prerequisite in the national development mechanism that fosters and develops the potential and strength of the community in deterring, preventing, and overcoming all forms of law violations (Daniel Anyik, 2019). Public safety and tranquillity are in a state that is orderly and well organized in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, which show the state of a dynamic, safe, peaceful society and mind. Public security and order are crucial elements in social and economic development. The thing that strengthens order and security, namely socialization about security and order by the police, also has an important role in shaping a positive attitude in the community.

7.3 Review of Circular Letter Number 501 of 2024 of the Banyuwangi Regional Government as an Effort to Create Peace and Public Order

In regional autonomy, local governments have the authority to make it have the potential to form a regional apparatus that functions as a supporting instrument in the implementation of all local government policies. Problems regarding public order and peace are fundamental needs for the community that must be met. This fulfilment depends on all government policies and responsibilities (Suprayetno, 2017). Regarding autonomy, the Banyuwangi Regional Government issued Circular Letter Number 501 of 2024 regarding the implementation of Community Activities Welcoming Eid al-Fitr 1 Shawwal 1445 Hijri in 2024 in Banyuwangi Regency. In general, the issuance of the circular is an effort to create a conducive situation in Banyuwangi Regency.

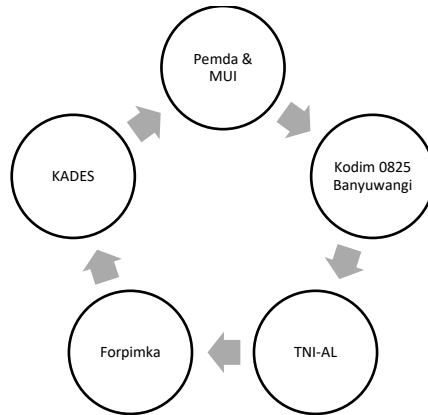


Figure 1. Stakeholders in the Formulation of Circular Letter Number 501 of the Banyuwangi Regional Government

Source. Author, 2024

Through the results of the coordination meeting conducted by stakeholders, including the Banyuwangi Regional Government, MUI, Kodim 0825 Banyuwangi, Banyuwangi Police, Banyuwangi District Attorney's Office, TNI-AL Base, Forpimka, and Kades, it was stated that the implementation of battle sound and mobile Takbir is not allowed to be carried out outside the place of worship. This is a way to create order and security in the community. Referring to Kollewijn's view, public order has several definitions. First, public order in the context of covenant law is a form of restriction based on the principle of freedom in the contract system. Second, it is part of the main aspects of the principles of security, order, and welfare, or '*rust en veiled*'. Third, as an instrument of the principle of good morals or '*goede zeden*'. Fourth, as another word for legal order, '*rechtsorde*'; *Fifth*, as a form of justice. Sixth, it defines criminal procedure law as a reflection of the course of justice in the judiciary. And judges must use articles in the legislation (Nalle, 2016).

Related to this, based on Article 12 paragraph (1) of the Law on Local Government, public order and public peace is the authority of the local government to implement local government authority. Thus, to actualize this authority, a legal instrument is needed to regulate public order and peace. Thus, a regional regulation is needed. (Article 12 UU No. 23/2014). This is classified as '*autonome sadzung*' in the Banyuwangi Regional Regulation (Perda), especially in Article 1 paragraph (4) of Banyuwangi Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2014 concerning Public Order and Public Peace in Banyuwangi Regency, which states that public order and public peace is a phase where all people's lives and the government can carry out their lives safely without any interference (Article 1 paragraph 4 Perda Banyuwangi No. 11/2014). What is then explained is that the scope of the Regional Regulation refers to Article 3 letter g to elaborate on the order of community roles, which is furthermore specific in Chapter IX about the order of community roles in Article 28 letter a, which reads the categorization of public order and public peace contains all actions identified as acts of destruction of public facilities and infrastructure, Conveying aspirations and demonstrations. As well as Article 29 letter b states that what is considered an act of violation is the disposal of objects used in the delivery of aspirations and demonstrations within the scope of public places (Article 29 letter a dan b Perda Banyuwangi No. 11/2014).

7.4 Actualization of the Autopoietic System in Creating Good Governance of the Banyuwangi Government

Good governance is an instrument of reform that has begun to be actualized by the government system. However, referring to the reform process that has occurred for 20 years, the implementation of the concept of good governance has not been fully verified in accordance with the goals of the reform. The fundamental aspect of constructing the concept of good governance is understanding the principles of the concept. The principles in this concept will be used as a reference in the performance of a government system. Thus, the success or failure of a government system can be identified through the analysis of the good governance concept. Good governance, in general, has several principles. Below are some of the principles of the concept of good governance.

