

Implementation of Program for the Acceleration of Region Development in the Outer Environment in Medan City

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze the implementation of the Medan Outer Ring Acceleration Program in the Medan Tuntungan District and to find out the supporting and inhibiting factors. The method used is a descriptive with a qualitative approach. The focus of research determined includes: road construction, health sector development, education sector development, economic development, supervision, and coordination among implementers. The results showed that the implementation of the accelerated development program for the outer ring region in Medan Tuntungan District was effective and was able to add and improve several facilities and infrastructures. Although the development has not been optimal, the actions taken by the Medan Tuntungan subdistrict government has brought a better change, and made the atmosphere and environment of the people safer and more comfortable. Factors that support the development of infrastructure in the District of Medan Tuntungan include support of all citizens to government policies through proposals submitted to the Government of Medan City regarding the need for accelerating regional development. Factors hampering infrastructure development in this subdistrict are the lack of public awareness of the use and maintenance of infrastructure provided by the government and the limited regional budget for infrastructure development.

1 INTRODUCTION

Before construction is carried out, systematic, directed and integrated steps called planning are needed. The existence of planning in a development, especially in the sphere of government is to realize the objectives of the state. National development planning is regulated in Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the national development planning system (SPPN). National development is carried out based on democracy with the principles of togetherness, justice, sustainability, environmental insight, and independence by maintaining a balance of progress and national unity. Development planning is directed, integrated, comprehensive, and responsive to change.

In implementing the development planning that has been made, the central government cannot run alone, it requires cooperation and coordination with the regions given the vast geographical area of Indonesia. Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning regional government, opened up opportunities for regions to be able to run regional government independently. This makes the region more focused in developing the region in the context of prospering the local

community. Local governments are required to make regional development plans that are in accordance with the vision and mission of the elected regional head and refer to the national development plan. Thus it is expected that there will be integration, synergy, and harmonious relations between the central and regional government plans.

The success of development is the result of successful planning, the success of regional autonomy can be seen from development, namely development from all aspects. Fulfillment of infrastructure development such as the availability of access roads with good conditions, can facilitate social and economic activities and can illustrate how development in the area. Problems then arise when there is a development gap between the center and the region, as well as one region with other regions.

The lack of local government attention to the condition of the community makes the level of community welfare in the regions after regional autonomy not developed because the community only follows what is instructed by the government without knowing the benefits and impacts of the results of activities. The decrease in the level of community welfare has an impact on increasing unemployment

that makes the inability to compete in looking for work, increasing poverty that makes the inability of people to meet their basic needs of life, and the inability to participate in government activities. Acceleration is an effort to accelerate an activity with a plan that is carried out to improve the quality of life of the community. The acceleration must be accompanied by systematic steps to increase community empowerment so that people do not return to poverty.

Medan City is one of the major cities in Indonesia which is also in the spotlight of the government in terms of its development, be it development in the social, economic, political, and cultural fields. In its Development Plan, Medan City has implemented a Development Acceleration Program that not only relies on Development in the urban center area, but also accelerated development in the outer ring area/outer part of Medan City. This was done in order to equalize Medan City Development, both in the social, economic, political and cultural fields.

The acceleration of development in the outer ring area of Medan City is carried out by the Medan City Government in order to equalize development in all Medan city areas, one of which is the Medan Tuntungan District. Medan Tuntungan sub-district is one of the sub-districts in the border area of Medan City and Deli Serdang Regency. There are several cases of problems that occur in Medan Tuntungan, this can be seen from some complaints from Medan Tuntungan residents. Medan Tuntungan residents complained about poor road infrastructure, poorly maintained drainage, as well as clean water channels in their neighborhood. Regarding the bureaucracy in the management of KTP, KK, government assistance related to land certificates and others were also complained.

The purpose of this study was to describe how the Implementation of the Medan City Acceleration Area Development Acceleration Program in the District of Medan Tuntungan and to determine the factors supporting and inhibiting the acceleration of development.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Implementation comes from English, which is to implement, which means to implement. In simple terms implementation can be interpreted as implementation or application. Browne and Wildavsky (Usman, 2008: 7) suggest that "implementation is the expansion of activities that adjust to each other". Implementation is an action or

implementation of a plan that has been prepared in a mature and detailed manner. Implementation is usually done after planning is considered perfect.

