

Implementation of the Development Planning Deliberation Policy (Musrenbang) in Sumur Bandung Sub District

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Abstrack

The implementation of the Development Planning Deliberation Policy in Kecamatan Sumur Bandung is still not optimal because in its implementation, of all the proposals made, more proposals are rejected than accommodated. So in line with this right, the purpose of this study is to find out what underlies that the community's proposals are not well accommodated. The theory of policy implementation from Merille S. Grindle which contains at two dimensions, namely policy content and implementation environment. The research method used is descriptive, data collection techniques through observation, in-depth interviews and documentation. The results of this study indicate that in the context of the Development Planning Deliberation with the analysis of Merille S. Grindle's theoretical approach which shows that there are still 3 aspects that have not been fulfilled aspects of Interest Affected, Resources Committed and Compliance and Responsiveness. This results in the low number of community proposals that are accommodated due to the incompatibility of community proposals with the established Development Planning Deliberation policies. If the Development Planning Deliberation in its implementation is analysed with a policy theory approach and the meaning obtained from field data.

Abstrak

Implementasi Kebijakan Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan di Kecamatan Sumur Bandung masih belum optimal karena dalam pelaksanaannya dari semua ajuan yang dibuat ajuan yang ditolak lebih banyak daripada yang diakomodasi. Maka sejalan dengan hak tersebut tujuan penelitian ini ingin mengetahui apa yang mendasari bahwa ajuan masyarakat tidak terakomodasi dengan baik. Teori implementasi kebijakan dari Merille S. Grindle yang berisi dua dimensi yaitu Isi kebijakan (*Content of Policy*) dan Lingkungan Implementasi (*Context Of Implementation*). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif, teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pada konteks Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan dengan analisis pendekatan teori Merille S. Grindle yang menunjukkan bahwa masih terdapat 3 aspek yang belum terpenuhi aspek *Interest Affected*, *Resources Committed* dan *Compliance and Responsiveness*. Hal tersebut berakibat pada rendahnya usulan masyarakat yang diakomodir karena ketidaksesuaian usulan masyarakat dengan kebijakan Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan yang telah ditetapkan. Apabila Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan pada pelaksanaannya dianalisis dengan pendekatan teori kebijakan dan makna yang diperoleh dari data lapangan.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In a complete regional development framework, community involvement and participation has a very important meaning in the successful implementation of a regional development program. It is hoped that the existence of space for the community to participate directly can accommodate input that reflects the aspirations of a group of people in a particular area, thus fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility for various development programs and activities carried out by the regional government. Community participation and participation is accommodated in Musrenbang activities which are often carried out every year at the village level and then at the sub-district level to the district or provincial level. Where the process of capturing aspirations from the community which is carried out through the musrenbang mechanism is a long development planning process

that involves all development stakeholders to sit together and deliberate in determining development needs.(Parsons, 2006).

According to Abdoellah (2016) Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) is an important participatory process in development planning and implementation in Indonesia, which aims to ensure that development policies reflect the needs and aspirations of society and create consensus among various stakeholders. Meanwhile in Widodo (2010) stated that the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) is a complex but important process in planning and implementing development in Indonesia. In line with this Winarno (2007) believes that musrenbang not only creates opportunities for communities to actively participate in development planning, but is also an important tool in ensuring sustainable, transparent and accountable development that meets community needs. By implementing musrenbang, all the communities involved can express their aspirations regarding the need for something that must be built or implemented. This is also in accordance with the demands and direction of regional development policy as stated in Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development System (Alwi et al., 2023).

Meanwhile, according to Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, the Development Planning Conference (Musrenbang) has an important role in preparing national development plans and regional development plans.(Sarihati, 2019). This Musrenbang is implemented starting from the village/subdistrict level, and ending at the provincial level Musrenbang. The process of capturing aspirations from the community carried out through the musrenbang mechanism is an integral part of the long-term development planning process. This process involves all development stakeholders, who gather together and hold deliberations to jointly determine the development needs necessary for the country's progress.(Hanafie, 2018).

In line with this, in Article 1 of the Bandung Mayor's Regulation Number 121 of 2010 concerning Control and Evaluation Procedures for the Implementation of Regional Development Plans, it is stated that the Regional Development Planning Conference, abbreviated as Musrenbang, is a forum for various parties involved in development to work together designing regional development plans. Furthermore, in Article 4 paragraph 4 of the Bandung Mayor's Regulation Number 121 of 2010 concerning Control and Evaluation Procedures for the Implementation of Regional Development Plans, it is also explained that the process of controlling the implementation of development plans in the form of assistance task activities carried out by the Head of SKPD must follow the procedures established by the authorized agency in carrying out the assistance tasks.

