

The evaluation of Regional Medium Term Development Plan Policy of Cianjur regency

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ABSTRACT

Local Government Policies are the main foundation that directs the development process in Cianjur Regency. To achieve the common goal of improving the welfare of the Cianjur community. This policy is expected to be able to respond to changes that occur and provide solutions to any existing problems, because policies that are implemented can be viewed from the effectiveness of the achievements that have been set. Therefore, researchers focused their research on how to evaluate the Cianjur Regency Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Policy in 2011-2016. The research objectives, among others; to describe and analyze the Cianjur Regency Mid-term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) 2011-2016 Policy Evaluation. The research method uses descriptive, and the research approach uses mixed methods, through a concurrent embedded design model (unbalanced mixture). The results reveal that the success of the RPJMD policy evaluation is empirically determined by the dimensions or aspects of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and dimensions of appropriateness. This study concludes that the evaluation of the Cianjur Regency RPJMD policy in 2011-2016, especially related to the development of road infrastructure based on tourism has not been running optimally, so it has implications for the welfare of the community, especially those in the South Cianjur Region.

Keywords: Policy evaluation; Development; Government

INTRODUCTION

The long-term regional policy of Cianjur Regency has been outlined in the Cianjur Regency Regional Regulation Number 09 of 2011 concerning the 2005-2025 Long-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJPD). The mid-term policy for 2011-2016 as a long-term translation of the third period has been outlined in the Cianjur Regency Regional Regulation Number 05 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Cianjur Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2012 concerning the 2011-2016 Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). Whereas the RPJMD emphasizes the importance of translating wisely about the vision, mission and agenda of the elected Regional Head, in determining development goals, targets, strategies and policies that respond to community needs and aspirations regarding performance benchmarks to measure the success of regional development in accordance with the mandate of the Law. Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (Darmi et al., 2020) .

Vision is the aspiration to be achieved in a certain period of time in the future. The second Medium-Term Development in 2011-2016 as stated in the RPJMD document for 2011-2016 stipulates the Development Vision for Cianjur Regency, namely "Cianjur is More Prosperous and Has More Endless Karimah". This vision is translated into 5 development missions of Cianjur

Regency, namely: 1) Increasing the availability and affordability of quality education services, 2) Increasing the availability and affordability of quality health services, 3) Increasing people's purchasing power. 4) Strengthen the implementation of bureaucratic reform. 5) Actualization of akhlaqul karimah values in the life of society, nation and state.

Based on the results of observations on the Cianjur Regency RPJMD 2011-2016 and strategic issues at the national and provincial levels, 23 strategic issues and 9 development priorities can be identified as outlined in compulsory affairs as many as 25 fields and optional affairs as many as 8 fields. In this initial study the researchers focused more on evaluating the Cianjur Regency RPJMD Policy for 2011-2016 regarding road development policies that support the achievement of the third mission, namely increasing the purchasing power of the community with the aim of developing a road development policy based on tourism in South Cianjur, which can improve people's living standards, create jobs, reduce poverty and the people of South Cianjur prosper.

The phenomenon that becomes a problem for the people of Cianjur Regency is the many damaged roads. This phenomenon is evidenced by the road facilities owned by the Cianjur Regency Government consisting of national roads having a length of 73,794 KM with a total length of 100% (100%), while provincial roads have a length of 178.16 KM with steady road conditions along 173.66 KM (97, 47%) and unstable conditions along 4.5 KM (2.535%). The Cianjur Regency road has a length of 1,301,497 KM with steady road conditions along 259,395 KM, medium road conditions along 228,022 KM, damaged road conditions along 427,802 KM and road conditions severely damaged along 389,278 KM. Road construction in Cianjur Regency is in steady condition (good and moderate) along 484,417 KM or 37.22% and in unstable condition (damaged and heavily damaged) along 817,080 KM or 62.78%. The length of village roads in 2016 was 6,056 KM with good road conditions along 1,721,492 KM or 28.42% and damaged and heavily damaged roads were 4,334,987 KM or 71.58% (Maeda et al., 2018).