According to the opinion of Webster (in Wahab, 2004: 23) Implementation is the provision of means to carry out something that has an impact or effect on something. Something that is done to have an impact or effect can be in the form of laws, government regulations, judicial decisions and policies made by government institutions in the life of the state.

According to the opinion of Syaokani (2004), implementation is a series of activities in order to deliver policies to the public so that the policies can bring the expected results. The series of activities include, Firstly, the preparation of a set of advanced regulations which are interpretations of the policy. Second, prepare resources to drive implementation activities including facilities and infrastructure, financial resources and of course the determination of who is responsible for carrying out these policies. Third, how to deliver policies concretely to the community.

Surmayadi stated that there were three important elements in the implementation process, namely: (1) the existence of a program or policy that was implemented (2) the target group ie the community groups that were targeted and determined to receive benefits from the program, changes or improvements (3) the implementing element (Implementer) both organizations and individuals are responsible for obtaining implementation and oversight of the implementation process (Sigarlaki, 2017: 67).

The use of the term implementation was first used by Arold Lawswell (in Purwanto, 2012: 17). As the scientist who first developed the study of public policy, Lawswell discussed an approach he called the Policy Process Approach. According to him, in order for scientists to get a good understanding of what the meaning of public policy really is, public policy must be broken down into several parts as stages, namely: agenda-setting, formulation, legitimacy, implementation, evaluation, reformulation and termination. From this cycle it is clearly seen that implementation is only part or one of the stages of a large process of how a public policy is formulated.

As a further process after a program is formulated in the form of a decision by the actors is how the program is implemented. Implementation is interactive from the process of activities that precede it. This means that the formulation of policies and their implementation are interrelated with one another. Based on this understanding, the technical or management aspects (in an organization) are a means to realize the goals set in public policy. The process

of implementing a new policy can begin when policy objectives have been set, implementation programs have been created, and funds have been allocated for the achievement of these policy objectives (Herman et al., 2014).

Meanwhile, van Meter and van Horn (in Winarno, 2002) limit the implementation of policies as actions taken by individuals or groups of government or private that are directed to achieve the goals set in the previous policy decisions. These actions include efforts to convert decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in order to continue efforts to achieve major and minor changes determined by the decision policy decisions.

Policy Implementation According to Carl. J. Friedrich public policy is a direction of action proposed to a person, group, or government in an environment with obstacles and opportunities, which are expected to meet and overcome these obstacles in order to achieve an ideal or realize a will as well as specific goals.

Put simply according to Koryati et al. (2004) regarding the implementation of policies can be seen as a process of implementing policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, government regulations, judicial decisions, executive orders, or presidential instructions. According to the opinion of Wibawa, et al. (1994), policy implementation is the manifestation of decisions regarding fundamental policies, usually contained in a law but.

Development is usually inherent in the context of the study of a change, development here is defined as a form of change that is planned; each person or group of people will certainly expect changes that have a better shape or even perfect than the previous situation; to realize this expectation certainly must require a plan. Development planning is felt more as a more rational and orderly effort for the development of undeveloped or newly developing societies.

Development is a process of transformation that in the course of time is marked by structural changes, namely changes in the basis of economic activity and in the economic structure of the community concerned (Sanusi, 2004). Development According to the opinion of Kartasmita, in essence is from and for all people. Thus, in an effort to achieve the intended development goals must involve and in turn be enjoyed by all levels of society. This demand actually coincides with the concept of sustainable development (Herman et al., 2014).

Implementation of Infrastructure Development in the framework of Regional Development Acceleration can be demonstrated in the form of road

infrastructure development, health infrastructure, educational infrastructure, and economic infrastructure (Herman, et al, 2014).

Infrastructure is infrastructure as physical facilities that are developed or needed by public agencies in transportation, water supply, electricity, and other services to facilitate economic and social goals.

The infrastructure system is the main supporter of social functions and economic systems in people's daily lives. Infrastructure systems can be defined as basic facilities or structures, equipment, installations that are built and needed for the functioning of social systems and economic systems (Kodoatie, 2003).

