

**THE EVALUATION OF LOCAL HEAD'S PUBLIC  
DIALOGUE PROGRAM IN BOJONEGORO  
REGENCY**

**(A Study on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development)**

**UNDER GRADUATE THESIS**

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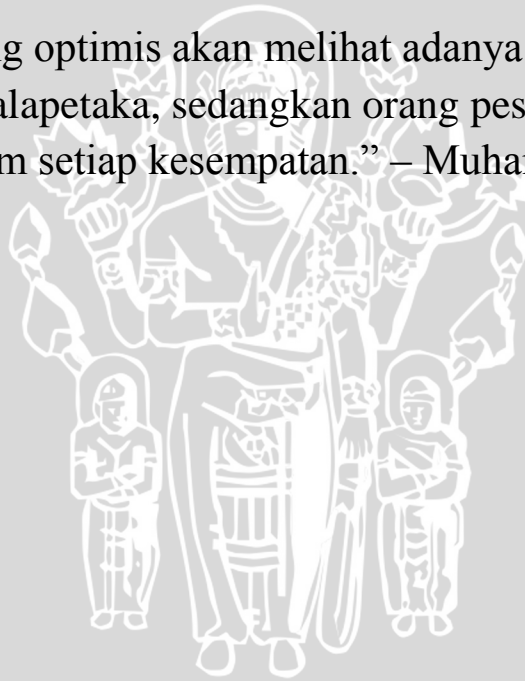
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“Seseorang yang optimis akan melihat adanya kesempatan dalam setiap malapetaka, sedangkan orang pesimis melihat malapetaka dalam setiap kesempatan.” – Muhammad SAW”



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## SUMMARY

Alfain Nur Safitri, 2016, **THE EVALUATION OF LOCAL HEAD'S PUBLIC DIALOGUE PROGRAM IN BOJONEGORO REGENCY (A STUDY ON THE ENHANCEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT)**. Supervisors Dr. Hermawan, S.IP, M.Si and Ainul Hayat, S.Pd, M.Si. Pages 163 + xii.

Public dialogue program as the one of local head's innovation to implement the UU No 14 Tahun 2008 about public information openness, beside that as the place of communication and socialization among local government and society in the enhancement of road infrastructure development it was done since March 14, 2008 need to be evaluated to know whether public dialogue programme contribute toward road infrastructure development or not. Based on those, appear the problems how the input, process, output and outcome/impact of public dialogue program in the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.

The kind of research is qualitative research by using descriptive method. Data analysis used in this research is interactive models by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana in contents are data collection, data display, data condensation and conclusion. This research has done in Department of Communication and Information also Department of Public Work of Bojonegoro Regency.

The result of research based on focuses, public dialogue program has regulation formed SK Bupati No 188/305/KEP/412.12/2008 and managed by Departmnet of Communication and Information of Bojonegoro Regency. Society has a chance to give developed critics related to road infrastructure development and get the direct respond by Department of Public Work of Bojonegoro Regency. In this context, there is a deliberative democracy when the both part are synergized to achieve the mutual solution. Public dialogue programme believed as the effective and efficient way on the enhancement of road infrastructure development, when the public dialogue programme is implement the road infrastructure development is more equal. The positive impact is sucessful of public dialogue programme, because the amount of society attend in public dialogue programme also the society criticism is decreased and road condition of Bojonegoro Regency is better. The negative impact is the society critics usually is not too urgent to do by the development because that road does not disturb the road user or society activity, beside of by the freedom of critic delivery, the society likes forgetting the SKPD's role as agent of road infrastructure development, they deliver their criticism to local head directly.

Keynote: Public Dialogue Program, Infrastructure Development, Bojonegoro – Regency.



## PREFACE

By the grace of Allah the almighty, who has enabled researcher to do this entailing hard work. It is a matter of great pleasure and privilege for researcher to finish this undergraduate thesis by title **“The Evaluation of Local Head’s Public Dialogue Program on The Enhancement of Infrastructure Development (A Study in Department of Communication and Information of Bojonegoro Regency”**

This undergraduate thesis is submitted as partial fulfillment for the degree of S.AP in Public Administration at Faculty of Administrative Science University of Brawijaya. Researcher is pleased to acknowledge the help which is received in writing this report. In this occasion researcher express special thanks to following persons:

1. Prof. Dr. Bambang Supriyono, MS as Dean of Faculty of Administrative Science
2. Dr. Choirul Saleh, M.Si as Head of Major of Public Administrative Science
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The author also realized that in writing this undergraduate thesis there are still shortcomings, then by all humility of authors, we accept criticism and suggestions from all parties. And finally the authors hope that this report can achieve the desired purpose and can be a useful article for all parties

Malang, July 2016

Author



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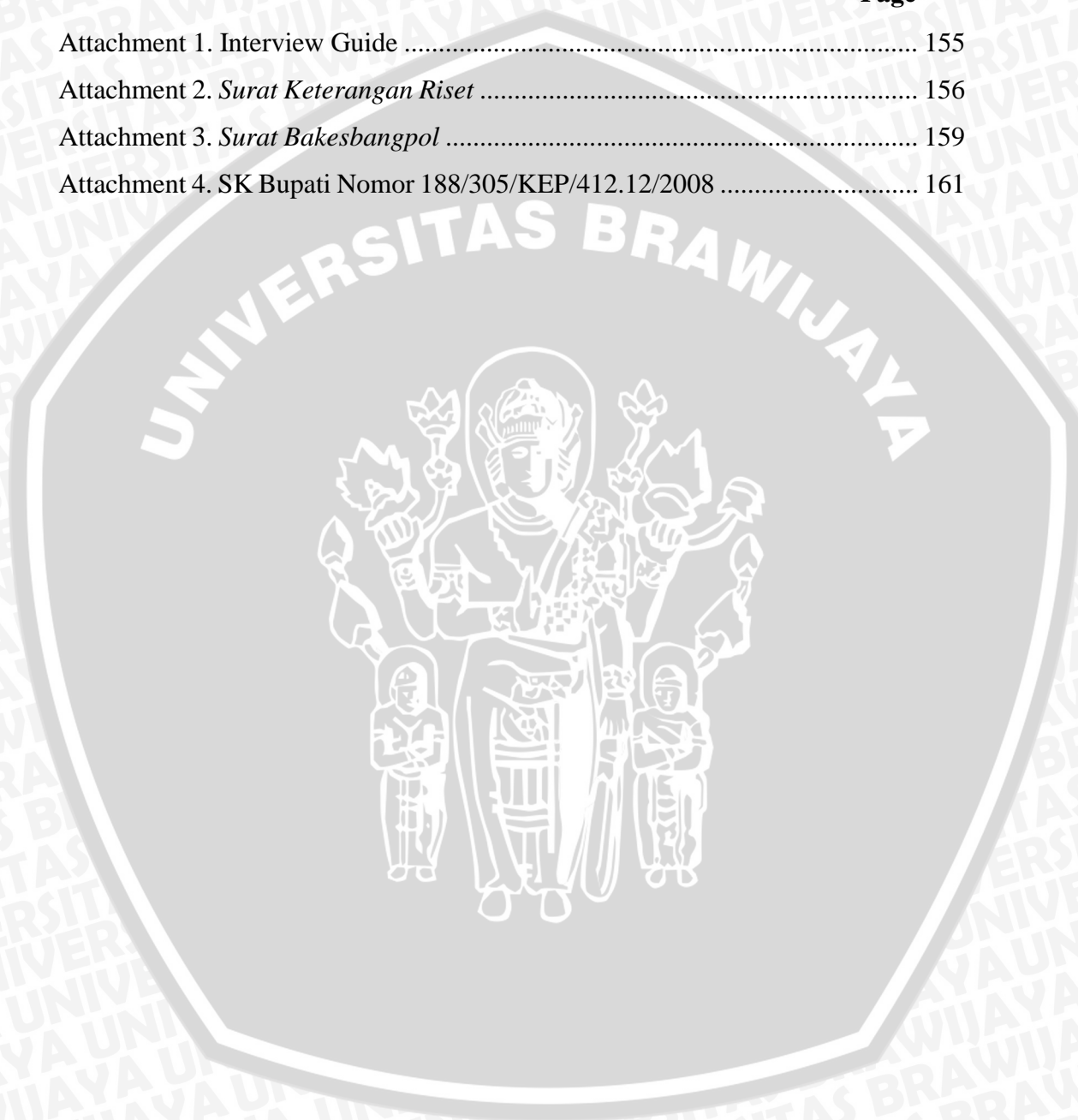


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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

In every development implemented under the principles of equity and justice to achieve economic growth and welfare, foster and maintain national stability, both economic, social and culture, politic, and security as well as maintain and enhance national defense on all aspects of community life and nation (Munji, 2012). Development could be interpreted different by one group with another. According Tjokroamidjojo (1995: 43), "Development is essentially an effort to reform and development of a state and social conditions that are considered better".

Development consists of five aspects according to Bryant & White in Suryono (2010: 64), namely:

1. Development means raise an optimal human capability, both individuals and groups.
2. Development means encouraging the growth solidarity and equity of values and welfare.
3. Development means putting trust toward community to develop itself according to their capabilities. This belief is expressed in the form of equal opportunity, and freedom to have the power to decide.
4. Development means raise the ability to develop independently.
5. Development means to reduce dependence on one country to another country and be able to create a relationship of mutual benefit and mutual respect.

National development is the effort to improve the quality of human life and Indonesian people that carried out continuously, based on the national capacity to utilize the advancement of science and technology as well as attention to the challenges of global development. Therefore, regional

development is an activity which is based on national capabilities and based on the development of regional and national circumstances. Portes (1976) defines development as the transformation of economic, social and cultural. Development is a process of change that is planned to improve various aspects of community life. Government apparatus in the autonomous regions have the responsibility to manage the public's right and distribute to the region itself, in terms of prosperity and well-being of the area.

Normatively, Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 on Stages, Procedures for Preparation and Evaluation of the Implementation Plan for Regional Development (Article 1 paragraph 1), provide an understanding of regional development planning as a process for the preparation of activities stages involving various elements of the stakeholders in it, in order to utilize and allocate existing resources to improve social welfare in an environment of region / area within a specified period. In policy implementation direction in the field of Regional Development, the steps taken by the Government since 2001 to Mutual Cooperation Cabinet Work Programme, which includes; (i) maintain unity and cohesion in the framework of integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, (ii) continue the reforms and democratization in all aspects of national life, through the framework, direction and agenda, clearer, by continuing to improve respect for human rights, and (iii) normalization of economic life and strengthen the basis of economic life of the people.



To realize a good regional development need for adequate infrastructure and in line with the increasingly technological advances. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia explain the meaning of facilities and infrastructure. Facilities are anything that is used as a tool in achieving the goals and objectives, tools, media. While infrastructure is anything that is support the implementation of a process (business development projects and so on), (Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, 1989: 699-704). Physically may be in the areas of public facilities for example, such as roads, bridges, health centers, educational institutions (schools), and several other facilities that support the welfare of the people in general. Thus, the infrastructure is one of the most important components of the public welfare.

With the existence of adequate infrastructure will support the activities and human work who would become lighter. It is hard to imagine if the human life in fulfilling the needs not supported by facilities and infrastructure that are not adequate.

Tatiana and Margarita (2014), the challenges for infrastructure development are proposed as follows:

- Securing (as the first step – creating) an environment for technology transferring and commoditization, which would provide occupation, retaining and acknowledgement for the outstanding scientists, college professors and businesspersons;
- Providing business entities with knowledge and opportunities for the intellectual property management, so they are capable of generating the intellectual solutions;
- Increasing quality and volume of education and research within the manufacturing sector, cooperation with science;
- Establishing the multi-purpose education and science centers within the universities, which would allow involving both professors and students into the innovation processes with the help of science and laboratory facilities of the scientific research



institutes and attracting new intellectual resources to the scientific research institutes;

- Activating the incorporation of innovative technology within the companies and establishing a network of innovation business nurseries for the support of new companies focused of such technology – via licensing, prototyping and capitalization of technology in the new companies' shares;
- Securing the additional revenue for the support of research and obtaining new knowledge – via the amortization of intellectual property, license sales, license payments and distribution of dividends on shares in new companies;
- Attracting, educating and retaining the qualified personnel essential for achieving the strategic, operational and business goals of the innovative development of economy;
- Establishing and developing the relevant partnerships, consortiums and unions for the multiplication of volume and diversity of the offered services;
- Introducing new business development methods into the practices – such as the establishment of innovation companies with the purpose of the following reselling, subject to their success.

In infrastructure development, some flaws are often seen around the community. At first glance seem less common infrastructure to be taken seriously existence. It is not too felt the impact, but to keep the next time some kind of interference would be objectively perceived by the individuals concerned, in this case in question is the community itself. Some disorders that are seen are physical disorders for example, damage to public facilities such as bridges were damaged, potholes, and various other disorders. The longer, factor this facility will be one of the main control on the process of infrastructure development for the community. Suddenly, infrastructure development problems that occur in Bojonegoro, Bojonegoro regency in its history prior to 2008 had been a number four of the poorest regions in East Java, because at that time the development of infrastructure in Bojonegoro was minimal and not focused. In this case, researchers will focus on the

development of the road sector infrastructure, as road infrastructure is one kind of infrastructure has a vital role in all community activities.

To achieve the development of local infrastructure which is really intended to support the welfare of the people, the local government as a stakeholder in regional infrastructure development should be transparent and open to the public, especially in programs to accelerate infrastructure development. In Law Number 14 on 2008 about Public Disclosure. The all of public institution have to implement this law, because this law managed the transparency as the one of good governance principles. Based on the World Bank in Mardoto (2009) as the sovereignty way that used in managed the social and economic resources to society development. For local government to implement the transparency as the one of good governance principles by their own ways, like by use the public dialogue program that used in some regencies in East Java Province, some of them Bojonegoro and Blitar Regency.

Bojonegoro and Blitar regency has been doing public dialogue program to give a place for society so the society can easier to delivery their criticism. Public dialog program in Bojonegoro Regency has been doing since 2008 created by local head is H.Suyoto and routinely in every Friday on 01.00am-03.00am at *Pendopo Malowopati* of Bojonegoro. Public dialogue program attended by the agencies and society. Technically, in every Friday one of the agencies in Bojonegoro has been becoming the informant and they speech to society, then in the second section the society has the chance to deliver their developed criticism and broadcasted by Radio Malowopati. If the public



dialogue in Blitar regency is started since 2005 created by local head is Imam Muhadi. Technically public dialogue has been holding by Radio Persada, the society can deliver the questions and delivered to *Hallo Bupati* of Blitar and answer directly by local head.

Although the Bojonegoro or Blitar Regency use the Radio as the media of information distribution, in the context of this research the researcher more interest to choose public dialogue program by Bojonegoro Regency. Because the public dialogue program in Bojonegoro Regency has had the certain schedule its weekly every Friday in *Pendopo Malowopati*, so the all of society condition can attend in program. Beside that, the public dialogue program in Bojonegoro Regency has the expert agency that manage the public dialogue program itself, namely Department of Communication and Information of Bojonegoro Regency. If the public dialogue program implement only by Radio, the society that will deliver their criticism is only the society that has the mobile phone to send the SMS for *Hallo Bupati* of Blitar and only the society has the radio can hear the discussion in public dialogue program process. So why the researcher choose the public dialogue program of Bojonegoro regency as the object of research.

Public dialogue program of Bojonegoro Regency has the legal regulation formed Local Head Decision Number: 188/305 / KEP / 412.12 / 2008 on public dialogue between local government and society of Bojonegoro. Public dialogue program aims to make the society to understand toward government policies that has been socialize. In the course of public dialogue,



the Government and Bojonegoro society exchanging ideas about problems and conditions that exist in Bojonegoro, especially on issues of infrastructure development which is also written in one mission Bojonegoro that "strengthening of infrastructure, natural resources, infrastructure, and industrial quality services ". Government also submitted an idea - a new idea which is a follow up of a government policy with regard to infrastructure development, including providing solutions for people who are hit by the problem or who are not satisfy with development in the region. Bojonegoro society from different regions of Bojonegoro have complaints about the condition of their infrastructure in the public dialogue program, then a complaint or criticism will get a direct response from the Government of Bojonegoro. For people who have a complaint about the development of infrastructure in their area, but they were not able to attend the program of public dialogue so people can send SMS in a general number managed by Department of Communication and Information and will be read out at once be answered directly by the relevant agencies and society may listen a straight answer from their homes because of public dialogue broadcast live by the state-owned radio Bojonegoro. So therefore, the enhancement of infrastructure development and the implementation of public disclosure regulation, the efforts made by Bojonegoro Local Head is one of them by holding a public dialogue program between the Local Government Bojonegoro Regency and society.

Local head's Public dialogue program of Bojonegoro has been conduct since 2008 until now need to evaluate whether this public dialogue program provides a better impact, especially in the enhancement of infrastructure development or not. The main objective of the evaluation is not to misuse the blame but to see how big the gap between achievement and expectations of a program or policy that is performed. Policy evaluation is said to be an estimate or assessment that covers the substance of policy, implementation, and impact. In this case the policy evaluation is seen as a functional activity. That is, the policy evaluation is not only done at the end of the course, but the whole process is done in the policy.

Evaluation also assessed the relationship between theory (policy) with practice (implementation) in the form of policy impact, whether the impact in accordance with the expected or not. From the results of the evaluation as well as we can judge whether a policy / program provide benefits for society or not intended. Normatively the evaluation function is needed as a form of public accountability, especially in the community that is getting critically assess the government's performance. Thus, the policy evaluation may include the formulation stage of policy issues, programs proposed to solve the problem of policy, implementation, as well as the stage of policy impact (Anderson, 1969: 151).

The program is the result of a public policy that is structured implement by someone who is authorized to carry out. The program can also be interpreted as a carefully planned activity, an important goal in decision making. This is in



line with recommendations Spaulding (2008) who said: "Program evaluation is conducted for decision making purpose". Meanwhile, Hawthorne (2000), program evaluation may be considered: "... as a structured process that creates and synthesizes information intended to reduce uncertainty for stakeholders about a given program or policy". Robson (2002) explains, "Program evaluation ultimately seeks to assess the effects and outcomes of an event, intervention, policy, practice, and service and innovation and hence can be applied to virtually any program, not just Reviews those that are education or health related".

Program evaluation is also concerned with "how" and "why" a program work, while program evaluation is not strictly speaking research (although it part of a research study) it just utilize systematic approach that is typically characteristic of research. In program evaluation, the different evaluation activities are matched to the different phases of the program (Metcalf, Aitken and Gaff : 2008).

Program evaluation carried on a program that is the result of the decisions of policy makers to prioritize the implementation, in this case is the public dialogue program in Bojonegoro Regency. The program of public dialogue on the enhancement of infrastructure development needs to be evaluated because in reality there are many complaints by society in Bojonegoro, especially in terms of infrastructure development where infrastructure development has not run well in Bojonegoro, in addition to knowing whether the program of public dialogue is contribute to the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro, and also of the evaluation will be known to the success or failure of public dialogue program to enhancement of infrastructure development, thus normatively be obtained



on whether the policy can be continued, or even should be discontinued and replaced with a new program.

Based on description above, researcher is interested to research with the title **"The Evaluation of Local Head's Public Dialogue Program in Bojonegoro Regency (A Study on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development)"**.

#### **A. Research Problems**

Based on the background described, then formulated the problems forming the subject matter of this research are as follows:

1. How the input of local head's public dialogue program toward the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency?
2. How the process of local head's public dialogue program toward the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency?
3. How the output of local head's public dialogue program toward the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency?
4. How the outcome/impact of local head's public dialogue program toward the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency?

#### **B. Research Objectives**

Based on the research problems that has been outlined, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To evaluate the input of local head's public dialogue program toward the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.

2. To evaluate the process of local head's public dialogue program toward the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.
3. To evaluate the output of local head's public dialogue program toward the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.
4. To evaluate the outcome/impact of local head's public dialogue program toward the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.

### **C. Research Significance**

#### **1. Practic Significance**

This research can provide information that may be used by the Local Government in determining the measures and policies that can be used as a tool to enhance the development and good governance can be.

#### **2. Academic Significance**

This research can be used as material for subsequent research and to increase knowledge about the strategy to enhance the infrastructure development level of local governments are effective and efficient through public dialogue program.

### **D. Systematic of Research**

#### **CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides an introduction the problems to be discussed include the background, research problems, research objectives and systematic discussion.

## CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter outlines the theories associated with titled: Public Administration, Local Head, Infrastructure Development, and Local Head'd Public Dialogue Program of Bojonegoro Regency.

## CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the methods used in the research include the type of research, focus of research, location and site of research, type and source of data, data collection technique, research instrument, and data analys technique.

## CHAPTER IV : FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is a core part of the research describes the general data presentation, the input, process, output and outcome evaluation of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.

## CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter describes the conclusions of analysis result in the previous chapter with suggestions researcher on the conclusions obtained from the research.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Public Administration

##### 1. Definition of Public Administration

Public administration, according to Chandler and Plano (1988: 29-30) is the process whereby public resources and personnel organized and coordinated to formulate, implement, and manage (manage) the decision-making in public policy. In fact there are variations in the perception of the public administration. McCurdy (1986) in the study of literature suggests that public administration can be said to be a political process, namely as a method of government of a country and can also be regarded as a principled way to perform various functions of the state. In other words, public administration is not just a managerial issue but also a political issue. This may be confusing the definition of public administration. However, this would indicate that the world of public administration in continue is more develop and it is difficult to be separated from the world of politics, even within one paradigm of public administration, which in 1950-1970 public administration explicitly described as political science.

The term public administration is often replaced by a political expert with the term "bureaucracy" (Kettle: 1993). Variations of these terms popoler as easily understood and observed significantly by lay people rather than the term public administration. Besides variations of this

meaning may also be derived from the definition of "public" itself. "Public" can indeed be interpreted as the general public as opposed to individuals but "public" also points to those who work for the public interest, known as "government institutions".

A review of the literature shows that there has been no agreement on a definition or limitation "public administration" because of the restrictions of public administration is a complex concept (Lemay, 2002: 10). Something similar is disclosed by Stillman II (1991), namely that the definition of public administration vary widely even harder to be agreed. This variation can be seen from the opinions are quoted Stillman (1991) as follows:

1. According to Dimock, Dimock, & Fox, public administration is the production of goods and services are designed to meet the consumens needs or community. The definition see public administration as economic activity, or similar to the business but specialized in producing goods and public services.
2. Barton & Chappel see public administration as the work of government. This definition emphasizes the aspect of personnel involvement in providing services to the public.
3. Starling viewed public administration as all reached the government, or do the promised during the election campaign. In other words, these limits emphasis accomplishing the side of government and public policy selection.

4. Nigro & Nigro suggested that public administration is a cooperative venture groups in a public environment, which includes three branches, namely the executive, legislature and judiciary.
5. Rosenbloom impose limits public administration as utilization Teor-theory and process management, politics, and law to meet government mandates in the field of legislative, executive, and judiciary in order to carry out regulatory functions and service to the community as a whole.
6. Nicholas Henry impose limits that public administration is a complex combination between teori and practice with the aim of promoting an understanding of the government's relationship with the community that is governed, and also encourage public policy to be more responsive to social needs.

Today the public administration is regarded as management. L.F Keller (2003; 997) see the public administration as a system of management for complex public administration. Hughes (2004: 23) defines public administration as an academic study on public sector. This definition is affected by public administration reform movement known as the New Public Management (NPM). And lately public administration according to Goodsell (2006), is seen as an effort to produce integrated public governance where all the parties involved with the provision of public services to be integrated based on the value of legality, efficiency, effectiveness, fairness, reliability, transparency, engagement and integrity



in order to achieve a life more democratic and gain the trust of the community. In general it can be said that the public administration is the study of the problems managerial well as political issues based on the paradigm of public administration, in connection with this understanding, public administration is seen as the management of public disclosure towards good governance. Basically, the public administration sector in governance will flourish if the government makes good public policy.

## 2. Public Policy

In a book entitled "Principles of State Policy Formulation" by Islamy (2002: 7), public policy is defined as a state policy. Friedrich (2007) defines public policy as follows: "public policy is proposed course of action of a person, group opportunities the which the policy was proposed to Utilize and Overcome in an effort to reach a goal or an objective or porpuse relize". Based on the information submitted by the Friedrich, then Anderson (1969) concluded a concept of public policy as a "public policy is a purposive course of action, Followed by an actor or a set of actors in dealing with the problem or matter of concert".

Nurcholis (2007: 263), provides a definition of the policy decisions of an organization that is intended to achieve certain goals, contains provisions that can be used as guidelines for behavior in terms of:

1. Decision further, to do good or target group (organizational unit policy implementation,
2. The application or implementation of a policy which has been set in relation to the (unit) of the implementing organization and the intended target group. Meaning policies as cited by Jones (1996: 47) in the view of Prof. Heinz Eulau and Kenneth Prewitt, stating that the policy is: -a standing decision Characterized by consistency and repetiveness behavior on the part of both those who make it and Reviews those who abide by it ".