Reinforcement of the empirical data above, was stated by the Head of the Bina Marga Office of Cianjur Regency Atte Adha Kusdinan through the Head of the Road and Bridge Engineering Division of the Binamarga Office, Dedi Sunardi, who stated that road damage that occurred was almost evenly distributed in various areas in Cianjur Regency. many district roads are moderately and severely damaged ". Namely roads that are in good and moderate condition are very far from the minimum service standards (SPM) as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works (PU) of 60%, "said Dedi accompanied by the Head of Roads Technical Guidance, Usep Dahlan and Head of Road Utilization Section, Wisnu Ardianto in an interview with Media Pikiran Rakyat. (www.minds-people.com 02/04/2015).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher argues that if an in-depth study is carried out, it will be possible to know how to comprehensively evaluate the 2011-2016 RPJMD policy, especially in relation to the tourism-based road development policy in Cianjur Regency. Through this strengthening of road infrastructure development, it is hoped that it can increase the purchasing power of the Cianjur community, especially those in the South Cianjur area. For this reason, the researcher was interested in conducting more comprehensive research and studies in the form of a dissertation entitled "Evaluation of the Cianjur District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Policy Evaluation 2011-2016 (Case Study on Tourism-Based Road Development in South Cianjur) (Alpert et al., 2016).

METHOD

Moving on from the research background, problem formulation and research objectives, in this context the research method used in this research is descriptive method. As for the considerations of using this kind of method, among others, this research method is not only aimed at finding facts with the right interpretation, it can also accurately describe the nature and actions of group and individual phenomena at the empirical level (Williams, 2007).

In accordance with the context of the problem under study and the formulation of the research problem proposed, the type of mixed research method used in this study is a concurrent embedded design, namely a research method that contains a combination of qualitative and quantitative research by mixing the two methods with unbalanced way. In this context, qualitative research dominates more quantitative research activities. Substantively, this research method in the first stage uses qualitative methods, then followed by quantitative methods. This aims to strengthen the results of qualitative research in the first stage. The reasons for the use of this type are based on the consideration that in order to reveal the evaluation of the Cianjur Regency RPJMD policies for 2011-2016 in the field of road construction based on Tourism in South Cianjur, West Java Province, it is first necessary to have an in-depth study of the facts with proper interpretation and accurately describe the nature and actions of the phenomenon qualitatively. Then the quantitative analysis in the context of this research is intended only to reveal how the strategy for evaluating the RPJMD policies in 2011-2016 (Creswell, 1999; Johnson & Onwuegbuzie, 2004)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In line with the context of the problem formulations described in Chapter I, this section will discuss comprehensively the analysis of the policy evaluation of the Cianjur Regency RPJMD 2011-2016 regarding tourism-based road development, particularly in the South Cianjur region. The substance of the discussion is comprehensively based on the theoretical basis put forward by Dunn (1981). The substance of the parameters used as the analysis knife in this study includes; dimensions of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and appropriateness. The comprehensive discussion can be explained as follows (Riggs et al., 1981):

Dimensions of effectiveness

Substantively, effectiveness is when a policy issued by the government is right on the desired goals and objectives. The purpose of the policies made by the government is so that the desired values reach the public and problems that exist in the community can be properly resolved. To be able to explore the opinions of informants obtained from the dimension of effectiveness, it was generated from the questions asked of the informants, namely the Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Cianjur Regency. The essence of the question posed is how the effectiveness of the Cianjur Regency RPJMD policy in 2011-2016 regarding road infrastructure development, especially road infrastructure to access the potential of South Cianjur tourism.

Based on the results of interviews, researchers can analyze that public policy is the current status of state administration that reflects consistency: planning, strategies, goals and objectives of development for the welfare of society. This is in accordance with the view of Santoso, which states a series of decisions made by the government to achieve a certain goal, including the instructions needed to achieve these goals, which are made in the form of regulations or decrees

issued. by the government”. Finally, this policy is also called the government or state policy (Bare et al., 2019; Budi-Santoso et al., 2013; Heer & Scharrer, 2018).