Grigg and Fontane (2000) explained that infrastructure is a physical system that provides transportation, roads, irrigation or irrigation, buildings and other public facilities, which are needed to meet basic human needs both social and economic needs. This understanding refers to infrastructure as a system. Where infrastructure in a system are parts in the form of facilities and infrastructure that are inseparable from one another. The infrastructure itself in a system supports the social system and the economic system as well as being a link with the environmental system. The availability of infrastructure has an impact on social systems and economic systems that exist in the community. Therefore, infrastructure needs to be understood as the basis for making policies.

Infrastructure development in a system supports the activities that exist in a space. Infrastructure is a container as well as a catalyst in a development. The availability of infrastructure increases people's access to resources so that it can increase efficiency and productivity leading to the economic development of a region or region. Therefore it is important how the engineering system and infrastructure management can be directed to support the economic development of a region. Infrastructure engineering and management systems affect the land use system which ultimately builds an activity.

The government through presidential regulation number 42 of 2005 concerning the acceleration of infrastructure provision committees whose provision is regulated by the government, namely: transportation infrastructure, road infrastructure, drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, electricity infrastructure, telematics infrastructure. The infrastructure classification above can be categorized as basic infrastructure Because it is needed by the wider community, it needs to be regulated by the government

In Law No. 38 of 2004 stated that the road as a means of transportation is an important element in

stimulating and anticipating economic growth that occurs. In agrarian societies, roads are used to market agricultural products. Whereas the World Bank (2007) states that incentives for farmers (prices and inputs) are useless if there are physical obstacles and high economic costs for transportation of goods.

The development of road infrastructure will also contribute to the growth of new areas by increasing the volume of traffic. Poor and poor road infrastructure will hinder the allocation of resources, industrial development, distribution of factors of production, goods and services, which in turn will affect income. Road infrastructure is very important for economic and social growth and only roads in good condition can facilitate this mobility, so this study for infrastructure indicators uses long lanes in good condition. This is to illustrate how much government performance in terms of infrastructure to facilitate the mobilization of goods / services in order to improve the welfare of the community.

Road infrastructure as a transportation infrastructure plays a role in economic growth so that the production and distribution process will be more efficient. Poor road infrastructure development will hamper the allocation of resources, industrial development, distribution of factors of production, goods and services, which in turn will affect income.

Ikhsan (2004) stated that:

"The highway will affect variable costs and fixed costs. If infrastructure must be built by the private sector, the costs will increase significantly and cause the cost of entry for an economic activity to become very expensive so that economic activities cannot be realized due to lack of infrastructure."

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as a condition of physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely being free of disease and physical weakness. Economically, a healthy society will produce a healthy workforce and is an important input for economic growth. Countries that have low levels of health and education face greater challenges to achieving sustainable growth compared to countries with better levels of health and education.

According to the opinion of Yuliati (2011), the level of public health that affects the age of labor productivity which can affect the output of goods / services, increase wages and ultimately affect the welfare of the community. A healthy society will have an impact on improving the welfare of the population as a whole. This indicator is also used by the government as a sub-indicator of regional potential indicators on the requirements for passing DOB candidates into DOBs.

Health services through hospitals and health centers and other health services are expected to improve the quality of health that reaches the entire community to achieve equitable health development. The development of health infrastructure, both in quantity and quality, will encourage an increase in the quality of human resources, which is an input factor for sustainable economic growth (Krismanti, 2009).

The education sector is an important part of public service. In the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2004-2009, it is mentioned that the problems in the field of education in Indonesia include education service facilities, especially for junior secondary and higher levels of education which are not yet available equally, as well as the availability of educators that are inadequate both in quantity and quality. Regional expansion allows the government to improve the distribution of educational facilities both at basic and advanced levels as well as improve the availability of adequate teaching staff through the role of local government. With a shorter span of control and a more equitable fiscal allocation it should be the basis for improving education services in each region, particularly the pemekaran region (Bappenas in collaboration with UNDP, 2007).

There are several reasons why education is very important in efforts to improve the welfare of society. First, in a microeconomic perspective, education increases the human capital inherent in the workforce, which will increase labor productivity. Secondly, education will increase the innovation capacity of an economy, new knowledge of technology will drive growth. Third, education facilitates and disseminates the knowledge needed to understand and implement new information found by others, this encourages growth (Bappenas, 2007).

