

EVALUATION OF THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL ZONE DEVELOPMENT IN CIAMIS DISTRICT

Dini Yuliani¹, Irfan Nursetiawan², Ahdika R.D. Siregar³

¹⁾²⁾Departement of Governmental Studies, Faculty of Social Political Science,
Universitas Galuh, Ciamis

³⁾Council Secretariat of Ciamis District Regional Representative Council

E-mail : diniasyari16@gmail.com¹; irfan.nursetiawan@gmail.com²; ahdika.rd@gmail.com³

ABSTRACT

This study aims to realize the implementation of Ciamis Regency regional government policies in the development of industrial designations as stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2012 concerning Ciamis Regency Spatial Planning 2011-2031. This research is based on policy realization, from the policy output to the public feedback (outcome). Industrialization in several business sectors must certainly have a positive impact on improving people's welfare. The grassroots community is the target of a program to increase revenue from the implementation of policies carried out by local governments. Ciamis Regency with various potentials, both in terms of area and opportunities in developing the industrial sector. The method used in this research is the qualitative descriptive method. The results obtained from this study are: (1) limited land for industrial area development; (2) the bureaucratic hierarchy in the licensing process which still takes a long time; (3) there has not been a significant impact on economic growth. Thus, a special strategy is needed, that is, sustainable collaboration can be carried out between the private sector and local government as an effort to increase the development of industrial estates that are pro-community.

Key words; Development; Public policy; Area; Industry; Bureaucracy; Investation

INTRODUCTION

Public policy is the government's main tool in running its government, so that good public policy is needed so that its implementation can be effective. This article discusses the implementation of the Regional Spatial Planning policy in Ciamis Regency, one of which is the application of industrial designation development in the Ciamis Regency area. Industrial Allocated Zones that are different from Industrial Zones in their management and policies determined by the government. Industrial Estate is a place of concentration of industrial activities equipped with infrastructure and facilities provided and managed by industrial estate companies (Kwanda, 2000).

The industrial investment climate in Ciamis Regency has not shown the existence of a contribution in improving the welfare of the community. However, the quality of labor in an industry varies, but one industry can produce more than one type of product (Darna, N., Usmar, D., & Budianto, A., 2013). This should be an opportunity for local governments to

increase regional income through industrial development.

Based on Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2012 concerning Ciamis Regency Spatial Planning 2011-2031, article 4 paragraph (2) states, the spatial planning policies for the Regency include:

1. improving the management of protected areas;
2. arrangement of wetland agricultural land;
3. development of environmentally friendly and culturally friendly potential tourism;
4. arrangement of land and forest areas;
5. arrangement of plantation areas;
6. development of utilization of fishery and marine potential according to sustainable potential;
7. development of the industrial, livestock, and trade sectors to support agribusiness;
8. development of agribusiness, tourism, and settlement activity centers;
9. development of utilization of natural resources by taking into account

- environmental sustainability and disasters; and
10. increasing the functions of the State defense and security area;
 11. controlling activities in disaster-prone areas.

With this policy, the Regional Government has the authority to maximize all existing regional potentials, while still aiming for the welfare of the community. As for Industrial designated areas according to Government Regulation Number 12 of 2015 concerning Industrial Estates in article 1 paragraph (3) is a stretch of land designated for Industrial activities based on the Regional Spatial Plan which is determined following the provisions of statutory regulations (Tatang, P., Dini, Y., & Lina, M., 2019).

Correlation with the industrial downstream program to build a strong and independent national industrial structure is a goal of equal distribution of national development. The aim of this is to change the mindset that has been selling raw materials directly abroad, with this industrial downstream program raw materials are not just sold but are processed to add value to their products. This program is expected to strengthen the industrial structure so that it can absorb a large number of workers and open the widest possible job opportunities. For the downstream program to be more effective, it must be in line with the regional development plan in each priority area. The central government, to increase investment development in the industrial sector, has made a policy for developing industrial estates to protect, provide legal certainty and regulate the management of industrial estates in an area.

