



Analysis of Planning and Achievement Target on Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Central Java-Indonesia Year 2013-2018

Jayus¹, Y. Warella², Sri Suwitri³, Hadi Warsono⁴

¹Doctoral Program in Public Administration Program Diponegoro University

Abstract: Document RPJMD is strongly associated with the vision and mission of Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head elected, then the quality of the preparation RPJMD will reflect the extent to which the credibility of Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head elected in guiding, directing and programming their leadership and regional development within five (5) years forward and be accountable for results to the public at the end of their term.

The problem in this research is: How to model the planning and achievement of targets RPJMD Central Java for the future.

This research locus in three institutions in Central Java province. Namely Bappeda, Department of Education and the Department of Highways.

This study used a qualitative approach phenomenological accordance with the purpose of research is to describe the events of social community to reveal the events of the real in the field and also it can express the hidden values, it is more sensitive to information that is descriptive and trying to maintain the integrity of the object studied. While the process of data analysis using the technique of triangulation analysis against different data sources, namely; data from interviews with informants as respondents, the data review of agency documents and data from field observations.

The conclusion of this study is: the posture of RKPD 2016 to achieve the Vision and Mission of RPJMD 2013-2018 need to be re-formulated to maintain alignment RKPD policies with the RPJMD Policy Year 2013-2018. Therefore, controlling activities, monitoring and evaluating on the implementation of the 2016 RKPD are very important to do.

Keywords: RPJMD, Vision and Mission, RKPD, Working Plan of SKPD.

A. Background Research

Regional development is an integral part of national development and as a unified system of national development that is implemented by all components of society and the government in the framework of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). The development objective is for reducing disparities or imbalances of development between regions, between citizens in terms of equity and

justice, empowering people and alleviate poverty in the region.

Based on Law No. 25 of 2004, concerning National Development Planning System (SPPN), the local government must have a development plan documents such as the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) which is valid for 5 years. Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) is a regional official plan document that is effectively a five (5) years leadership of the elected regional head and

deputy regional head (Governor and Vice Governor).

As a planning document, the Local Government, Provincial Legislative Council and the community, should pay attention on the importance of the process quality of drafting the document RPJMD, then it is followed by monitoring, evaluation and periodically review on its implementation. Document of RPJMD is strongly associated with the vision and mission of Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head elected, then the quality of the preparation RPJMD will reflect the extent to which the credibility of Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head elected in guiding, directing and programming their leadership and regional development within five (5) years forward and be accountable for results to the public at the end of their terms.

In line with the greater authority of local governments to implement development, aspects of development planning is becoming increasingly important. Regional development planning must refer to and be guided by the national development planning, while also should take into account the conditions in the region.

Problems in the region will be dealt with appropriately by utilizing its potential optimally, through regional development planning, so that regional economic growth will be created and the development gaps between regions will be minimized.

Law Number 25 Year 2004 on National Development Planning System (SPPN), emphasized the importance of development planning, both at the national and regional levels. The existence of this law is the basis and legal foundation for the region in formulating regional development planning documents. A region must have some kind of plan, namely: a). Long Term Development Plan (RPJP) dimension

of 20 years; b). Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) dimensionless 5 years; and c). Annual Development Plan or Local Government Work Plan (RKPD) annual dimension.

In the implementation of a plan (including therein RPJMD), there are three important process stages, i.e. stages of planning, stages of implementation and evaluation stages. Evaluation is the process one of the three phases is important because by evaluating the planners can find out how far the level of success and failure in these implementations. Therefore, to determine how far the success of the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) is required the evaluation process.

In keeping with the consistent implementation of development planning both central and local level, the government has also issued Government Regulation No. 08 Year 2008 on Stages, Control Procedures for Preparation and Evaluation of Local Development Plans. Then followed up with Minister Regulation No. 54 Year 2010 on the Implementation of Government Regulation No. 08 Year 2008 Stages, Procedures for Control and Evaluation Preparation of the Implementation Plan for Regional Development.