Based on the above opinion, it can be said that policies or often referred to as government regulations that have power or authority or authority are instructions from decision makers to implementers or those who are given the task to carry them out (Farida, 2017; Junus et al., 2016; Langkai et al., 2019; Limpo et al., 2015; Rengifurwarin et al., 2018). Basically, policy formulation must be objective both as a basis for analysis, as well as the condition of community needs or objects that will be affected by the policy to be taken, and can facilitate policy making to revise or improve, if it turns out that its implementation is not in accordance with community expectations (Yackee, 2006).

The results of the analysis of the effectiveness dimension show that the formal objectives of the policy have not been maximally fulfilled. When viewed from the viewpoint of the theory of William N. Dunn (1981) which states: evaluation is an assessment (apparsial), giving a value (number) or rating and can also be interpreted as an assessment or assessment, words that express an effort to analyze the results of policy in the sense of unit of value. In a more specific sense, it relates to the current evaluation research with regard to the production of information regarding the value and benefits of a policy when it is implemented. When the results of the policy have value for stakeholders and society, this means that the policy provides benefits to the goals or objectives to be achieved from the policy. From the evaluation activities, reliable, valid information will be obtained about the performance of the results of the policy performance, which is related to how much benefit the stakeholders and society get from the implementation of the policy (Rieckmann, 2017; Riggs et al., 1981).

The impact of the ineffective RPJMD Cianjur Regency policy in 2011-2016 regarding road development based on tourism in South Cianjur, among others:

1. The Human Development Index (HDI) of Cianjur Regency has only reached 62.08 below the average of West Java Province with an average difference of 2.47%.
2. The level of poverty in Cianjur Regency ranks 19th in West Java or 11.47%, especially the people of South Cianjur which are left behind in West Java so that people's purchasing power is below the need for a decent life
3. Life Expectancy (AHH) is still below West Java or has just reached 69 years under Bekasi City,
4. Low purchasing power, difficult employment opportunities and increased poverty rates, especially for the people of South Cianjur,
5. The people of South Cianjur are not yet prosperous.

Meanwhile, based on research and studies conducted by Bank Indonesia with LP3E FE-UNPAD in 2008 concerning the mapping of regional economic competitiveness of all regencies and cities in Indonesia, from 434 regencies / cities throughout Indonesia, Cianjur Regency is in the 206th rank. The 3 Regencies / Cities in West Java that are above Cianjur Regency are Cirebon Regency at 173, Sukabumi City at 175, and Sumedang Regency at 197. For the West Java level, Cianjur Regency is at the 18th level out of 25 Regencies / Cities in Indonesia. West Java.

Based on the description above, the researcher can analyze that road infrastructure development is one of the means to accelerate the achievement of physical development targets that prioritizes accessibility aspects. This implies that road infrastructure development is one of the most crucial factors in supporting other aspects of development. Therefore, the effectiveness,

evaluation of development plan policies is actually designed based on a comprehensive and systematic analysis based on factual and actual data bases. In addition, the development policy design that is made should emphasize the suitability of the method with the goals and objectives to be achieved. This is very important to note, considering the impact of a policy can have broad implications. That is why then the evaluation of policies that have been implemented is very important to pay attention to, so that the negative impact on society can be overcome, at least can be eliminated (Gühnemann et al., 2012).

The efficiency Dimension

The efficiency dimension is intended to find out how much effort it takes to produce the desired level of effectiveness. Efficiency is the relationship between effectiveness and effort. Efficiency is also a measure of success that is assessed in terms of the amount of resources to achieve the results of the activities or programs being carried out, the ability to carry out tasks properly and appropriately that does not waste time, effort and cost (Beamon, 1999; Edwards et al., 2015).