Furthermore, the public policy Dye (2008: 1), suggests: -Public policy is what Governments ever choose to do or not to do ", explains that the concept of public policy is any selected by the government to do or not do. He said that if the government chooses to do something that it has no purpose and policy of the country should include all government action, not merely a statement of intent the government or its officials. Besides, something that is not implemented by any government, including state policy. It is caused by something that is not done by the government will have an influence as great as something done by the government. Thus the policy Menurt Dye, is an attempt to understand:

1. What was done or not done by the government,
2. What is the cause or influence, and
3. What is the impact of these policies if implemented or not implemented.

The implications of the notion of public policy according Islamy (2002: 20-21) is:

1. Public policy of the country in the form of its first form of the establishment of the government's measures.
2. That the public policy that is not enough simply stated but implemented in a real form.
3. That the public policy either to do something or not do something it has, and based on the intent and purpose.
4. That public policy must always shown to the interests of all members of society.

A political scientist others, Rose (1969) suggest that policy should be understood as "a series of more or less related activities and their consequences for those concerned rather than as a separate decision". This definition is actually ambiguous, but its definition is useful because the policy is understood as directions or in patterns of activity and not just a decision to do something. The involvement of actors in policy formulation and then a special characteristic in public policy. This is due to the fact that the policy was formulated by what was said by Easton (1965: 3) as a "ruler" in a political system, that the elders of the highest rate, the members of the executive, legislative, judicial, administrators, counselors, the king and the like , According to Easton them are people who are involved in everyday problems in a political system, has the responsibility for these problems, and



take measures accepted binding for a long time by most members of the political system for their acting within the limits of the expected role.

The process of policy making is a complex process because it involves many processes and variables that must be assessed. Therefore, some political experts who are interested to study public policy and separate the processes of public policy in some stages. The purpose of this subdivision is to help us in assessing public policy (Lindblom, in Syamsudin 1986: 3). However, some experts may divide these stages in a different order. According to Dunn (1999: 24-25) stages of public policy is as follows: (a) Phase setting the agenda, (b) the policy formulation stage, (c) Phase adoption of policies, (c) the stage of implementation, (d) Phase policy evaluation. Then, the outline said that public policy is an attempt both central and local governments to provide solutions to problems that occur in their territory. Based on the stages of public policy, in this case I will discuss in detail about policy evaluation.

### **3. Public Policy Evaluation**

#### **a. Definition of Public Policy Evaluation**

Evaluations are usually intended to assess the extent to which the effectiveness of public policies in order to be accountable to their constituents. The extent to which the purpose is achieved as well as to see how far the gap between expectations with reality. According to Anderson (1969), in general it can be said as a policy evaluation activities regarding

estimates or judgments include the substance of policy, implementation and impact of the implementation of the policy.

According to Lester and Stewart (2000) policy evaluation can be divided into two different tasks, the first task is to determine the consequences posed by a policy by describing its effects. While the second task is to assess the success or failure of a policy based on a standard or predefined criteria. Evaluation of policy is a question of fact to be a good measurement as well as assessment of the stage of policy implementation and the results (outcome) or impact on the workings of a policy or a specific program, so to determine what steps can be taken in the future.

#### **b. Function of Public Policy Evaluation**

According to Samodra (1994), public policy evaluation has four functions, namely:

1. Explanation. Through the evaluation can be capture the reality of program implementation and can be made a generalization about the patterns of relationships between the various dimensions of reality observed. From this evaluation evaluator can identify problems, conditions, and actors who support the success or failure of the program.
2. Obedience. Through the evaluation can be known whether the action taken by the actors, both bureaucratic and other principal in accordance with the standards and procedures established by the policy.

3. Audit. Through the evaluation can be known, whether the output actually reaches the target group policy, or rather there is a leak or irregularities.
4. Accounting. With the evaluation it can be seen what socio-economic consequence of the policy.

Rossi and Freeman (in Dunn, 2000: 36): Defines impact assessment is to assess whether the intervention to produce the desired effect or not. Estimates such as these do not produce a definitive answer but only a few answers that might make sense.

Based on some understanding of the above it can be stated that the systematic evaluation of policy is an activity to answer the questions as whether the policy is run achieve the objectives as stated previously, how much money is issued as well as any advantage gained, who benefited from the program policies is run by the organization.

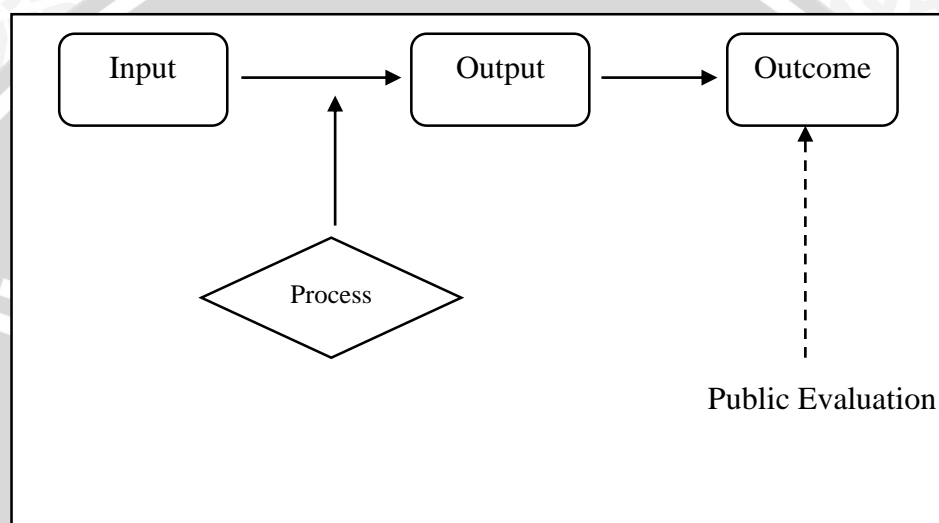
### **c. Indicator of Public Policy Evaluation**

Evaluation is a very important thing in a work process, because with the evaluation then it will facilitate the course of a work process in an organization. (Soemardi: 1992: 165) says "Assessment (evaluation) can be given a sense as a process / set of measurement and comparison of activities rather than the results of the work / labor productivity has been achieved with the planned targets". To facilitate the measurement of policy



evaluation, Nugroho (2007: 155) presents the evaluation indicators as follows:

**Figure 2.1**  
**Indicator of Public Policy Evaluation**



*Source: Nugroho (2007: 155)*

From the picture above can be explained that the evaluation of public policy starts from the policy input in the form of resources and raw materials to implement policies, such resources in the form of human resources, money or other support or infrastructure is required. Then, the input indicators analyzed by the policy process, in which the process is to see how a policy is transformed in the form of direct service to the community as well as measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the program is used as a public policy implementation. Of input and process indicators, it can be seen sebuat output of the policy program is measured

by whether the infrastructure development achieved significantly and the number of people who took part in a program that is the result of such a policy. Of output, were analyzed in order to know the outcome or impact of the policy program and measured the impact of positive and negative impacts of the program on the community.

In general it can be said as a policy evaluation activities regarding the estimation or assessment of policies relating to the substance, the implementation and impact (Anderson, 1969: 151). Evaluation of the shorter language used to see the extent to which programs achieve the desired impact policy. The impact is a change in the physical and social conditions as a result of policy outputs (Samodra 1994: 3). Besides According Samodra (1994: 29-30) states that "in addition to the desired effect, at the end of the implementation of policies also appear impacts unexpected".

#### **4. Program Evaluation**

##### **a. Definition of Program**

According to Jones (1994), the program is defined as a method adopted to achieve goals which by the shape of the plan will be more organized and easier in operation to achieve the program implementation for the program has loaded various aspects that must be executed or implemented for the purpose of the program itself can be achieved. According Arikunto (1993: 297) Program is an action done carefully. In a

program, the program as an analysis model is needed in answering questions that arise about the program that has been created.

The first model, Model of Program Logic is a visual representation of a program that shows how a program is run, what are the resources used to support the program in question, and how the image of the result (David and Laura, 2006: 41). The program logic model is run with 3 basic premise, namely: a). Classification and division of labor; b). Outlining the causes and consequences of the existence of a relationship; c). Differentiating only between programs that have been outlined by what is happening in their environment. Lies the power of this model is the focus of the authority and responsibility of work. While there are several personal limitations is that can not develop its capacity due to the division of tasks, can not anticipate in around and time is limited.

The next model is the model of changes. According to Chen (in Wirawan, 2011: 73) shows the process model change causes and consequences caused by the program. Change model consists of three components, namely the intervention, which shows a set of program activities that focus on the determinants of change; determinant, which shows the leverage or mechanism that mediates between the intervention and influence; influence, which shows the influence of anticipation in the program. The model assumes that this change will affect the implementation of the intervention determinants, then change into effect.



The third model is the model of action. According to Chen described the action model systematic plan to organize staff, resources, tools and support organization in order to reach the target population and provide intervention services. Action model consists of six components, namely: the implementing organization, program managers, partners and community organizations, ecological context, intervention protocols and service delivery, and society interest.

Model of changes and action model is closely related to one another and are essential for the success of a program. A model is needed to justify the selection of an intervention and a purpose or effect and provide the basis for developing a model of action. Conversely action model presents a program of activities for the organization and for activitate and to synergize the model of change to achieve the program objectives.

#### **b. Definition of Program Evaluation**

Each institution has a program resulting from a policy that is carried out by someone who is authorized to carry out. The program can also be interpreted as a carefully planned activity, an important goal of decision-making. Evaluation is used to learn about the results obtained in a program to be associated with the implementation, controlling the behavior of those responsible for the implementation of a program, and affect the response of those who are outside the political environment (Subarsono in Nugroho, 2011: 389) , One evaluation criteria proposed by Dunn in Nugroho (2011:

671), mentioned that their smoothing benefits are distributed evenly to a different target group.

The program is one of the results of the policy are decided through a lengthy process agreed by the managers. As a general evaluation limits, limits according Spaulding program (2008) Program evaluation is conducted for decision making purpose ". Meanwhile, according to David and Hawthorn (2006) evaluation of the program as being "... as a process structure that creates and synthesizes information intended to reduce uncertainty for stakeholders about a given program or policy".

Evaluation of the program by Gay (1979) is a systematic process of collecting and analyzing data for decision-making. Gay also identified three problems that often arise in the evaluation: (1) The special program is this what it cost? (2) is the new program from the former program better? (3) faster should be placed in the program for the gifted?

Nugroho (2007: 155) adds the purpose of program evaluation or policy performance evaluation is to determine variations in the performance indicators used to answer three main questions, which include: first, how the performance of public policy implementation? Second, what is the factors that cause results appear on the outcome? Third, how is the strategies improve the performance of public policy implementation? The third question can be answered with some indicators, such as input, process, output, and outcome / impact of policies, or others.

According Nugraha (2007) evaluation input is everything needed for implementation of activities can produce a specified output, input indicators could include human resources, money or other support infrastructure; Evaluation process is an assessment of the methods used by the organization to implement the program; Output evaluation indicators focus assessment on the results obtained from the implementation of the policy; The impact evaluation is an evaluation regarding the results or the impact of policy implementation, the impact can be a negative impact and a positive impact.

Program evaluation is a series of activities carried out deliberately and carefully to determine the level of adherence to or the success of a program in a way determine the effectiveness of each of its components, both against the running programs or programs that have been passed. Evaluation of programs and policies not only by the government but should involve other stakeholders (eg, NGOs, etc.) so that in the process of policy evaluation will bear the policy involving public participation or so-called deliberative policy.

## **5. Deliberative Policy**

At the present time Indonesia embraced decentralization policy that is consistent with the concept that people have full sovereignty in participation in the scope of government, known as deliberative. The significance of the concept of deliberation by Gambetta in Elster (1998: 19) that process as "a



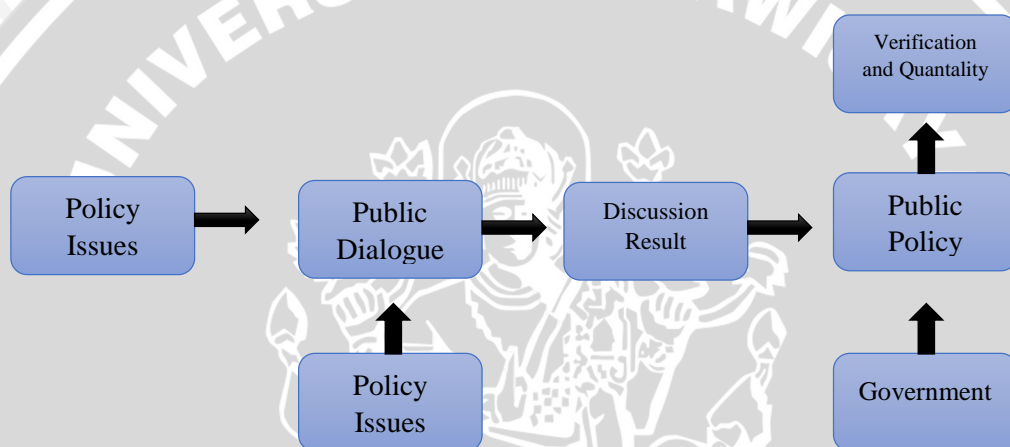
conversation whereby individuals speak and listen sequentially before making a collective decisions". Gambetta illustrates that deliberation is a process and method to reach a collective decision. The purpose of this deliberation to reach a consensus with the results based on the results of the discussion and considering various criteria. Public involvement is the most important concept of deliberative. The concept of this deliberative among society is become a priority in the discussions to make a decision or policy.

Deliberative democracy, because it is form of democracy, requires that collective decision making that involve the participation of all the person who may be affected by the decision or their representatives. It must also strive to offer persons fair and equal access to the process. Because it is deliberative, decision making should include the fundamental role for dialogue between participants who are committed to the values of rationality and impartiality (Elster, 1998b: 8 in Goldfinger, 2003: 30)

Deliberative which is the concept of the implementation of the Good Governance by Hajer and Wageenar (2003), named deliberative policy analysis in Nugroho (2011: 260-363) Hajer and Wageenar develop as a fact when modern democratic society is moving towards a network society, or community networks illustrated in the chart below illustrates that the deliberative process or deliberation is to involve the public in decision-making. The community also participated in a public policy be it in policy formulation, policy implementation or evaluation of policies. A public dialogue that do produce decisions based dariproses deliberations. The results of these deliberations be

a decision to be brought into a public policy issue that will be studied to a matter of public policy or to be evaluated. Once the decision has been obtained it will pass the verification process to get support-support from other stakeholders.

**Figure 2.2**  
**Completed Deliberative Process**



*Source: Nugroho (2011: 363)*

The concept of "deliberative policy" analysis by by Hajer and Wagenaar (2003) both developed this concept of Frischer and Forester who wrote The Argumentative Turn in Policy Analysis and Planning (1993). The concept developed from Frishcer and Forester cited Hajer and Wagenaar as follows: "... and solid work in planning theory demonstrated how planners in concrete situations of conflict relied on interactive and deliberative and giving reasons,

exploring the implication of various value positions, and developing joint responsibility in concrete situations”.

Innes and Booker (2003), in the chapter on "Collaborative Policy Making: Governance through Dialogue", explained The Sacramento Water Forum, as a forum for constituents, or parties or stakeholders, consisting of more than a dozen deputy public, who formulate public policy in the field water area of California. The decision is then appointed forum the government as public policy. Thus, the process of policy analysis is not done by the technocrats, but the parties directly involved. Frischer (2003) argued as follows: “The job of deliberative analyst is to be tease out the normative conflicts lurking behind the often equally plausible interpretation of the same abstract goal or value”. Especially important, in this view, is the need to rethink the relationship of the roles of the analyst, citizens, and the decision maker. Rather than providing technical answer designed to bring political discussions to an end, the task of the analyst-as-facilitator is to assist citizen in their efforts to examine their own interests and to make their own decisions. The facility of citizens learning can be understood as enlarging the citizens abilities to pose the problems and questions that interest and concern them and to help connect them to the kind of information and resources needed to help them”.

Hartz-Karp identify deliberative democracy took at least three of the following: (1) the effect: the ability to influence policy decision making; (2) openness (inclusion): representative of the population, the openness of the views and values of diverse and equal opportunity to participate; (3)



deliberation: open communication, information access, space to understand and reframe the issues, mutual respect, and the movement toward consensus.

## **B. Local Head**

### **1. Definition of Local Head**

Based on Law Number 23 on 2014 about Regional Government, that a Local Government has a Regional Head who is assisted by a Deputy Head of Region. Regional Head for the so-called Provincial Governor, Regional Head for district called by the Regent, and Regional Head of State referred to the mayor. Term Head area for 5 (five) years since the inauguration and subsequent reelection for the same office only for one more term.

For public officials elected, accountability mechanisms will follow the election mechanism. The principle used is the Chosen People Who Choose To Responsible. Thus the appropriate legal framework on Local Government that Law Number 32 on 2004, the head of the region provides management report Local Government to Central Government (Article 27, paragraph 2 and 3 Law Number 32/2004). In the execution of its duties and functions, the head of the area monitored by the local legislature and leave Description Accountability Reports (LKPJ) to Parliament. Meanwhile, to the public, the head of the area required to provide a report on the regional administration of information reports (Article 27, paragraph 2 and 3 Law Number 32/2004).

## 2. Position and Obligation of Local Head

In accordance with the provisions of Law Number 32 of 2004 about Local Government is an autonomous region based on the principle of decentralization. Regent district and not a subordinate or no hierarchical relationship with the governor, but is in a coordinative relationship which is not so strict as the practice of the military. Regent accountable to the people through the election of the local parliament.

Regents and the local officials are implementing the legislation within the scope of the districts, the Regional Regulation and Assessment Regional Head. In a narrow sense, the regents and the device is only subject to and carry out the policy areas outlined in local regulations. However, in practice, the District is a subsystem of the State, the regents and its agents also act and implementing Rules and Regulations made by the Government and the Parliament, the President, the Minister and the Governor.

Pursuant to Law No. 32 of 2004, Local head to do the job as head of the autonomous Region, has the obligation:

1. Maintain and maintain the integrity of the Republic;
2. Uphold Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945;
3. Enforce all laws and regulations;
4. Improving the welfare of the community;
5. Maintain the security, order and public tranquility;
6. Together with local government create the Regional Regulation; and

7. Leading regional administration based on policies established district along Regency.

In others the obligation on the head region must submit a report for the regional administration, accountability statement reports, and summary reports for the regional administration which will be discussed in the next article. In carry out under the authority of Local Government Affairs, regional head and deputy head of the region have the right protocols and financial rights. Financial rights include basic salary, allowances, and other benefits. The regional head and / or deputy regional head sanctioned temporary dismissal did not get the right protocol and is only granted in the form of finance basic salary, child support, and wife / husband.

### **3. The Role of Local Head in Development**

The existence strongly support the regional heads of government performance prospects both in the present and the future. A plan or program is made head of the region, there are always the result to be achieved. Similarly, in the development of the region. It was done the other not intended for the public in general. As for some role in the development of regional heads, among other things (Siagian, 2002):

1. As Stabilizer

- a. In the way the government acts as a stabilizer in the field of construction, among other things: the political, economic and socio-cultural fields.



b. In the economic sphere, the government is expected to be able to ensure economic stability that allows the national economy can be maintained such that the economy is growing fairly, interest rates are not high, low inflation, business opportunities more widely, the industrialization process is going well, and monetary and fiscal policies which serves the national interest.

c. Social and cultural sectors, the government is expected to make the country into a nation of advanced and modern society, without losing its identity.

2. As Innovators

In playing the role as innovators, government as a whole should be a source of new things such as new findings, new methods, new systems, and most importantly, new ways of thinking.

3. As Moderniser

Through development, each country wants to become a modern state. To achieve this it is necessary, among others: the mastery of science and technology, ability and skills of managerial, ability to process natural resources owned, national education systems are reliable, foundation of political life for the strong and democratic, have a clear vision of the future, people's empowerment, willingness to take risks, future orientation, and are willing to accept the change.

#### 4. As Pioneers

The government should play a role as a pioneer in many areas of life of the state. In other words, as a pioneer, government officials should be role models for the entire community.

#### 5. As Managing Itself

Despite the implementation of various development activities is the responsibility of a national and not a burden on the government only, due to various considerations such as the safety of the country, limited capital, ability is not adequate, because it is not in demand by the people and therefore constitutionally it is the duty of the government, it is possible there are various activities that can not be handed over to private parties but must be held by the government itself.

From these explanations, the role of local head in development, it can be concluded that their role in the implementation of development is necessary, but must be supported by the role of the public and the private sector to realize the development goals as expected.

### C. Infrastructure Development

#### 1. Definition of Development

Every aspect of the world require development to achieve something to support the activities of life. Development of a country is the way to achieve a better life. In the context of the life of the nation, the development is done thoroughly in all aspects of life to improve people's welfare. For the purpose

of the establishment of a country is nothing else to promote and improve the welfare of its citizens. Development is essentially a change, do change the circumstances that are considered unfavorable to a better state. as proposed Tjokroamidjojo (1994: 10): "Development is a continuous process of renewal and continuously from a particular state to a state that is considered to be better". It is hoped an area that has an infrastructure that is inadequate, after the construction, it can realize a better state. Because in essence, development is a planned process that is done by humans.

The entire national development activities directed to improve the dignity of its citizens without getting an upset. According to Siagian in Sumaryadi (2005): "Development implies: (a) that development is a process without end; (B) the development of a conscious effort carried out continuously; (C) the reconstruction is planned and the plan oriented growth and change; (D) development led to modernity; (E) modernity achieved through the development of multidimensional; process and development activities aimed at fostering the nation's efforts in the achievement of objectives the nation that has been set ".

But the essence of society to participate actively in development and not merely be the object of development per se, according to Khairuddin (1992: 125) that "the participation of the wider community is absolutely necessary, because that is ultimately carry out various development activities, the people at large to play a role as well as object and subject of development ". The definition explains that in development, the role of the community is



extremely important and successful development can be seen from public participation.

## **2. Society Participation in Development**

Development plan will be appropriate on target, done well, and beneficial results if implemented to fulfill the society needs. According Kartasmita (1996: 63), development must implement from the people, by the people and for the people. This view shows the principles of democracy in the concept of national development. Communities need to be directly involved were not for mobilization, but rather as a form of participation that is guided by consciousness. In the development process, the public is not merely treated as an object, but rather as a subject and an actor or actors (Soetomo, 2008: 8). Hoofstede in Khairuddin (1992: 125), split into three levels of participation:

1. Participation of initiation is *pasrtisipasi* inviting initiatives from village leaders, both formal and informal, or from members of the public about a project that eventually the project was a necessity for people.
2. Participation legitimacy is participation at the level of discussion or decision-making on the project.
3. Participation execution is participation at the implementation level.

There are two things that must be implemented by the Government, first: the aspirational needs of the aspirations articulated by society, and need to be sensitive to the needs of its society itself. The government needs to know

what is needed by the people and obey his will. Second, the government needs to involve all the skills possessed by the people in carrying out development. In other words, the government needs to put people as the subject of development, not only as objects of development. According Sumoharjo (1984: 54) that the community participation in development is the involvement of community members in an effort to realize his aspirations by way contribute ideas, initiative, and creativity in the form of thoughts, proposals, suggestions in official and unofficial meetings.

The importance of society involvement in the development of highly stressed in Law Number 25 on 2004 about National Development Planning System. Community participatory approach contained in four (4) chapters, on Article 2, Article 5, Article 6 and Article 7. The planning system is regulated by Law Number 25 on 2004 and the rules of procedure to apply a combination of approaches between top-down and bottom -up, which emphasizes the ways aspirational and participative.

With the participative programs provide opportunities directly to the public participation in the plan concerning their welfare and also directly implement their own and reap the rewards of the program. In addition to Law Number 25 on 2004 there is legislation Another stressed the need for participation msyarakat in development planning, namely: Law Number 32 on 2004 about Local Government and Government Regulation Number 8 on 2008 about the stage, the procedures for preparation, control and evaluation of the implementation local development plans.

According Siagian (2007: 142) that "the development task is the responsibility of the entire community and is not a government task solely". Further Siagian (2007: 153-154) says that "national development requires stages. Phasing usually take the form of periodization. This means that the government define development priorities ". Planning and implementation of development should be oriented downward and engage the broader community, through the granting authority planning and implementation at the regional level. In this way the government is able to absorb the aspirations of the community, so that the construction is done can empower and meet the needs of the wider community.

### **3. Definition of infrastructure Development**

Various factors influence in promoting economic growth and social development, infrastructure is one of the most important factors. Development will not run properly if it is not supported by the state of adequate infrastructure. In every aspect of social and economic and other aspects, the existence of infrastructure is a major factor in doing an activity. Infrastructure has an important role in improving well-being. It can be seen from the state of infrastructure in a region. If the better the state of infrastructure in the area, the more advanced state of society as well. If a region has a good infrastructure and adequate, it can be said the people living in the region prosper. Vice versa, if an area has inadequate infrastructure or less said, the welfare of the people in the region are low.



Thus, infrastructure is one important factor in improving the welfare of the people. In the perspective of the development of regions and cities, understanding the infrastructure leading to the definition of infrastructure, among others, are defined as follows: "Infrastructure refers to the physical systems that provide transportation, water, buildings and public facilities are required to meet basic human needs in social and economic" (Grigg 1988: 1). "Infrastructure is a basic service or services that provide comfort and convenience in industrial activities, agriculture and other economic development" (Johnson, 1981: 169).