Central Java province in the running of local development can not be separated from the regulatory rules related to planning at the central level. Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2008 on Regional Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD) Central Java Province 2005-2025 is a legal product of development planning in Central Java 20 Year dimension that includes the vision, mission, direction and development objectives in Central Java Province.

Vision of Central Java Development year 2005-2025 is an independent, advanced, prosperous, and sustainable. The missions to be achieved are:

1. Realizing human resources and qualified people of Central Java, faith and fear of



God Almighty, intelligent, healthy, and civilized.

2. Realizing the region's economy is based on the potential benefits of the region with the support of engineering and technology and oriented to the social economy.
3. Realizing the political life and good governance (good governance), democratic, and accountable, supported by the competence and professionalism of personnel, free of corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN), and the development of networks.
4. Realizing the management of natural resources and the environment is optimal to keep the preservation of function in support of life.
5. Realizing the quality and quantity of infrastructure and facilities to support the development of the region, the provision of basic services and local economic growth.
6. Realizing community life that is prosperous, secure, peaceful, and unified within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is supported by the rule of law and uphold human rights and gender equality.

In the course of implementation of the document RPJMD Central Java 2005-2025, there have been three five-year planning document, namely:

1. Strategic Plan (Plan) Central Java Year 2003 to 2008 which was passed through the Central Java Provincial Regulation No. 11 Year 2003 on the Central Java Province Year Strategic Plan 2003-2008. This document explains that the Vision of Central Java Central Java Year 2003-2008 is an independent, competitive,

prosperous, sustainable, a pillar of national development guided by devotion to God Almighty in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Where to achieve the Vision of formulated mission by:

- a. Realizing Good Governance,
 - b. Improving the quality and professionalism of HR,
 - c. Developing a synergic cooperation between regional and local development stakeholders,
 - d. of reducing the gap,
 - e. Develop and utilizing natural resources in an optimal and sustainable
 - f. Improving the climate is conducive to people's lives.
2. Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Central Java for 2008-2013, approved by the Central Java Provincial Regulation No. 04 Year 2009 on the Central Java Province Year Development Plan 2008-2013. This document explains that the Vision of Central Java Year 2008-2013 is the realization of Community Central Java The Increasingly Prosperous. Where to achieve the Vision of formulated mission by:
 - a. Realizing clean government and the professional and responsive attitude of the apparatus as a public servant.
 - b. Developing populist economic based on agribusiness, agriculture, SMEs and labor-intensive industries.
 - c. Strengthening the social conditions of agrarian culture based on local wisdom.
 - d. Developing human resources based on competency- in a sustainable manner.
 - e. Increasing embodiment of physical development and infrastructure.



- f. Realizing conditions of safety and security in public life are fair and legal certainty guaranteed.
3. Regional Medium Term Plan with establishment (RPJMD) Central Java Year 2013 to 2018 which was passed through the Central Java Provincial Regulation No. 5 of 2014 concerning RPJMD Central Java province Years 2013-2018. This document explains that the Vision of Central Java for 2013-2018 is: Towards a Prosperous and self-reliance of Central Java. Where to achieve the Vision of formulated mission by:
 - a. Building Central Java based on Trisakti Bung Karno, Sovereign's Political, Self-Reliance in Economics, and personality in the Field of Culture.
 - b. Realizing Society Welfare, Justice, and Tackling Poverty and Unemployment.
 - c. Realizing the Governing Central Java province Clean, honest and transparent, "No Corruption, No deceive".
 - d. Strengthening Institutionally is for Improving Community Social Unity and Integrity.
 - e. Strengthening Public Participation in Decision-Making and Process Development Concerning the lives of many people.
 - f. Improving the Quality of Public Services to Meet Basic Needs Community.
 - g. Improving Infrastructure to Accelerate Sustainable Development of Central Java and Environmentally Friendly.