In this study, efficiency is interpreted as an effort in the form of support provided by the Regional Government, Legislative, stakeholders and other related parties to the implementation of Cianjur Regency Regional Regulation Number 05 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Cianjur Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2012 concerning the Medium Term Development Plan Regional (RPJMD) years 2011-2016. With research questions regarding the following aspects of efficiency: (a). What is the form of support carried out by the executive and legislative in building road infrastructure as a means of supporting tourism in Cianjur Regency, (b). Are the budgetary efforts that have been budgeted for the allocation of tourism support infrastructure in proportion to the results, (c). What are the strategies or techniques to increase tourism development, especially in South Cianjur?

As for the Realization of the Budget per OPD in the Implementation of the Tourism Sector, it can be seen in the table below:

Table 1 Budget Realization per OPD In the Implementation of the Tourism Sector

No	OPD	Budget Realization per OPD (Rp.)					Total/OPD
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1.	Department of culture and tourism	4.085.536.53	696.092.500	1.943.157.550	1.313.689.016	1.166.834.800	9.205.310.396

Source: Department of culture and tourism, 2015

The performance achievements of the Cianjur Regency Tourism Sector in 2011-2016 can be seen in the table below:

**Table 2
Achievement of Performance in the Tourism Sector in Cianjur Regency**

No	Tourism sector performance indicators	Achievements Every Year					2016 RPJMD Target	Achievement Level (%)
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		

Mandatory Affairs								
Culture Sector								
1	The number of objects is increasing facilities and infrastructure	1	1	1	3	3	4	100
2	Number of tourist visits (people)	414.868	460.394	1.061.424	1.906.026	2.110.958	778.184	271,3

Source: Department of Culture and Tourism, 2016

Based on the description above, the researcher can argue that the concept of efficiency is the ratio of input to output, that is, the output resulting from a policy is achieved with minimal input resources not only related to money, but also related to time, people, and equipment used or issued. Meanwhile, effectiveness is always related to the relationship between the expected results and the results actually achieved. Meanwhile, the phenomenon based on interviews and in-depth research shows that the policy of RPJMD Cianjur Regency in 2011-2016 is seen from the dimension of efficiency which is not optimal so that a shift in planning paradigm from output to outcome is needed to produce an effective policy in increasing people's purchasing power with the aim of a prosperous society.

Dimensions Of Adequacy

The substantive dimension of sufficiency actually relates to how far a level of effectiveness satisfies the need, value or opportunity that gives rise to the problem. Adequacy criteria assessment can also be seen by seeing to what extent the desired results can solve the existing problem. Adequacy indicator is closely related to effectiveness. Policies can be said to be effective if the productivity or availability of facilities already exists and can achieve the goals, but it is necessary to assess whether the goals that have been achieved really meet the needs in various ways (Palmer & Burtraw, 2005).

Based on the results of interviews with informants and field observations regarding the adequacy of the budget for South Cianjur Tourism-Based Road Infrastructure Development in 2011-2016, it was found that the budget was considered insufficient because it was related to how far a level of effectiveness satisfies needs. This criterion emphasizes the strong relationship between policy alternatives and the expected results. The phenomenon that occurs is that the road conditions are damaged approximately 817,080 km or 62.78% and a budget of approximately 1.7 trillion is required, while the allocated budget from the Cianjur Regency APBD source is only approximately an average of 75 billion per year so that the impact does not satisfy the needs of the community.

The above is in accordance with the view of Winarno which states that adequacy is related to how far a level of effectiveness satisfies a need, value, or opportunity that creates a problem of adequacy is still related to effectiveness by measuring or predicting how far the alternative is there can satisfy a need, value or opportunity to solve the problem that occurs. Meanwhile, according to Spitzer (2007) states in the dimensions of the existence and development of an organization

that adequacy relates to how far a level of effectiveness satisfies the needs, values or opportunities that give rise to problems. The adequacy criterion emphasizes the strong relationship between policy alternatives and the expected results because road infrastructure development is an acceleration of the achievement of development targets that prioritize accessibility aspects (Spitzer et al., 2007; Winarno, n.d.)