Drainage is an arch or water channel on the surface or under the ground, whether formed naturally or made in humans in Indonesian, drainage can refer to trenches on the surface of the ground or underground sewer drainage plays an important role to regulate water supply for flood prevention.

Drainage means to drain, drain, dispose, or divert water. Generally, drainage is defined as a series of water structures. Which serves to reduce or remove excess water from an area or land, so that land can be used optimally. Drainage can also be interpreted as an effort to control groundwater quality in relation to sanitation (Suripin, 2004).

In Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, a region is a space that constitutes a geographical unit and all elements related to it whose boundaries and systems are determined based on

administrative and/or functional aspects. According to the opinion of Rustiadi, Saefulhakim, and Panuju (2009) a region can be defined as a geographical unit with certain specific boundaries where the regional components interact with one another functionally. So that boundaries are not always physical and exact but are often dynamic. Regional components include natural biophysical components, artificial resources (infrastructure), human and institutional forms. Thus the term region emphasizes the interaction between humans and other resources that are within a certain geographical unit boundaries (Nugroho, 2012: 95).

The concept of the area according to Hagget, Cliff and Frey (in Rustiadi, et al., 2009) regarding the typology of the region, classifies the concept of the region into three categories, namely: 1) homogeneous region (uniform/ omogenous region), 2) nodal region (nodal region), and 3) planning area (planning region or programming region). In line with these classifications, according to Glason (in Tarigan, 2010) based on the economic progress phase, classifying regions/regions into:

1. The first phase is the formal area regarding uniformity/homogeneity. A formal region is a geographical area that is uniform according to certain criteria, such as the physical state of geography, economy, social and politics.
2. The second phase is the functional area with regard to functional coherence and interdependence, the interrelationship between the parts in the region. Sometimes it is also called the nodal region or polarized region and consists of heterogeneous units, such as rural cities that are functionally interrelated.
3. The third phase is the area of planning that shows the coherence or unity of economic decisions.

3 METHOD

The method used is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research methods are research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of words (can be spoken for religious, social, cultural, philosophical research), notes relating to the meaning, value and understanding of Bogdan and Biklen in Kaelan (2012: 5).

This form of research consists of a review of the literature relating to the Implementation of the Medan Outer Ring Acceleration Program and a field study to examine the factors that support and inhibit the Medan Outer Ring Acceleration Area Program, in this case the Medan Tuntungan District.

The field study is aimed at examining the implementation of the Medan Outer City Acceleration Area Development Acceleration Program, especially in the Medan Tuntungan District, by identifying issues related to its Community Empowerment Policy, Community Education Degrees, Socio-Economic as reviewed by the Political Perspective of Development.

The focus of the research is the focus of the focus on the essence of the research to be conducted, so the focus of the research in this study is the Implementation of the Infrastructure Development Acceleration Program in Medan Tuntungan District. This research was conducted in Medan Tuntungan District, Medan.

As for the informants in this study consisted of key informants, namely the Medan Tuntungan District Head. The main informants, namely Staff/Apparatus in the Medan District Head Office, and additional informants, namely Community Leaders.

Data collection techniques used in this study were Interview, Observation, Literature Study, and Documentation Study.

The data analysis technique used in this research is a qualitative data analysis technique. Data analysis is carried out interactively and continues continuously until complete, until the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis after data collection include data reduction, data display and data verification (Sugiyono, 2013).

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The model of policy implementation examined by Merilee S Grindel in Subarsono (2008: 92), sees that the success of implementation is assessed from two aspects, namely the Content of Policy or the Context of Policy or the policy environment. The indicators to see the success of the policy in terms of the contents of the policy are (1) The extent to which the interests of the target groups or target groups contained in the policy content; (2) the types of benefits received by the target groups; (3) The extent of desired changes in a policy; (4) Is the location of a program appropriate; (5) Whether a policy has specified the implementor in detail and (6) Whether a program is supported by adequate resources. While indicators of the policy environment are seen from: (1) How much power, interests and strategies possessed by the actors involved in policy implementation; (2) Characteristics of institutions and regimes in power; (3) The level of compliance and responsiveness of the target group.