Development aimed at the welfare of society should be run effectively and efficiently, it is because the government as providers of public services the state must comply with the principles of good governance, which one of them is effective and efficient. Effectiveness, An activity can be said to be effective if these activities can be carried out in a timely manner and in accordance with established procedures. Effectiveness is a measure that gives an idea of how far away the destination is reached, both in quality and time, orientation of the outcomes (Yamit, 2003: 14). Efficiency, an activity can be said to be efficient if these activities are able to leverage resources to achieve the goals or the minimum optimal results. The term efficiency according to the WTO is value for money, which means that the implementation of the principle of efficiency, it is not always realized by obtaining the price of the goods / services of the cheapest, because in addition to low prices, to consider parts, long life of the purchased items as

well as operational costs and maintenance costs which should be provided in the future (Simamora, 2008: 12). In this case that meant was the effectiveness and efficiency related to infrastructure development.

The existence of infrastructure always adjust the state and development of the times. But the meaning of public infrastructure is still not in line with the times. According to Grigg (1988: 3), "The definition of infrastructure in some dictionaries, still has the meaning of a general nature. As for the structure into its parts are and will continue to evolve if it is linked to the needs of public works and physical facilities of the city or country ". Thus, the meaning of infrastructure, which is still in a general sense will develop in line with its role and functions.

Today the community's greatest desire is to fulfill a public facility that can support their work. But a lot happens in the wider community, is the inhibiting of daily activities even disruption of community work for less offset by good means. Things like this that triggered the frustration of the people against the government's performance on the provision or improvement of infrastructure, both existing facilities, working processes, as well as public facilities are still in the planning process. The activities mentioned, namely, procurement, construction, and planning, the part that should be highlighted is the planning and execution, because these two things can be applied to public facilities that already exist, for example the construction of the bridge which have been unsuitable made of wood linking several areas.



#### **D. Local Head's Public Dialogue Program of Bojonegoro Regency**

Public dialogue program is a program that is formed from local head's innovation of Suyoto elected since 2008. The program of public dialogue is a form of responsibility Regent Suyoto to resolve the problems that exist in society Bojonegoro, in addition to the program of public dialogue is established based on the implementation of Law Number 14 on 2008 about public disclosure between the government and society. The interest in this program, which is based on the idea that transparency is a key element in the general welfare, overcoming various problems if only all elements of society involved in each stage. For the openness of government is built through dialogue and democratic change in government based on the ego that puts the conflict in a democracy based on the environment that emphasizes the unity between man and man ith nature. Bojonegoro government, open government is committed to implement sustainable.

Bojonegoro Local Government to implement transparency in government by "Sobo Pendopo" packed in "public dialogue", since March 14, 2008. The society is given the flexibility to deliver a variety of problems that occur at the local head and the entire staff to get a solution. Public dialogue is held every Friday at 13: 00-completion, except on national holidays and the month of Ramadan as well as on-air Broadcast Radio Malowopati Madani Radio 95.8 FM and 102.5 FM, which is usually followed by an average of 50-150 people.



Implementation of the public dialogue, until the month of January 2016 has entered a recorded episode II / 126, where most of the problems faced by the community regarding: infrastructure, bureaucratic reform and good governance, the involvement of village government. Various problems expressed by the community through public dialogue, the average has been followed up and completed.

To facilitate access of government openness, the local government of Bojonegoro also apply throughout the agencies to be connected to the complaints system belongs Presidential Work Unit for Development Monitoring and Control. A system based on Information Technology named LAPOR which is a continuation of Service and Complaints Online People's Aspirations.

By this service the society can easily convey the aspirations and denounce all matters relating to public services and about the problems of development, including the misuse of funds. Various channels have been provided for it, either through short messages (SMS), social networking through a mention on Twitter @ lapor\_ukp4 and Facebook, or register directly on the website <http://lapor.ukp4.go.id>. In this case, Bojonegoro Regency has prepared an administrator to forward the aspirations and public complaints to the relevant agency, as well as to the national level.

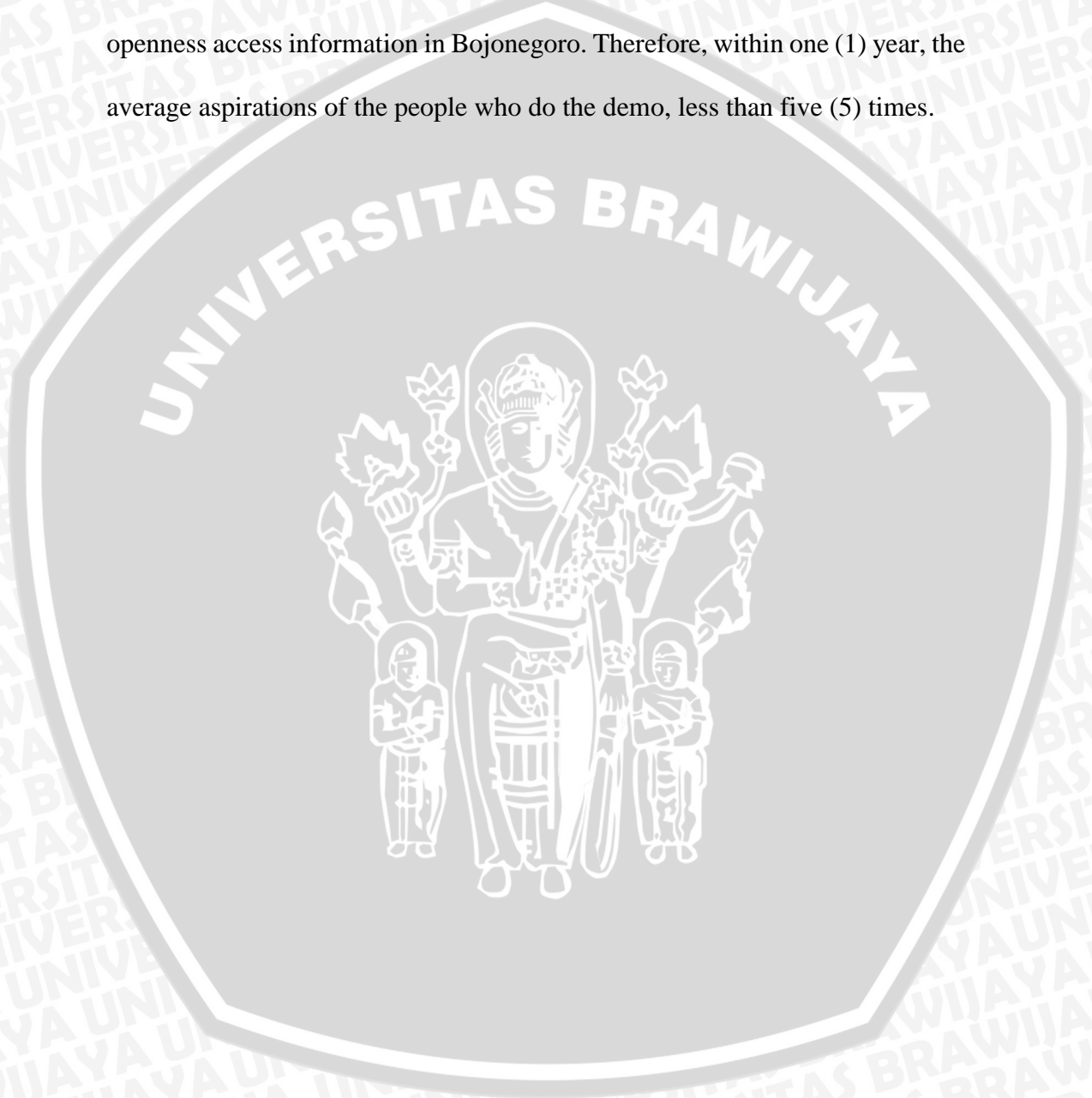
Broadly speaking, the flow of aspiration and complaints in the system LAPOR is: people submitting complaints and aspirations through a path that has been provided, then the administrator to process them according to the

classification of interest, as well as dispose of a follow-up to the relevant SKPD. Especially for SMS channels, the format used is BJN [space] COMPLAINT / ASPIRATIONS, which is sent to the number 1708 with a common tariff, the number can be accessed using the entire existing provider. So that the aspirations and complaints from the public can be really effective, Bojonegoro regency, through Bojonegoro Regent has instructed all heads of agencies using social networking, and accustomed to interacting with social networking.

Interestingly, the follow-up of public complaints through LAPOR, the agencies must have answered no later than five (5) working days and upload it to the entire system what a result. This activity will be evaluated by the Regent regularly every Friday at 08.00 until 12.00. For 24 hours can take advantage WhatsApp meeting with several groups to share the problem issues and follow-up by the heads of agencies and the parties that are members of the group in WhatsApp (social media application).

Implementation of the government disclosure has changed the culture of Bojonegoro not just "complain and complaints", but have grown to learn from one another to provide solutions and inspiration or ideas. Program activities of government are derived from inspiras / ideas of society that have been implemented by the government of Bojonegoro, among others: the construction of roads with paving (more scalable and minimize corruption), the construction of reservoirs, resource management of oil and gas, allocates grants for high school students, mentoring organization civil society (CSOs) as well

as rural community development activities. Moreover, transparency of government, have changed people's aspirations delivery mechanisms through mass mobilization (demonstrations), has been shifted to public dialogue and openness access information in Bojonegoro. Therefore, within one (1) year, the average aspirations of the people who do the demo, less than five (5) times.





## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Type of Research

Based on the problems of research, the type of research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. According to Faisal (1992) kinds of research can be classified into three, namely: the first is the study of explanation, a study that is intended to discover and develop theories, that results or research product may explain why the variables (antecedents) affect the occurrence of a particular symptom or fact; The second is a descriptive study, is a study intended to depict or describe a number of variables related to the issue and units studied, regardless of the relationship between variables (interlace-weave variable); and the third is exploratory research, a study that was intended as an exploration and classification on a phenomenon or social reality.

According to Denzin and Linclon in Moleong (2012), qualitative research is research that uses scientific background, with the intention of interpreting phenomena and done by involving a variety of methods. While the method of descriptive research is research that is intended to gather information about the status of a symptom that there is a state which, According to what Reviews their symptoms at the time of the study (Arikunto, 1998: 309).

In this research, researchers want to gather information and describe and analyze on program evaluation regent public dialogue, especially on the dimensions of the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro.

The reasons for the use of this type of approach the study was based on the following considerations:

1. Because the descriptive qualitative method which type of data is in accordance with the titles appointed researcher that "The Evaluation of Local Head's Public Dialogue Program on Enhancement of Infrastructure Development (A Study in Department of Communication and Information of Bojonegoro Regency) because this research to be commercialized depiction through the phenomenon directly in the field or all the factual circumstances.
2. Because qualitative research reveal everything that exists in local head's program for enhance the development of infrastructure through public dialogue, the researcher must collect data by direct observation in the field.
3. Data obtained from interviews and observations in the form of a Public Dialogue Program Evaluation description Regent on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development in Bojonegoro Regency. A program that is packaged in the form of public dialogue or interactive dialogue and implemented every single week. The public dialogue was attended by all the society especially who complained about the problems of infrastructure development and directly addressed by the relevant agencies.

## B. Focus of Research

The focus of research is something that made the center of attention in the research that will allow researchers to determine which data are required. According Spradley (2011: 208), the focus of the research is a single domain or multiple domains that are linked from social situations. In accordance intended purpose, then that becomes the focus of this study are:

1. Input evaluation of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.
  - a. Regulation of public dialogue program
  - b. Human Resources
  - c. The product of the enhancement of infrastructure development
2. Process evaluation of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.
  - a. Public dialogue program as deliberative democracy
  - b. Effectivity and Efficiency of Public Dialog Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development
3. Output evaluation of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.
  - a. The Enhancement of Infrastructure Development
  - b. Society Participation in Public Dialogue Program



4. Outcome/Impact evaluation of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.
  - a. Positive impact
  - b. Negative impact

### **C. Location and Site of Research**

The location of research is a place where researchers can capture the real condition of the object under research. In this research, the chosen location is Bojonegoro. Determination of the location of this research is based on the following considerations:

Bojonegoro Regency is a regency in East Java that has a low level of the enhancement of infrastructure development, before 2008 Bojonegoro regency became the district's fourth poorest in East Java for the infrastructure development that is not directed well and it was due to lack of government services and the quality of Bureaucrats, and make Bojonegoro Regency be left behind. After Suyoto elected as local head in 2007, he managed to transform the mental and the result became the Bojonegoro as one of regency in East Java which is capable of reducing poverty by 30% by 2013. In order to cope with bad things will happen again in Bojonegoro, Bojonegoro local head very contribute actively seeking the way, one of it with involving the aspirations of the people directly involved in the enhancement of infrastructure development through public dialogue program of Bojonegoro Regency.

While the site of research is a place where researchers should get the true condition of the object under study. As for the sites in this study include:

- a. Department of Communication and Information of Bojonegoro Regency
- b. Department of Public Works of Bojonegoro Regency

#### **D. Type and Source of Data**

##### **1. Type of Data**

Type of data in this research are:

###### **a. Primary Data**

Is data collected by researcher directly from sources:

1. Department of Communication and Information of Bojonegoro Regency
2. Department of Publik Work of Bojonegoro Regency

###### **b. Secondary Data**

Is data collected by researcher by collecting the documents related with the focus of reserach in some institutions, such as in primary data on the evaluation of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.

##### **2. Source of Data**

Source of data or source of information is anything that give the information reated research of data needed. In this research that become the source of data are:

a. Phenomenon

Is the data collected directly by researcher through field study, researcher done the research from the field study in *Pendopo Malowopati* every Friday (April-June) on 01.00am until 03.00am in public dialogue program of Bojonegoro Regency, .

b. Informant

The informant is a person who may assist the researchers provide data needed in the research, its means about the evaluation of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development. The data collected directly by researcher from the sources:

1. Mr. Matnur, S.Sos is Head of Section in Information Disemination Division of Department of Communication and Information, also he has been being the moderatore in public dialogue program
2. Mr. Musdar, is Head of Documentation and Information Division of Department of Communication and Information, also he has been being the moderatore in public dialogue program
3. Ms. Anis Harviyani, is the staff of Information Disemination Division of Department of Communication and Information, also she has been being the presence provider in public dialogue program
4. Mr. Edy, S.T, is the Head of Bina Marga Division of Department of Public Works



c. Documentation

Is data obtained by collecting documents and archives relating to the focus of research at several institutions, are the documentation and archives from Department of Communication and Information also Department of Public Works include the profiles of department, regulation, agenda books that related with the enhancement of infrastructure development through public dialogue program.

**E. Data Collection Technique**

The data collection technique is a very important step in a scientific study, because the data generated is expected to be used to answer and solve existing problems. According Loftlan in Moleong (2012: 112). The main data sources in qualitative research is additional data such as documents and others. Therefore, data must be valid and accurate. The data collection techniques in this study include:

1. Observation

Researchers done the observations directly in the field to observe the condition of research areas and other locations related to the substance of research and further to collect the necessary data. The method used is the technique of observation in the sense that no social interaction between researcher and researched. The researcher only direct observation in the field and also record any symptoms / phenomena and nothing to do with the issues that are being studied to be a material or data required. This is

in line with the opinion of Arai (1991: 144) that observation as a data collection cultivated observe reasonable and actual circumstances without any deliberate attempt to do or influence and manipulate it. The observations were made in the *Pendopo Malowopati* of Bojonegoro.

## 2. Interview

Interview done by conducting a question and answer or interview directly with the informants to obtain information related to the issues raised by the researcher. Informant is meant here are those which have been revealed by researchers at the primary data source in the previous section of this research, namely Department of Information and Information, and Department of Public Work of Bojonegoro Regency.

## 3. Documentation Study

Researchers conducted a recording of the sources of data available on the location, for example in the form of draft legislation and local regulations, tables, lists, and so on. Documentation obtained from government files Bojonegoro in this case the Department of Communication and Information and Departmet of Publik Works of Bojonegoro Regency as mentioned in the primary data section this research.

## F. Research Instrument

A research requires the instrument in implementing (Muhammad, 2005: 28) said that in the study, the instrument is defined as a tool to collect data on the variables of research for research needs. Muhammad added that the data collected in order to meet the requirements or can be justified scientifically, then the officer collecting the data and tools (instruments) data collector must meet the necessary criteria. Therefore, for data on the variables needed research can be obtained, so the researchers used the instrument in the form of:

1. Researchers, as a key instrument by using the five senses to watch with observe activities related to research
2. Guidelines for the interview (interview guide), which is a framework of questions to ask the research informants. It is useful to point of researcher in the search for the data at the time the interview was conducted.

3. Observation Guidelines

Is a series of observations made by the researchers of the events associated with the object of research to be recorded or written and for subsequent analysis.

4. The devices support (Field Note)

Covers notebooks, stationery, and other tools to record and record the data and information needed in research.

In this study the main instrument is the researcher's own research. At the beginning of the study, researchers as tool only. Once the researchers went to the field then used interviews and other records that are used as a research tool.



So from the activity of specific data obtained from the respondents. Thus the instrument used from the beginning to the end of the study is the researchers themselves.

## 5. Data Analysis Technique

Data have been obtained, derived from a single site will then analyze using analytical methods appropriate to the objectives to summarize or simplify the data can be more meaningful and can be interpreted, so that problems can be solved. Data analysis is the process of preparing the data to be interpreted and useful in solving problems examined. The raw data that have been collected by researchers there will be no use if it is not analyzed. Analysis of the data is a very important part of the scientific method as the Analyze the data can be given meaning and significance that are useful in solving research problems (Nazir, 2003: 346).

The data were analyzed descriptively. (Narbuko, 2003: 179) said that the descriptive analysis is transforming the raw data into a data form that is easily understood and interpreted, and organize, manipulate and present in order to become an information. He also added that the process of transforming data into an information requires an appropriate interpretations to avoid the information mission. Interpretation of data by finding a broader sense with the results of the study (Narbuko, 2003: 169). Interpretation or an interpretation of the data obtained, especially data that directly relate to the focus by researchers who are

expected to describe the view researchers in accordance with the understanding of the theory of literature relevant results.

Model data analysis in this research is the interactive model. In the interactive analysis, collected data is read, studied, and analyzed, then conducted by making abstractions. After abstraction, then the data is arranged in units as he examined the validity of the data. The final stage is done is the interpretation of the data. According Miles and Hubberman, and Sabana (2014: 12-14). The data analysis interactive model there are three grooves activities going on simultaneously, the activity in the analysis of these data are:

1. Collecting Data

The collection of data is the process carried out by researchers through field observations, interviews with relevant parties to the problems examined, either in the form of documentation in the form of photos. Collecting data done in Department of Communication and Information, Department of Public Works, and *Pendopo Malowopati* of Bojonegoro.

2. Data Condensation

Data gained the researcher from field, its were formed interview, documentation, archieves, and agenda book related with public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development, then these data chosen and reduced by researcher.

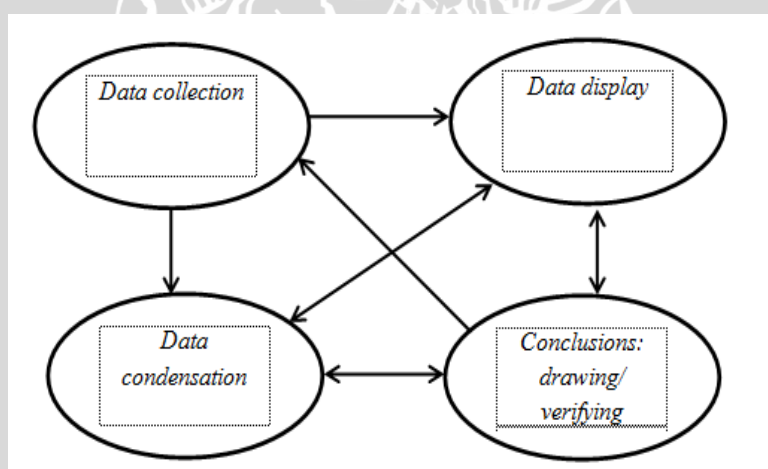
3. Data Display

Data display is an organizing and pooling of data gained. Presentation of data helps in understanding what is happening and to do something,

including in-depth analysis or take action based on those understandings about the public dialogue program toward the enhancement infrastructure development. It can make easier for researcher to do the next step of analysis of data.

#### 4. Conclusion Drawing

Researcher drawn or descript of the result of collected data from Department of Communication and Information, Department of Public Works and from attendance society in *Pendopo Malowopati* of Bojonegoro and these data created in conclusion as the final of research analysis.



**Figure 3.1**  
**Interactive Model Analysis**

Source: Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014:14)



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. General Data Presentation

In this section described a general overview about the history of Bojonegoro Bojonegoro, Bojonegoro present, the vision and mission of Bojonegoro, Bojonegoro geographical conditions, as well as government data on population / demographics, labor and development issues, Bojonegoro. This section also describes the research sites is a general description of Department of Communications and Information and the Department of Public Works of Bojonegoro. General overview the Department of Communications and Information includes a vision and mission, as well as Human Resources Dinkominfo Bojonegoro which include: Structure of the organization and description Information Dissemination Division as manager of public dialogue program Bojonegoro. While the general idea of the Department of Public Works describe about the Public Works Department Bojonegoro, vision and mission, and program priorities Bojonegoro in Department of Public Works. Description about the general data presentation of Bojonegoro, Department of Communication and Information also Department of Public Works is expected to support this research.





Bojonegoro city is a city of civilization that passed the longest river in Java, Bengawan Solo. Almost all ancient animals inhabit the banks of the Bengawan Solo. Until now ancient fossil animals in Bojonegoro plentiful along the Bengawan Solo. Bengawan Solo in the past not only as a way of transportation, but also as a center of civilization.

Bojonegoro was originally named Rajekwesi. The first is the administrative center of *Jipang*, which include Cepu and Padangan. Its location along the Bengawan Solo western part of Bojonegoro. Bengawan Solo that delivers traders from China, the kingdom of Demak and Majapahit traded with the Bojonegoro. Solo also delivers *Sasradilaga Rajekwesi* Dutch-controlled attack. Then the Dutch were beaten back. Occurred ceasefire. The Netherlands eventually renamed Rajekwesi with the name of Bojonegoro. Netherlands keen to master because Bojonegoro Bojonegoro has abundant natural resources. Bojonegoro has oil, teak, tobacco, and fertile land that time. Soil fertility was caused by the Bengawan Solo, and the suitability of the land planted with a productive and attractive European market at the time.

Despite abundant natural resources, public Bojonegoro past still caught in poverty, government that is not pro-people. As a result, until 2007 Bojonegoro number 3 is the poorest district in East Java. Even CLM Penders, in his book, Bojonegoro 1900-1942: A Story of Endemic Poverty in North East Java Indonesia mentioned that poverty Bojonegoro already very prevalent. Poor soils and difficult planted herbs, plants on the banks of



the Bengawan Solo by floods. Penders illustrates that poverty in Bojonegoro in 1900-1940 as poverty by citizens *Rangkasbitung* in Lebak book of Multatuli Max Havelaar. Even when the era of the development of the new order, Bojonegoro almost untouched development. The people are still poor, damaged road infrastructure from the start shaft district to the village and the environment. School classes are broken.

In a note Penders said, the Dutch colonial government has made various efforts to alleviate Bojonegoro of poverty. However, the Dutch government has not been able to recognize the people *menyejahterahkan* Bojonegoro. The reason is simple, mental bureaucrats is pettiness of the natives. Natural wealth before the discovery of oil in the colonial era are abundant, such as teak and tobacco was not yet able to uplift the welfare of the people Bojonegoro. In fact, the people entangled in the entanglement *renternir* Dutch and wealthy natives at that time.

There are a number of causes of Bojonegoro great experience poverty at the time, including the lack of irrigation, education discrimination, and get into debt piled up to *renternir*. However, for me, Penders also have to add to the cause of poverty is injustice. There is a class discrimination, between aristocracy and commoners.

Ethical policy implementation by the Netherlands could save Bojonegoro. In agriculture, the Dutch made irrigation by constructing dams Pacal on August 30, 1927, which cost up to 1.2 million guilders. In the field of education who are entitled to education are children of gentry and wealthy

individuals. While the children of the poor are prohibited from school. On the other hand the Netherlands also introduced a payment system in the form of money to people Bojonegoro. Not just introduced, the Netherlands also lend money through the bank. Many people are tempted to borrow money in the bank. Penders notes, Netherlands lend rice seed to the people in Baureno worth 13 thousand guilders. However, the loan can not be recovered because the danger of erratic weather conditions.

The Netherlands finally give jobs to the citizens of Baureno in order to be able to repay their loans. Namely, hauling rock from Mount Pegat (track Kendeng Mountains in Bojonegoro) to build roads. Mount Pegat are on track Tripe-Jombang. Until now the remains of the Dutch still exist in Mount Pegat are stretched to the Village Gunungsari Bojonegoro. People who average farmer in debt because the interest is very high. The cause, the result of agriculture breakeven even less of the crop obtained. Not only that colonial officials and administrators are also many corrupt bank. So that more suffocating the Bojonegoro who borrow money from the bank.