Public policies that have been issued by the government and implemented should be measured and evaluated from these policies so that there are no losses in their implementation. Likewise, in implementing government programs, it needs to be measured so that the achievement of program objectives is more precise and makes it easier for the preparation of further programs to be better and of quality (Harakan, Ahmad, 2017). Public policies that

are being implemented need to be evaluated so that the government can measure the extent of the success of the policy. Evaluation is an assessment of a problem that generally points to the merits of the problem (Nurharjadmo, Wahyu., 2008).

After the division of the newly autonomous region of Pangandaran Regency in 2014, until now the regional government of Ciamis Regency has not issued a new Regional Regulation related to the Regional Spatial Plan, because it is still in the design stage. So this is the right moment to evaluate the performance of the old Regional Government policies. The importance of this policy is to foster a safe investment climate for investors who will open businesses in the Ciamis Regency area. Until 2019, according to data in the One-Stop Investment and One-Stop Services Office of Ciamis Regency, only 1.1% (percent) of the capital invested by investors in Ciamis Regency caused difficulties in industrial development and affected the job opportunities of the Ciamis community as well. Apart from policy factors, the bureaucracy of obtaining permits, the high cost of obtaining permits, and road access are obstacles to investment development in Ciamis Regency.

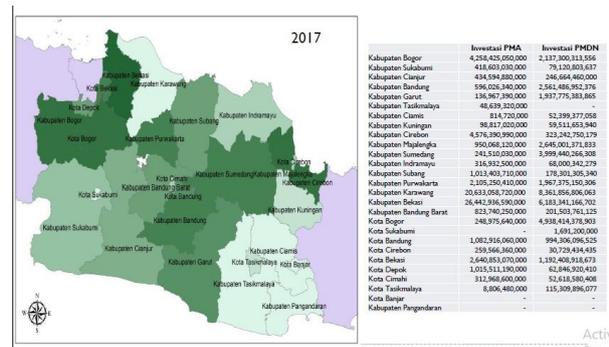
The importance of the participation of the private sector in supporting the investment climate in the regions is in line with the principles of good governance with a pattern of developing mutually beneficial cooperation between the government, the community, and the private sector. Efforts to utilize financing by the private sector aim to assist the government in improving development and services to the community through private investment. With the increase in investment in the regions, it will have an impact on the economic growth of the community, because the opening of industrial areas can turn agricultural land into industrial land and have an impact on the demand for housing as well, which will open up opportunities for large employment absorption. The government in performing its duties cannot be separated from public policies as the basis for carrying out its activities, including the Regional Government of Ciamis Regency in an

effort to improve the welfare of its people, it must be able to implement this policy.

This study aims to evaluate policies related to Industrial Allocated Areas as stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2012 concerning Ciamis Regency Spatial Planning 2011-2031. This study needs to be done so that the Ciamis Regency government immediately makes policies that provide great opportunities for improving the investment climate in Ciamis Regency so that it is expected to have an impact on improving the welfare of its people.

The Ciamis Regional Government in regional development based on the Regional Spatial Plan aims to ensure that activity centers are hierarchical in supporting the development of agribusiness, tourism, industry, trade, and services. In Ciamis Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2012 concerning Regional Spatial Planning Article 34 paragraph (2) Number 15 of 2012 which reads: The existence of the Ciamis Regency RTRW Regional Regulation is very important as a basis for the preparation of the Ciamis Regency Regional Development Program Plan within the next 20 years. in the future, so that development is more focused, integrated, carried out fairly and evenly. Besides that, it also ensures the use of space for all interests in an integrated, harmonious, harmonious, effective, and efficient manner but remains under control so that it runs in balance and transforms into a sustainable industrial area in order to increase mutual prosperity and prosperity.