The problems that arise in the implementation of RPJMD is that there has not been a search for the contribution of the three middle of the planning documents to Vision and Direction of Development set forth in the Central Java RPJPD

for 2005-2025, the extent to which the achievement of implementation in Central Java related to the preparation of formulations pattern RPJMD to be effective and efficient.

Meanwhile, regional autonomy through Law No. 23 Year 2014 About the Regional Government built on the basis of broad autonomy and a real passion and desire empowerment and community participation in local development to support the successful implementation of regional autonomy.

With the establishment of this law then it is proper planning and implementation of development should be oriented downward and engage the broader community, through the granting authority development planning and implementation at the local level.

B. Research Problems

The distance (gap) between the concepts set forth in the RPJMD with the implementation shown in terms of: a). There are already mechanisms for evaluating the implementation of development planning of various formats, but they can not guarantee the consistency of contents between top-level planning with the contents of planning at the level below that due to the lack of synchronization time of the preparation of the planning documents either, National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) with RPJMD Province. b) Not yet / no mechanisms that were firm and consistent in evaluation mechanisms RPJMD Provincial Government so that the consistency of planning was undetected.

Therefore, the problem in this study can be formulated: What is model of planning and target achievement of RPJMD Central Java for the future?.

C. Research Objectives

This study aimed to describe the model formulation planning and target achievement of RPJMD Central Java for the future that is effective and efficient in the execution of development in Central Java province.

D. Framework The theory of Research

1. Theory and Public Policy Process

Public policy is a policy made by the government as policy maker to achieve certain goals in society in its formulation through the various stages (William Dunn, 1990). The steps are: a). preparation of the agenda (agenda setting) which is a phase and the process is very strategic in the reality of public policy. b). Policy formulation, namely the issue of the public who have entered the policy agenda and discussed by policymakers, defined and subsequently look for the best solutions. c). Adoption (legitimacy of the policy) is to authorize actions on the legitimacy of the government and citizens believe that the government's actions are legitimate. d). Assessment (policy evaluation), as activities regarding the estimation or assessment of policies and include the substance, implementation and impact.

2. Policy Formulation

Policy formulation is the nomination stage of policy formulation through the initiation and formulation of policy proposals through the policy planning organizations, interest groups, government bureaucracy, the president and the legislature (Dye in Widodo, 2007). Stages of this formulation is an important stage to determine the next steps in the process of public policy. When the policy

formulation is not prepared properly there is a possibility on the implementation process will also be not good even more extreme formulation results can not be implemented. Public policy formulation can be referred to as the core stage of the public policy formulated in this stage that the limits of the policy itself (Riant Nugroho D, 2003). Formulation of public policy issues, (William Dunn, 1998) distinguishes four types of interdependent phases, namely (a) the search problem, (b) definition of the problem, (c) specification of the problem, and (d) recognition of the problem. Four phases are associated with problem situations, meta issues, substantive issues, and formal issues. Four phases can be described in the following diagram:

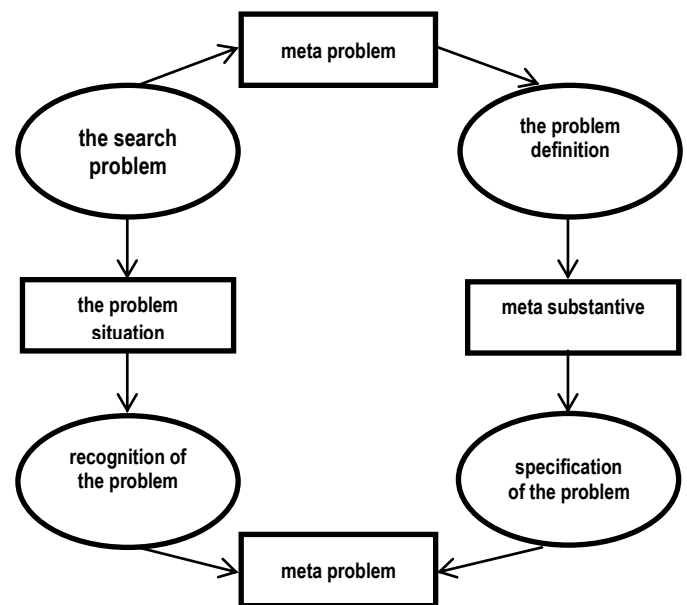


Figure 1.1 Formulation Public Policy Issues

(Source: Chart of the process of formulating a policy issue, William N.Dunn, 1998).