The impact of the insufficient budget for road infrastructure development based on tourism in South Cianjur is considered by the local government not to focus on solving road problems whose condition is 62.7% in damaged condition, especially those leading to tourism access, only 7.9% have been realized while the remaining 92% is in a damaged condition so that it has an impact. as follows;

1. Investors do not want to invest in the potential area of South Cianjur Coastal Tourism,
2. Lack of public concern for the management, maintenance and convenience of tourism destinations,
3. Lack of organized tourist objects,
4. Supporting facilities and infrastructure are not in accordance with tourism standards,
5. Lack of tourism promotion,
6. Lack of tourism events,
7. The absence of a Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development.

Based on the results of research and discussion of the dimensions of the adequacy of the budget for road infrastructure development based on tourism in South Cianjur, researchers can analyze that the non-optimal dimensions of adequacy can be seen from the available budget and facilities and infrastructure to satisfy community needs in developing tourism potential as an effort to increase people's purchasing power. . As a result, the tourism potential of South Cianjur is unable to compete with the coastal tourism potential of Pelabuhan Ratu, Sukabumi and Pangandaran Ciamis Regencies. Meanwhile, the phenomenon in the community, especially the people of South Cianjur, thinks that the local government has acted on the road construction program, the condition of roads that are damaged, layered with soil and rocks makes it difficult to enter investors in opening a business which results in difficulty finding jobs, low purchasing power and increasing poverty. As a result, the people of South Cianjur became an underdeveloped area in West Java and wanted to separate themselves from Cianjur Regency.

Dimensions of Equity

Equity regarding whether the development of tourism-based road infrastructure is carried out evenly in all regions in Cianjur Regency; This means that even distribution of development is highly expected by the community, especially road construction as a primary need for social interaction which is closely related to rationality and social and points to the distribution of consequences and efforts between groups in society. Policies that are oriented towards equity are those in which the results or efforts are fairly distributed.

In this context the Head of the Research, Development and Planning Division of the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Cianjur Regency revealed the answers to the researchers' questions regarding how to equalize Cianjur Regency RPJMD policies in 2011-2016 regarding road infrastructure development, especially road infrastructure to access potential tourism in Cianjur North Region , Tengah and Cianjur Selatan, are they considered level and right on target?

Based on the results of the interview above, the researcher can analyze that the policy

evaluation criteria for evaluating a public policy requires a criterion to regulate the success of the program or public policy. The results of the above discussion indicate that road infrastructure development, especially road infrastructure to access potential tourism in Cianjur, North, Central and South Cianjur Regions has not been evenly distributed in all regions in Cianjur Regency. This is in line with the community leaders of Cianjur Regency who consider that the policy has not been implemented evenly, especially for the people of South Cianjur who feel neglected and not paid attention to their regional development. In other words, that the implementation of the Cianjur Regency Mid-Term Development Plan 2011-2016 policy regarding road infrastructure development, especially road infrastructure to access the potential for tourism in South Cianjur, has not fully satisfied the needs of the people of South Cianjur Regency. This then had an impact on the people of South Cianjur, namely making South Cianjur an underdeveloped area in West Java and consequently wanting to separate from Cianjur Regency.

The above is in accordance with the views of Jackson & Shade, which states that policy can be viewed as a permanent decision characterized by consistency and repetitiveness of behavior from those who make and from those who comply with the decision, where In planning a policy before it is implemented, it must be tested and socialized first and it must be based on the needs of the community so that no one feels marginalized (Jackson & Shade, 1973).

The above opinion is in line with the view of Dunn, that in producing information on policy performance, different types of criteria are used to evaluate policy outcomes where equity is closely related to legal and social rationality and points to on the distribution of consequences and effort between different groups in society (Riggs et al., 1981).