But, again the affairs of the cultural revolution is not only physical, but mental. Due to the failure of the Dutch colonial time it was not because of bad policies but mental bureaucrats, legislators and the bad gentry and corrupt. Pemintah mental well if bureaucrats, legislators and people have still not diminished the cultural revolution was living nameplate. Addressing poverty is not just a rhetoric as well as numbers. However, it took concrete



steps were immediately felt by the public. And far more important is creating bureaucrats were clean and really serve the people.

#### **b. Bojonegoro Regency Today**

In March 2007 through direct elections and democratic, Suyoto or familiar summoned Kang Yoto elected as regent. Yoto Kang and Kang Hartono supported only 7 seats in parliament, were able to defeat the incumbent is carried by more than 14 seats. Elections are directly elected by the people is able to attract voters are weighted. Anyone has the opportunity to serve the people. This makes the direct election Kang Yoto committed directly to the people. The first commitment is to ensure the bureaucracy to work hard to serve the people. The second commitment is to ensure that the budget for the benefit of the people. The third commitment of all policy is transparent and people can meet directly regent. One of the policy of transparency program, the Public Dialogue every Friday who had started the first period to the second period the leadership of Kang Yoto today.

The first improvement is done is repairing damaged road infrastructure. The options are to use paving. Because paving matches Bojonegoro moving soil. Not only that, workmanship paving also wide open jobs to the community. The result of village access roads to the district were damaged, now is only about 10 percent. Not only roads are repaired. Now to access to Bojonegoro much easier and faster. One of them, double track through Bojonegoro. From Jakarta to Bojonegoro train ride much more comfortable



and faster than ever before. From the street then grew the economy. Typical Batik Bojonegoro started to be introduced. Came residents who produce batik Jonegaran. Batik Jonegoro began to demand Bojonegoro residents. Wong Jonegoro feel proud to use batik Jonegoro. Batik Jonegoro has also become mandatory uniforms for students and employees. Batik Bojonegoro become civic pride.

Bojonegoro residents are known tenacious and hard workers do not give up so easily with the harsh natural conditions of Agriculture also began to grow rapidly in the presence of reservoirs in various parts of Bojonegoro. Not only rice, but also other crops, such as corn, soybean, onion becomes a commodity produced Bojonegoro residents. Blessing of oil and gas also brings a significant positive impact to Bojonegoro. Economic domino effect of new oil and gas grow the economy for Bojonegoro. From the start of business hotels, restaurants, SME growth, and other businesses that create employment that is not small. Bojonegoro economic success that continues to grow is also supported by the plural Bojonegoro citizens together.

Bojonegoro Long a region of economic track through the Bengawan Solo attended by many citizens who have a diverse background. Bojonegoro condition that plural and citizens were able to live in harmony which is the valuable social capital in development in Bojonegoro. Hard work Bojonegoro government and society is not in vain. Bojonegoro earn achievements, not just regional, and national but also at international level.

### c. Vision and Mission of Bojonegoro Regency

#### 1. Vision of Bojonegoro Regency

Regional Medium-Term Development Plan 2013-2018

Bojonegoro is set a vision which is the desired state at the end of the planning period. The formulation of a vision and an explanation is as follows:

*"Terwujudnya Pondasi Bojonegoro Sebagai Lumbung Pangan Dan Energi Negeri Yang Produktif, Berdaya Saing, Adil, Sejahtera, Bahagia, Dan Berkelanjutan"*

##### a. Bojonegoro as Food Barn State:

Means that Bojonegoro is a food-producing areas including agriculture, plantation, animal husbandry, and fisheries excellence and leading with professional management. Bojonegoro as barns is a producer, storage, distribution, processing, and trade in a broad sense in order to improve people's welfare, an increase in productive enterprises processing agricultural products, as well as the provision of food stocks in a sustainable manner.

##### b. Bojonegoro as Energy Barn State:

Meaningful that Bojonegoro as a district that has a wealth of oil and gas mines were able to manage the energy resources of oil and gas and other energy resources in a sustainable and environmentally friendly in order to prop up the nation's energy requirements and as basic capital in development. Exploitation of

oil and gas as a natural resource that is not renewable in Bojonegoro supported by the availability of technology, people and capital, with due regard to the principle of justice between generations.

c. Bojonegoro is Productive:

Means that every sector of activity in Bojonegoro done with the maximum ability to generate maximum output. Although the oil and gas sector Bojonegoro became the mainstay of national and contributed most to the economic structure of Bojonegoro, but the sector - other sectors such as agriculture; processing industry; electricity, gas, and water utilities; construction; trade, hotels and restaurants; transport and communication; finance, leasing, and company; and the services should get serious attention to be driven productivity in order to improve the economic foundation of society Bojonegoro

d. Bojonegoro is Competitive:

Meaningful have the ability to create added value to achieve excellence in improving the welfare of society. All activities, both at the level of government or the private sector, on the basis of efficiency and effectiveness so as to create activities with high productivity thus every product produced in the district of Bojonegoro can compete, nor in local level, regional, national, and internationally. With competitive, Bojonegoro is expected to have



a competitive advantage to produce food, energy, trade services, and industry.

e. Equitable Bojonegoro:

Means that the construction carried out with balanced and can be enjoyed by the whole society is based on the application of norms and law. If every activity of life and government have the same legal position, so the activities who do obtain a guarantee of justice and security, both physical and non-physical.

f. Bojonegoro is Prosperous:

Meaning that the construction is intended for profusely for prosperity, happiness, and fulfillment of rights / basic services and public manifestation of faith and devoted to God Almighty. Prosperous the main objective of development in Bojonegoro so that each product of activity and services produced in the implementation of development in Bojonegoro must be able to create a prosperous society of Bojonegoro materially and non-materially.

g. Bojonegoro is Happy:

Means that the construction carried out aimed at enabling the public to achieve happiness by having a state of mind or feeling characterized by tranquility, joy, love, satisfaction or joy, health, education, environment, communication, relationships and social interaction, cultural, democratic freedoms, optimism, religious

involvement, work and a decent income, happy to accept, happy to have a happy and produce so that people become productive human of Bojonegoro.

h. **Bojonegoro Sustainability:**

Means that the construction carried out for the welfare of the community without compromising the fulfillment of the needs of future generations. The construction carried out by managing existing resources wisely and ensure continuity the existing. In every stages of development undertaken will provide the foundation and strength for the next stage of development, in other words the durability and competitiveness, particularly aspects of human resources, the environment, social capital and democratic life.

**2. Mission of Bojonegoro Regency**

The mission is a general formulation of the efforts that will be implemented to realize the vision. Based on the understanding and on the basis referred to the meaning of the vision of Bojonegoro, Bojonegoro then assigned missions from 2013 to 2018. The mission - the mission of Bojonegoro as follows:

- a. Improving the quality of economic growth, balanced and sustainable economic populist da-based regional advantage.
- b. Improving the quality of life, health and education services are affordable to all.

- c. Strengthen the management of infrastructure, natural resources, infrastructure, and industrial quality services.
- d. Realize the quality of the environment clean and comfortable.
- e. Improving social capital in order to sustain durability, security, order and happiness of society conducive and maintain a democratic state life.
- f. Increase the professionalism of the public service and governance were clean and transparent governance based on principles of good governance.

#### **d. Geographically of Bojonegoro Regency**

Bojonegoro has an extensive amount of 230 706 hectares, with a population of 1,176,386 inhabitants is part of the East Java province with a distance of  $\pm$  110 km from the capital of East Java Province. Topography Bojonegoro shows that along the Bengawan Solo river flow is low-lying areas, while in the southern part of the plateau along the area of Mount Pandan, Kramat and the Elephant. Of an area, as many as 40.15 percent of the country's forests, while used for paddy was recorded around 32.58 percent.

As tropical areas, Bojonegoro knows only two seasons, dry and rainy seasons. To monitor the average precipitation that falls, in Bojonegoro provided as many as 22 pieces of rain breeder stations scattered in 16 districts. Of the monitoring, the number of rainy days in Bojonegoro in the last 3-year period since 2004 was recorded at 60 days, in 2005 rising to 64



days and in 2006 it decreased again to 61 days. While the average rainfall is monitored by 16 stations pengangkar rain above, shows an association with the number of rainy days. Noted, the average rainfall in 2004 as much as 106 mm, 2005 increased as much as 146 mm and in 2006 fell as much as 120 mm. Meanwhile, to overcome the shortage of water for irrigation of agricultural land in the dry season, is done by raising the water from the Solo River through pumping. Pompanisasi is spread over 8 districts covering 24 villages.

- Borderline

North: Bordering Tuban Regency

East: Bordering Lamongan Regency

South: Bordering the district of Madiun Regency, Nganjuk Regency and Jombang Regency

West: Bordering Ngawi Regency and Blora Regency (Central Java)

- Geographical location

East Longitude: 111° 25 'and 112° 09' South Latitude: 6° 59 'and 7° 37'

description:

Lowland : 18.71 percent at altitudes below 25 m (Downtown +15 m asl).

Plateau : 81.29 percent at an altitude of 25 m asl

Tilt : <2% is the largest, 2 s.d 14.99% covering 36.16 percent of > 15 percent is 8.74 percent of the region.

- Land Use

Paddy soil 32.65%  
 Dry soil 24.39%  
 State forest 42.74%  
 Plantation 0.04%  
 Other 0.18%

e. Governance

**Table 4.1**  
**The Amount of Village**

| Sub District  | Village | Sub Village | RW    | District Society |
|---------------|---------|-------------|-------|------------------|
| 1.Margomulyo  | 6       | 41          | 43    | 105              |
| 2.Ngraho      | 16      | 58          | 131   | 318              |
| 3.Tambakrejo  | 18      | 66          | 89    | 357              |
| 4.Ngambon     | 5       | 16          | 23    | 66               |
| 5.Sekar       | 6       | 35          | 60    | 155              |
| 6.Bubulan     | 5       | 17          | 25    | 86               |
| 7.Gondang     | 7       | 32          | 45    | 166              |
| 8.Temayang    | 12      | 37          | 26    | 110              |
| 9.Sugihwaras  | 17      | 54          | 88    | 287              |
| 10.Kedungadem | 23      | 95          | 164   | 586              |
| 11.Kepohbaru  | 25      | 73          | 102   | 438              |
| 12.Baureno    | 25      | 56          | 165   | 462              |
| 13.Kanor      | 25      | 59          | 97    | 408              |
| 14.Sumberrejo | 26      | 79          | 99    | 430              |
| 15.Balen      | 23      | 56          | 80    | 430              |
| 16.Sukosewu   | 14      | 41          | 53    | 288              |
| 17.Kapas      | 21      | 35          | 43    | 309              |
| 18.Bojonegoro | 18      | 12          | 58    | 328              |
| 19.Trucuk     | 12      | 26          | 30    | 174              |
| 20.Dander     | 16      | 43          | 69    | 366              |
| 21.Ngasem     | 17      | 53          | 96    | 348              |
| 22.Kalitidu   | 18      | 44          | 79    | 289              |
| 23.Malo       | 20      | 52          | 101   | 230              |
| 24.Purwosari  | 12      | 32          | 61    | 201              |
| 25.Padangan   | 16      | 37          | 59    | 207              |
| 26.Kasiman    | 10      | 30          | 41    | 179              |
| 27.Kedewan    | 5       | 11          | 18    | 69               |
| 28.Gayam      | 12      | 37          | 61    | 200              |
| 2014          | 419/11  | 1 227       | 2 004 | 7 592            |
| 2013          | 419/11  | 1 227       | 2 004 | 7 592            |
| 2012          | 419/11  | 1 225       | 2 004 | 7 592            |
| 2011          | 419/11  | 1 299       | 2 000 | 7 528            |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Bojonegoro Regency

## f. Demography

**Table 4.2**  
**The Amount of Society**

| No. | Uraian                         | 2010      | 2011      | 2012      | 2013      | 2014      |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1   | Penduduk:                      | 1.401.258 | 1.430.313 | 1.427.865 | 1.450.889 | 1.453.043 |
|     | a. Laki-laki                   | 706.722   | 721.444   | 742.181   | 729.989   | 730.839   |
|     | b. Perempuan                   | 694.536   | 708.869   | 730.684   | 720.900   | 722.164   |
| 2   | Sex Ratio                      | 101,75    | 101,77    | 101,57    | 101,26    | 101,21    |
| 3   | Rumah Tangga                   | 398.587   | 403.468   | 431.835   | 443.680   | 455.793   |
| 4   | Rata-Rata Anggota Rumah Tangga | 3,5       | 3,5       | 3,5       | 3,5       | 3,5       |
| 5   | Kepadatan Penduduk             | 607       | 619       | 638       | 628       | 629       |
| 6   | Pertumbuhan Penduduk           |           | 0,37      | 0,37      | 0,37      | 0,37      |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Bojonegoro Regency*

## g. Personnel

**Table 4.3**  
**The Amount of Personnel**

| Tahun | Angkatan Kerja |            | Pencari Kerja | Jumlah Penduduk Usia Kerja |
|-------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------|
|       | Jumlah         | Tertampung |               |                            |
| (1)   | (2)            | (3)        | (4)           | (5)                        |
| 2010  | 731 001        | 704 651    | 11 668        | 945 851                    |
| 2011  | 745 047        | 722 192    | 8 257         | 997 256                    |
| 2012  | 752 458        | 731 893    | 5 893         | 1 045 171                  |
| 2013  | 769 757        | 749 825    | 4 794         | 1 066 075                  |
| 2014  | 789 071        | 770 010    | 3 951         | 1 133 046                  |

*Source: Department of Transmigration and Social Personnel*



#### **h. Problems of Development**

In the implementation of local development plans, often arise "expectation gap" between development performance achieved today with the planned development. The existence of this gap is also caused by the difference between the development targets to be achieved in the future with the real condition of the area is currently being drafted plan documents. Issues of regional development should be identified so that it can be addressed, in order to provide sustainable development.

Issues of regional development in general arise from the power (potential areas) are not used optimally, weaknesses that can not be overcome, opportunities that can not be utilized as well as threats from outside the area that was not anticipated. In the framework of sustainable regional development, regional development issues need to be identified so that the development plan drawn up to minimize or solve the problem appropriately. With the identification of issues of regional development is expected also identified various factors that affect performance The success or failure of regional development in the past, particularly with regard to the authority and responsibility of local governments.

Implementation of development elapsed areas in Bojonegoro show various developments from year to year. In the achievement of this development, not in spite of various permasalahan development in various fields. This problem is a challenge that must be controlled, minimized and resolved, in order to improve public welfare, public services and regional

competitiveness. In conjunction with this research, the identification of the construction problems are related to the obligatory Bojonegoro government.

- a. Educational affairs
- b. Health affairs
- c. Public Affairs
- d. Housing affairs
- e. Spatial Affairs
- f. Affairs Development Planning
- g. Transportation affairs
- h. Environmental Affairs
- i. Land affairs
- j. Civil Registration and Population Affairs
- k. Empowerment of Women Affairs and Child Protection
- l. Affairs of Family Planning and Family Welfare
- m. Social affairs
- n. Employment affairs
- o. For Cooperatives and SMEs
- p. Investment Affairs
- q. Cultural affairs
- r. Youth Affairs and Sports
- s. National Unity and Political Affairs in the State
- t. Regional autonomy Affairs, Public Administration, Regional Finance Administration, Region, Employment and Coding
- u. Food Security Affairs
- v. Affairs of Village Community Empowerment
- w. affairs Statistics
- x. Affairs Communication and Information
- y. Library affairs

## **2. Department of Communication and Information of Bojonegoro Regency**

### **a. Vission and Mission**

#### **- Vision**

*“Terwujudnya Transparansi Komunikasi, Sistem e-Government Dan Masyarakat Teknologi Informasi Yang Handal Untuk Mendukung*

*Kabupaten Bojonegoro Sebagai Lumbung Pangan Dan Energi  
Negeri”*

1. Transparency meaningful communication, that in governance, Government of Bojonegoro implement aspects of openness in communicating and providing information to the public and all stakeholders in accordance the rules of public disclosure and execute governance dialogue, direct. So all feedback, criticism, criticism from all walks of life as a source of ideas in the formulation of policies and learn together with the community in finding solutions and resolving various problems that grow in the community.
2. The e-Government system is a reliable means, that all the public service by the Government with the utilization of information and communication technologies to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability in governance can be accessed by all citizens in an integrated manner, quickly and with quality.
3. Information Technology Society of reliable means, that all people, including managers and IT-enabled users to utilize, develop, multiply, process data information with IT globally in order to strengthen communication and information in a variety of activities accurately, realibel, complete, fast and quality.
4. As Food and Energy Affairs barn meaningful, that Bojonegoro as barns are food producers, agro-processing and the provision of



national food stocks in a sustainable manner. Bojonegoro as the granary of energy, has a wealth of mining oil and gas and other energy resources in a sustainable and environmentally friendly in order to prop up the national energy needs. Exercising in the frame

(1) Productive, every sector of activity in Bojonegoro done with the maximum ability to generate maximum output, (2) Competitive, ability to create added value to achieve excellence in improving the welfare of the community, (3) Prosperity, that development is intended for profusely for prosperity, happiness and fulfillment of rights / basic services and the realization of public faith and devoted to God Almighty, (4) Happily, the construction carried out is intended to enable communities to achieve happiness, that happiness receive, possess, produce, thus becoming productive human, (5) continuous, that the construction carried out for the welfare of the community without compromising the fulfillment of the needs of future generations.

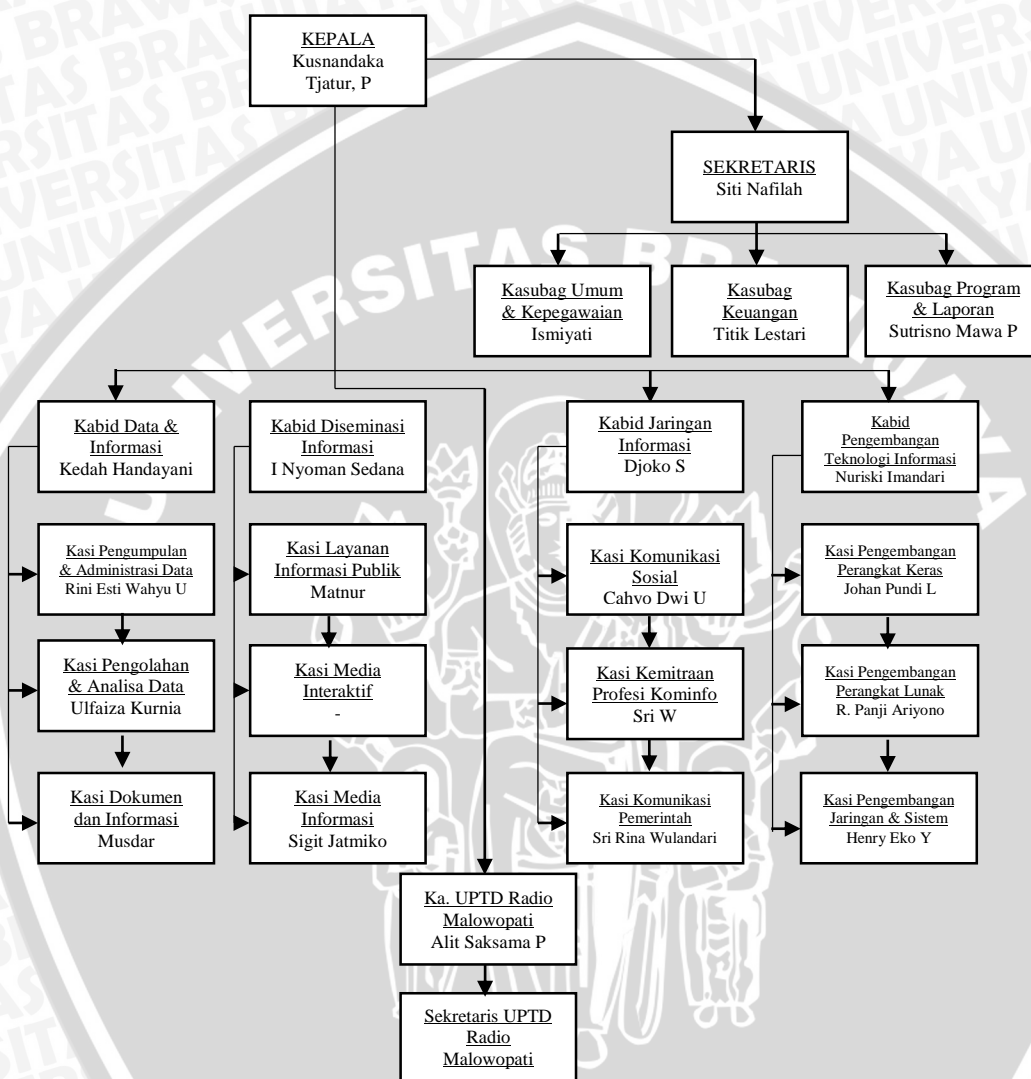
- **Mission**

1. Increase cooperation and partnerships with communication agencies to realize the quality of dissemination, communication and information services based on socio-cultural and local potential.
2. Increase the availability of data information is accurate, complete and reliable and improve the flow and access to information from, by and to the public.

3. Improve the capacity and quality of e-government, network infrastructure, application systems, human resources in the field of information and communication technology, as well as IT-based services in order to increase public satisfaction and sustainable competitiveness.
4. Increase the guidance, supervision and control of the enterprise, the organization of postal services and telecommunications.
5. Improving collaboration and partnership with communications agencies to realize the quality of dissemination, communication and information services based on socio-cultural and local potential.
6. Increase the availability of data information is accurate, complete and reliable and improve the flow and access to information from, by and to the public.
7. Increase the capacity and quality of e-government, network infrastructure, application systems, human resources in the field of information and communication technology, as well as IT-based services in order to increase public satisfaction and sustainable competitiveness.
8. Increase the guidance, supervision and control of the enterprise, the organization of postal services and telecommunications.

## b. Apparatus Resources

**Figure 4.2**  
**Organizational Structure of DINKOMINFO**



Source: Department of Communication and Information



### **Description of Information Dissemination Division as Program Manager for Public Dialogue Program**

Information Dissemination Division is headed by a Head of Division in carrying out their duties under and responsible to the Head of Communications and Information Technology through the Secretary of the Department. Head of Information Dissemination formulation has the task of preparing and implementing policies in the field of dissemination/ dissemination of information in support of the development of the nation's character. Head of Information Dissemination in carrying out its duties, has a function:

1. Provision of a public information service policy formulation, implementation of interactive media empowerment, empowerment of both electronic information media, print and outdoor space;
2. Determination of standardization and public information service system;
3. Preparation of guidelines for the dissemination of information;
4. Implementation coaching local government radio;
5. Preparation of outreach programs of development, government and society; and
6. Implementation of other functions given the Head of Department in their respective sectors.

Information Dissemination field consists of:

1. Section Public Information Service;

2. Section Interactive Media; and

3. Section of Media Information.

Each section is headed by a Section Chief is under and responsible to the Head of Information Dissemination, with the following explanation:

A. Section Chief Public Information Service has the task to carry out some tasks in the field of Information Dissemination Service Public Information in carrying out duties as intended, has a function:

1. The implementation of public information services;
2. Implementation of identification, monitoring and serve the needs of society to information;
3. Implementation of institutional coordination forum of public services;
4. Implementation of the management of public complaints;
5. Implementation of public service announcements;
6. Development of a media center;
7. Provision and distribution of information materials;
8. Preparation of standards and public information service system; and
9. Implementation of other functions given Head of Information Dissemination in their respective sectors.

B. Section Head of Interactive Media has the task to carry out some tasks in the field of Information Dissemination of Interactive Media in carrying out its duties, has a function:

1. Implementation of information dissemination activities directly (interpersonal communication);
2. Dissemination program development, government and social as well as thematic socialization;
3. Implementation of the public dialogue, seminars and workshops;
4. Implementation workshop and colloquium; and
5. Implementation of other functions given Head of Dissemination of information in their respective sectors.

C. Section Chief Information Media has the task to carry out some tasks in the field of dissemination of information Media information in the performance of duty, has a function:

1. The implementation of the dissemination of information through radio and television media;
2. Implementation of radio management districts;
3. Implementation of tabloid publishing, magazines and other publications;
4. Implementation of the inclusion of an exhibition / sale;
5. Implementation of the production of outdoor media (billboards), banners, posters and others;
6. Conducting a news room; and other functions



### 3. Department of Public Works of Bojonegoro Regency

#### a. Description of the Department of Public Works

Public Works Department (DPU) was formed based on the regional Regulation Bojonegoro No. 7 of 2008 on the Organization and Work Procedure of the Department of Bojonegoro, as amended by the Regional Regulation Bojonegoro No. 8 of 2011 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2008 on the Organization and Working Procedure of Department of Bojonegoro.

Public Works Department (DPU) Kabpaten Bojonegoro is a technical element that is responsible to the Regent through the Local Secretary. In carrying out its duties and functions, the Public Works Department Bojonegoro guided by the decree No. 3 of 2009 on Main Duties and Functions.