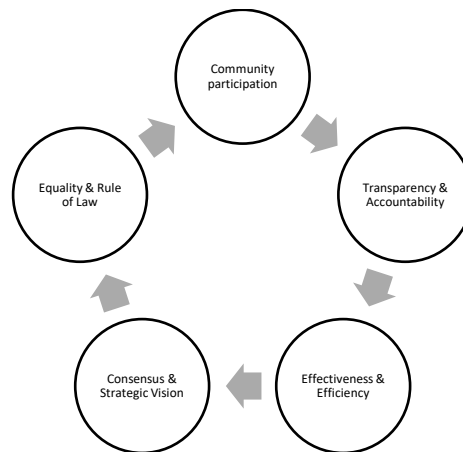


Figure 2. Good Governance Principal

Source. Author, 2024

Based on the figure above, the principles of Good Governance include (community participation, transparency, accountability, efficiency, effectiveness, consensus, equality, rule of law, and strategic vision). These principles are contained in the concept of Good Governance so that the government is expected to be able to implement them, thereby creating a good relationship between the government and the community (Engkus, Azan & hanif 2021). Good Governance is also defined as a form of consensus created by the relationship between the government, the community, and the private sector. The concept of good governance is an implementation concept that can coordinate several things, for example, political leadership, government, bureaucracy, economics, etc. Based on this perspective, good governance has three main aspects: economic, political, and administrative. Thus, all policies or regulations that contain elements of Good Governance tend to emphasize the value of justice and wisdom (Pandji, 2008).

In government administration, one of the vital elements is related to regulations on power, especially on the authority of state administrators based on laws and the constitution. Until the regulation on power clarifies that the power of state administrators has limits. Thus, the concept of Good Governance is a representation of democratic principles in the mechanism for the formation of public regulations and policies (Maranjaya, 2022). A system is needed to create good governance. One of the relevant theories is General System Theory (GST), especially on the Autopoietic System Luhmann. Luhmann's system theory

approach, listed in General System Theory (GST), is a system theory that includes Talcott Parsons' AGIL Theory. Luhmann did this by internalizing the disciplines of biology, cybernetics, and phenomenology (Goodman, 2014). Luhmann found several shortcomings in AGIL Theory Parsons. The first is the absence of a position in self-reference, namely the ability of the community to place itself against a system. Second, contingency does not exist. So, according to the AGIL Theory, Parsons does not analyze modern society, thereby eliminating causal relationships.

The impact of noise generated from horeg sound activities has implications for health, safety, and the environment. These three aspects are included in the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) guided by civil law provisions or environmental laws within the scope of the UN's sustainable policy. In the context of noise, the alignment of environmental laws within the concept of sustainability itself needs to be carried out by considering aspects of hazards or disturbances. Efforts to control the noise generated by horeg sound activities are identified as a crucial element in shaping public welfare and demand strict mitigation (King, 2022). Needs that require noise mitigation to be carried out coherently, including innovative technology, real-time monitoring, and public circulation socialization. The emphasis is oriented toward long-term noise mitigation in urban areas (Quader et al., 2024).

Noise reduction mitigation is a very important thing in creating overall well-being (Yavuz et al., 2024). One of the strategies in China, although in a different context, is implemented in managing shipping noise through foundational development with a dual legislative system supported by comprehensive and systematic mitigation mechanisms and measures. Although there are limitations in the institutional framework system, the formulation of local laws regarding noise and encouraging cooperation among national to international stakeholders in noise governance is an important strategy (Liu, 2026). According to Luhmann, a system can be interpreted as something that does not have complexity, such as its environment, and the system is required to reduce complexity. The creator of the system only needs to accommodate the substantial aspects. Although the system does not have the complexity of its environment, it is necessary to create sub-systems and establish relationships between sub-systems as an orientation for the effectiveness and efficiency of the system. Because when it is not done, a system will be degraded by its environment. In general, the theory that is very well known from Luhmann is *Autopoietic System*. In general, Luhmann's most well-known theory is the Autopoietic System. An autopoietic system can be identified as a system that represents biological structures. Luhmann interprets this to include several elements of the political, economic, legal, and bureaucratic systems (Luhmann, 1995).