Meanwhile, according to Winarno, to what extent policies can maximize community satisfaction can be sought in several ways, namely (Winarno, n.d.):

- a. Satisfying individual satisfaction. Analysts can seek to maximize individual satisfaction simultaneously. This requires that a single transive preference rank be constructed based on the scores of all individuals.
- b. Protects minimum satisfaction. Here the analysis seeks to increase the satisfaction of part of the person and at the same time protect the position of the worst off. This approach is based on criteria which state that a social satisfaction is said to be better if at least one person benefits or loses.
- c. Maximizes net satisfaction. Here the analysis seeks to increase net satisfaction but assumes that the resulting gains can be used to replace the missing parts. This approach is based on criteria. One social satisfaction is better than another if it can be net gains efficiently and if those who gain can replace those who lose. Obviously obtaining this compensation, ignores the issue of structuring.
- d. Maximizes redistributive satisfaction. Here the analysis seeks to maximize redistributive benefits for selected groups, for example those who feel marginalized, poor or sick. A social situation is said to be better than others if it results in the attainment of the welfare of disadvantaged members of society.

From the results of interviews with informants and observations in the field, the basic problems faced in infrastructure development aimed at developing areas in an equitable and integrated manner include:

- a. Road development policy is not a priority program, so it is not the focus of development in the Cianjur Regency RPJMD 2011-2016.

- b. The process of articulating core standards for development activities and infrastructure management has not yet been carried out, which is oriented towards increasing the institutional capacity of managers, beneficiaries, and other development actors.
- c. The coordination of infrastructure development that supports a system of activities and regional movements is not yet optimal in order to integrate the socio-economic development between regions.
- d. Road development has not been optimal (including the preparation of technical guidelines and standards, services, empowerment of human resources, as well as research and development) in the effort to form a road network that connects growth centers.
- e. The underdevelopment of the use of technical engineering in the construction of infrastructure networks that connect between service centers in which several parts of the Cianjur Regency are located in disaster-prone areas that make infrastructure development difficult.
- f. The government has not yet optimal capacity in road construction (including programming coordination, budgeting, technical planning, construction, operation and maintenance of roads) to realize primary collector road development, primary local road development, and district strategic road network development (JJS).

From the problems of road infrastructure development, especially road infrastructure leading to tourism access in Cianjur, South Cianjur, it has an impact on the people of South Cianjur with the results of the research, as follows;

1. The development gap between the North, Central and South Cianjur areas has resulted in the marginalization of the people of South Cianjur.
2. Difficulty getting a decent job and difficult to develop a business, both in tourism, fisheries and marine, agribusiness, agro-tourism which have an impact on people's purchasing power and the regional economy.

Based on the description above, equity in public policy can be defined as the justice that is provided and obtained by the target of public policy. Fairness that can be seen is the amount of costs received by the target group as well as the benefits from the results of the implemented program. Society needs equality in everything that is received from the government because the government functions to serve public needs fairly. The criteria for equity is closely related to the conception of justice and fairness in distributing policy results evenly to groups that are the target of the policy.

In the assessment of community leaders in Cianjur Regency who considered that the policy had not been implemented evenly, especially for the people of South Cianjur who felt neglected and not paid attention to their regional development. In other words, the implementation of the Cianjur Regency Mid-Term Development Plan 2011-2016 policy regarding road infrastructure development, particularly road infrastructure to access potential tourism in South Cianjur has not yet satisfied the needs of the people of South Cianjur Regency which resulted in the people of South Cianjur becoming an underdeveloped area in West Java and consequently wanted to separate from Cianjur Regency.

Responsiveness Dimensions

Responsiveness (responsiveness) relates to how successfully a policy / program can satisfy the needs, preferences or values of community groups. The responsiveness criterion then becomes important because from the assessment of this criterion it will be able to satisfy the previous criteria, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy and equity, because if these criteria fail then

the alternative of a policy will certainly fail in achieving the desired goals. A policy success can be seen through the response of the community who responds to implementation after predicting the effect that will occur if a policy is to be implemented, as well as the public's response after the impact of the policy can be felt in a positive form in the form of support or in a negative form in the form of rejection.

Through this responsiveness aspect, the researcher wants to dig deeper into the research questions as follows; (a). To what extent a road infrastructure development policy / program based on the potential of South Cianjur tourism can satisfy the needs of the people of South Cianjur; (b). How is the responsiveness of the local government to public complaints about the development of road infrastructure based on the potential of South Cianjur tourism, whose nets are still damaged.