According to Syahrudin (2010) which states that industrial estate development is important to increase economic growth in the region, this is in line with Lumbuun's opinion (in Syahrudin, 2010) which states that local governments need to develop the economy and investment in their regions. The development of the investment climate in West Java, Ciamis Regency is one of the areas with the lowest absorption of investment from the private sector (Muljarjadi, Bagja, 2018). This is reinforced by data as contained in the data in the following figure:



Source: Muljarjadi, Bagja (2018)

Figure. 1 Distribution of West Java Investment in 2017

Based on the data on the distribution of investment in the West Java region, it can be seen that Ciamis Regency has the lowest level of investment compared to the total investment in districts or cities throughout West Java. Seeing this data and the reality in the field, it is necessary to conduct a study related to the development policy for industrial designated areas in the regional regulation on RTRW of Ciamis Regency.

One of the previous studies that examined industrial estate development policies was Syahrudin, who evaluated the policies of the Karawang Regency Government through Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2004 concerning the Spatial Planning and Territory of the Karawang Regency which concluded that the implementation of these policies had not been optimal due to communication factors not yet running between policymakers and policy implementers, bureaucratic structures that prevent investors from investing, and the low quality of officials and staff in related agencies in the Karawang local government (Syahrudin, 2010).

According to Aneta, A. (2012), public policy implementation is one of the activities in the public policy process that determines whether a policy is in contact with the public interest and can be accepted by the public. The stages in implementing the policy start from the planning stage to the evaluation. A policy stage that is no less important than policy implementation is the policy evaluation process. Policy evaluation is carried out as an effort to see to what extent the policy is running, whether it is following the

expectations or not following the objectives of the policy issuance. The importance of the policy evaluation process is related to the sustainability of the policy, whether the policy or program will be continued or not.

According to Howlet and Ramesh (in Fachrudin, R., 2015) state that public policy evaluation is administrative in nature, which focuses on effort evaluation. This means that all forms of activities carried out by all resources are recorded and then reflected in the form of evaluations that are routinely carried out by the leadership.

Meanwhile, according to (Akbar, Muh. Firyal, and Widya Kurniati Mohi, 2018), policy evaluation is one of the activities in the policy implementation process which aims to assess the extent to which the course of policy relations has been carried out, whether the policy is feasible to continue or the policy no need to continue.

Local government policies related to Spatial and Regional Planning in Ciamis Regency are very much needed to support investment in Ciamis Regency so that it can have an impact on economic development in the Ciamis Regency area. Economic growth is an important factor in the long-term success of a region's economy so that each region will always try to increase its economic growth and make economic growth its economic target (Kurniawan, A. I., Militina, T., & Suharto, R. B., 2018).

Good economic growth will have an impact on improving people's welfare. All regional potentials will certainly be the main capital in this regard, not only natural resources that can be utilized as one of the economic potentials, but human and technological resources also contribute to supporting economic growth.

The openness of the Regional Government in providing opportunities for investors must of course be followed by regional readiness and comfortable accessibility. According to Nonnemberg and Mendonca (in Sodik, J., & Nuryadin, D., 2008) states, the degree of economic openness plays an important role in attracting capital. The

incoming investment will have an impact on increasing the economic degree of an area.

The right planning pattern will also provide a sustainable contribution in terms of the development of an area. The data relating to the Ciamis Regency Spatial Pattern Plan are as follows:

Table.1 Spatial Pattern Plan

Space Pattern Plan	Large (Ha)
Cultivation Area Plan	10.602,77
Production Forest Area	2.456,27
Community Forest Area	20.418,79
Food Crops Agricultural Area	30.450,12
Horticultural Area	4.577,53
Plantation Area	33.362,02
Industrial Designated Areas	495,70
Urban Settlement Areas	18.785,14
Rural Settlement Areas	13.368, 86

Source: RPJMD Ciamis Regency 2019-2024.

Based on this table, the industrial area has the smallest area, namely 495.70 Ha. This indicates that the Ciamis Regency Government is not oriented towards the industrial sector. With the condition of the land that is still small and the opportunities for economic improvement in this sector are still wide open, the Regional Government should be able to take the initiative in regional development, especially for the industrial sector. Because it cannot be denied, the industrial sector is one of the fields where the level of labor absorption is quite high. Besides, the level of investment in an area can increase significantly.