#### b. Vision and Mission of the Department of Public Works

##### - Vision

*“Terwujudnya Infrastruktur yang Mantap, Bermanfaat dan Berkelanjutan”*

Vision of Department of Public Works can be explained through the following meanings:

1. Realization Good infrastructure is the realization of roads and bridges memadahi and the creation of residential environment / residence and place memadahi activities.

2. Steady is the condition of roads, bridges and infrastructure in good and fair condition.
3. Beneficial is the functioning of all the resources that are applicable to it should be.
4. Sustainable development is carried out for the welfare of the community without compromising the fulfillment of the needs of future generations.

**- Mission**

1. Improve services in transportation sub-sector road and bridge infrastructure in Bojonegoro
2. Improving service sector settlements and environmental management and integrated regional development, especially increasing the number of homes uninhabitable in Bojonegoro
3. Carry out planning, control and supervision in the field of roads, bridges, spatial planning and building
4. Carry out the development, structuring and management of buildings that meet high standards of reliability building.

**c. Priority Program**

In an effort to realize the construction of Bojonegoro, then programs a priority Bojonegoro District Department of Public Works featured are:

1. The development program of drainage channels
2. The rehabilitation program plaster
3. The inspection program roads and bridges
4. The emergency response program roads and bridges
5. The program of development of information systems
6. The program to improve infrastructure kebinamargaan

7. Program provision and management of clean water
8. The development program processing performance of drinking water and wastewater
9. Program the construction of roads and bridges
10. The development program plaster
11. The bridge rehabilitation program
12. The rural infrastructure development program
13. Support a healthy housing environment
14. The program to improve facilities and infrastructure apparatus
15. Program procurement facility and infrastructure improvement mental hospital / hospital lung / eye hospital

Implementation of these programs, the Department of Public Works took measures as follows:

1. In the field of road transport sub-sector infrastructure geared towards the rehabilitation of roads and bridges, maintaining roads at a level adequate services in order to ensure the stability of the district road network by focusing on strategic roads.
2. The housing sector and housing policy directed to support the rejuvenation of the neighborhoods of the city, environmental improvement of urban slums, housing improvement of drainage, as well as the improvement of housing residents
3. Directed to the construction of rural infrastructure facilities and clean water infrastructure, rural market development and rehabilitation of village access roads in an effort to expedite rural agricultural mobilitasi



## **B. Data Presentation and Research Aims**

Data presentation is the stage where all the raw data has been collected from the field and reduced to a set of data that is systematic and directed in accordance with the focus of research. Data presentation functions to facilitate researchers to analyze the data more deeply for each of the data have been classified in the sub-focus that has been determined. Data presentation in this study are based on the focus of research in which there are four focus of research, which consists of: The input of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency, The process of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency, The output of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency, and The outcome/impact of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency. The following data of the detailed results of field research that has been classified in accordance with sub focus of research:

### **1. The input of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency**

Input in a policy or government program is important, especially in terms of policy making or government program, because in order to create a good policy or program of government it must have a proper input into the planning process of policy making or program. In this research will observe the accuracy of input in the evaluation program of local head's public

dialogue program to enhance of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro, indicators that the researchers used in measuring input in the evaluation program includes the stages as follows: regulation of public dialogue program, human resources, the product of the enhancement of infrastructure development. Researchers chose those indicators in the measuring the input evaluation of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro, because according to researcher that indicators are enough to represent the course of the input evaluation process in this research. Following the data presentation related to indicators of the input of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency.

#### **a. Regulation of Public Dialogue Program**

Early activities in policies or programs making, especially in the public sector should have regulatory or legal framework for the process of policy making actually care to signs of government regulations. Programs in Bojonegoro innovation cannot be separated from domination, role, commitment and figure of local head. This situation is positive to promote changes in Bojonegoro. In the other hand, it also raises concerns whether the programs of innovation that has been done can be continued if the local head elected in the future do not have a similar commitment. Until now, the innovation program of public dialogue do not yet have a legal framework which is binding in Regional Regulation. The provisions on public dialogue

program of activities listed in Local Head Decision Number 188/305 / KEP / 412.12 / 2008, among others:

1. Implement public dialogue between the Government and the public Bojonegoro
2. Public dialogue is a means of direct communication between the public and Bojonegoro government as a form of responsibility the local head that elected directly by the society
3. This public dialogue referred to is:
  - a. Dialogue held in the *Pendopo Malowopati* of Bojonegoro every Friday at 13:00 pm until 15:00 pm commencing on March 14, 2008
  - b. Dialogue is open and can be followed throughout society and is mandatory for all Heads of the agencies
  - c. As input or corrector to the Local Government include: aspirations, suggestions, feedback, complaints, corrections and problems
  - d. As a means of socialization of Bojonegoro Regency Government relate the Development Program and the results and following up aspirations and problems that exist in the society and responded immediately by Heads of agencies
  - e. To expand the information to the public broadcast live on state radio and private
4. This Decree shall take effect on the date set



Related to this, Mr. Matnur, S.Sos as the Head of Public Information Services field responsible for the course of the process of public dialogue every Friday, gave the following information:

“Dialog publik dimulai sejak 2008 pada awal bapak bupati Suyoto menjabat di Bojonegoro, dialog publik dibentuk juga atas dasar ide dari bupati, karena pada saat itu beliau banyak menemukan permasalahan yang dihadapi masyarakat baik dari segi ekonomi, sosial maupun pembangunan disekitar mereka. Maka dari itu, bupati membentuk dialog publik ini agar dalam proses perbaikan pembangunan di Bojonegoro menjadi semakin mudah, karena jika kebijakan yang lainnya top-down maka akan timbul permasalahan mungkin saja kebijakan ini tidak cocok untuk daerah ini dan lain sebagainya, maka dari itu melalui dialog publik ini diharapkan kebijakan di Kabupaten Bojonegoro berjalan bottom-up agar kebijakan tersebut cocok bagi masyarakat dan pemerintah tinggal mengkaji ulang saja”.

“public dialogue sine 2008 in the earlier of Suyoto Local Head was elected, public dialogue formed by his idea, because at that time he found the society problems in economy, social and development side. So, he made this program to make the development process in Bojonegoro be better. The other policies are top-down, it will raising the problems probably these policy is not appropriate if applied in one area or the other area, so that by public dialogue program the policy making will become a bottom-up so that policy will appropriate to society and government only do the reinterpretation”.

An explanation of the formation of public dialogue program is also explained by Mr. Drs. Musdar as Head of Documents and Information as well as a moderator in a routine public dialogue program as follows:

“Selain sebagai solusi bagi permasalahan yang dihadapi oleh masyarakat Bojonegoro, dialog publik juga dibentuk demi tercapainya Undang-Undang tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Nomor 14 tahun 2008, tujuannya agar Kabupaten Bojonegoro setidaknya dapat memenuhi prinsip-prinsip Good Governance”

“another as the solution of society problems, public dialogue program formed to achieve the implementation of Law on public information disclouser Number 14 of 2008, is to Bojonegoro Regency get the Good Governance principles”.

By decree of the Local head of public dialogue, that the implementation of public dialogue between the Government and the public Bojonegoro, then in this case the Department of Communication and Information Bojonegoro given responsibility as fasilitator communication between the society and the Government of Bojonegoro are carried out routinely in the Pendopo Malowopati every Friday.

**b. Human Resource**

Since March 14, 2008, the public dialogue agenda are routinely executed. In this case, Department of Communications and Information especially the Information insemination division is one of the agencies that have a great responsibility in the course of the program of public dialogue. Starting from scheduling filler material weekly (either of Departments, enterprises and state enterprises in Bojonegoro eg PLN, BPJS, Bank BRI, etc.), in addition Dinkominfo Bojonegoro are also given the authority to regulate the ongoing process of public dialogue (to moderator , set up a live broadcast on the radio, prepare snacks for the participants, as well as prepare weekly attendance list).

Technically, the Local head requires the entire SKPD to come to attend the public dialogue program. Mr. Matnur, S.Sos asserts:

“Seluruh SKPD wajib hadir karena mereka harus memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan dari masyarakat yang terkait dengan tanggung jawab mereka. Bagi yang tidak hadir akan diberikan sanksi administratif atau surat peringatan”



"The entire of agencies obliged to attend because they had to provide answers to questions from the public relating to their responsibilities. For those who do not attend will be given administrative sanctions or a warning letter "



**Figure 4.3**  
**Public Dialogue Program**

Public dialogue held regularly is always crowded by society. Society who come every week come from all walks of life and purpose, they work as civil servants, businessmen, students, farmers, and even some disability also always routinely attend public dialogue among Mr. Samawi he is chairman of the Association of Disability Bojonegoro and Mr. Ali, he is a blind massage are willing to walk carrying a cane to attend regular public dialogue. Society who come from all walks of life that express their aspirations, criticism, suggestions, personal problems to the advertising or promotion of products or services they offer can be deposited directly on a program of public dialogue. Bojonegoro society that enthusiasm to the program of this public dialogue because through this program that makes



climate conducive governance in Bojonegoro, for this is almost no conflict between communities and the government. The author cites one sentence Bojonegoro Local head greeting on 15 April 2016 a public dialogue event in the Pendopo malowopati Bojonegoro 14:30 pm.

“Pemerintah harus bisa bersinergi dengan masyarakat agar mendapatkan timbal balik yang baik, kalau bukan Pemerintah Kabupaten Bojonegoro yang mau mendengarkan keluhan masyarakat, lalu siapa lagi? maka dari itu saya sangat berharap dialog publik ini dapat dipertahankan pada periode yang akan datang pada saat saya sudah tidak lagi menjadi Bupati Bojonegoro”

"The government must be able to work together with the society in order to get a good mutual, if not the Government of Bojonegoro who listen to public complaints, then who else? therefore I hope this public dialogue can be sustained in future periods when I am no longer as a Bojonegoro Local head"

In addition to citing the local head greeting, the author also quotes one of the aspirations articulated by Mr. Tamyis is Bojonegoro residents who pass them on to the public dialogue program on 15 April 2016 at 13:50 pm, he said:

“Saya menghimbau kepada seluruh masyarakat Kabupaten Bojonegoro untuk tidak memilih siapapun calon Bupati atau DPRD Kabupaten Bojonegoro yang tidak mencantumkan program dialog publik sebagai salah satu program kerjanya”

"I appeal to the whole of society Bojonegoro not to select any candidate of local head or local legislature of Bojonegoro that does not include a public dialogue program as one of the work program"

It can be concluded that, society Bojonegoro support the program of public dialogue initiated by the Local head Suyoto as media stranding of communication between the society and the Government of Bojonegoro which the program of public dialogue can run up to now because of the

hard work of all parties, particularly the Department of Communications and Information as manager on public dialogue program.

### c. The Product of the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development

In the weekly routine program public dialogue is held, there are always problems-problems that newly delivered by society and complained to agencies particularly road infrastructure development, as has been the researchers wrote in outline in Bojonegoro, the land of Bojonegoro is mostly an alluvial soils that are difficult to absorb water when the rainy season and broke or motion during the dry season, it is this which makes the existing road infrastructure in Bojonegoro quickly broken. Interviews conducted by the researcher to the division of information dissemination of Dinkominfo is Mr. Matnur,

“Jika ada kritikan tentang pembangunan jalan, maka SKPD yang bertanggung jawab menindak lanjuti dan memberikan tanggapan secara langsung adalah Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kabupaten Bojonegoro.”

"If there are criticism about the road infrastructure, then the related agency will give direct feedback is the Department of Public Works Bojonegoro."

In the case of the enhancement development of road infrastructure, the agency who has authority is the Department of Public Works. Therefore, researchers have conducted interviews to the Department of Public Works division of Bina Marga, Mr Edy explains:

“yang menjadi pedoman atau produk kita dalam pembangunan infrastruktur jalan yaitu kondisi kerusakan jalan di ruas Kabupaten Bojonegoro tanda kutip yang menjadi ranah kerja DPU Kabupaten Bojonegoro dimana kondisi tersebut memiliki urgensi yang harus segera diperbaiki.”



"that's become our products in the development of road infrastructure is the condition of road damage in Bojonegoro quotes segment which has been the domain of Department of Public Works which the conditions have the urgency that must be corrected immediately."

Based on these interviews have been described that enhancement product development of roads is road damage in Bojonegoro. In this case, the researchers not only collect data in the form of interviews, but also documentation in the form of photos showing damage to roads in Bojonegoro and urgency in development.



**Figure 4.4**  
**Damaged Road of Bojonegoro Regency in the Winter on 2007**





**Figure 4.5**  
**Damaged Road of Bojonegoro Regency in The Winter on 2010**



**Figure 4.6**  
**Damaged Road of Bojonegoro Regency in The Summer on 2009**



**Figure 4.7**  
**Damaged Road of Bojonegoro Regency in The Summer on 2010**

Based on the pictures above examples show that the damage to roads in Bojonegoro both the rainy season and the dry season is very common. This is because the soil conditions in the district of Bojonegoro as if it can not be merged with the seasons and on road construction in Bojonegoro. Damage to roads during the rainy season and dry season caused a public dialogue on every execution there are almost always society who complain about the construction of road infrastructure, the following data on road development proposal submitted by the society in a public dialogue program.

**Table 4.4**  
**Society Criticism Toward Road Infrastructure Development in Public Dialogue Program**

| Year                | Society Criticism |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2008                | 54                |
| 2009                | 61                |
| 2010                | 47                |
| 2011                | 45                |
| 2012                | 43                |
| 2013                | 40                |
| 2014                | 38                |
| 2015                | 37                |
| 2016<br>(jan-april) | 17                |

*Source: Processed by author*



Data obtained from recaps public dialogue Bojonegoro can be seen it has good respond from the society who come directly in *Pendopo Malowopati* and society who make criticism via SMS Halo Local head from 14 March 2008 to April 2016 were then sorted and if the author to a table is a real data obtained during public dialogue take place from Department of Communication and Information of Bojonegoro. Such data is data regarding the proposed special public roads of Bojonegoro area which is the domain of the Department of Public Works of Bojonegoro, not a provincial road or national road.

## **2. The process of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency**

Process in a policy or program of government is very important, because through the process or the implementation of a policy or program of the government will affect the success or failure of policies or programs that have been made to overcome the problems in society. For that, it needs a good effort in order for a process or implementation of policies could go well. In this study the authors will try to examine the evaluation process of the program of public dialogue local heads to enhance infrastructure development in Bojonegoro, indicators that the researchers used in measuring the process in the evaluation of the program includes the stages as follows: public dialogue as direct democracy teradap society, as well as the effectiveness and the efficiency of public dialogue program to enhance infrastructure development. Researchers chose those



indicators in the measuring process evaluation of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro, because according to researcher that indicators are enough to represent the course of the evaluation process in the research process. Following the presentation of data related indicators of the evaluation process of public dialogue program of regional heads towards enhanced development of infrastructure in Bojonegoro.

**a. Public Dialogue Program as Deliberative Democracy**

As has been known together formal legal basis the implementation of public dialogue is Local Head Decision Number 188/305 / KEP / 412.12 / 2008 on an interactive dialogue between local governments and society of Bojonegoro. Public dialogue that was held in order to facilitate communication between the Local Government and society then Bojonegoro technical disposition program be considered relevant to the duties and functions are vested in the Department of Communication and Information of Bojonegoro.

Briefly, the Department of Communications and Information appointed by the Local head as the technical program of public dialogue. Every Friday precisely at 13:00 until 15:00 pm located in the *Pendopo Malowopati*. A variety of activities ranging from the preparation of the event, until after the agenda has become a task for the institution. In practice, Radio Station Malowopati (RSPD Bojonegoro) in broadcasting live public dialogue to communities throughout the territory of Bojonegoro. As described by Drs. I

Nyoman Sedana, MM as Head of the Information Dissemination

Dinkominfo Bojonegoro:

“Selain masyarakat yang datang di Pendopo Malowopati setiap hari jum’at jam 13.00 itu, masyarakat yang dirumah juga bisa mendengarkan proses dialog publik dengan mendengarkan Radio Malowopati, kemudian mereka yang dirumah juga bisa menyampaikan aspirasi mereka melalui SMS yang akan dibacakan langsung oleh pak Matnur dan pak Masdar selaku moderator pada acara dialog publik, maka dengan itu mereka yang mengirimkan SMS bisa mendengarkan jawaban atas pertanyaan yang mereka ajukan jika SKPD yang terkait itu hadir”

“in addition of society attend to pendopo malowopati in every Friday at 13.00, the society in their home also can hear the public dialogue process by Radio Malowopati, then they can deliv their aspiration by SMS that will read directly by Mr. Matnur and Mr. Masdar as the moderator in public dialogue event, so these SMS can hear the answer based on the society aspiration that gained to related agency”.

Each society who come to the public dialogue and the complaints that have been submitted, especially in the construction of road infrastructure, definitely want to get the answer directly by the related department, namely the Department of Public Works with their problems. But when the Department of Public Work could not attend the public dialogue, then the answers to questions or suggestions from the society that will be answered in the public dialogue next Friday, as said by Mr. Matnur, as well as Head of Public Sector Information Services also serves as moderator at program of public dialogue:

“Makanya setiap ada yang bertanya pasti saya ingatkan untuk mencantumkan nomor Hp nya, hal ini dikarenakan selainantisipasi jika SKPD yang terkait tidak hadir maka pertanyaannya akan kami tandai label merah yang berati pertanyaan tersebut belum dijawab, selanjutnya kami akan mengirimkan pertanyaan tersebut kepada SKPD terkait agar dijawab pada kesempatan dialog publik jum’at berikutnya atau dijawab melalui SMS”



"That's why every time someone asks sure I remind you to specify their phone number, this is because in addition to the anticipation if related agencies is not present then the question would we mark a red label that means the question is not answered, then we will send the question to the related agencies order is answered on the occasion of a public dialogue next Friday or answered via SMS".

Through this public dialogue program can be easily Local government promoting policies that are being or will be implemented, especially in the field of road infrastructure development. Society were freely express criticism and proposals regarding the development of road infrastructure will then be addressed directly by the Department of Public Works, a dialogue between the society and the Local Government of Bojonegoro can be regarded as a deliberation to reach a meeting point in the development of road infrastructure, it is in the process of this mutual so-called direct democracy, where the rights and obligations of the communities Bojonegoro in conveying aspirations or express opinions received directly by the regional government.

Bojonegoro Local head efforts made in terms of public disclosure and create direct democracy to the society is very easy for society to complain about their problems which would later become the government guidelines to create the new policy, especially in terms of road infrastructure development. For communities that are far from *Pendopo Malowopati* venue for public dialogue, they can also deliver criticism or proposed construction of roads via SMS HALLO BUPATI which will then be read out directly by the moderator and delegated to the Department of Public Work in charge of the problem of road construction, and communities who send the SMS will



hear an answer from the Department of Public Work through the radio and public dialogue process underway.

**b. Effectivity and Efficiency of Public Dialog Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development**

Normatively, the implementation of the program of public dialogue is intended as a means of socialization Bojonegoro Regency Government Development Program and the results also following up aspirations and problems that exist in the society and responded immediately by Heads of the agency. Technically means a public dialogue program is expected to be a program that is effective and efficient in the delivery of the policy of the regional government to the society and the aspiration of the society to local government not to make any misunderstanding between the two sides.

In terms of the effectiveness of public dialogue program to accelerate infrastructure development in Bojonegoro, several speakers give answers based on who they feel on their performance, one of which is Mr. Edy from Bina Marga:

Bidang Bina Marga, karena bila kita pikir jumlah pekerja PU tidak sebanding dengan luas wilayah Kabupaten Bojonegoro, ketika belum ada dialog publik kerja kita sangat berat, kita harus survei dari satu lokasi ke lokasi lain sampai merata untuk menentukan jalan di daerah mana yang betul-betul urgen dan harus segera diperbaiki, bahkan meskipun kita sudah menyisir satu per satu jalan yang ada di wilayah Kabupaten Bojonegoro biasanya saja ada yang lolos dari pantauan kita padahal jalan itu sebenarnya sangat rusak parah dan harus segera diperbaiki, maka dari itu dengan adanya dialog publik ini Dinas PU sangat dimudahkan dalam penentuan lokasi pembangunan jalan, kita tidak boleh mengatakan bahwa aduan dari masyarakat itu hanya akan mengacaukan pekerjaan kita karena yang benar-benar tahu lapangan itu kan masyarakat jadi mayoritas yang disampaikan oleh masyarakat itu adalah benar setelah itu kami lakukan survei lapangan untuk

memastikan aduan tersebut memang benar urgen dan harus segera diperbaiki atau dapat ditunda”

"I think the public dialogue is very effective for the performance of Bina Marga division, because the amount of personnels is not proportional to the area of Bojonegoro, when there is no public dialogue we work very hard, we have surveys from one location to another thoroughly to determine the way in which area is really urgent and must be corrected immediately, even though we've been combing one at a street in the district of Bojonegoro usually only one escaped from the monitoring us, when the road was in fact very badly damaged and had to be corrected, and therefore the presence of the public dialogue is the Department of Public Works greatly facilitated in the determination of the road, we cannot say that the complaints from the public that would only disrupt our work because that really know the field that the society are the majority submitted by the society is really after that we did a field survey to ensure the complaint is really urgent and must be corrected immediately or may be delayed "

Public dialogue program is seen as a means of socialization and the process of effective communication between the society and the Government. Public dialogue is a routine activity held by the Government of Bojonegoro to discuss the development of current or future proceeds. In the process some urgent priority development policy Bojonegoro done gradually. As added by Mr. Edy:

“Sebenarnya, dalam proses penetapan pembangunan jalan desa dilakukan secara bottom-up dari Musren Desa menuju Pemerintah Kabupaten Bojonegoro, dalam hal ini adalah Bappeda yang mempunyai otoritas untuk sinkronisasi apakah dana APBD bisa mencukupi usulan pembangunan jalan dari Desa. Tetapi melalui dialog publik, masyarakat dapat menyampaikan usulan mereka tentang pembangunan jalan kepada kami sehingga PU akan melakukan pengkajian ulang daerah mana yang lebih urgen dan yang lebih dahulu harus dilakukan pembangunan karena PU juga mempunyai skala prioritas tahunan”

"Actually, in the process of determining the construction of village roads do bottom-up approach of the Government towards the village discussion Bojonegoro, in this case is Bappeda with the authority to synchronize budget funds to be sufficient if the proposed construction of the road from the village. But through public dialogue, the public



can submit their proposals on road building to us so Department of Public Work will carry out a review which area is more urgent and the first to do development for Department of Public Work also has a priority scale annual".

In the program of public dialogue, society freely express their aspirations including the problems of development of road infrastructure, on occasion, she also related agencies namely the Department of Public Work provide an explanation or answer directly to the public, and the Department of Public Work will conduct a field survey whether road conditions complained of society in dialogue the public is really urgent and must be corrected immediately or still fit for use and waiting for next year's budget. In terms of the efficiency of the public dialogue program to accelerate infrastructure development in Bojonegoro is very good indeed this is proved by the statement of Mr. Edy fom Department of Public Work:

"Selain efektifitas itu tadi, program dialog publik ini juga sudah bisa dikatakan sebagai program yang efisien dalam pembangunan jalan. Seperti yang saya katakan bahwa SDM PU ini kan terbatas, tidak sebanding dengan panjang jalan yang ada di Bojonegoro, hal tersebut tidak memungkinkan jika survei kita dilapangan benar-benar valid dengan kenyataan yang dialami oleh masyarakat, selain itu juga kan tidak mungkin jika setiap hari kita harus survei mengelilingi Kabupaten Bojonegoro untuk menentukan titik-titik yang menjadi prioritas pembangunan kita, nah berdasarkan celah inilah peran dari masyarakat dalam program dialog publik sangat menentukan pembangunan jalan di wilayah Bojonegoro"

"In addition to the effectiveness earlier, this public dialogue program also can be said as an efficient program for road development. As I said that human resource of Department of Public Work it's limited, is not comparable to the length of the road is in Bojonegoro, it is not possible if our field survey completely valid with the real experienced by the society, but it is also not possible if every day we must surround survey to determine the points which is a priority of our development, based on the gap is the role of the society in a public dialogue program will determine the construction of roads in Bojonegoro".



Based on a statement from Mr. Edy, the efficiency of the program of public dialogue is perceived by the Department of Public Work, among others, is the efficiency of time and energy, which through public dialogue Public Work Department is not too difficult to determine which areas should be a priority in the construction of roads, although before determining road construction by Bina Marga should conduct a field survey in advance. Their program of public dialogue is very helpful role of the Department of Public Work in the construction of roads by the number of human resource Department of Public Work is limited, information on road damage can be easily accepted by the Department of Public Works to do reassessment although its location was far away in the center of Government Bojonegoro difficult to reach.

### **3. The output of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency**

In a policy evaluation, the evaluation of the output of a policy is being particularly useful for the evaluators to determine the outcome of a policy is a good contribution to society or not, in this case the researchers will try to examine the evaluation output program public dialogue region head to the enhancement development of infrastructure in Bojonegoro. In the evaluation of the output, the researchers used several indicators which these indicators may represent a description of the output evaluation will be conducted. The indicators

used include: Development of road infrastructure and the number of society involved in public dialogue program.