Based on the description above, the researcher can analyze that responsiveness means that there is a target response to public policy or the implementation of a policy. Responsiveness is not only in the form of acceptance from society but also rejection and criticism from individuals and community groups as the target object of policy recipients. In addition, it has meaning in terms of how far a policy can satisfy the preference needs or values of certain groups of people. This criterion is important because analysts who can satisfy all the other criteria are: effectiveness, efficiency, sufficiency, so that responsiveness is still considered a failure if it has not responded to the actual needs of the group that should have benefited from the existence of a policy.

The results of the study also found that the poor road infrastructure that occurred later had an impact on community dissatisfaction with the RPJMD policy regarding road construction to access tourism in South Cianjur, among others, the people of South Cianjur felt marginalized which resulted in the people of South Cianjur. The implication is further, causing the people of South Cianjur to want to separate themselves from Cianjur Regency, because the South Cianjur region is becoming an underdeveloped area in West Java and increasing unemployment and poverty, it is difficult to develop the potential of the South Cianjur coast. In addition, the regional economy is difficult to grow and develop which results in low purchasing power of the people and people living in poverty and the people of South Cianjur are not yet prosperous.

Dimension of Accuracy

This dimension of accuracy is intended to extract information from informants on the level of usefulness of the formal objectives of the Cianjur Regency Mid-Term Development Plan 2011-2016 policy regarding road development based on South Cianjur Tourism. Determination regarding the question whether the desired result (goal) is really useful or valuable. This means that provision is related to substantive rationality. Appropriateness refers to the value or price of the objectives of the policy and to the strength of the assumptions underlying those goals.

Winarno, states that "accuracy refers to the value or price of program objectives and the strength of the assumptions underlying these goals. So that the assessment of the implementation of policies that have been enforced by the organization or the government, by evaluating aspects of the impact of the policy which include effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, leveling, responsiveness, and appropriateness of the implementation of the policy in terms of the community aspect as the target of the policy (Winarno, n.d.).

The aims and objectives of the Cianjur Regency RPJMD policy evaluation 2011-2016 are to determine the achievement of regional development results from 2011-2016 with 2011 as the

base year according to the performance targets listed in the 2011-2016 Cianjur Regency RPJMD document. With the aim of knowing the evaluation of the results of the RPJMD including an indication of the priority program plan accompanied by funding needs to achieve the mission, goals and objectives, in an effort to realize the regional medium-term development vision, to ensure that the vision, mission, objectives and medium-term development targets of the region realizing the long-term development vision of the region and the results of the evaluation of the RPJMD are used as materials for the preparation of the RPJMD for the next period.

Therefore, it is necessary to revise the RPJMD policy in the future by identifying development problems in order to determine the right regional development program as a solution to problems faced in future regional development and must have strategic issues in regional development planning because of its significant impact on the region. Conditions / events that become strategic issues are those that, if not anticipated, will cause greater losses or vice versa, if not utilized, will eliminate the opportunity to improve community welfare in the long term.

In line with the above context, suggest three reasons why policy changes or policy revisions were made, namely: Policy changes are becoming an increasingly common feature of policy formulation in contemporary western political systems. First, the government has, over the years, slowly expanded its activities in certain policy areas, so that there are some relatively new activities that could involve the government. Proposals for new policies may overlap, at least in parts, with existing programs. Second, the policy itself may create conditions requiring change because of insufficient results or conflicting results. Wrong legislative judgments may be an excuse for changing policies to make them work better. Third, the relative rate of sustainable economic growth, and the financial implications of existing policy commitments, means that room for movement to avoid problems of policy termination or policy change by rolling out a new program without cutting the old program is highly unlikely. Even if the government can identify a number of public policies which in its consideration are useless, wasteful, or not feasible, there will always be an opinion that says that the policies are useful and worth defending.