Designing public policy, it is based on a policy issue that has been formulated (formal problems) then look for solutions in the form of public policy what needs to be taken. To

discover what policy should be taken there should be an analysis of the policy issues. Thomas R.Dye, 1995 in Kadji, (2007) suggested that basically formulation of policy is the government's efforts to intervene in public life to look for problem solving. Intervention can force the public. Although coercive but have validity because the government is given the authority authoritatively.

The formulation of public policy many models introduced by experts include a model of democracy raised by some teachers in Indonesia (Riant Nugroho D, 2003). A model of democracy in the formulation of public policies is widely used in countries, especially in transition to democracy such as Indonesia, which is a model of the core that the decision should be as much as possible to elaborate sound of stakeholders (Riant Nugroho D, 2003). A simple picture can be likened to a democratic decision-making process in political theory, which can be described as follows:

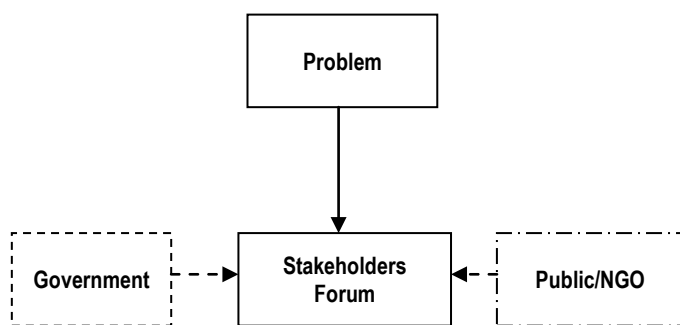


Figure 1.2 Model of Democracy in Public Policy

A model of democracy in the formulation of public policy formulation is usually associated with the implementation of good governance to governance mandates that the policy makers, constituents and beneficiaries accommodated presence in public spending.

3. Policy Implementation

Implementation of public policy can be viewed from several perspectives or approaches. One is the implementation approach problems introduced by (Edwards III, 1984), proposed approach to implementation problems by first put forward two main questions, namely: (1) factors that support the successful implementation of the policy, (2) factors that hinder the successful implementation of the policy. Based on these two questions formulated four factors is a prerequisite to the success of the implementation process, namely communication, resources, bureaucratic attitude or executive and organizational structure, including work flow bureaucratic procedures.

Communication of a program can be implemented properly if it is clear to the executive, which includes the delivery of information, clarity of information and consistency of information delivered. Resources, includes four components, namely the staff enough (quantity and quality), the necessary information for decision-making, authority is sufficient to carry out the duties or responsibilities and the necessary facilities in the implementation. Disposition or attitude towards implementing the commitment of implementing the program and bureaucratic structures are based on standard operating procedures that govern the flow of work and implementation of policies.

To facilitate policy implementation, dissemination needs to be done well, after the fulfillment of four conditions Dissemination management policies, namely:

- (1) the respect of community members to the authority of the government to explain the



moral necessity to comply with the laws made by the authorities; (2) their consciousness to accept the policy embodied in implementing the policy when the policy is considered a logical; (3) the belief that policy is made legally; (4) the beginning a policy is considered as something controversial, but with the passage of time that this policy is considered as something natural.