**a. The Enhancement of Infrastructure Development**

Through public dialogue program that conveys society input on road infrastructure development was warmly welcomed by the Department of Public Work, this is evidenced by the lack of response or answer from the Department of Public Work to the public and also concrete action Department of Public Work was the construction of roads that complained of by the society. Mr. Edy from Bina Marga asserts that:

“Semua yang dikeluhkan oleh masyarakat tentang pembangunan jalan akan kami berikan aksi nyata, selama itu adalah ranah daerah kerja kami pasti akan kami kerjakan, jika benar-benar rusak maka pengerjaannya akan kami prioritaskan tetapi jika rusak tapi masih layak pakai maka akan kami agendakan untuk anggaran tahun berikutnya. Berdasarkan data yang kita miliki, pembangunan infrastruktur jalan yang kami berikan aksi nyata kira-kira mencapai 80% pembangunan yang berasal dari keluhan masyarakat yang disampaikan pada program dialog publik sejak tahun 2008 hingga sekarang.”

"All of the society critics about road development we will give real action, as long as that is our scope, if it really is faulty then the process will be our priority, but if it is damaged but still feasible to use it will be agend for budget next year. Based on the data we have, the construction of road infrastructure that we provide real actions to approximately 80% development derived from the society complaints submitted to the public dialogue program since 2008 until now. "

It is also in line with the data in Table 4.4 Society Criticism Toward Road Infrastructure Development in Public Dialogue Program from 2008 to the year 2009, there is no increase in input regarding the development of infrastructure it is possible because in 2009 the area Bojonegoro experienced significant flooding due to overflowing river solo, at the time where there is severe damage, especially damage to the road infrastructure in areas that are in the length of bengawan solo river. But after 2009, the



number of road construction input decreases from year to year, means the Department of Public Work has been doing real action in terms of road infrastructure development complained of by the public.



**Figure 4.8**

**Road Development of Bojonegoro Regency on 2008**



**Figure 4.9**

**Road Development of Bojonegoro Regency on 2012**



Examples of the above picture, the researchers get from the Bina Marga which roads are constructed and built on entries submitted by the public in the event of a public dialogue program. This proves that all elements of agencies, especially the Department of Public Work has been implement the program objectives of public dialogue that has been presented by the Local head Suyoto in the Local Head Decision governing the program of public dialogue that is "following up aspirations and problems that exist in the society and responded immediately by Head of Agencies". This marked that the agencies in local government of Bojonegoro Regency has been giving support toward the local head innovation, its mean public dialogue program.

In addition to the data in the form of interviews and documentation obtained by researchers in output indicators, researchers also get a table length of the road according to the conditions and the road surface in Bojonegoro obtained from the book "Bojonegoro in Figures" from 2008 to 2015 that researchers gain from Institution of Statistic Centre of Bojonegoro Regency. These table explain about the condition of length of road in Bojonegoro Regency when there has been existing the public dialogue program. Each table that researchers gain from 2008 to 2016 researchers merge into a single table that later researchers present in the data below.

**Table 4.5**  
**The Length of Road Based on Road Surface Condition in**  
**BojonegoroRegency on 2008-2014**

| Uraian            | 2008   | 2009   | 2010   | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. Road Condition |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| a. Good           | 319,85 | 389,82 | 430,78 | 434,84 | 444,60 | 496,10 | 519,24 |
| b. Enaough        | 74,92  | 14,42  | 14,42  | 91,95  | 49,29  | 92,87  | 73,72  |
| c. Low Damage     | 80,07  | 135,85 | 111,80 | 85,00  | 75,09  | 23,88  | 21,49  |
| d. High Damage    | 115,25 | 88,65  | 71,79  | 17,00  | 59,89  | 15,92  | 14,33  |
| 2. Road Surface   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| a. Asphalt        | 553,25 | 523,64 | 505,86 | 510,70 | 511,00 | 520,24 | 441,40 |
| b. Rock           | 64,40  | 91,95  | 90,43  | 106,00 | 87,59  | 47,91  | 47,91  |
| c. Land           | 10,20  | 8,70   | 8,00   | -      | -      | -      | -      |
| d. Paving         |        | 4,50   | 24,49  | 12,09  | 30,19  | 60,62  | 73,83  |
| 3. Length of Road | 627,78 | 627,78 | 627,78 | 627,78 | 627,78 | 627,78 | 627,78 |

*Source: Department of Public Work, Bina Marga Division*

In table above, we may see that the condition of length of road in Bojonegoro Regency when there has been existing the public dialogue program, since 2008 until 2014 is better. Beside the table above, researcher also will display the data about the comparison of condition of length of road when there was exist the public dialogue program and there is no exist the public dialogue program yet in Bojonegoro Regency.

**Table 4.6**  
**The Comparison of Length of Road Surface Condition in Before and After the Existence of Public Dialogue Program**

| Location/ Area   | Road Surface Condition   |   | Year of Development | Length of Road Developed (Meter) |
|--|--|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|
|  | Before the Existence of Public Dialogue Program (year of critics delivery) | Before the Existence of Public Dialogue Program (year of development) |                     |                                  |
| Primary road of Sarangan to Cangaan Village of Kanor Distric         | Rock   | Paving  | 2009                | 1.500                            |
| Road of Grogol sub-Village of Sumberrejo District                    | Rock   | Asphalt   | 2010                | 300                              |
| Road of Sarangan Village (in front of village hall)                  | Land   | Paving  | 2011                | 700                              |
| Primary road of Dander District to Ngasem District                   | Asphalt  | Concrete  | 2016                | 4.000                            |
| Circle road of Sumberrejo District                                   | Asphalt  | Paving  | 2014                | 1.200                            |
| Road of Besuki Village, Balen District                               | Rock   | Asphalt   | 2012                | 900                              |
| Ngumpakdalem Street  | Asphalt  | Asphalt   | 2013                | 2.000                            |
| Primary road of Sumberrejo District and Tejo Village, Kanor District | Rock   | Paving  | 2009                | 900                              |
| Primary road of Ngambon District and Sekar District                  | Rock   | Asphalt   | 2015                | 3.700                            |

*Source: Processed by Researcher*



Table above is the table gained researcher from Bina Marga, that are some examples of road infrastructure development submitted by the society criticism through public dialogue program. The road critized by society is the scope of Bina Marga of Bojonegoro work area, so the data is really developed by Bina Marga instruction.

#### **b. Society Participation in Public Dialogue Program**

Every Friday, in *Pendopo Malowopati* at 13:00 until 15:00 pm is always visited by the public as well as agencies who came to attend the public dialogue program. Anis Harivayanti is a staff member at the Department of Communication and Information Bojonegoro are also in charge of presence every Friday in a program of public dialogue says that:

“Program dialog publik ini dari awal dibentuk sampai sekarang selalu ramai dikunjungi warga Bojonegoro, kalau SKPD atau perwakilannya kan memang wajib datang. Selama saya mengurus presensi ini tidak kurang dari 50 orang yang datang, walaupun yang hadir itu 50 orang dikarenakan ada kendala mungkin gara-gara hujan atau kenadala yang lainnya”

"The public dialogue program from the beginning formed until now always crowded with society, if indeed the agencies or their representatives shall come. As long as I manage of this presence is never less than 50 society who came, even if attendance was 50 society because there are obstacles as possible because of rain or any other obstacles"

Society who attended and took part in the public dialogue program is indeed from diverse backgrounds and goals, no one came alone but have also come along with his colleagues, as added by Anis Harivayanti:

“Yang datang kesini macam-macam orangnya, ada yang datang sendiri, ada juga yang datang bersama teman-temannya, dengan anak-anaknya, bahkan beberapa kali saya melihat ada yang datang

kesini rombongan dengan menggunakan mobil pick-up dari anak-anak sampai orang sepuh pun juga ikut”

"The attendance here all kinds of society, no one came alone, others came with her friends, with her children, even a few times I saw there who come here to the group by using a pick-up of children until the elderly was also "

It can be concluded that the enthusiastic society of Bojonegoro to the program of public dialogue is very high, every program of public dialogue is held is never one single time no questions or input from the society, it make development in Bojonegoro going well, especially in the field of road infrastructure development. Society who came with a load of problems could return home with happy face because of the burden they feel can be conveyed to the public dialogue program.

**Table 4.7**

**The Amount of Agencies and Society Were Attend in Public Dialogue Program Since March 2008 – April 2016**

| Year                | Agencies | Society |
|---------------------|----------|---------|
| 2008                | 2052     | 3780    |
| 2008                | 1485     | 2954    |
| 2009                | 2950     | 4463    |
| 2010                | 1859     | 3785    |
| 2011                | 2625     | 4112    |
| 2012                | 2769     | 3287    |
| 2013                | 3550     | 5066    |
| 2014                | 2704     | 4931    |
| 2015                | 1788     | 3090    |
| 2016<br>(Jan-April) | 368      | 634     |

*Source: Processed by Researcher*



The table above is a table of the amount of society they teach are present in the public dialogue program since March 2008 to April 2016 were obtained directly from the Department of Communications and Information summed annually by the author and then processed into a table. From the number of society who attended each year from the start of the program of public dialogue until april 2016, when the calculated average of the number of society who attended the program this public dialogue about 324 society each month. In the above table we can also observe that from 2008 to 2013 the number of society who attended the program of public dialogue every year has a number of relatively stable, up and down, even in the year 2013 and 2015 decrease in the number of society who attended the program of public dialogue is also very clear.

#### **4. The outcome/impact of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency**

Impact is the final step in a public policy or a program, a policy evaluation in this case the researchers will examine the impact evaluation obtained from a public dialogue program to accelerate infrastructure development in Bojonegoro. In the impact evaluation study, researchers used two indicators in measuring the impact evaluation, namely: the positive impacts and negative impacts. The use of two indicators are based on the assumption of researchers is sufficient to represent the elaboration and hold impact evaluations will be conducted by the researchers.



### a. Positive Impact

Public dialogue program that has been run since 2008 until today has been greatly helped society in aspiration, and help the government in distributing policies including road infrastructure development policies. Society and Government exchanged ideas and mutually convey their ideas so that they find the right solution to any problems faced by the society, as noted by Mr. Matnur from Department of Communication and Information:

“Dampak positif adanya program dialog publik adalah masyarakat dapat dengan mudah menyampaikan kritikan kepada Pemerintah Kabupaten Bojonegoro perihal masalah pembangunan-pembangunan, selain itu dialog publik juga memberi kemudahan bagi masyarakat yang berada jauh dari kota yang berhalangan hadir yaitu dengan cara SMS Hallo Bupati pada nomor yang telah dipajang pada sudut-sudut perempatan dengan tujuan agar masyarakat yang tidak bisa hadir dapat mengirimkan aduannya melalui SMS selanjutnya akan kami bacakan dan ditanggapi langsung oleh SKPD terkait, dan masyarakat tersebut dapat mendengarkan jawaban kami melalui Radio Malowopati FM sebagai salah satu radio yang menyiarkan secara langsung proses dialog publik setiap jum’atnya”

"The positive impact of the program of public dialogue is that society can easily convey criticism to the Government of Bojonegoro concerning problem developments, in addition to the public dialogue also makes it easy for the society who are far away from the city are unable to attend by way of SMS Hallo Bupati in numbers has been display at the corners of intersections with the aim that society who cannot attend may send critics via SMS then we will read and responded to by the relevant SKPD, and the society may listen to our answers via Radio Malowopati FM as a radio broadcast live the public dialogue process every Friday”.

In addition to the advantages of public dialogue program, the positive effects of public dialogue to enhance the development of road infrastructure, several times in the public dialogue program public discussion with Public Work on the construction of roads. Mr. Edy from Bina Marga said:

“Ketika ada masukan dari masyarakat tentang pembangunan jalan tetapi ternyata jalan tersebut bukan merupakan skala prioritas kita di tahun ini dan anggaran yang kita miliki tidak cukup untuk membangun jalan tersebut maka kita akan berdiskusi dengan masyarakat. Karena secara teknis pengerjaan pembangunan jalan itu bisa dilakukan oleh SKPD melalui lelang dengan kontraktor-kontraktor, bisa juga dilakukan oleh swakelola masyarakat yang memiliki beberapa syarat diantaranya: sedikit mempunyai resiko gagal bangunan atau infrastruktur sederhana misalnya pembangunan gorong-gorong atau jalan lingkungan maupun jalan poros desa yang menggunakan paving itu bisa dilakukan secara swakelola”.

“When there is input from society on road development but it turns out the road is not the scale of our priorities in this year and the budget we have is not enough to develop the road then we will discuss with the society. Because technically the work of road construction can be done by agencies by auction with contractors, it could also be done by self-managed society that has some conditions such as: a bit at risk of failing a building or a simple infrastructure such as the construction culvert or road environment and village access roads which uses the paving can be done in self-managed”.

A similar statement delivered by Mr. Abdul Karim, he is a village secretary of Sarangan, Kanor sub-district, Bojonegoro:

“Saya pribadi sangat merasa terbantu dengan adanya dialog publik ini khususnya dalam pembangunan jalan. Karena sebelum adanya dialog publik ini masyarakat hanya bisa menunggu pembangunan jalan secara reguler, maksudnya pembangunan berdasarkan anggaran tahunan. Kalau ada dialog publik ini kan sangat memudahkan pemerintah desa melakukan pembangunan jalan jikalau ada jalan yang rusak parah mendadak seperti terkena banjir atau yang lainnya. Ada dialog publik ini kan juga bisa membantu masyarakat mengetahui apa saja rencana-rencana Bina Marga dalam hal pembangunan jalan, sebelum ada dialog publik ini kita lapor ada kerusakan jalan saja realisasinya bisa menunggu sangat lama dengan proses administrasi yang rumit pula”

"I personally feel that the public dialogue is helped in road development. Because prior to this public dialogue society can only wait for the construction of roads on a regular basis, that development is based on the annual budget. If there is a public dialogue it's very easy for the village government do if there are roads badly damaged roads sudden be flooded or the other. There is the public dialogue can also help society find out what plans the Bina Marga road



development, before any public dialogue we reported no damage to the realization can only wait so long with complicated administrative process".

Department of Public Work of Bojonegoro wanted if all the problems faced by society, particularly in the road construction could be addressed by the Department of Public Work, and therefore the Department of Public Work has been very open to the society who provide input to the department of Public Work regarding the construction of road infrastructure. Mr. Edy added:

"Kami sangat antusias ketika masyarakat memberikan masukan kepada PU setiap jum'atnya karena kita menyadari bahwa kinerja kita juga tidak sempurna, kami juga sebenarnya sangat ingin menyelesaikan semua yang dikeluhkan masyarakat tentang pembangunan jalan tapi itu semua kan tergantung dana yang kita miliki. Jika ada urgensi pembangunan jalan dan dana yang kita miliki tidak mencukupi dalam pembangunan jalan pada periode itu, kita memiliki yang namanya UPTD Dinas PU yang membawahi satu atau dua kecamatan di tiap-tiap daerah, UPTD ini mempunyai rekening yang bernama tanggap darurat digunakan sewaktu-waktu jika ada kerusakan yang terjadi sesuai dengan kondisi dilapangan, tapi sifatnya tanggap darurat maksudnya UPTD ini bekerja pada level pengamanan agar tidak ada korban dalam kerusakan tersebut"

"We are excited when society give feedback to the PU each Friday because we recognize that our performance is not perfect, we also actually want to solve all of society problems on road development but that's all it depends on the funds we have. If there is urgency road development and the funds we have are not sufficient in the roads development in that period, we have the name is sub-department of Department of Public Work who oversees one or two districts in each region, sub-department has an account named emergency response used at any time if there is damage that occurs in accordance with the conditions of the field, but the nature of the emergency response sub-department means work on the level of security so that no casualties in such damage".

It can be said that the program of public dialogue has a role and dominance as well as a very positive impact on the construction of roads in



Bojonegoro. Through public dialogue, the public can submit their entries as easily as submitted by Mr. Abdul Karim and the Department of Public Work also got convenience in terms of service delivery that responds to the problems of road construction submitted by the society. In addition, the public dialogue program that has been held for eight years, had an indicator of success, these indicators as proposed by Mr. Matnur of Information Dissemination:

"indikator keberhasilan program dialog publik adalah ketika dari awal yaitu tahun 2008 kita mencetuskan program dialog publik kemudian program tersebut diterima oleh masyarakat berarti masyarakat yang datang itu secara berbondong-bondong (banyak pesertanya) dengan masyarakat yang banyak itu kan saran-saran yang diterima oleh SKPD semakin banyak juga, lalu dari sekian banyak permasalahan tersebut akan semaksimal mungkin diselesaikan oleh SKPD, dan secara perlahan jumlah kritikan yang diterima oleh SKPD akan semakin sedikit, hal tersebut yang bisa kami jadikan patokan bahwa program dialog publik ini telah berhasil"

"Success indicators of public dialogue program is as of the beginning of the year 2008, we trigger the program of public dialogue then the program accepted by society means that society who come it en masse (many participants) with the society that a lot of it the suggestions received by agencies more also, then of the many issues as possible will be resolved by agencies, and gradually the amount of criticism received by agencies will be less, that we could make a benchmark that public dialogue program has been successful".

In addition to the statement of Mr. Matnur, success indicators of public dialogue on the enhancement of road infrastructure development in Bojonegoro also delivered by Mr. Edy of Bina Marga in Department of Public Work Bojonegoro, namely:

"bila kita melihat keberhasilan program dialog publik yang berkontribusi terhadap percepatan pembangunan infrastruktur jalan yaitu dari tahun 2008 kita menerima banyak sekali keluhan masyarakat tentang pembangunan infrastruktur jalan, bahkan sampai

tahun 2012 pembangunan jalan yang kita lakukan sekitar 70% itu adalah berasal dari kritikan masyarakat yang disampaikan pada program dialog publik, jadi saya pikir masyarakat Kabupaten Bojonegoro ini sebenarnya sangat kritis terhadap isu-isu pembangunan di daerah mereka dan ini sangat membantu kinerja kami. Kami selalu berusaha agar kebutuhan pembangunan jalan masyarakat ini dapat selalu kita penuhi, hasilnya semakin tahun kritikan tentang pembangunan jalan itu semakin berkurang, artinya DPU telah berusaha sebaik mungkin dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan masyarakat dan dapat dikatakan pula program dialog publik sangat berhasil utamanya dalam kontribusi pembangunan jalan."

"When we look at the success of the program of public dialogue that contributes to the enhancement of road infrastructure development, namely from 2008, we received many society complaints about the road infrastructure development, even until 2012 the development of the road that we did about 70% was derived from public criticism delivered on a program of public dialogue, so I think society is actually very critical of development issues in their area and was very helpful our performance. We always try to make the development needs of the society can always be fulfilled, the results are more years of criticism about the road development on the wane, meaning that Department of Public Work has tried as best as possible in fulfill the society needs and can be said program public dialogue was very successful, particularly in the contribution of road development".

Based upon the results of the interviews the researchers did on two related agencies in reference to the success of the program of public dialogue related to the enhancement of infrastructure development, that public dialogue program has been successfully contribute to the efforts to enhance the development of road infrastructure in Bojonegoro. This is because a good synergy generated by agencies Bojonegoro and Bojonegoro society involvement in efforts to accelerate the development of road infrastructure in Bojonegoro area through public dialogue program.



## b. Negative Impact

In a public policy in this regard is a program of public dialogue between the Government of Bojonegoro with the society, in addition to the positive impact the policy had a negative impact. The negative impact caused by this public dialogue program is not really an issue that is urgent, as described by Mr. Matnur of Department of Communication and Information:

“Kalau dampak negatifnya sebenarnya tidak begitu kelihatan, paling-paling ya saking bebasnya menyampaikan pendapat itu yang menyebabkan masyarakat seolah-olah mempunyai rumah untuk menyampaikan segalanya, masalah kecil dibesar-besarkan, masalah pribadi dicurahkan, dsb. Tetapi itu semua tidak menjadi kendala bagi kami untuk terus melanjutkan program dialog publik ini”

"If the negative impact is not so visible, at most, it was the freedom expression that causes society to have the house as if to convey everything, small problems is exaggerated, poured personal problems, etc. But it all does not become an obstacle for us to continue this public dialogue program".

Regarding the negative impact of public dialogue program, Mr. Edy Department of Public Work also provide an explanation regarding the construction of roads in Bojonegoro.

“Dampak negatifnya itu dengan adanya dialog publik ini masyarakat bebas menyampaikan masukannya perihal pembangunan jalan, biasanya yang mereka sampaikan itu tidak terlalu urgen misalnya jalan yang 'grupil' sedikit saja itu langsung disampaikan melalui dialog publik, seakan-akan masalah yang tidak begitu bermasalah itu dijadikan masalah yang besar dan disampaikan kepada kami tetapi tetap kami lakukan survei lapangan setelah adanya aduan dari masyarakat. Selain itu melalui dialog publik ini masyarakat yang mengadu tentang kerusakan jalan itu langsung disampaikan kepada Bupati, seakan-akan peran kami sebagai Dinas PU itu dilupakan, kerap kali mereka marah-marah karena jalan rusak itu marahnya kepada Bupati bukan kepada kami. Padahal sebenarnya, pembangunan jalan itu berasal dari laporan perangkat desa yang



merupakan hasil dari musrenbang (musyawarah rencana pembangunan) tingkat desa. Jadi seakan-akan mereka melupakan lini-lini birokrasi yang ada di Pemerintahan, tetapi hal tersebut tidak pernah dipermasalahkan oleh bupati ataupun kami yang penting masyarakat sudah sebaik mungkin kami berikan tempat untuk menyampaikan aspirasi mereka”.

"Negative impact that the presence of the public dialogue is the freedom of society expressed their input regarding the roads development, usually they convey was not too urgent for example little damage road was revealed through public dialogue, as if the problem is not so problematic that made a huge problem and delivered to us but still we did a field survey after complaints from society. In addition, through public dialogue is society who complain about the road damage was directly submitted to the local head, as if our role as the Public Work Department was forgotten, and often they are angry because the damaged road rage to the local head not to us. When in fact, the road development is derived from reports of the village which is the result of consensus building plan in village level. So as if they forgot the lines of bureaucracy in Government, but it has never been disputed by the local heads or our own society is important we provide the best possible place to express their aspirations ”.

The negative impact of a given program of public dialogue to the accelerated development of infrastructure that has been put forward by the relevant agencies showed that negative thing it does not become a big challenge that inhibits the process of public dialogue. In addition to interviews to Department of Communication and Information also to Department of Public Works, the author also interviewed society who attended the program of public dialogue about the negative impacts. That is Mr. Abdus Salam as chief of Sarangan village, Kanor district:

“dampak negatif saya kira hanya kebebasan yang diberikan itu sangat bebas, artinya masyarakat yang ingin mengeluarkan uneg-uneg nya itu langsung mereka sampaikan tanpa segan. Kalau berhubungan dengan pembangunan jalan, saya kira hanya terlalu bermasalah karena memang faktanya sejak ada dialog publik ini pembangunan jalan semakin membaik”.

"I guess the only negative impact of freedom given it very freely, meaning that society who want to release their emotions have been expressed her immediately convey them without hesitation. If it relates to the road development, I guess just too problematic because the fact that since there is a public dialogue is the roads development has improved ".

In addition, researchers have also conducted interviews with ordinary society who attended the public dialogue program, namely Mr. Sukaeri is a society of Kanor District:

“tidak ada dampak negatif menurut saya, karena dialog publik ini sangat memudahkan kita sebagai masyarakat biasa untuk memberikan kritikan tentang pembangunan jalan, seperti yang kita ketahui tahun-tahun sebelumnya bahwa kecamatan kanor itu kan selain berada di bantaran sungai bengawan solo, infrastruktur yang ada pun sangat buruk, jalan masih banyak yg hanya berbentuk tanah, jembatan antar desa juga banyak yang masih terbuat dari kayu, tanggul penahan bengawan solo juga tidak bisa menahan air ketika air bengawan meluap, tetapi sejak ada dialog publik ini semua permasalahan itu tadi kan berangsur hilang mbak! Jadi saya pikir dampak negatifnya sama sekali tidak ada”.

"No one negative impact in my opinion, because the public dialogue is very easily for us as ordinary society to give criticism about the road development, as we as know in previous years that Kanor districts is to be on the length of bengawan solo river, the existing infrastructure was very bad, the road is still a lot that only the shape of land, the bridge between villages too many are still made of wood, the embankment of bengawan solo also do not hold water when water river overflowed, but since there is a public dialogue is all the problems it was not it fade away! So I think the negative impact is absolutely nothing".

Based on the results of interviews about the negative impact of the public dialogue on accelerating the development of infrastructure in Bojonegoro researchers concluded that the negative impact is received or perceived by the program manager of public dialogue, namely the Department of Communications and Information Bojonegoro and also perceived by the builders of the road infrastructure which is the Department



of Public Work that of the two institutions have no urgency about the negative effect, even, they consider the negative impact on public dialogue oriented infrastructure development just as the small pebbles that do not hinder their performance to keep Bojonegoro development.