The same thing was stated by (Sabatier, 1988, hal. 129–168), who stated that "Basically, the evaluation process can be seen as the end of the policy process, but it can also be interpreted as not. This means that after the end of the policy process there is still another stage, namely the termination or policy change. Basically, every policy has certain goals or wants to achieve the desired effects. However, because policy processes are complex processes, policy programs often fail to achieve their intended goals or impacts. As in the implementation stage, the evaluation stage also encountered obstacles such as unclear objectives, challenges from bureaucrats and so on. Policy changes and policy terminations are the next stage after policy evaluation ” .

Based on the description above, it can be seen that accuracy is closely related to substantive rationality because the question of policy appropriateness does not concern one individual criterion, but two or more criteria simultaneously. Appropriateness refers to the value or self-worth of program objectives and the strength of the assumptions underlying those goals. The accuracy indicator is assessed by looking back at the original objectives of a policy to the target group. The fit between the objectives expected from the implementation of the policy is the success of the policy. The original goals will appear in the results that are already visible in front of the eye. Whether these goals have been realized in the implementation of policies and in accordance with the expectations of policy makers.

Policy evaluation is useful in seeing the causes of this failure. Policy changes and policy terminations are the next stages after policy evaluation. After policy problems arise and policy

program failures are identified, the next stage in the policy cycle is a change in policy or termination of a policy. However, of course not all policies will cause problems and fail to achieve the desired impact. There are also many policy programs that have succeeded in achieving the desired impact. Therefore, the recommendation put forward is to continue to carry out these policy programs.

Departing from the description above, the researchers argue that the evaluation process can be seen as the end of the policy process, but it can also be interpreted as not. This means that after the end of the policy process there is still another stage, namely the termination or policy change. Basically, every policy has certain goals or wants to achieve the desired effects. However, because policy processes are complex processes, policy programs often fail to achieve their intended goals or impacts. As in the implementation stage, the evaluation stage also encountered obstacles such as unclear objectives, challenges from bureaucrats and so on.

In the context of public policy, public policy evaluation contains at least three basic components, namely broad objectives, specific goals and how to achieve these goals. The last component is usually not explained in detail, therefore bureaucrats must translate it as a program of action. The implementation of a policy in program implementation aims to achieve a certain goal. Therefore, the evaluation must be able to explain how far the policy and its implementation have come close to the goal. The evaluation aspects used in this study adopted the evaluation criteria of Dunn (1981), which consisted of:

1. Effectiveness, with regard to whether an alternative achieves the expected results (consequences).
2. Efficiency, relating to the amount of effort required to produce the desired level of effectiveness.
3. Adequacy, with regard to how far a level of effectiveness satisfies the needs, values, or opportunities that give rise to the problem.
4. Equity (equity), with regard to equal distribution of policy benefits.
5. Responsiveness, with regard to how far a policy can satisfy the needs, preferences, or values of community groups that are the target of the policy.
6. Appropriateness, with regard to the question whether the policy is right for a society.

Based on the Policy Evaluation of the Cianjur Regency RPJMD 2011-2016 in the field of road construction based on South Cianjur Tourism which is seen from the perspective of the dimensions of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness and appropriateness.). In addition, it is necessary to make efforts and alignments with development policies to develop South Cianjur tourism through a steady road development program to create a Prosperous South Cianjur Community.

The results of the evaluation of the Cianjur Regency RPJMD policies in 2011-2016 regarding Road Development towards South Cianjur tourism have not been fully effective.

CONCLUSION

Based on the formulation of the problem, research objectives and research results that have been described above, it can be concluded that the results of the study found that the evaluation of the Cianjur Regency RPJMD policies for 2011-2016, especially those related to the development of road infrastructure based on tourism, has not been running optimally, so it has implications. on the welfare of the community, especially those in the South Cianjur Region. In

addition, research findings also reveal that the success of the evaluation of the Cianjur Regency RPJMD policies for 2011-2016 is empirically determined by the dimensions or aspects of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, and responsiveness, and the dimension of appropriateness. The results also reveal that, to optimize the evaluation of the Cianjur Regency RPJMD policies for 2011-2016, especially those related to the development of tourism-based road infrastructure, a strategy is needed for the Cianjur Regency Government.

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