One of the determinations in industrial areas can be done through the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). The AHP method shows the weight that affects each parameter of 37% (percent) for the slope of the slope, 12% (percent) of land use, 5% (percent) of soil types, 24% (percent) of the distance to the main road, 3% distance to rivers, and 19% (percent) for distance to electricity networks (Kandiawan, UF, & Subiyanto, S., 2017).

Therefore, in determining the location or area for industry, these criteria must be considered. This is possible as an effort to minimize the various possibilities that could

hamper the development of industrial areas in a region.

Industrial development has a positive impact on rural communities. However, it cannot be denied that there are several negative impacts. (Taryoto, A. H., Kamsiah, K., Restuwati, I., & Susilawati, T., 2014). The development of industrial estates should be considered while remaining in the corridor not harming an area, but negative impacts can be minimized by implementing policies following their designation.

METHOD

This policy study uses a qualitative descriptive research approach, with a research focus on the analysis of the evaluation of the implementation of the Ciamis Regency Local Government policies. Therefore, the research dimension understudy is related to the content of the policy and the implementation environment. This is in accordance with the concept of Merilee S. Grindle (in Aji, DS (2014) states that: the contents of the policy include: (1) the interests of the target group; (2) types of benefits; (3) the degree of change desired; (4) location of decision making; (5) program implementation; and the resources involved. Meanwhile, the context of implementation includes (1) power, interests, and strategies of the actors involved; (2) characteristics of institutions and authorities; and (3) compliance and comprehension.

This study focuses on collaboration between institutions that have the authority to implement policies for the development of industrial designated areas in Ciamis Regency. Data collection is carried out through interviews in the natural environment of the interviewed parties with informants from the Regional Development Planning Agency, the Public Works Office of Spatial Planning and Land, as well as the Ciamis Regency One-Stop Investment and Integrated Service Office.

This technique is used to obtain in-depth information about the implementation of industrial allotment area development as stipulated in the Ciamis Regency RTRW policy. Documentation studies were also carried

out by viewing and studying documents, regulations, and statistical data relating to the development and development of the investment climate in Ciamis Regency. Data processing is carried out using triangulation techniques on the basis of avoiding and reducing bias in the problem formulation process and so that the results of this study are more credible so that they can provide a different view of the problem or phenomenon.

Triangulation is a method of synthesizing data against its truth (Bachri, B. S., 2010). This is done to conclude from qualitative research results. So that the validity of the data in this study rests on the triangulation of interview results, documentation and field notes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The government has a very big task in managing all aspects of public life, both private and public. The government in carrying out its duties has great legal authority and power with public policy as its main capital. Measuring public policies made by the government in terms of how effective the policies are in their implementation, how much benefits are felt by the community, and how big the solutions are given by these policies in overcoming all problems that arise in society.

Innovation is one of the keys to increasing the usefulness of public policies made. Innovations are applied not only at the evaluation stage of public policies but are applied from the start of public policy planning, implementation and evaluation of public policies (Sururi, A., 2016).

The government continues to make efforts to equalize development, especially through local governments, one of which is by making public policies that can open up investment opportunities for economic development. The local government has a strategic role in economic development to improve the welfare of its people. Economic development must continue to be carried out sustainably so that the objectives of the development carried out by the government can be achieved, but to carry out this sustainable

economic development requires considerable funding.

Sustainable development is described as an improvement in the quality of life that is adjusted to the carrying capacity of the environment (Fauzi, A., & Oxtavianus, A., 2014). However, there is funding that must be issued by the Regional Government in actualizing the sustainable development program. The government can't fulfill this large amount of financing itself, so it is necessary to involve the private sector by providing business and investment opportunities for industrial development.

The private sector has a share to collaborate with local governments in carrying out development. Every government activity requires a policy as a legal basis to meet the needs of the community, including the economic development of the community. This condition requires the government to always prepare any policies. Planning is the first step in realizing a just economic development.

Through targeted regional development planning, taxpayers, and investment as well as the creation of a good climate for economic activity, regional development is part of a unity that correlates with one another (Basuki, AT, & Gayatri, U., 2009).