However, in reality, the implementation of the Development Planning Conference (Musrenbang) is not in line with its original objectives. This happens because many of the proposals put forward by the community are not implemented by the government. The reason is that the government requires that the proposals received must be in accordance with the Bandung City Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD). So that proposals from the community that are deemed not in accordance with the Bandung City RPJMD will be rejected for implementation. Apart from having to be in line with the Bandung City RPJMD, community proposals must also comply with the Proposal Dictionary that has been established by the Government through the relevant Department. For example, in the infrastructure sector, such as paving roads, debates often occur between citizens and the government. Residents have submitted proposals in accordance with the policies set by the government, such as paving roads for neighborhood roads that are less than 2-4 meters wide with portal road access and not for public traffic, which were submitted to the Public Works Department (DPU).

However, in reality, these proposals are often rejected because the Musrenbang policy rules (Dictionary of Proposals) require that infrastructure development, such as road paving to be carried out by the DPU, must meet certain requirements. One of them is that the road must comply with the Road Decree (SK) Number: 620/kep.063-DPU/2018). However, the residents' proposal regarding asphaltting this road is not in accordance with the decree issued by the DPU. Apart from that, the width of the road must also be more than 4 meters, while the residents' proposal does not meet this requirement. This road is also only accessible to local residents and not for general traffic.

Based on the explanation above, it appears that there is a discrepancy between the proposals submitted by the community and the rules or dictionary of proposals that have been established. This is caused by the less than optimal implementation of Musrenbang policies in Sumur Bandung District, which can be seen from the aspect of fulfilling requirements, the efforts of the District, and several community views that are not yet optimal in implementing Musrenbang.

Through the review in the presentation explained above, there is an important instrument in development that is not running properly in Sumur Bandung District, namely the boot-up musrenbang from the sub-district to the City of Bandung. So in this research a problem formulation can be prepared, which will be the researcher's goal in this observation, namely How to Implement the Development Planning Deliberation Policy in Sumur Bandung District. Where observations were made by looking at the policy content and implementation environment in Sumur District, Bandung.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Research methods refer to a scientific approach used to collect data with a specific purpose and clear benefits. As explained by Silalahi (2012) Research design is a research plan and structure that has been carefully designed so that researchers can find answers to the questions asked. In line with this, the concept presented by Jonathan (2006) It is stated that the general aim of this research is to solve existing problems by following steps that are relevant to the problem being faced. In a research method, there needs to be an object that can be used as observation material. So this research has an object that will be observed, namely the activities of the Development Planning Conference (Musrenbang) in Sumur District, Bandung.

In this research, a method was chosen that was in accordance with the objectives to be achieved, namely observing developments and input that emerged in the development planning deliberation process in Sumur Bandung District. The most appropriate approach for carrying out this research is a qualitative descriptive method. This method provides accurate, fact-based, and systematically compiled results regarding the role of development planning meetings (Musrenbang), especially in Sumur Bandung District, in its implementation in the community. As explained by Sugiyono (2018) In this research model, the researcher specifically describes the results of observations into a narrative or detailed description of the conditions that are carefully observed.

This research will focus on research design with a time dimension using primary data collected through interviews, observation and documentation at development planning deliberation activities (musrenbang) held in Sumur District, Bandung. In the context of this research, researchers used the in-depth interview method as one way to collect data (Singarimbun & Effendi, 2011). In-depth interviews are the process of obtaining information for research purposes through face-to-face dialogue between the interviewer and the informant, with or without a written interview guide. In this method, both the interviewer and the informant are involved in social interactions that last for a relatively long period of time. The in-depth interview method was used to interview a number of informants, namely the Head of Sumur Bandung Subdistrict, the Head of Braga Village, and two community representatives. Using this method, researchers tried to understand the views and experiences of informants related to development planning in the Sumur sub-district, Bandung.

Apart from interviews, observation is also a data collection technique used in this research. Observation is the process of collecting data by going directly into the field and observing the object being studied (Yusi & Idris, 2016). In the context of this research, the researcher observed the proposed data and implementation process of Musrenbang in Sumur District, Bandung. By making observations, researchers can provide a more comprehensive picture of the issue being observed as a research object. Apart from that, documentation is also a source of data in this research. Documentation is a way to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, written documents, numbers and images. In this research, the documents used include the Musrenbang Implementation Instructions Document, the Dictionary of Musrenbang Proposals, and the List of Number of Musrenbang Proposals in Sumur Bandung District RKPD 2022. This

documentation is important because it can provide context and data that supports the analysis in the research.