### C. DATA ANALYSIS

Public Dialogue Program is the result of a policy made by local head of Bojonegoro in 2008 that aims to change the climate of democracy in Bojonegoro to be more open so the society can easily convey their criticism to local government. In keeping with the program, according to Arikunto (1993: 297) Program is an activity has done carefully. In this case the public dialogue program has been conducting since March 14, 2008 regularly on Friday to discuss the policies that will be or are being undertaken by the Government of Bojonegoro that inform the public, and the public can submit their aspirations to the Government of Bojonegoro.

Evaluation according to Nugroho, with regard to the performance of the policy, namely with regard to how far the policy of achieving the expected results (2011: 159). Nugroho added the purpose of evaluation the implementation of public policy or policy performance evaluation is to determine variations in the performance indicators used to answer three main questions, which include: first, how is the performance of public policy implementation? Second, what are the factors that cause results appear on the outcome? Third, how is the strategy to improve the performance of public



policy implementation? The third question can be answered with some indicators, such as input, process, output, and outcome / impact of policies, or others. By answering three basic questions, it is expected the policy evaluation can assess program of public dialogue by local head of Bojonegoro to realize a maximum output and useful for society as objects that utilize the results of the implementation of the policy.

In this research, the evaluation of local head's public dialogue program on the enhancement of infrastructure development of data measured from field findings that have been classified into indicators in the evaluation of public policy theory which is then analyzed by theories or normative rules related. The indicators are used to researchers, is input, process, output and outcome are expected to answer the third question raised by Nugroho previously.

### **1. The Input of Local Head's Public Dialogue Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development in Bojonegoro Regency**

Input indicator focuses on whether the assessment of resources and raw materials needed to implement the policy. According to Nugroho (2007) evaluation input is everything needed for implementation of activities can produce a specified output, input indicators could include human resources, money or other support infrastructure. Measurement input in policy evaluation, deemed necessary due to measure due to measure the suitability of the resources allocated to a predetermined plan. As for the resources supporting the implementation of policies established by the researchers as indicators of input, consists of the regulation of public

dialogue program, human resource and the product of the enhancement of infrastructure development.

#### **a. Regulation of Public Dialogue Program**

After entering the year to 8 public dialogue program undertaken since 2008 to the present have a legal regulation in the form of Local Head Decision Number 188/305 / KEP / 412.12 / 2008 and signed by the Regent of Bojonegoro H. Suyoto on August 27, 2008 , which regulates the implementation of the program of public dialogue. As proposed by Jones (1994), The program is defined as a method adopted to achieve goals which by the shape of the plan will be more organized and easier to be operated in order to achieve the implementation activities for the program has loaded various aspects that must be executed or implemented for purposes the program itself can be achieved. In this case, the program of public dialogue undertaken by the Government of Bojonegoro has a legal regulation in form of local head decision, through regulations that have been approved by the Regent of Bojonegoro expected program of public dialogue can be done in an organized way because in the decree has been mentioned regarding the implementation of the routine, roles, and purpose program of public dialogue, in addition to the formation of decree the public dialogue program aims to facilitate public dialogue program operations so that through this public dialogue program objectives can be achieved in particular development goals.



The program of public dialogue formed on the idea of local head of Suyoto at the beginning he served in Bojonegoro in early 2008. The public dialogue program established with the aim of: implement a government regulation on public disclosure, namely Law Number 14 on 2008; solve the problems faced by the society whether economic, social or development; facilitate local government socializing development policies that will be or are being carried out; as well as the society's aspirations so that decision making can be as desired by the society.

Regulations of public dialogue program from 2008 until today in the form of local head decision, which can not be used again when the regent new period, meaning that the program of public dialogue has not guaranteed its existence and can be removed at any time when the next local head does not support public dialogue program, so that we need the full support from society and Bojonegoro local government on the public dialogue program sustainability.

#### **b. Human Resource**

Evaluation is used to learn about the results obtained in a program to be related with the implementation, controlling the behavior from those responsible for the implementation of a program, and affect the response from those who are outside the political environment (Subarsono in Nugroho, 2011: 389) , However good the program is made, it will not run if there is no human resources managed

them. It takes competent human resources in managing public dialogue program so that the program can be implemented optimally. Because if one puts those who do not have the competence fields, public dialogue program will not work as intended. By decree of the local head of the public dialogue program, the Department of Communications and Information of Bojonegoro given the authority to manage public dialogue program every Friday at *Pendopo Malowopati* of Bojonegoro.

The results of the research, Department of Communications and Information who has been given the obligation by local head of Bojonegoro in managing the public dialogue program and has had seven fields (divisions), including the Public and Civil Service, Finance, Data and Information, Information Dissemination, Information Network and Development technology and Information. Division that is responsible specifically deal with the way public dialogue program is Division of Information Dissemination. Judging from the number of employees in the Information Dissemination Division Dinkominfo Bojonegoro has four permanent workers and some labor contracts, this amount is sufficient in the management of public dialogue program every Friday, where they have been divided tasks among which are: two society as moderator, two society as the responsible presence and consumption, the two society in charge of



documentation, as well as some of the society responsible as complementary infrastructure required in the public dialogue program.

The fluency process of public dialogue program in Bojonegoro not only in terms of the handling apparatus side, but can also be observed from counterparties that have to implement the program. In the course of this public dialogue, Department of Communications and Information Dissemination field able to be implementing public dialogue program each week. So that the public dialogue program held every Friday can be run well.

**c. The Product of the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development**

In the weekly held a public dialogue program, there are always new problems and complaints submitted by society to the related agency especially on road infrastructure development. According Nugraha (2007) evaluation input is everything needed for implementation of activities can produce output that is determined, it can include human resources, money or other support infrastructure. Based on the observations of researchers, almost every Friday there are always society who complain about roads damage in Bojonegoro. Damaged road conditions are never apart for Bojonegoro, due to geographical conditions Bojonegoro that most regions were in length of bengawan solo river resulting in land located in Bojonegoro an alluvial soil, which during the rainy season these soils can not absorb water resulting in flooding and damage to roads due to waterlogging

and erosion of water that can not be absorbed into the soil. Meanwhile, during the dry season, alluvial soil in Bojonegoro experience movement or rupture so that the resulting road conditions in Bojonegoro quickly damaged.

Referring to Nugraha (2007) on the evaluation of policy input, one of which is an indicator of the evaluation input is the product of the enhancement of infrastructure development, it is the condition of damaged roads in Bojonegoro, therefore through a public dialogue program whether this program can contribute to the enhancement of roads infrastructure development or not. As the researchers describe above, that the Bojonegoro has the type of soil that is very frail at the damage to roads in area of Bojonegoro, then based on the data that researchers get from the early holding of the dialogue program public, namely 2008 to 2016, the frequency of censure or feedback about road damage in Bojonegoro has a relatively higher amount than the problems of other complaints by Bojonegoro society in every year. In this case, Department of Public Work of Bina Marga division in Bojonegoro who is in charge of direct response programs delivered at a public dialogue to concrete action in the form of road development on the complaints submitted by society about the damaged roads in Bojonegoro.



## **2. The Process of Local Head's Public Dialogue Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development in Bojonegoro Regency**

Evaluation process is an assessment of the methods used by the organization to implement the program (Nugraha 2007). Process in a policy or program of government is very important, because through the process or the implementation of a policy or program of the government will affect the success or failure the policies or programs that have been made to overcome the problems in society. Therefore, it needs a good effort in order for a process or implementation of policies can run well. In this research the researcher will try to examine the evaluation process of the program of public dialogue regents to enhance infrastructure development in Bojonegoro, indicators that the researchers used in measuring the process in the evaluation of the program includes the stages as follows: public dialogue as direct democracy on society, as well as the effectiveness and the efficiency of public dialogue program to enhance infrastructure development.

### **a. Public Dialogue Program as Deliberative Democracy**

The existence of a public dialogue program as a public space that is ideal for society in the freedom of expression aspirations held since 2008 in the early period Suyoto local head. Hartz-Karp identify deliberative democracy took at least three of the following: (1) the effect: the ability to influence policy decision making; (2) the disclosure (inclusion): representative of the population, the openness

of the views and values of diverse and equal opportunity to participate ; (3) deliberation: open communication, information access, space to understand and reframe the issues, mutual respect, and the movement toward consensus. As has been known together formal legal basis the implementation of public dialogue is the Local Head Decision Number 188/305 / KEP / 412.12 / 2008 on an interactive dialogue between local governments and communities of Bojonegoro. Public dialogue that was held in order to facilitate communication between the Local Government and society then Bojonegoro technical disposition program be considered relevant to the duties and functions are vested in the Department of Communications and Information Bojonegoro.

Referring to Hartz-Karp about deliberative democracy, first, the effect, created a public dialogue program is aimed to provide an opportunity for the public to express their aspirations and grievances. Complaints by society directly addressed by relevant agencies on that occasion as well. In this research the issues raised is the enhanced development of road infrastructure, agency related to the construction of road infrastructure, namely the Department of Public Works of Bina Marga division of Bojonegoro. based on an interview that researchers had done, the construction of the road has been compiled in an annual event where the condition of the road damage has been added to the criteria of priority roads, means to conduct road construction, Bina Marga already have a list of which road to be built first and that can be



delayed. But, through a program of public dialogue, society can easily convey their problems concerning the construction of roads, which aspiration or society complaints that have been submitted through public dialogue program can influence the agenda that has been set by Bina Marga, meaning that after the public express their aspirations regarding the roads development, Bina Marga immediately conduct a survey to places that are intended by these society, if very severe damage to roads and road conditions have exceeded the priority agenda, Bina Marga will shift priorities and road conditions complained of by the society will be prioritized.

Second, disclosure (inclusion), based upon a regent decree regulating public dialogue program at number three points "b" mentioned that the dialogue is open and can be followed by the whole society and must be followed by the agencies of Local Government. This means that does not limit public dialogue program among society who come into the program. In the field observations conducted by researchers, on every Friday the society who come to the Pendopo Malowopati Bojonegoro to participate in the public dialogue program is derived extracts all walks of life, there are some society who come by private vehicle, there are pour using a truck, some even on walks. All the society who came and expressed their aspirations were diverse ways, some use Indonesian, using Java language, even some that use the Java language intonation rough with anger. All such diversity is

respected by the end of the event related agencies and local head also always give extra to society who are not satisfied with the answers given by the relevant agencies.

Third, deliberation, the process of public dialogue held with the principle of disclosure is very anthucied by society. Because basically public dialogue program held with the purpose as a means of Local Government Bojonegoro in disseminating development policies that are or will be done, so that on the occasion of a public dialogue that the government of always giving something new to the public on the policy or program new development , To expand the information of public, the program of public dialogue was broadcast live on state radio and private radio in Bojonegoro, its meant for society who can not attend the public dialogue can receive the information provided by the Government in that time also, besides society who could not attend the program of public dialogue can still express their aspirations and their complaints through SMS Hallo Bupati will be presented on public dialogue program by the moderator that is from the field of information dissemination Dinkominfo Bojonegoro which the complaint will also be directly addressed by the relevant agencies.

Public dialogue program was also held with the aim to minimize the misunderstandings between society and government of Bojonegoro, through a program of public dialogue the government can socialize they made and responded directly by the society, if the policy



is deemed pro on the society then the policy will be immediately welcomed by the public, but if the program is deemed a counter made of the condition of society, then society has the stuff to give corrections and between the two sides will conduct consultations in order to get a good policy for both parties.

**b. Effectivity and Efficiency of Public Dialog Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development**

Effectiveness, An activity can be said to be effective if these activities can be carried out in a timely manner and in accordance with established procedures. Effectiveness is a measure that gives an idea of how far away the destination is reached, both in quality and time, orientation of the outcomes (Yamit, 2003: 14). Based on interviews conducted by the researchers, the effectiveness of public dialogue program to enhance infrastructure development is the existence of public dialogue program, Department of Public Works especially Bina Marga division can obtain a lot of information on issues of road development in Bojonegoro submitted by society.

Since the program public dialogue, the development of roads in the area of Bojonegoro more equitable, meaning development of roads that were once only done on the streets shaft subdistrict or village or even the development is often done only in the region adjacent to the capital city only since there was dialogue program public of road development in Bojonegoro increasingly spreading to remote areas far

from the city center, this is because the public dialogue program, greatly facilitates the Department of Public Works division Bina Marga in development. Effectiveness is not only felt by Department of Public Works division Bina Marga as a stakeholder in development of roads but also for society. The public has room to demand their rights, the public is increasingly facilitated in terms of complaints road infrastructure development.

Based on interview data obtained by researchers that the Department of Public Works aware of the existing shortcomings, one of which is the number of employees division Bina Marga clan that does not appropriate to the breadth of Bojonegoro. Before the existence of program of public dialogue, the development can not be run quickly and evenly this is due to the limited number of human resources in the Public Works, when they conduct field surveys are often areas that actually have the urgency the development escaped from the observation Department of Public Works, consequently condition the way it should get the repairs finally passed. Thus, when viewed in terms of effectiveness, through a program of public dialogue is enhanced development of road infrastructure in Bojonegoro very effective.

Efficiency, an activity can be said to be efficient if these activities able to empower the minimum resources to achieve the goals or the optimal results. The term efficiency according to the WTO is value for



money, which means that the implementation of the principle of efficiency, it is not always realized by obtaining the price of the goods / services of the cheapest, because in addition to low prices, to consider parts, long life of the purchased items as well as operational costs and maintenance costs which should be provided in the future (Simamora, 2008: 12). Efficiency according to the WTO could be attributed to the process of accelerated development of infrastructure through public dialogue program, which shelter the aspirations of the society, Department of Public Works will need to consider in terms of priority and urgency of the road conditions other aspects that support the offer.

Based on the interviews conducted, the efficiency of the program of public dialogue is perceived by the Department of Public Works, among others, is the efficiency of time and energy, which through public dialogue Public Works Department is not too difficult to determine which areas should be a priority in the construction of roads, although before determining road construction Department of Public Works should conduct a field survey in advance. Because the data contained in the Bina Mrga on the road damage is usually not valid as real field data, because if the development is only rely on the government's role in the agenda of data usually does not match the facts on the ground. Their program of public dialogue is very helpful role of the Department of Public Works in the construction of roads by the amount of human resource in Department of Public Works is

limited, information on road damage can be easily accepted by the Bina Marga to do reassessment although its location was far away in the center of Bojonegoro Government difficult to reach.

### **3. The output of Local Head's Public Dialogue Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development in Bojonegoro Regency**

Output indicators focus assessment on the results obtained from the implementation of the policy (Nugraha, 2007). Measurement output is considered important, as output indicators could show whether the parties can allocate running the input properly so that it can produce output in accordance with the plan and minimal balanced with the input that has been allocated. In the context of this research, the results of the process of public dialogue program to enhance the infrastructure development consists of:

#### **a. The Enhancement of Infrastructure Development**

In essence, public dialogue program conducted to fulfill the government and society needs and to facilitate both in conducting aspiration. In one of the evaluation criteria proposed by Dunn in Nugroho (2011: 671), mentioned that there is equal benefits are distributed evenly to a different target group. In the context of this research, based on the results of interviews showed that all the complaints about the road infrastructure development with complaints by society will certainly get real action by the government in this case is the Department of Public Work especially Bina Marga division. That is, the social problems that



have been submitted through public dialogue and then have accommodated and reviewed by Bina Marga will get a response in the form of road infrastructure development, construction of which is done will be done equitably, that is not looking at the road in a remote area or not, the road was crowded or not, as long as the street is in the work area of Bina Marga will soon be repaired.

Siagian (2007: 153-154) says that "national development requires stages. Phasing usually take the form of periodization. This means that the government define development priorities". This is similar to the Department of Public Works Bojonegoro, road development, Department of Public Works has had priority road which must be done construction and which can be delayed road construction. The data are in the priority scale is obtained from the results of the field survey conducted by Department of Public Works annually in order to blunt the valid data is used as an agenda for development priorities.

On the data documentation road conditions photo, which the researchers also explored in the evaluation input precisely the indicator product of the enhancement of infrastructure development, it is clear that when the road conditions in Bojonegoro suffered severe damage around the year 2007, after the Bojonegoro has new innovations initiated by the new local head in 2008 a program of public dialogue, road improvements continue to be made, on the presentation of data on infrastructure development researchers have presented some of the documentation in

the form of photos representing the improvement of road development in Bojonegoro. Repair the roads that are presented are the result of public complaints submitted to the public dialogue program. The data is actually researchers get from the Department of Public Works as the responsible development of road infrastructure that road infrastructure improvements is a real action provided by Bina Marga of complaints that have been delivered by society.

The data obtained further research is data tables Table 4.2 is about the length of the road according to the road surface conditions and Bojonegoro from 2008 to 2014. Based on the table it can be said that every year, the condition of roads in Bojonegoro almost always experience a full restore. The 2008-2014 long way from "good" to increase (progress) is of 319,85km be 519,24km, even long road "severely damaged" decreased significantly, namely in 2008 115,25km be 14,33km 2014 . Furthermore, the condition of the road according to the road surface "asphalt" in 2008 which along 553,25km be 441,40km this is because as it has been conveyed to the general picture researcher Bojonegoro has the majority of the land in the form of alluvial soil where the land is very worn in road damage, so the government Bojonegoro local head Suyoto creates through new innovations that using paving roads.



The development of roads using paving was also welcomed by society Bojonegoro it is proved from the table according to the road conditions of road surface that has researchers presented. In 2008 there was no one kilometer road in Bojonegoro that uses paving, consequently the road in various village roads are still many road conditions along the soil surface after 2009 10,20km then slowly Bojonegoro started using street paving successfully built along the 4,5km after it was started in 2011 to 2014 is no longer found the condition of the road surface "soil" then follow it anyway, construction of road paving began increasingly enforced which in 2014 reached 73,83km length of road paving in the Bojonegoro area.

From the analysis of researchers describe above is based on data that has been obtained, it can be concluded that the public dialogue program greatly contributed to the development of road infrastructure in Bojonegoro. Through public dialogue program development of road infrastructure in Bojonegoro more quickly and equally.

#### **b. Society Participation in Public Dialogue Program**

From the results of observations made by researchers, it is known that the date of March 14, 2008 which is held every Friday at 13:00 to 15:00 WIB is always crowded with society and agencies. It is certainly a motivating factor public dialogue program can be implemented up to now. Conditions such as these are very beneficial to society who can use these facilities properly.

As quoted by the Institute of Public Administration in Widodo (2010: 127), the evaluation of the expected output is something that is directly reachable from an activity in the form of physical or non-physical. Referring to the theory, the expected results of the program are already visible public dialogue. The results are intended other than the construction of road infrastructure is also about the number of society involved in public dialogue program. Based on the results of interviews conducted by the researchers, said that the number of society who attended and took part in a public dialogue program every Friday not less than 50 society in attendance from all walks of life.

Society engaged in a program of public dialogue and convey ideas or their ideas further constructive ideas were accommodated and considered its use by the relevant agencies means these communities have participated in the effort or planning in Bojonegoro. As stated by Sumoharjo (1984: 54) that the society participation in development is the involvement of society members in an effort to realize his aspirations by way contribute ideas, initiative, and creativity in the form of thoughts, proposals, suggestions in official and unofficial meetings. In the context of this research, society participation is meant is the participation of the whole society on a program of public dialogue, which they convey their aspirations in the field of road infrastructure development in the way they deliver proposals and their suggestions to the relevant agencies ie Bina Marga then both parties talk to each other to find the best solution to



solve the problems complained of by the public. Public dialogue is a formal agenda local head Suyoto where the agenda has had the legality of the decree that must be attended by all agencies of Bojonegoro and can be followed by the whole society.

Public participation in relation to the amount of society involved in public dialogue program is how much the amount of society in Bojonegoro that enthusiasm in the process of development of road infrastructure in Bojonegoro. In addition to the interview data that researchers get during the research, but researchers have presented valid data in the form of table 4.3, namely the amount of society involved in public dialogue program of the year March 2008 to April 2016 the researchers though and get out of Department of Communication and Information. Through the table can be seen that the level of society's participation in public dialogue program quite good, if on an average of nearly 324 society who come in every month, means the interview with the presence of data tables present society involvement in public dialogue program every Friday not less than 50 society in attendance. But besides that, when we consider starting in 2008 until 2013, the number of society who attended the program of public dialogue is relatively unstable that occur up and down the number of each year, even in 2013 the number of society who attended were as many as 5066 society, in 2014 as many as 4931 society, in 2015 as many as 3090 society each year, this indicates that a decline in public were present in the public dialogue program.

#### **4. The outcome/impact of Local Head's Public Dialogue Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development in Bojonegoro Regency**

Nugraha (2007) evaluation of the impact is with respect to the evaluation of the results or the impact of policy implementation, the effect can be a negative influence and a positive influence. Result produced by an intervention program on the target groups, either as expected or not, and to what extent a result was able to create new patterns of behavior in the target group. In relation to this research, in evaluating the impact, researchers have divided in two indicators of impact, the impact of positive and negative impacts. Impact is the final step in a public policy or a program, a policy evaluation in this case the researchers will examine the impact evaluation obtained from a public dialogue program to enhance the infrastructure development in Bojonegoro.

##### **a. Positive Impact**

The impact is a change in the physical and social conditions as a result of policy outputs (Samodra 1994: 3). Referring to the opinion on the impact of policies, public dialogue program that has been run since 2008 until today has been greatly helped society in aspiration, and help the government in distributing policies including development policy of road infrastructure in Bojonegoro. Society and Government exchanged ideas and mutually convey their ideas so that they find the right solution to any problems faced by the society, as well as on the development of road infrastructure, often in public dialogue program public discussion with Public Works on roads development. Since the program of public dialogue, society increasingly



easy in the delivery of their aspirations, especially in the construction of road infrastructure, this proves that the public dialogue program had a positive impact to the society and the government in terms of aspiration and distribution of public policies, especially on road infrastructure development. In addition, for society who have a criticism, but they are unable to attend a program of public dialogue due to some reason, they can communicate via SMS Hallo Bupati who was widespread in the points area in Bojonegoro then the message will be read by the moderator of public dialogue program and will be addressed directly by the related agency as well as the SMS sender can be listened through Malowopati FM radio as one of the radio announcers direct public dialogue program every Friday.

Indicator of positive impact or expected impact itself mean is that when policy is made, the government has set or mapping the impact of what will happen (Samodra, 1994: 29-30). The impact and the resulting benefits can be measured the success of the program's activities. In this research, on the data the amount of society involved in the program of public dialogue from 2008 to 2016 has been the researcher presented in Table 4.3 is a table the number of society they teach are present in the program public dialogue on average each year decreased the number of present society , in addition to the data the researchers also presents the data in table 4.1 is a table the proposed construction of the road by the society in the program public dialogue that has researchers presented from 2008 to 2016, within a period of 8 tahun program public dialogue held each year also decreased the number

of proposed development road submitted by the society. From the results of the two tables that have researchers mentioned, when linked with the results of interviews regarding The success of the program of public dialogue that contributes to the accelerated development of road infrastructure is very appropriate, because of the Department of Communication and Information of dissemination information division as a responsible program of public dialogue and Bina Marga division as responsible for the development of road infrastructure in Bojonegoro mention that the decrease in the number of society in attendance and offset by a decrease in the number of public criticism about the way infrastructure development can be said that public dialogue program was very successful and contributed to the accelerated development of road infrastructure in Bojonegoro. This means that through public dialogue program the Bina Marga can work with the maximum in an attempt to overcome the problems of society and can be a maximum of road infrastructure development evenly.

**b. Negative Impact**

In the evaluation of the impact of public policy, in addition to the positive impact a negative impact. The negative impact is the impact that is not expected to emerge as a result from an output policy. According Samodra (1994: 29-30) states that "In addition to the desired effect, at the end of the implementation of policies also appear impacts unexpected". Based on the results of interviews conducted by the researchers mentioned that the negative impacts on public dialogue program does not pose a serious



problem resulting in losses among actors in the public dialogue program. In the program of public dialogue that is supervised by Department of Communication and Information, negative impacts are considered only as a small gravel course, society who feel they provide a place for freedom of expression as if they want to convey the whole aspiration is not just a problem of public issues, but their personal problems that often they convey to the public dialogue program. However, Department of Communication and Information as the responsible public dialogue program did not make it into an obstacle in the passage of a public dialogue program that has carried out during 8 years lately.

In the relation with the public dialogue program to enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro, the negative impact is felt by the Department of Public Works of Bina Marga division is not too worst. Based on the interviews have researchers did, the negative impact is felt by the Bina Marga division simply because the program of public dialogue is almost always attended by the local head, then the society expressed criticism with regard to the development of road infrastructure directly to the local head is Suyoto, as if they forget the lines of bureaucracy in government, in this case the Bina Marga division as a responsible body of road infrastructure development in Bojonegoro. Beside that, the society are more arrogance because they felt that they has the sovereignty in the part of public policy making, its means when the society deliver the criticism related to road infrastructure development and do not give the real action in

form of road development by Bina Marga, they will re-critic in the next of public dialogue program, even they has done the demonstrate toward the Bina Marga performance related their critics that still towed. Whereas in terms of give the real action, Bina Marga have to do the reinterpretation, field survey, priority scale,also the allocation of budget.