The first is Society and Psychic Systems. According to Luhmann, society is an Autopoietic System. Society has a fundamental element that is related to communication. According to Luhmann, a leader is only relevant to society when he can be part of communication and participation. Meanwhile, Luhmann refers to the psychic system as individual consciousness. The psychic system demands communication between leaders and society to create a consensus on a meaning. This meaning is an instrument chosen to achieve the goals of a system. The meaning of the action can be verified through several potential possibilities. So, actions will create meaning when you have many action options. The psychic system goes hand in hand with the social system. These two elements are interrelated; the element of the psychic system is conceptual reflection, while the element of the social system is communication. So these two systems are Autopoietic Systems (Luhmann, 1995). Second, dual contingency can be interpreted as a situation where all communication needs to be considered for verification. Basically, the verification depends on the communicator, and the communicator depends on the recipient (Luhmann, 1995).

Third, the Evolution of the Social System. Basically, evolution is a phase of experimentation. Evolution has no teleological nature, so the resulting implications are not contained in the purpose of the action. So, several solutions can be made to solve problems in a system. The solution chosen does not mean that it is the best solution. It is only based on the easiest solution to stabilize. This stabilization process requires adaptation, so evolution will achieve its goal when the stabilization process is complete (Luhmann, 1995). Fourth, namely, Differentiation, is defined as a reflection of the difference between a system and the environment. Strategies to solve environmental problems need to strengthen the existence of the system. The strategy offered is that the system is required to overcome environmental variations by strengthening the system's complexity. This is based on the view that the system will create a sub-system, and the sub-system will create a new sub-system (Luhmann, 1995). Noise caused by non-industrial activities has implications for health, referring to community assessments, particularly those of people affected within a 0-100m radius, when compared to the impact of industrial noise. This condition is reinforced by public participation in efforts to manage non-industrial noise activities. This issue is caused by a fundamental problem where management relies on traditional government. A crucial effort as an option that can be undertaken to manage this noise is through community-based policies that refer to strategies for strengthening the relationship between the government and the community (Chang et al., 2025).

As one of the strategies, policymakers need to consider deregulation of noise, noise barriers, urban planning, technological innovation, public awareness, and international cooperation as collective steps in reducing and eliminating noise pollution. By providing verification that noise pollution is a form of environmental challenge with careful consideration of its impacts (Hemmat et al., 2023). Noise pollution is closely related to transportation, providing insight into the importance of mitigation efforts that can be most effective (Buxton et al., 2017; Karki et al., 2024). To overcome environmental variation, it is necessary to expand the variation of the system. The following are some differentiation strategies that can be implemented to strengthen the system: *Segmenter* differentiation can be done by classifying systems forming sub-systems to perform the same function repeatedly. Stratificational differentiation can be carried out with a vertical principle based on the stratification of positions in a system or, in other words, the hierarchy of positions. Thus, each position needs to carry out its own function, functional system differentiation, which is oriented toward dominating modern society. This is based on the interconnection of two principles between function and system into one part. However, the consequences that result when it fails to carry out its objectives will be that all elements of the system will be destroyed.

7. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the analysis of the *Autopoietic* System using propositions (society, psychological systems, multiple contingencies, evolution of social systems, and differentiation), public policy planning to create Good Governance which contains (participation, transparency, consensus, rule of law, equality, accountability, effectiveness, efficiency, and strategic vision) requires a direct participatory communication approach with the community as an effort to create a consensus on the meaning of actions to be taken by the Banyuwangi Regional Government. The advice given by the author to the Banyuwangi Regional Government. The decision-making process in a problem requires the evolution of the system (experiment) by creating several solution options that are easy to stabilize. This stabilization process requires adaptation, so evolution will achieve its goal when it is completed. Thus, public policy-making decisions are not solely based on normative elements (local laws and regulations) by issuing circulars. Thus, the implications of

public policy can be accepted by the wider community. Social hearing mechanism before issuing a Circular Letter in the future, it can create the principle of Good Governance within the scope of local government. The researcher realized this work was imperfect, so other researchers needed to improve it. The use of normative analysis has limitations in this study, namely it cannot analyze in depth, especially regarding the mechanism of decision-making in participatory stakeholder deliberations. As a suggestion, the researcher recommends that this research be continued and focused on the analysis of the implementation of the Good Governance program of the Banyuwangi Regional Government.

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