3. DISCUSSION

Research Objective Conditions

Sumur Bandung District is one of the regions in Bandung City with a land area of 340 (three hundred and forty) hectares consisting of 4 sub-districts, namely Braga Subdistrict consisting of 45 Neighborhood Units and 8 Resident Associations; Merdeka Village consists of 58 neighborhood units and 9 community units; Kebon Pisang Subdistrict consists of 85 neighborhood units and 12 community groups; and Babakan Ciamis Subdistrict consists of 43 Neighborhood Associations and 8 Resident Associations. The total population of Sumur Bandung District in 2022 will be 35,174 people, consisting of 17,845 male residents, while the female population will be 17,349 people.

Administratively, Sumur Bandung District has borders in the southern part of Regol District and Lengkong District. Then to the north it is bounded by Bandung Wetan District and to the east it is bounded by Batununggal District. Meanwhile, the western part borders with Andir District and Cicendo District. Sumur Bandung District is part of a district/city area led by a sub-district head. The Sumur Bandung District Office is located on Jalan Lombok No. 6 Bandung City. Currently, Sumur Bandung District is led by Mr. Willi Yudia Laksana, S.STP.

Discussion

The implementation of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) policy can be said to be one of the provisions and rules that aims to guide Musrenbang activities so that they can run as expected in previously determined policies. It is hoped that optimal implementation of policies in holding Musrenbang can bring development in an even better direction.

In this research, we will try to explain and analyze the data obtained using research instruments which include observations and interviews with several informants regarding the implementation of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) policy in its implementation specifically in Sumur Bandung District, Bandung City. The first step for researchers to make observations was to collect data through literature study regarding the proposed Musrenbang for Sumur Bandung District and obtained data which was a suggestion from the community for the implementation of the Musrenbang at the Sumur Bandung District Level. The following is data on the proposed Musrenbang in Sumur District, Bandung:

Table. 1 List of Number of Proposals for Musrenbang at Sumur Bandung District Level, Bandung City in 2022

PROPOSED ISSUES	PROPOSAL	ACCOMMODATED	REJECTED	PROCESSED
Infrastructure	69	19	34	16
Economy	23	7	-	16
Social Culture and Government	15	8	5	2
AMOUNT	107	34	39	34

Source: Bandung City Bappelitbang, 2023

Based on the data in Table 1 above, the researcher found that more proposals from the people of Sumur Bandung District were rejected than accommodated, and there were several proposals in processing status where in this status there was still a possibility that they could be rejected or accommodated. Apart from that, it can be said whether the implementation of the Musrenbang

implementation policies that have been determined is running optimally or not, bearing in mind that the Musrenbang policies are very influential on the status of being accommodated or not whether development proposals submitted by residents are in realizing community welfare. (Lusi Adriani, 2021). In terms of provisions, this is a problem that occurs where the musrenbang is a means of accommodating the needs of the community, but in terms of the field, especially Sumur Bandung District, it has not been possible to accommodate the proposed development.

In implementing policies regarding Musrenbang, it is necessary to look at the contents of the Policy, which is one of the benchmarks for the success of implementing a policy. In Romadhona et al., (2022) It is stated that the content of the policy has 6 (six) points consisting of: *Interest Affected* (Interests - Influencing Interests); *Type of Benefits*; *Extent of Change Envision* (Degree of Change to be Achieved); *Site of Decision Making* (Decision Making Location); *Program Implementer* (Program Implementer); *Resources Committed* (Resources Used).

Interest Affected (Influencing Interests), it is a matter related to various interests that influence policy implementation. Because a policy in its implementation definitely involves many interests, and to what extent interest These interests have an influence on its implementation. Based on the results of interviews conducted, point *Interest Affected* (Influencing Interests) in the implementation of Musrenbang policies in Sumur Bandung Subdistrict, in fact both Subdistricts, Subdistricts and residents have made maximum efforts by implementing various government rules and policies contained in the Musrenbang implementation guidelines in the Subdistrict through socialization as well as direction and assistance but indeed There are still shortcomings in its implementation, so it is felt that it has not fulfilled the points of Interest Affected.