Every policy made by the government aims to improve the welfare of its people. Likewise, the policy of the Ciamis Regency Regional Government through Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2012 concerning Regional Spatial Planning aims to make development in Ciamis Regency more focused according to its designation, so that it can provide great economic benefits for the community but by sticking to sustainable development. In its implementation, after the separation of the newly autonomous region of Pangandaran Regency in 2014 until now Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2012 concerning Regional Spatial Planning has not been changed, even though it still includes several regions that are now within the Pangandaran Regency area.

So it is considered that the policy is no longer relevant to the current conditions of

Ciamis Regency for its development. Based on conditions in the field, the draft Regional Regulation on Regional Spatial Planning has not yet been ratified, this condition has implications for the lack of direction in the implementation of economic development priorities in Ciamis Regency.

The capacity of civil society (civil society) and the market to answer the needs of society is getting higher. As a result, there are many needs of the community as a collectivity, such as public and semi-public goods, which are then held by non-governmental organizations (Mardiyanta, A., 2011). This means that the contribution of the private sector is still needed.

According to Grindle (in Agustino, 2017: 143) states that public policies that are considered successful can be determined at the level of policy implementability. This means to evaluate whether the policy is optimal or not seen from how the policy is implemented or its implementation.

To see the success of implementing policies related to the implementation of industrial designated areas in Ciamis Regency, this study also uses the theory of policy implementation from Mazmanian and Sabatier (Subarsono, 2011: 94). relating to control over policy issues whether easy to control or not. Second, namely, the characteristics of the policy (the ability of statute to structure implementation), which concerns the policy's ability to describe the formal objectives of the policy through the selection of the institution that will implement the policy, along with authority and support, both financial and other resources needed for the successful implementation of the policy. Third, that policy implementation is influenced by environmental variables (non-statutory variables affecting implementation), this variable relates to socio-economic and technological conditions, public support and support from public institutions, attitudes and resources of the target groups, and agreement and the executive officers' leadership abilities.

The implementation of the Regional Regulation on Regional Spatial Planning, which

regulates the development of industrial designated areas in Ciamis Regency, faces several problems. First, the main problem for investors is the availability of land for industrial development. Although the government has designated several industrial designated areas, it is due to the lack of socialization carried out by the government, especially related agencies to the community and local village government, so that the community and village government are less responsive to efforts to acquire some land and cause the selling price of land to be higher than the price. market. Another problem is that there are still people who have not been able to accept their areas for industrial development because the area is still close to agricultural land and residential areas.

Conflict will occur if there is domination that takes absolute sides on one of the parties, both to the private sector and the public. The flow of policy for power, owners of capital, the middle class, and owners of political power continue to exploit community resources with all their strength (Hasan, E., 2019).

Second, the long and long licensing bureaucracy has made investors lazy to invest in Ciamis Regency, and there is no legality in the development of industrial estates, but only at the level of policies for developing industrial designated areas. This legality has an important role in industrial development, especially in location permits.

Licensing for both location and business permits is a very long process, starting from submissions by investors, studies from various related agencies and village governments, to issuing establishment permits, and the ignorance of new investors in the process of making permits add to the list of lengthy processes for industrial establishment in Ciamis Regency. This problem requires the Ciamis Regency government to review how the implementation of one-stop integrated services developed by the agency related to licensing for industrial development.

Other government service bureaucratic reforms, public trust in the government decreased when dealing with licensing documents that seemed convoluted (Tanti, E.

D., 2015). This means that the Regional Government as a service provider must pay attention to this, especially in the investment licensing sector. Third, with the development of industrial designated areas in several administrative areas that have been determined based on the Ciamis Regency regional regulation regarding the Regional Spatial Planning, there are still many that have not provided significant benefits to the economic growth of the local community and for the investment itself. With the stipulation of several areas such as the South Ring area of Ciamis Regency as industrial development areas, it is hoped that it can have a positive impact on the economy of the community.

There are still many communities around industrial designated areas that have not felt the positive impact on the economy. For investors, feeling safe in carrying out production activities is the main thing, including the mobility of its industrial activities. The availability of adequate road access in the southern ring area is still damaged and the availability of lighting is limited, so it is very disturbing for the smooth journey of industrial transportation.