In negative impact indicator, the outcomes evaluation of public dialogue program to enhance the road infrastructure development can be concluded that the negative impact is felt by each related agencies, in this case, Department of Communication and Information and Department of Public Works of Bojonegoro is only a small problem which does not make a problem seriously that will affect in poor performance of the public dialogue program on enhanced the development of road infrastructure. Negative impacts can be received by each agencies this is evidenced by over public dialogue program from 2008 to 2016 the performance of each agency never dropped in the case of building a Bojonegoro be better.



## CHAPTER V

### CLOSING

#### A. CONCLUSION

Based on research toward the Evaluation of Local Head's Public Dialogue Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development, A Study in Department of Communication and Information of Bojonegoro Regency, concluded as:

1. Input Evaluation of Public Dialogue Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development

Public dialogue program done as local head of Suyoto's responsibility since March 14, 2008 regulated in SK Bupati Nomor 188/305/KEP/412.12/2008 and managed by Information Diseminative Division of Department of Communication and Information, it has been being done in every Friday on 01.00am until 03.00am. The main purpose is as communication and socialization of Government Development Program also give respect the society aspiration and respected directly by related agencies (SKPD). Society gives their aspiration or critics in context of road damages, then will give direct answer by Department of public Service and they will make reinterpretation to give the real action.

2. Process Evaluation of Public Dialogue Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development

In the process of socialization and communication between local government and society in the road infrastructure development there is a deliberative democracy, when the both of them discuss to achieve a mutual solution so it can minimize the missed communication and get the effectivity and efficiency value. In effectivity, by public dialogue program is quickness of local government socialize their policy and easily for society to deliver their critics in the lackness of road infrastructure development in their

area. In efficiency, are efficient toward the power and time its main the width are of Bojonegoro Regency is 230.706 Ha and the length of road is about 627,78 Km is not equal with the limit of Bina Marga Devsion in Department of Public Work's personnel, by public dialogue program the society carry out the road damages so make easier for Bina Marga performance to do the location survey. Before there is no public dialogue program, in often the Bina Marga's field survey are many road damages location are uncontrolled. In efficiency of time, by public dialogue program the time used Bina Marga to field survey is shortened, when Bina Marga is not doing the survey yet, society has delivered the road damages in around of their area, it makes the Bina Marga performance being fast and accurate.

### 3. Output Evaluation of Public Dialogue Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development

Since 2008 until 2016, society aspiration on road infrastructure development that has given rhe real action by Bina Marga reach of 80%. It became support of better road condition in Bojonegoro Regency. Public dialogue program involving society and SKPD of Bojonegoro Regency, the society role as the corrector toward the local government performance is too dominant in public dialogue program continuity. The amount of society participation since March 2008 until December 2013 relatively are not stabil, nor in 2013 – 2015 its amount is more decreased.

### 4. Outcome/Impact Evaluation of Public Dialogue Program on the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development

The positive impact of public dialog program, considered is success in road infrastructure development seen on the amount of society participation in public dialogue program is decreased also the amount of society criticism about road damages and followed on roads condition in Bojonegoro Regency is better. Public dialogue program



gives the easiness for local government to distribute the policy and easiness for society to deliver their aspiration especially related with road development, they can attend directly in public dialogue program (at Pendapa Malowopati) or deliver SMS to “Hallo Bupati Bojonegoro” and informed by Radio Malowopati FM, so by public dialogue program raise the positive synergy, road infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency is more equal.

Negative impact side is when Bina Marga does the field survey based on society critics that delivered in public dialogue program, that condition is only slightly damaged that doesn't annoy with road users. And, by the freedom of critical delivery, the society are more arrogance when their critics are not give the real action from Bina Marga and they will do critic in next public dialogue, even the society has done the demonstrate when their suggestion is not give the real action quickly. Beside of it, public dialogue program's role often abused by society that too free in the aspiration delivery. It should be, road infrastructure development come from the result of development plan discussion in village level (Musrenbang). But, by public dialogue program the society can deliver their critics directly to Bina Marga, also in often the society deliver it rudely that expressed to local head in public dialogue program event.

## **B. SUGGESTION**

1. Department of Communication and Information as public dialogue program manager should have to impose the filter or question list that will be delivered by society, so the society questions could be considered which questions should be delivered in the public dialogue program.
2. In terms of deliver criticism freedom related road infrastructure development that often the society forget the lines of related agencies, village government should be more

active to join public dialogue program so they are become coordinator when their society deliver criticism about the roads damage in their area. So the role of village government is not passed.

3. Public dialogue program in Bojonegoro Regency is to achieve the positive respond from society, can become a pilot for the other regencies to make a good communication among local government and their society and also minimize the conflicts caused there is no similar thinking of both.
4. Public dialogue program in Bojonegoro Regency should be done continuously although the society participation is decreased. Caused the local government as policy maker have to produce a good policy for society, it means the policy is take sides to society needs and give solution for society problems. By public dialogue program, public issues as the input in policy making will be delivered to local government and then both of them will exchange the ideas to achieve mutual solution, it will raise a bottom-up atmosfier in policy making, which is the policy appropriate toward the society condition as the object of public policy.



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## INTERVIEW GUIDE

- a. Bagaimanakah regulasi program dialog publik sampai saat ini?
- b. Seperti apakah sejarah terbentuknya SK Nomor 188/305/KEP/412.12/2008?
- c. Apakah semua SKPD atau perwakilannya wajib hadir dalam dialog publik? Bagaimana yang tidak hadir?
- d. Seperti apakah sanksi administrasi terhadap setiap pelanggaran SK? Bagaimana mekanisme pemberian sanksi?
- e. Seperti apakah Dinkominfo dalam mengkoordinasikan dan mensinergikan antara Pemda dan masyarakat pada setiap kegiatan dialog publik?
- f. SDM yang terlibat dalam dialog publik khususnya dalam konteks pembangunan infrastruktur?
- g. Sejauh ini bagaimanakah peran Pemda dalam mengkoordinasikan peran serta masyarakat terutama dalam sektor pembangunan infrastruktur melalui dialog publik?
- h. Dalam rangka pemerataan pembangunan infrastruktur, apakah selama ini ada peraturan atau himbauan dari penyelenggara dialog publik agar masyarakat yang jauh dari pusat Kabupaten Bojonegoro untuk hadir dan menyampaikan kondisi pembangunan infrastruktur di daerah mereka? Karena selama ini saya perhatikan yang hadir di dialog publik mayoritas hanya kecamatan-kecamatan yang dekat dengan Kabupaten (kec. Bojonegoro, balen, sumberrejo)
- i. Program dialog publik sebagai demokrasi langsung terhadap masyarakat. Apakah melalui dialog publik ini Pemerintah benar-benar semakin mudah dalam pengambilan keputusan?
- j. Jumlah masyarakat yang terlibat dalam dialog publik tahun 2008 s/d sekarang?
- k. Rencana Strategis Pembangunan Infrastruktur tahun 2013-2018
- l. Bagaimanakah jika pembangunan infrastruktur jalan yang diusulkan masyarakat tidak sejalan dengan agenda tahunan?
- m. Bagaimanakah bentuk pembiayaan kegiatan pembangunan infrastruktur jalan yang tidak termasuk dalam anggaran tahunan?
- n. Sejauh ini, selama diadakannya program dialog publik, apakah ada pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap pembangunan infrastruktur jalan?
- o. Bagaimanakah efektifitas dan efisiensi program dialog publik dalam rangka pembangunan infrastruktur jalan?
- p. Bagaimana dampak positif dan dampak negatif adanya dialog publik terhadap pembangunan infrastruktur jalan?



**KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

**FAKULTAS ILMU ADMINISTRASI**

Jl. MT. Haryono 163, Malang 65145, Indonesia  
Telp. : +62-341-553737, 568914, 558226 Fax : +62-341-558227  
http://fia.ub.ac.id E-mail: fia@ub.ac.id

Nomor : 3931/UN.10.34/2016

Lampiran : -

Perihal : Riset/Survey

Kepada : Yth. Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa Politik dan Perlindungan Masyarakat  
Kabupaten Bojonegoro  
di Tempat

Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi Universitas Brawijaya Malang mohon dengan hormat bantuan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara untuk memberikan kesempatan melakukan riset/survey bagi mahasiswa :

Nama : Alfain Nur Safitri

Alamat : Jl. Raya Kanor, Dsn Badug, RT/RW 013/004, Ds Sumuragung,  
Kec Sumberrejo, Kab Bojonegoro / Jalan Mt. Haryono No 212, Kel.  
Dinoyo, Kota Malang

NIM : 125030100111199

Jurusan : Ilmu Administrasi Publik

Judul : The Evaluation of Local Head Head Major's Public Dialogue  
Program toward the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development (A  
Study at Bojonegoro Regency)

Jangka Waktu : 14 Maret – 14 Juni 2016

Peserta : 1 (satu) Orang

Demikian atas bantuan dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Malang, 07 Maret 2016

a.n. Dekan  
Kepala Prodi Administrasi Publik



Dr. Lely Indah Mindarti, M.Si  
NIP. 196905242002122002





**KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

**FAKULTAS ILMU ADMINISTRASI**

Jl. MT. Haryono 163, Malang 65145, Indonesia  
Telp. : +62-341-553737, 568914, 558226 Fax : +62-341-558227  
http://fia.ub.ac.id E-mail: fia@ub.ac.id

Nomor : 3931/UN.10.3/P/2016

Lampiran : -

Perihal : Riset/Survey

Kepada : Yth. Kepala Dinas Komunikasi dan Informasi (Dinkominfo)  
Kabupaten Bojonegoro  
di Tempat

Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi Universitas Brawijaya Malang mohon dengan hormat bantuan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara untuk memberikan kesempatan melakukan riset/survey bagi mahasiswa :

Nama : Alfain Nur Safitri

Alamat : Jl. Raya Kanor, Dsn Badug, RT/RW 013/004, Ds Sumuragung,  
Kec Sumberrejo, Kab Bojonegoro / Jalan Mt. Haryono No 212, Kel.  
Dinoyo, Kota Malang

NIM : 125030100111199

Jurusan : Ilmu Administrasi Publik

Judul : The Evaluation of Local Head Head Major's Public Dialogue  
Program toward the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development (A  
Study at Bojonegoro Regency)

Jangka Waktu : 14 Maret – 14 Juni 2016

Peserta : 1 (satu) Orang

Demikian atas bantuan dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Malang, 07 Maret 2016

a.n. Dekan

Ketua Prodi Administrasi Publik



Indah Mindarti, M.Si  
NIP. 196905242002122002

**KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI****UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA****FAKULTAS ILMU ADMINISTRASI**

Jl. MT. Haryono 163, Malang 65145, Indonesia  
Telp. : +62-341-553737, 568914, 558226 Fax : +62-341-558227  
http://fia.ub.ac.id E-mail: fia@ub.ac.id

Nomor : 5349<sup>PE</sup>/UN.10.3/ 2016

Lampiran : -

Perihal : Riset/Survey

Kepada : Yth. Kepala Dinas Pekerjaan Umum  
Kabupaten Bojonegoro  
di Tempat

Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi Universitas Brawijaya Malang mohon dengan hormat bantuan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara untuk memberikan kesempatan melakukan riset/survey bagi mahasiswa:

Nama : Alfain Nur Safitri

Alamat : Jl. Raya Kanor, RT/RW 004/012 Ds Sumuragung, Kecamatan Sumberrejo, Bojonegoro / Jalan Mt. Haryono Gang Mayjen Haryono 1 Dinoyo Kota Malang

NIM : 125030100111199

Jurusan : Ilmu Administrasi Publik

Judul : The Evaluation of Local Head's Public Dialogue Program (A Study about the Enhancement of Infrastructure Development in Bojonegoro Regency)

Jangka Waktu : 11 April 2016 – 14 Juni 2016

Peserta : 1 (satu) Orang

Demikian atas bantuan dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Malang, 31 Maret 2016

a.n. Dekan

Ketua Prodi Administrasi Publik



*[Signature]*  
Dr. Lely Indah Mindarti, M.Si  
NIP. 196905242002122002





PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO  
BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA, POLITIK DAN PERLINDUNGAN MASYARAKAT

Jl. Trunojoyo No. 12 Telepon / Fax. (0353) 893526

**BOJONEGORO**

**SURAT REKOMENDASI**

Nomor : 072 / 116 / 204.412 / 2016

**TENTANG  
SURVEY/ RESEARCH/ PENELITIAN/ KKN**

- Dasar :
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 64 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pedoman Penerbitan Rekomendasi Penelitian
  - Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor 18 Tahun 2011 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor : 5 Tahun 2009 Tentang Tugas Pokok Dan Fungsi Inspektorat , Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Dan Lembaga Teknis Daerah Kab.Bojonegoro sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali terakhir dengan Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor 40 Tahun 2013 Tentang Perubahan ketiga Atas Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor : 5 Tahun 2009 Tentang Tugas Pokok Dan Fungsi Inspektorat, Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Dan Lembaga Teknis Daerah Kab.Bojonegoro
  - Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Perijinan Dan Non Perijinan Di Kabupaten Bojonegoro
  - Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor 63 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pelimpahan Wewenang Bupati Di Bidang Perijinan Dan Non Perijinan Kepada Kepala Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah Dan Camat
  - Surat Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi Universitas Brawijaya No: 3931/UN.10.3/86/2016 tanggal 07 Maret 2016 hal Riset/Survey

**MENGIZINKAN :**

- Nama : ALFAIN NUR SAFITRI
- NIM : 125030100111199
- Alamat : Jl.Raya Kanor,Dsn Badug RT/RW 003/004 Desa.Sumuragung Kec.Sumberrejo Kab.Bojonegoro
- Asal / Civitas : UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA MALANG
- Jurusan : Ilmu Administrasi Publik
- Keperluan : Riset/Survey
- Judul : The Evaluation Of Local Head Head Major's Public Dialogue Program Toward The Enhancement Of Infrastructure Development ( A Study At Bojonegoro Regency)
- Tempat penelitian : ❖ Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Bojonegoro  
❖ Dinas Komunikasi & Informatika Kabupaten Bojonegoro  
❖ Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Bojonegoro
- Waktu : Tmt 14 Maret 2016 s/d 14 Juni 2016

**DENGAN KETENTUAN SEBAGAI BERIKUT :**

- Dalam jangka waktu 1 x 24 jam tiba ditempat yang dituju diwajibkan melaporkan kedatangannya kepada Kecamatan/Kantor Instansi setempat.
- Mentaati ketentuan yang berlaku dalam daerah desa/instansi setempat.
- Menjaga tata tertib keamanan dan kesusilaan serta menghindari pernyataan-pernyataan baik lisan maupun tulisan yang dapat melukai / menyinggung perasaan atau menghina Agama, Bangsa dan Negara dari suatu golongan penduduk.
- Tidak diperkenankan menjalankan kegiatan-kegiatan diluar ketentuan-ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan sebagai tersebut diatas.
- Setelah berakhirnya dilakukan tugas diwajibkan terlebih dahulu melaporkan kepada Pejabat Kecamatan/Kantor Instansi setempat mengenai selesainya pelaksanaan tugas tersebut sebelum meninggalkan daerah tempat dimaksud.
- Setelah melakukan kegiatan diwajibkan/diharuskan untuk memberikan/ mengirim 1 buah hasil penelitian/ survey/ research, kepada Bupati Bojonegoro melalui Badan Kesatuan Bangsa, Politik dan Perlindungan Masyarakat Kab. Bojonegoro.
- Surat ijin ini akan dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku apabila ternyata bahwa pemegang surat pengantar ini tidak memenuhi ketentuan tersebut diatas.

Demikian untuk menjadikan maklum dan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

**Disampaikan kepada :**

- Sdr. Kepala BAPPEDA Kab.Bojonegoro
- Sdr. Kepala KOMINFO Kab.Bojonegoro
- Sdr. Kepala BPS Kab.Bojonegoro

Ditetapkan Di : Bojonegoro

Pada Tanggal : 11 Maret 2016

KEPALA BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA, POLITIK  
DAN PERLINDUNGAN MASYARAKAT  
KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO







**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO**  
**BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA, POLITIK DAN PERLINDUNGAN MASYARAKAT**

Jl. Trunojoyo No. 12 Telepon / Fax. (0353) 893526

**BOJONEGORO**

**SURAT REKOMENDASI**

Nomor : 072 / 147 / 204.412 / 2016

**TENTANG**  
**SURVEY/ RESEARCH/ PENELITIAN/ KKN**

- Dasar :
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 64 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pedoman Penerbitan Rekomendasi Penelitian
  - Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor 18 Tahun 2011 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor : 5 Tahun 2009 Tentang Tugas Pokok Dan Fungsi Inspektorat, Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Dan Lembaga Teknis Daerah Kab.Bojonegoro sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali terakhir dengan Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor 40 Tahun 2013 Tentang Perubahan ketiga Atas Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor : 5 Tahun 2009 Tentang Tugas Pokok Dan Fungsi Inspektorat, Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Dan Lembaga Teknis Daerah Kab.Bojonegoro
  - Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Perijinan Dan Non Perijinan Di Kabupaten Bojonegoro
  - Peraturan Bupati Bojonegoro Nomor 63 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pelimpahan Wewenang Bupati Di Bidang Perijinan Dan Non Perijinan Kepada Kepala Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah Dan Camat
  - Surat Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi Universitas Brawijaya No: 5344/UN.10.3/86/2016 tanggal 31 Maret 2016 hal Riset/Survey

**MENGIZINKAN :**

- Nama : **ALFAIN NUR SAFITRI**
- NIM : 125030100111199
- Alamat : Jl.Raya Kanor,Dsn Badug RT/RW 004/012 Desa.Sumuragung Kec.Sumberrejo Kab.Bojonegoro
- Asal / Civitas : **UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA MALANG**
- Jurusan : Ilmu Administrasi Publik
- Keperluan : Riset/Survey
- Judul : The Evaluation Of Local Head Public Dialogue Program ( A Study about the enhancement of infrastructure development in Bojonegoro Regency)
- Tempat penelitian : ❖ Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kabupaten Bojonegoro
- Waktu : Tmt 11 April 2016 s/d 14 Juni 2016

**DENGAN KETENTUAN SEBAGAI BERIKUT :**

- Dalam jangka waktu 1 x 24 jam tiba ditempat yang dituju diwajibkan melaporkan kedatangannya kepada Kecamatan/Kantor Instansi setempat.
- Mentaati ketentuan yang berlaku dalam daerah desa/instansi setempat.
- Menjaga tata tertib keamanan dan kesusilaan serta menghindari pernyataan-pernyataan baik lisan maupun tulisan yang dapat melukai / menyinggung perasaan atau menghina Agama, Bangsa dan Negara dari suatu golongan penduduk.
- Tidak diperkenankan menjalankan kegiatan-kegiatan diluar ketentuan-ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan sebagai tersebut diatas.
- Setelah berakhirnya dilakukan tugas diwajibkan terlebih dahulu melaporkan kepada Pejabat Kecamatan/Kantor Instansi setempat mengenai selesainya pelaksanaan tugas tersebut sebelum meninggalkan daerah tempat dimaksud.
- Setelah melakukan kegiatan diwajibkan/diharuskan untuk memberikan/ mengirimkan 1 buah hasil penelitian/ survey/ research, kepada Bupati Bojonegoro melalui Badan Kesatuan Bangsa, Politik dan Perlindungan Masyarakat Kab. Bojonegoro.**
- Surat ijin ini akan dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku apabila ternyata bahwa pemegang surat pengantar ini tidak memenuhi ketentuan tersebut diatas.

Demikian untuk menjadikan maklum dan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Ditetapkan Di : Bojonegoro  
 Pada Tanggal : 11 April 2016

KEPALA BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA, POLITIK  
 DAN PERLINDUNGAN MASYARAKAT  
 KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO

**Disampaikan kepada :**

- Sdr. Kepala Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kab.Bojonegoro
- Sdr. Dekan FIA Universitas Brawijaya
- Yang bersangkutan



**Drs KUSBIYANTO**





## **BUPATI BOJONEGORO**

**KEPUTUSAN BUPATI BOJONEGORO  
NOMOR : 188/305/KEP/412.12/2008**

**TENTANG**

**DIALOG PUBLIK ANTARA PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN  
BOJONEGORO DENGAN MASYARAKAT KABUPATEN  
BOJONEGORO**

**BUPATI BOJONEGORO,**

- Menimbang :**
- a. bahwa untuk mewujudkan kepastian tentang Hak Tanggungjawab, Kewajiban dan kewenangan seluruh masyarakat dalam rangka mewujudkan system penyelenggaraan pemerintah atau antara lain sesuai dengan Azas-Azas Umum Penyelenggaraan Pemerintah Yang Baik, terpenuhi hak-hak masyarakat dalam mewujudkan partisipasi dan ketaatan masyarakat dalam meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan informasi, perlu mengadakan komunikasi langsung antara pemerintah dengan masyarakat;
  - b. bahwa komunikasi tersebut diwujudkan dalam bentuk dialog public yang pelaksanaannyaperlu dituangkan dalam Keputusan Bupati tentang Dialog Publik Antara Pemerintah Kabupaten Bojonegoro dengan Masyarakat Kabupaten Bojonegoro
- Mengingat :**
1. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 1950 tentang Pembentukan Daerah-Daerah Kabupaten /Kota dilingkungan Propinsi Jawa Timur ;
  2. Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1974 tentang Pokok-Poko Kepegawaian sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 43 Tahun 1999 ;
  3. Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2004 tentang Penyelenggaraan Negara yang Bersih dan Bebas Korupsi, Kolusi dan Nepotisme ;
  4. Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2004 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan ;
  5. Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah sebagaimana telah diubah kedua kalinya dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2008 ;
  6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 30 Tahun 1980 tentang Peraturan Disiplin Pegawai Negeri Sipil ;
  7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 68 Tahun 1999 tentang Tata Cara Pelaksanaan Peran Serta Masyarakat Dalam Penyelenggaraan Negara ;

8. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 79 Tahun 2005 tentang pedoman Pembinaan dan pengawasan atas Penyelenggaraan Pemerintah Daerah ;
9. Peraturan pemerintah Nomor 28 Tahun 2007 tentang Pembagian Urusan pemerintah antara Pemerintah, Pemerintah Daerah Propinsi dan pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten/Kota ;
10. Peraturan Menteri Peraturan Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara Nomor PER/26/M.PAN/04/2006 tentang Petunjuk Teknis Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas dalam Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan ;
11. Peraturan Menteri Peraturan Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara Nomor PER/20/M.PAN/04/2006 tentang Pedoman Penyusunan Standar Pelayanan Publik ;
12. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 15 Tahun 2006 tentang Jenis dan Bentuk Produk Hukum Daerah ;
13. Keputusan Menteri Peraturan Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara Nomor KEP/63/M.PAN/7/2003 tentang Pedoman Umum Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Publik
14. Keputusan Menteri Peraturan Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara Nomor KEP/118/M.PAN/8/2004 tentang Pedoman Umum Penanganan Pengaduan Masyarakat Bagi Instansi Pemerintah
15. Keputusan Menteri Peraturan Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara Nomor KEP/25/M.PAN/2/2004 tentang Pedoman Umum penyusunan Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat Unit Pelayanan Instansi Pemerintah ;
16. Peraturan Daerah Propinsi Jawa Timur Nomor 11 Tahun 2005 tentang Pelayanan Publik di Propinsi Jawa Timur ;
17. Peraturan Daerah Propinsi Jawa Timur Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Peraturan Daerah Propinsi Jawa Timur Nomor 11 Tahun 2005 tentang Pelayanan Publik di Propinsi Jawa Timur ;

#### MEMUTUSKAN :

- Menetapkan :
- KESATU : Melaksanakan Dialog Publik Antara Pemerintah dan masyarakat Bojonegoro
- KEDUA : Dialog Publik merupakan sarana komunikasi langsung antara masyarakat dan Pemerintah Kabupaten Bojonegoro sebagai bentuk tanggung jawab Bupati dipilih langsung oleh masyarakat
- KETIGA : Dialog Publik ini sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KEDUA adalah :
1. Dialog dilaksanakan di Pendopo Malowopati Kabupaten Bojonegoro setiap hari Jum'at jam 13.00 WIB sampai jam 15.00 WIB dimulai sejak tanggal 14 Maret 2008



2. Dialog bersifat terbuka dan dapat diikuti seluruh lapisan masyarakat serta wajib diikuti seluruh Kepala Satuan Kerja Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Bojonegoro
3. Sebagai masukan kepada Pemerintah Kabupaten berupa : aspirasi, saran, keluhan, koreksi dan permasalahan
4. Sebagai sarana sosialisasi Program Pembangunan Pemerintah Kabupaten Bojonegoro dan hasil-hasilnya serta menindak lanjuti aspirasi dan permasalahan yang ada di masyarakat dan ditanggapi langsung oleh Kepala-Kepala Satuan Kerja
5. Untuk memperluas informasi kepada masyarakat disiarkan langsung melalui radio pemerintah dan swasta

KEEMPAT : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan

Ditetapkan di Bojonegoro  
pada tanggal : 27 Agustus 2008



BUPATI BOJONEGORO

*Smj*  
H. SUYOTO

**TEMBUSAN** : Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada

- Yth. :
1. Bpk. Gubernur Jawa Timur di Surabaya
  2. Sdr. Kepala Bakoowil II di Bojonegoro
  3. Sdr. Ketua DPRD Kab. Bojonegoro
  4. Sdr. Kepala Inspektorat Kab. Bojonegoro