4. *Definition of Development*

In a simple understanding of development is defined as the process of change towards the better through the efforts made jointly and planned. Development in a country often associated with economic development, because economic development is a process of increase in total income and per capita income by taking into account the increase in the number and productivity of resources, including population growth, accompanied by a fundamental change in the economic structure of a country and the distribution of income for population of a country. (Sumitro in Deliarnov, 2006), stated that the process of economic development should be a process of liberation, the liberation of the masses from the shackles of economic forces and exemption of developing countries from the shackles of governance of world economic power.

In terminological development in Indonesia is synonymous with the term development, modernization, westernization, empowering, industrialization, economic growth, Europeanization, even the term is also often equated with political term change. Identification of development with some of the terms were born since development has meaning multi-interpretable, so that the term is often confused with some

other term different meanings (Moeljarto Tjokrowinoto, 2004).

The basic meaning of development is the construction, meaning that a series of actions or steps to improve the condition of the public areas or countries with specific development concepts.

5. *Approach to Development*

a. **Modernization theory**

Modernization theory was born around 1950 in the United States as a form of intellectual response on World War II that has caused the emergence of the Third World countries. Group of poor countries in terms of the Third World War is a former colony which became a bone of contention material perpetrators of World War II. As a country that has been gaining experience all this time as a colonial country, the group seeks to Third World development to answer their homework, namely poverty, unemployment, ill-health, poor education, environmental destruction, ignorance, and some other problems.

Basic Assumptions Modernization theory, etymologically, there are some figures who argues about the meaning of modernization. Everett M. Rogers in the *Modernization Among Peasants: The 10 Impact of Communication* stated that modernization is a process by which individuals change from the traditional way of life toward the lifestyle is more complex and technologically advanced and rapidly changing.

b. **Theory of Dependency (Dependency)**

Historically, Dependency theory was born of the inability of modernization theory revive the economy of the underdeveloped countries, especially countries in parts of



Latin America. Theoretically, the theory of modernization see that the poverty and underdevelopment that happens in Third World countries occur due to internal factors in the country, because of internal factors that then the Third World countries are not able to achieve progress and remain in backwardness. Paradigm is then denied by the theory Dependencies. The theory argues that poverty and underdevelopment that occurred in the countries of the Third World is not caused by internal factors in the country, but is determined more by external factors outside the Third World countries.

6. Development Planning in Indonesia

Serious problems faced by developing countries (including Indonesia) is the weak capacity of the bureaucracy in carrying out development. From this background, the administration of emerging development in developing countries has a different scope and characteristics of the countries that has developed. Bintoro this basis Tjokroamidjojo (1995) suggested that the administration building has three functions:

First, the policy-making states administration enhancements that include: efforts to improve the organization, coaching institutes are required, maintenance personnel and other administrative means. This is called the development of administration (administration building), which was later known as the Administrative Reform (reform of Administrative).

Second, the formulation of policies and programs in various fields of development programming as well as its effective implementation. This is called the administration of development (Administration

for development). Administration for development (the development of administration) can be divided into two; that is; (a) formulation of development policy, (b) the implementation of development is policy effectively.

Third, the achievement of development goals would not be possible from the results of the government alone. A more important factor is to build community participation.

As described above, that the administration is the development of the state administration suitable to be applied in countries that are growing, but Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo discern that development administration gives more attention to the environment is different, especially emerging communities. Meanwhile, development administration has active role and focus on towards the development goals, whereas in the science of public administration is neutral towards development objectives.

Administrative development is oriented, in efforts to encourage, changes direction to a better state and oriented for the future, while the science of public administration more emphasis on the effective implementation of the action / orderly, efficient on each unit of government.

Administration of development is oriented, in the implementation of development, task namely the ability to formulate policy development while the science of public administration is more emphasis on routine tasks in the framework of the public service.

Administration of development relates to the substance of policy formulation and implementation of development goals in various fields, science state administration paid more attention to neatness / order apparatus of its own administration.



Administrators at the administration of development is a change agent, while the administrator at the administration-oriented development environment, activities and problem solving while in the state administration is more legality.