At the stage of public policy, the implementation of public policy is an important stage and must be passed in order to achieve results from a policy. Public policy implementation is the implementation or execution of a policy issued by the government in the form of laws and regulations so that the objectives of the public policy will be achieved if passed through the stages of implementation or implementation. At this stage of implementation, of course variables will be found that affect the success or failure of a policy implementation which in other policy implementations will greatly assist in the improvement and refinement of the stages of policy implementation in the future.

In order to expedite the implementation of government tasks and community activities need to be supported by adequate infrastructure development. One of them is the construction of road infrastructure and facilities. Because with adequate road facilities, undoubtedly the implementation of government tasks and community interests can be carried out effectively. On the other hand it can facilitate the accessibility of residents in all forms of activities that involve the life of the community.

Roads are very vital infrastructure to support the smoothness of transportation facilities as well as driving the community's economy and as an arterial pathway for local transportation, because it is proper for the construction of road and bridge facilities to receive greater attention, so that people's expectations for easy access can be realized. In accordance with its function, the condition of the road greatly influences the smooth relations between the kelurahans, as well as between sub-districts.

Based on observers in the field, most of the roads in the District of Medan Tuntungan have decent or good conditions. This is also in accordance with a statement from Mr. Topan Obaja Putra Ginting, S.STP, MSP as the Head of Medan Tuntungan District Head who said:

"The condition of road infrastructure in Medan Tuntungan sub-district is mostly in good condition. As in Kelurahan Kemenangan Tani, Kelurahan Mangga, Lau Cih, Simalingkar B. All of the road conditions I think are good enough. You can check and see for yourself. But I also can not dismiss that there are also some roads in the District of Medan Tuntungan still in unfit conditions. As the Head of Medan Tuntungan, I always try to coordinate and make every effort so that our road can be repaired quickly."

The statement received the same response from Optima Manalu, S. Sos as Head of Facilities and Infrastructure of Medan Tuntungan District District who said that:

"Road Infrastructure, especially those in Medan Tuntungan, are mostly in good condition. But there are some roads that are still potholes and are damaged. His condition is not too bad I think. And the District Government of Medan Tuntungan will always continue to improve the construction and improvement of roads, so that the community can carry out activities without having to be disturbed by road damage."

Both statements received the same response from Mr. Adi Manik, as Community Leader of Tanjung Selamat Sub-District, Medan Tuntungan Sub-District who said that:

"Some of the Roads in Tanjung Selamat are already pretty good. It can be seen from the road improvements made which mostly make the roads in the tanjung Selamat village get better."

The same statement also emerged from Mr. Manik Ginting, as the Community Leader of the Victory of Farmers in the District of Medan Tuntungan said that:

"If the Road in Kelurahan Victory of Farmers is almost evenly distributed, it is already good. So that if we walk by vehicle it feels that way... I see that in this Kelurahan the road is quite good. Good asphalt average."

Based on these statements, it can be explained that most of the roads in the Medan Tuntungan sub-district are in relatively good condition. So that the road that is always used by the community as a means of support in community life activities is much more comfortable to pass, both for walking users and users of motorized vehicles or cars.

Policies or programs in terms of construction or improvement of road infrastructure continue to be carried out by the Medan Tuntungan District government in order to improve services to the community. Based on the above conclusions, the theoretical implications according to Abdul Wahab (1997) and also Mazmanian Sabatier (1981) have been realized according to those stipulated in public policy, namely the policy implementation process begins when the policy objectives have been determined, the implementation programs have been created, and funds have been allocated for the achievement of these policy objectives.

Education is one of the government programs that must be continuously improved because bearing in mind that the success of development that is being and will continue to be carried out cannot be separated from the influence of the quality of human resources, both within the government body and the community itself. Infrastructure development in the field of education is the policy of the Medan City Government as set out in the Regional Medium-Term Program Plan (RPJMD) for 2016 – 2021. Serious attention by the Medan City Government is not only

on building construction, teaching facilities, but also the quality of teaching staff/teachers in order to produce quality education.

The existence of the development of educational infrastructure aims to strive for students in the area of Medan Tuntungan District to get the widest opportunity to attend quality education and teaching, so that the development of educational infrastructure is directed to build and complement existing educational facilities. Also supported by efforts to increase the number of teachers, both PNS and Honorary status because without the support of teaching staff, it will hamper the teaching and learning process, so that the existence of infrastructure development in the field of education receives great attention in creating quality human resources and increasing the expected teaching qualifications in advancing education in Medan Tuntungan District.