But industrial estates can also have positive and negative impacts. For a social life, the industry tends to have a positive impact, but for the environment, the industry has many negative impacts such as water pollution, air pollution, and so on. Apart from those mentioned earlier, in the social industrial environment, there are usually social demands (Ridwan, I. R., 2010).

The success of a program or policy depends on the technical aspects and behavior of policy implementers as well as other factors related to the policy. To determine the success of the policy, it is necessary to evaluate by identifying variables that can affect the entire implementation process in achieving its policy objectives.

According to William Dunn (in Mayangkara, A. P., 2016), there are 5 (five) indicators or criteria in an evaluation that include: (1) effectiveness; (2) adequacy; (3) equalization; (4) responsiveness; and (5) accuracy.

Effectiveness in implementing policies can be seen from the impact it causes and the adequacy of supporting resources is the main thing for the sustainability of a local government policy program. Responsibility and objectivity of policy is an adaptive form of local government in supporting the development of industrial estates.

Looking at the details of the problems related to the implementation of the development policy implementation for industrial designated areas in Ciamis Regency, it is necessary to evaluate the implementation of the policy through the variable problem characteristics, policy characteristics, and the influence of the policy environment variables. Thus it was found, in terms of policy content it was found that the resources involved were not comprehensive, program implementation was still stagnant, and for the target group, it was still little of what was expected. Although in its usefulness, this policy is very beneficial for the people in Ciamis Regency. However, the desired degree of change has not been seen as significant for the community.

Meanwhile, in the context of policy implementation, especially for the level of compliance and capture power of stakeholders, it is quite good. However, the characteristics of institutions and policymakers are not in sync with the wishes of the community regarding industrial investment in Ciamis Regency. However, from the perspective of power, the interests of the stakeholders and Human Resources (HR) involved have begun to establish good coordination. Therefore, a special strategy is needed to improve the implementation of this policy in Ciamis Regency.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the Ciamis Regency Government has not been maximal in implementing policies related to RTRW. So, a special strategy is needed in implementing industrial estate development in Ciamis Regency. Bureaucratic innovation and

improvement are needed to increase investment value in the industrial sector.

Accessibility and ease of licensing will attract investors to invest, and it is hoped that this will increase equitable development to the grassroots level. Reviewing a policy is a basic evaluation that can be carried out by local governments to improve. Budgeting and policy effectiveness are assets, as well as the results to be achieved from any policies implemented by the local government. The development of industrial estates must certainly become a new foundation in an era of disruption for equal distribution of welfare.

REFERENCES

- Agustino, Leo, (2017). Politik dan Kebijakan Publik, Bandung: AIPI.
- Aji, D. S. (2014). Implementasi Kebijakan Jampersal di Kota Yogyakarta Tahun 2013. Universitas Yogyakarta.
- Akbar, Muh. Firyal, and Widya Kurniati Mohi.(2018). *Studi Evaluasi Kebijakan (Evaluasi Beberapa Kebijakan Di Indonesia)*. Gorontalo: Ideas Publishing. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324079382_Studi_Evaluasi_Kebijakan_Evaluasi_Beberapa_Kebijakan_di_Indonesia
- Aneta, A. (2012). Implementasi Kebijakan Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Perkotaan (P2KP) Di Kota Gorontalo. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 1(1), 54-65.
- Basuki, A. T., & Gayatri, U. (2009). Penentu sektor unggulan dalam pembangunan daerah: studi kasus di Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir. *Jurnal ekonomi & studi pembangunan*, 10(1), 34-50.
- Darna, N., Usmar, D., & Budiarto, A. (2013). Kajian Potensi Sumber Daya Terkait Investasi di Kabupaten Ciamis. PINBUK. Univeritas Galuh.
- Fachrudin, R. (2015). Evaluasi kebijakan penanggulangan kemiskinan pemerintah kota balikpapan. *JISIP: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 4(2).
- Fauzi, A., & Oxtavianus, A. (2014). Pengukuran pembangunan berkelanjutan