Administrative reforms is carried out due to the inability to carry out administrative functions assigned. Studies conducted Heady (1995), found five common characteristics of public administration in developing countries, namely:

(a). the basic pattern of public administration is imitation than genuine, (b). bureaucracy in developing countries was lack of skilled human resources to carry out development. (c). More bureaucrats trying to realize his personal goals rather than the achievement of program goals that creates Nepotism, corruption and abuse of authority, (d). the existence of a wide gap between implementation of plan with reality of people needs. This phenomenon by Riggs called formalism, the symptoms are more adhering to the forms and expressions formal than real, and (e). Bureaucracy, usually, in developing countries are autonomous, meaning that apart from the political process and community supervision.

In another book, Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo (1998), said that the development of the public administration or reform of government bureaucracy are directed to programs as follows: (1) deregulation and de-bureaucratization of economic and deconsentration and decentralization of government, (2) improving the efficiency of the bureaucracy (including reducing unofficial levies), (3) quality, orientation, service and empowerment of bureaucracy, (4) a career system and the effectiveness of

bureaucracy, (5) employee welfare services and personnel administration.

According to Riggs (1996), the reform of the administration is a pattern that shows an increase in the effectiveness of the utilization of available resources to achieve the goals set. Bureaucracy itself in the view of Riggs, is a concrete organization, made up of roles is hierarchical and interconnected, acting formally as a tool (agent) to an entity (entity) or the larger social system. Thus, according to this view, the purpose of the bureaucracy set by powers outside the authority of the bureaucracy itself. On this basis, the accountability of the bureaucracy in carrying out its duties are essential in nature. Therefore, the reform of the administration will be closely linked to improved accountability in the decision-making process or in terms of how resources are mobilized instrumental to achieve the goal.

Riggs states reform of administration has two sides, namely the structural change and performance. Structurally Riggs using structural differentiation as one measure. This view is based on the tendency of the roles that increasingly specialized (role specialization) and the division of labor is increasing sharply in modern society. As for performance, Riggs stressed as a measure not only the performance of an individual or a unit, but what about the role and influence on the overall organizational performance. He stressed the importance of cooperation and teamwork in achieving goals.

While Wallis in Ginanjar (1997) defines as the administrative reform in dimension; (a) changes should be an improvement over the previous situation, (b) the improvement is obtained by deliberate efforts and it is not happen by accident or without effort, and (c)



the improvement is occurred long term and not temporary, and then back again to its original state.

While Esman (1995), shows that improving the performance of the bureaucracy must include responsiveness (responsiveness) of the political supervision, efficiency in use of resources and effectiveness in service delivery. For that efforts to improve the administration include increased skills, mastery of information technology and financial management, arrangement or a regrouping of realignment of functions, the incentive system, humanizing management and encourage the participation of the broadest in decision-making and how recruitment should be more they are representative.

7. Public Management in Development

Management development is a development system that starts from data and information management system supporting development policies, planning and budgeting, organizing and implementation of the system development of, control system development of, system evaluation and monitoring of development, and results reporting system development implementation. development management adds to modern system that enables information technology as a means of development operating system.

The form of the implementation of the development management needs to be addressed both at national government level and at the level of local government is local development plan document preparation, implementation and monitoring of the performance evaluation of local development, and management of information systems development management area.

In particular regard to the implementation of management of regional development, some regulations regarding the management of regional development need to gain an understanding namely Law No. 25 of 2004 on National Development Planning System (SPPN), Law Number 17 Year 2003 on State Finance, and Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Local Government.

Under the SPPN Act, all institutions of development planning at both the national and regional level shall perform planning functions. This document SPPN Act, have confirmed the planning functions of the Government of the Central and Local Government formally into development of management process so that there is legal certainty over planning functions.