Medan Tuntungan Subdistrict is a Subdistrict that has adequate educational facilities or infrastructure. This can be seen from various schools; PAUD, TK, SD, SMP, SMA, and academy/campus located in the district of Medan Tuntungan District.

School is a very important thing for human life. In the absence of schools, the quality of education in Indonesia is disrupted. School is an institution that is used for learning activities for educators and is a place to give and receive lessons in accordance with their fields. Schools become one of the places to educate children with the intention to provide the knowledge provided so that they are able to become useful humans for the nation and also the country.

Facilities and infrastructure are one of the necessary and very important educational resources that are well managed and are an inseparable part of education management. Such as buildings, land, administrative equipment to the facilities used directly in the teaching and learning process in class. Educational facilities and infrastructure as well as one of the elements of educational management that has an important role in the teaching and learning process, educational facilities are things that should not be ignored. Educational facilities and infrastructure are also used to facilitate students' understanding of the material delivered by using appropriate educational facilities and infrastructure in teaching and learning programs to be more effective and efficient. With the facilities and infrastructure

Simply according to Lineberry's theory that the implementation process includes all actions between the policy statement (formulation) and its actual impact. The implementation process has elements to define implementation responsibilities, describe

objectives, coordinate resources and allocate resources for impact perfection or to achieve goals.

The development of health infrastructure has an important position to support the implementation of an effective government, because with adequate health infrastructure the health of the organizers of the state/government and the community will be guaranteed. Therefore it is fitting if it gets more attention from the government. so that the level of public health and state/government administrators can carry out their duties more effectively. However the development of health infrastructure is very urgent to improve public health. Because it is appropriate if health infrastructure is built according to the needs of the community so that it can be accessed easily, cheaply and with quality.

Health infrastructure that we have known include Public Hospitals, Community Health Centers, Supporting Community Health Centers, and Clinics. Medan Tuntungan Subdistrict has several health infrastructures, among them the UPT Puskesmas Tuntungan located in the Victory of Farmers.

UPT Puskesmas Tuntungan is a health infrastructure in Medan Tuntungan District. This facility is often used by the Tuntungan community for medical check-ups or medical treatment. This is in accordance with a statement from Mr. Topan Obaja Putra Ginting, S.STP, MSP as the Head of Medan Tuntungan District Head who said:

"Puskesmas Tuntungan is a health facility owned by Medan Tuntungan District. I judge the Puskesmas Tuntungan to have adequate infrastructure. Health services provided by Puskesmas Tuntungan to the Tuntungan community have been very good. As the Camat, I continue to coordinate with the Mayor through the Department of Health to always pay attention to development in the field of health through good health services and the development of adequate health facilities."

This is in accordance with the statement of Mr. Manik Ginting as a community leader of Medan Tuntungan Ministry of Victory of Farms that said:

"Health services provided by employees or medical staff at the Puskesmas Tuntungan I think are very good. Lots of people use this health facility. Whether it's for checking health conditions, treatment, child immunization, etc. This is always done at the Tuntungan Health Center."

Based on these statements, it can be explained that the Puskesmas Tuntungan really provided good health services. In addition, the health facilities are sufficient. Existing infrastructure in the UPT Puskesmas Tuntungan is good enough.

The existence of infrastructure development in the health sector shows that infrastructure is available,

but it is still a bit lacking accompanied by facilities and medical personnel who are competent in their respective fields. The sub-district government has coordinated with the vertical agencies in charge related to the limited resources of the apparatus each year in finding solutions related to problems faced to equip technical personnel. With this good coordination, it contributes to support the smooth running of health services to the community in Medan Tuntungan District.

Development in the economic field in the context of achieving the level of community welfare is always continuously improved. Economic development is not only by creating a regulatory system that regulates economic centers and trade is carried out, but also must be supported by the availability of an economic infrastructure that is able to support the trade process itself, especially in society so that the community's economy can be carried out as well as possible.

Realizing that the development of economic facilities is very much needed by the community and economic actors in their area, the Medan Tuntungan District Government has outlined a formulation in a work program in creating economic and trade centers as well as traditional markets that are able to increase people's economic activities. This emphasis on shifting centers or markets is because it is terrorically stated that the existence of trade or market centers will be able to invite the gathering of trade and industrial businesses, as well as a variety of commodities, so that the market will become a growing economic center.