- di Indonesia. *Mimbar: Jurnal Sosial dan Pembangunan*, 30(1), 42-52.
- Hasan, E. (2019). Penyelesaian Sengketa Lahan Antara Masyarakat Gampong Cot dan Gampong Kulee Dengan PT. Samana Citra Agung untuk Pembangunan PT. Semen Indonesia Aceh di Laweung, Pidie. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Sosial & Ilmu Politik*, 4(1).
- Harakan, Ahmad. (2017) "Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Sistem Kelas Tuntas Berkelanjutan Di Kabupaten Gowa." *Aristo* 5(1): 101–9. <http://journal.umpo.ac.id/index.php/aristo>.
- Kandiawan, U. F., & Subiyanto, S. (2017). Penentuan Kawasan Peruntukan Industri Menggunakan Analytical Hierarchy Process (Ahp) dan Sistem Informasi Geografis (Studi Kasus: Kabupaten Sragen). *Jurnal Geodesi Undip*, 6(4), 9-17.
- Kwanda, Timoticin. (2000). "Pengembangan Kawasan Industri Di Indonesia." 28(1): 54–61. <http://dimensi.petra.ac.id/index.php/ars/article/view/15727>.
- Kurniawan, A. I., Militina, T., & Suharto, R. B. (2018). Pengaruh investasi swasta dan pengeluaran pemerintah serta tenaga kerja terhadap pendapatan asli daerah dan pertumbuhan ekonomi. *INOVASI*, 13(2), 68-77.
- Mardiyanta, A. (2011). Kebijakan Publik Deliberatif: Relevansi dan Tantangan Implementasinya. *Masyarakat, Kebudayaan Dan Politik*, 24(3), 261-271.
- Mayangkara, A. P. (2016). Evaluasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah di TPA Gunung Panggung Kabupaten Tuban. *JPAP: Jurnal Penelitian Administrasi Publik*, 2(02).
- Muljarjadi, Bagdja. (2018). "Perkembangan Dan Prospek Investasi Di Jawa Barat Pendahuluan." (November).
- Nurharjadmo, Wahyu. (2008) "Evaluasi Implementasi Kebijakan Pendidikan." 4: 215–28.
- Peraturan Daerah Nomor 15 Tahun 2012 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kabupaten Ciamis Tahun 2011-2031.
- Ridwan, I. R. (2010). Dampak Industri Terhadap Lingkungan Dan Sosial. *Jurnal Geografi GEA*, 7(2).
- Sodik, J., & Nuryadin, D. (2008). Determinan Investasi di Daerah: Studi Kasus Propinsi di Indonesia. *Economic Journal of Emerging Markets*, 13(1).
- Subarsono, A. G. (2011). Public Policy Analysis. *Publisher. Pustaka Pelajar*.
- Sururi, A. (2016). Inovasi Kebijakan Publik (Tinjauan Konseptual dan Empiris). *Sawala: Jurnal Administrasi Negara*, 4(3).
- Syahrudin. (2010). "Evaluasi Implementasi Kebijakan Pengembangan Kawasan Industri." 17:31–42. <http://www.ijil.ui.ac.id/index.php/jbb/article/download/624/609>.
- Tanti, E. D. (2015). Pelaksanaan Reformasi Birokrasi Dalam Rangka Peningkatan Pelayanan Perijinan Terpadu Kota Pasuruan (Studi Pada Badan Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Perijinan Terpadu Kota Pasuruan). *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 3(1), 16-21.
- Taryoto, A. H., Kamsiah, K., Restuwati, I., & Susilawati, T. (2014). Analisis Pengembangan Industri dan Persepsi Kepala Desa di Kawasan Peruntukan Industri: Kasus di Kabupaten Karawang. *Jurnal Penyuluhan Perikanan dan Kelautan*, 8(1), 72-87.
- Tatang, P., Dini, Y., & Lina, M. (2019). Implementation of Mandatory Basic Affairs Policy of Ciamis District. Universitas Galuh.