Types of Benefits (Benefits Type), where in a policy there must be several types of benefits that show the positive impact produced by implementing the policy to be implemented. Based on the informant's answers, *Types of Benefits* (Type of Benefit) in the implementation of Musrenbang policies in Sumur Bandung District is felt by the District and community members. The implementation of Musrenbang also becomes a forum used by the community to find out what government regulations and policies must be fulfilled and implemented by the sub-district and the community to be able to follow the Musrenbang process.

Extent of Change Envision (Degree of Change to be Achieved), this can be interpreted as saying that the extent of the desired change in a policy must have a clear scale. Based on the interview results, it can be interpreted that *Extent of Change Envision* (Degree of Change to be Achieved) in the implementation of the Musrenbang policy in Sumur Bandung District is felt optimally because of development both in terms of infrastructure development and human resource development. held based on proposed needs from the community which are implemented through Musrenbang. When people's needs can be met, in line with that, people's welfare can increase.

Site of Decision Making (Decision Making Location), that is, decision making in a policy plays an important role in the implementation of a policy, so in this section it must be explained where the decision making of a policy is located. Which will be implemented. Then the results of interviews with informants revealed that *Site of Decision Making* (Decision Making Position) in the implementation of the Musrenbang policy in Sumur Bandung District has been carried out as optimally as possible by directly looking at the actual conditions in society, but there are still shortcomings in the process.

Program Implementer (Program Implementer), In order to implement a policy or program, it must be supported by competent and capable policy implementation for the success of the policy. So based on the answers of Program informants *Implementer* (Program Implementer) in the implementation of Musrenbang policies in Sumur Bandung District can run optimally if all parties, including the District, Village and community, can actively participate and cooperate with each other in determining the proposed proposals. on implementation of Musrenbang in accordance with policies and regulations so that proposals submitted can be accommodated.

Resources Committed (Resources Used), policy implementation must be supported by supporting resources so that implementation runs well. Therefore The interview results show that *Resources Committed* (Resources used in the implementation of Musrenbang policies in Sumur

Bandung District have tried to ensure that they are implemented well but there are still deficiencies, especially in the community's understanding of the policies and rules for implementing Musrenbang, making the results obtained less than optimal, this is due to various factors, for example community members are limited in understanding technology because the implementation of Musrenbang has been integrated with systems and applications, and many community members are elderly, which means they need more time to digest and understand the policies for implementing Musrenbang itself.

Then, apart from the policy content which is the subject of research, there is also the implementation environment where the implementation environment is one of the benchmarks for the success of implementing a policy. The Implementation Environment includes 3 (Three) points consisting of Conditions and *Power, Interest, and Strategy of Actors Involved* (Power, Interests, and Strategy of the Actors Involved); Institution and Regime Characteristics (Characteristics of the institutions and regime in power; *Compliance and Responsiveness* (Level of Compliance and Response from Implementers) (Subarsono, 2009).

Condition, Power, Interest, and Strategy of Actors Involved (Power, Interests, and Strategy of the Actors Involved), in a policy it is also necessary to consider the strength or power, interests and strategies used by the actors involved in order to facilitate the implementation of a policy. Sobased on the results of interviews with informants Conditions and *Power, Interest, and Strategy of Actors Involved* (Power, Interests and Strategies of the Actors Involved) in the implementation of Musrenbang policies in Sumur Bandung District really refers to the policies and rules that have been established by underlying each Musrenbang implementation based on policies and community needs.

Institution and Regime Characteristics (Characteristics of the institutions and regime in power) If a policy is implemented it also influences its success, so this section explains the characteristics of an institution that will also influence a policy. Where the results of the interview show that *Institution and Regime Characteristics* (Characteristics of the institutions and regime in power) in the implementation of Musrenbang policies in Sumur District, Bandung, is very clearly reflected in the role of the District and Village Community Institutions in implementing Musrenbang implementation policies, that their role is very important in assisting the community in formulating proposals as well as in supervising and accompanying proposals submitted by residents. Community at the next Musrenbang level. Both of them will later fight for the suggestions of community members so that they can be accommodated by Regional Apparatus.