Based on field observations conducted by researchers showed that the traditional market conditions in the Mangga Village are very good. Economic infrastructure development by the Medan Tuntungan District Government has been very good. This is evidenced by the supervision or construction of market infrastructure that is always done. Comfortable traditional markets will certainly be able to improve the economy and income of the people of Medan Tuntungan District. Rows of shopping buildings that are also in the Mango Village show that there is an increase in development in terms of economic support infrastructure.

In addition to shopping buildings, in Medan Tuntungan District there are also many people who open shops or are usually called stalls or stalls in which sell groceries and some other merchandise needed by the community in general.

The existence of this infrastructure development has enormous benefits for the community in empowering the community's economy. It also shows that the implementation of economic infrastructure is

going well in terms of bottom-up planning and is a tangible manifestation in accordance with the vision of Medan Tuntungan District in order to realize excellent, professional and credible service towards the field of fortune that is serving, friendly, beautiful, safe, and harmonious (MeRIAH).

Factors that support the acceleration of development in the District of Medan Tuntungan include:

- 1) Support of all citizens towards government policies through proposals submitted to the City Government regarding the need for infrastructure development in the District of Medan Tuntung, in the context of accelerating regional development.
- 2) The ability of the Medan Tuntung District Head to approach the leadership of the vertical organization of the City Government and coordinate with several leaders of related institutions
- 3) Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning financial balance between the central government and regional governments. Based on the policy, Medan City can carry out infrastructure development in various sub-districts, including Medan Tuntung Sub-District in the framework of equitable regional development.
- 4) A safe and harmonious condition of the community environment so that infrastructure development in the District of Medan Tuntung can be carried out properly.

Factors that hinder the acceleration of development in the District of Medan Tuntungan include:

- 1) Lack of public awareness of the use and maintenance of infrastructure provided by the government, so that conditions are easily damaged. Such as the use of vehicles that have a burden that exceeds the maximum transport limit.
- 2) Limited regional budget for infrastructure development such as road construction, education, health and the economic sector, so that accelerated regional development cannot be actualized.
- 3) The funding factor is often late so that development projects are often stalled so that they do not reach the time target of the development.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of research conducted with the title "Implementation Of Program For The

Acceleration Of Region Development In The Outer Environment In Medan City” it can be concluded that the existence of infrastructure development in the Medan Tuntungan District of Medan is implemented quite effectively and is able to add and improve some facilities and infrastructure, not only road infrastructure, health infrastructure, educational infrastructure, but also increase economic infrastructure. Although the infrastructure development carried out in the Medan Tuntungan sub-district area has not been optimal, the actions taken by the Medan Tuntungan sub-district government have brought a better change, and made the atmosphere and environment of the people safer and more comfortable. Factors that support infrastructure development in Medan Tuntungan Subdistrict include the support of all citizens towards government policies through proposals submitted to the City Government regarding the need for infrastructure development in Medan Tuntungan Subdistrict, in the context of accelerating regional development, the ability of the Medan Tuntungan District Head to approach the leadership of the organization. vertical of the City government and coordination with several related institutional leaders, Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning financial balance between the central government and regional governments and the safe and harmonious condition of the community environment so that infrastructure development in the Medan Tuntungan District can be carried out properly. Factors that hamper infrastructure development in Medan Tuntungan Subdistrict are the lack of public awareness of the use and maintenance of infrastructure provided by the government, so that conditions are easily damaged. Such as the use of vehicles that have a burden that exceeds the maximum transport limit, the limited regional budget for infrastructure development such as road construction, education, health and the economic sector, so that the acceleration of regional development cannot be actualized, and funding factors are often late so often projects development stalled so that it does not reach the target time of the development.

Based on the results of research that has been done, the suggestion from the author is that the people of Medan Tuntungan District must be more aware of the use and maintenance of infrastructure that has been provided and built by the government. So that the infrastructure that has been built can have good conditions. Such as the use of vehicles that have a burden that exceeds the maximum transport limit. And the budget allocated for development can be

increased, so that the acceleration of development can be realized properly.

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