Understanding various concepts of development planning for the local government is key to successful implementation of regional development. In order to achieve the target of regional development, understanding the concept of sound development planning a staple of the local government. Thus the preparation of a development policy planning right area is largely determined by the ability of the local government to understand the concept of development planning. Therefore understanding the management of development planning starts from the process of planning, setting policy development of, implementation of development of, to go back to the monitoring and evaluation become indispensable by development actors including local development actors.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen the implementation of the Law SPPN, the government issued Law 23 of 2014 on Regional Government that includes about



authority to the regions to organize and manage their own affairs in accordance with the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance, directed to accelerate the realization of people's welfare through improvement, service, empowerment and community participation, as well as improving the competitiveness of the region with regard to principles of democracy, equity, justice, privilege and specificity of a region within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

In order to synergize the various regulations Thus, it is a management information system development of areas need to be understood in order to get a cycle of data and information for the preparation of development of plans and budgeting can be done properly and directed. Thus, the need and validity of the data and information can be more qualified and determine keberhasilan the succeed of implementation of development plans.

8. Management of Local Development

Management development in Indonesia has a foundation that is management development of based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and has the goal of management is directed to development of fair and prosperous society, uneven material and spiritual, based on Pancasila, the essence that management integral human development and the development of the entire people of Indonesia should be according to the two-dimensional, that is:

1. Human development is balanced, harmonious between the material and spiritual life.
2. All groups, all regions, and future generations.

The enactment of Law No. 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government and Other legislation

implementing / derivatives, a policy that aims to speed up the process, which in turn is expected to affect the achievement of appropriate development effectiveness and efficiency, in terms of development implemented to meet the demands and needs of the community for survival (sustainable community) there must be a balance of the ecosystem.

Intervention overall development (holistic, comprehensive,) should consider aspects need (need, drive, and motive) local communities (local community), the natural balance in the exploitation / exploration of values, philosophy of life and life in order to maintain continuity community life.

The final goal of development is the public welfare (social welfare) in the broad sense (material and spiritual welfare). Material Welfare would be associated with the level of life both concerning economic and social strata, while the spiritual welfare system will relate to believe in him. How humans understand themselves (self understanding), to accept himself (self-acceptance) as well as how he actualize himself (self-actualization) so satisfied (satisfaction).

9. Framework of Research

The results of the preparation of local development plans as contained in the Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2014 on the Medium Term Development Plan of Central Java province Years 2013-2018 consists of Regional Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD), Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD), sector plans, Development plan (RKPD), and Work plan (Renja) SKPD. Then, in the legislation explained that the RPJMD is regional development planning documents as a basis and guideline for local governments to



implement development for 5 (five) years starting from the year 2013 to 2018 and the further implementation poured in RKP. The enactment of Law No. 25 of 2004 on National Development Planning System mandated that every region must plan for regional development in a systematic, purposeful, integrated and responsive to change (Article 2, paragraph 2), with the level of long-term planning (25 years), medium term (5 years) and short-term or annual (1 year). Each regional (provincial / district / city) should establish Regional Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD), Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and the Local Government Work Plan (RKP).

With this study is expected to obtain feedback to improve planning methods integrated and synergistic with each other so that the vision and mission of development of Central Java Province can be achieved.

E. Results and Discussion

Based on interviews with the Office being the locus of research can explain that: (Bappeda), First, the distance between the determination of the government work plan with budget setting not too far, and should the Ministerial Regulation No. 54 of 2010 set the order preparation RPJMD start the Government Work Plan (RKP) first then the Local Government Work Plan (RKP) Province. Second, the budget process is too long to be unjust, because it is too short a time the preparation of the planning.

Things are developing in the course of time that people need not be revealed and bring changes in subsequent years. But the law 23 of 2014 on Regional Government took describes for the implementation of community service. (Education authorities), after RKP finished then discussed

the General Budget Policy (KUA) and Decision Ceiling While Budget (PPAS) associated with the new regulation in accordance to Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government nationwide associated with the instrument that must be implemented in a new formulation.