Compliance and Responsiveness (Level of Compliance and Response from Implementers), policies require compliance and response from implementers, so what will be explained at this point is the extent of compliance and response from implementers in responding to a policy. Based on the results of the interview then *Compliance and Responsiveness* (Compliance Level and Response from Implementers) in the implementation of Musrenbang policies in Sumur Bandung District, all parties, including Subdistricts, Subdistricts and community members, have tried to comply with every policy in the implementation of Musrenbang, but there are still some people who do not understand and comply with these policies or regulations due to limitations knowledge of technology or a lack of in-depth understanding of the rules and policies for implementing Musrenbang, causing errors or deficiencies in the process of accommodating proposals. So it can be concluded that compliance with Musrenbang implementation policies is very important in implementing Musrenbang in Sumur Bandung District, but in reality not all community members can understand and comply with these policies so that the implementation of Musrenbang in Sumur Bandung District is felt to be not optimal.

Based on interview results with informants, it can be seen that the implementation of the Development Planning Policy in Sumur District, Bandung, has actually been carried out as fully as possible but has not yet achieved optimal results, because there are still several points of policy implementation theory according to Merile S. Grindle that have not been fulfilled properly. . For example in points *Interest Affected* (Influencing Interests) which according to the informant is

thatThe sub-district's efforts in implementing Musrenbang have not been optimal because they have not been able to meet the community's needs for the proposals submitted.

Next on points *Resources Committed* (Resources Used) According to informants, there are still deficiencies, especially in the community's understanding of the policies and implementation rules of Musrenbang, which makes the results obtained less than optimal. Especially the Compliance and Responsiveness points (Level of Compliance and Response from Implementers) according to informants are still not fulfilled because there are some people who do not understand and comply with these policies or rules, causing errors or deficiencies in the process of accommodating proposals. In fact, in order for the implementation of the Development Planning Deliberation policy in Sumur Bandung District to be carried out optimally, all points of implementation of the policy must be achieved. fulfilled without missing or missing anything, thus allowing more suggestions from community members to be accommodated because there is a compatibility between policy and the understanding of the parties involved, especially community members.

Therefore, it can be said that the implementation of the Musrenbang implementation policy in Sumur Bandung District is not optimal because when referring to Merille S. Grindle's theory of policy implementation, namely: Content of Policy which includes *Interest Affected* (Interests - Influencing Interests); Type of Benefits; *Extent of Change Envision* (Degree of Change to be Achieved); *Site of Decision Making* (Decision Making Location); *Program Implementer* (Program Implementer); *Resources Committed* (Source-Resources Used) and Implementation Environment (Context Of Implementation) which includes Conditions and *Power, Interest, and Strategy of Actors Involved* (Power, Interests, and Strategy of the Actors Involved); Institution and Regime Characteristics (Characteristics of the institutions and regime in power; *Compliance and Responsiveness* (Compliance Level and Response from Implementers), there are 9 points that must be present, while in the results of research in Sumur Bandung District there are still 3 points that have not been met, namely: Interest Affected (Interests that Influence), Resources Committed (Source). -Resources Used), and Compliance and Responsiveness (Level of Compliance and Response from Implementers). If Sumur Bandung District can fulfill the 9 (nine) points of the policy implementation theory according to Merille S. Grindle This means that the implementation of the Msurenbang implementation policy in the Sumur Bandung sub-district will run and get optimal results as expected.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on literature analysis, field studies, interviews and discussion explained above regarding the implementation of the Development Planning Conference (Musrenbang), the following conclusions were obtained:

- a. The results found by researchers in interviews that have been conducted refer to the theory of policy implementation put forward by Merille S. Grindle, namely *Interest Affected* (influencing interests), Type of Benefits (type of benefit), *Extent of Change Envision* (degree of change to be achieved); *Site of Decision Making* (location of decision making); *Program Implementer* (program implementer); *Resources Committed* (resources used) and Implementation Environment (Context Of Implementation) which includes *Power, Interest, and Strategy of Actors Involved* (power, interests, and strategies of the actors involved), *Institution and Regime Characteristics* (characteristics of the institutions and regime in power), *Compliance and Responsiveness* (level of compliance and response from implementers).
- b. Based on the interviews that were carried out, the researchers obtained the following results there are 3 points out of 9 points of policy implementation according to Merille S. Grindle ythat has not been fulfilled, namely the Interest Affected points (interests that influence), *Resources Committed* (resources used), and Compliance and Responsiveness (level of compliance and response from implementers) so that implementation of deliberation policies Development planning (Musrenbang) in Sumur Bandung District can

be said to be not yet optimal and has resulted in many suggestions from community members that are not in accordance with policies and regulations which ultimately cannot be accommodated by regional officials.

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