As an example for the 2016-2017 year is supposed to have finished before RKP set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for RKP set to be determined later. (Department of Highways), process the necessary attitude PPAS target to the target location already appeared in RPJMD, Example procurement segment and the 8 northern beach alternative Semarang road to the border of West Java. In 2016 (20 km or 40 km) in the segment that had already been limiting, therefore, should be adjusted towards breadth, but reduced the effective length in terms of reducing the volume rather than reduce the specification.

Based on the interview above it can be said that the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Central Java province Years 2013-2018 outlined in the Government Work Plan (RKP) per year. RKP 2016 document containing the proposed framework for regional economic and financial policy, priorities and objectives of regional development, programs and activities associated funding either implemented directly by the government and taken to encourage public participation.

Preparation of Central Java province RKP 2016 is in order to ensure relevance and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring as well as an integral part in the different stages of the Draft Budget and Expenditure (budgets).

RKP Central Java Province 2016 is to guide regional work units (SKPD) in implementing the program / development activities in 2016 and became the basis for the preparation of KUA-

PPAS to draw up budgets Central Java province Fiscal Year 2016.

RKPD Central Java Province Year 2016 was also a guideline for district / city governments in preparing RKPD 2016 and reference point for all stakeholders including the private sector and the community for programs / activities as participation in development. Besides it being an instrument to evaluate the performance of regional government, particularly with regard to achieving the goals and targets of regional development.

It should be emphasized that efforts to achieve the goals and targets of regional development is implemented through a series of priority programs / activities are in accordance with the direction of regional development policy in Central Java Province Year 2016 is to improve the welfare and economy of the community supported a more stable infrastructure.

Implementation of the program / activity will consider all potential and financing availability from government, local government, private and community with the advanced synchronization, synergy, efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and usefulness for improving the welfare of society.

F. Conclusion

- a. Bappeda Central Java province, distance between the determination of the government work plan with budget setting not too far, and should the Ministerial Regulation No. 54 of 2010 set the order RPJMD begin drafting the Government Work Plan (RKP) first then the Local Government Work Plan (RKPD) Province. Second, the budget process is too long to be unjust, because it is too short a time the preparation of planning.

- b. Education Office of Central Java Province, after RKPD finished then discussed the Public Policy Budget (KUA) and Decision Ceiling While Budget (PPAS) associated with the new regulations in accordance to Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government nationwide associated with the instrument that must be implemented in The new formulation. As an example for the 2016-2017 year is supposed to have finished before RKPD set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for RKPD set to be determined later. Highways Department of Central Java Province, process the necessary attitude PPAS target to the target location already appeared in RPJMD, Example procurement segment and the 8 northern beach alternative Semarang road to the border of West Java. In 2016 (20 km or 40 km) in the segment that was already in a limited, therefore it should be an adjustment direction of breadth, but it reduced the effective length in terms of reducing the volume rather than reduce the specification.

G. Suggestions (Recommendations)

- a. Bappeda Central Java Province:
To formulate the preparation RPJMD fore, first: the distance between the determination of the government work plan with budget setting, not too far, Second, once the process of the budget that the time length, it will be inequity between planning and budgeting too short for its planning. Posture RKPD the year 2016 to achieve the Vision and Mission RPJMD 2013-2018 need to be re-formulated to maintain alignment with the policies RKPD RPJMD Policy Year 2013-2018



b. Central Java Provincial Education Office
To formulate RPJMD fore, once the planning is completed and then immediately KUA RKPD PPAS related to Act 23 of 2014 on the new regulation means that almost all nationwide associated with the instrument that must be implemented and so forth in a new formulation.

c. Highways Department of Central Java Province

To formulate the next RPJMD associated with community needs Work Plan (working plan on education) really demonstrate transparency and can be accessed by the public that are generated through focus group discussions involving various stakeholders. If the policy is revenue missed its estimate from the previous year end next year may be made other formulations in PPAS without neglecting substance of command RKPD. Therefore, it must be adjusted (re-formulation) the direction of comprehensive and effective length is reduced, should be reduced. so there is an optimization there to be done to reduce the total budget so not reduce the volume.

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