

EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE YOUTH PROGRAM FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT MOVEMENT AT THE YOUTH AND SPORTS DEPARTMENT OF THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF RIAU PROVINCE IN 2016

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon in this study is the placement of PSP-3 participants, the activities of PSP-3 participants and the Cost of Living for PSP-3 participants that have not been implemented in accordance with the stages of program implementation and guidebooks for implementing the PSP-3 program. The purpose of this study was to find out and analyze the Implementation of the Rural Development Program for Youth Development in the Department of Youth and Sports of the Regional Government of Riau Province in 2016, and to find out the obstacles or symptoms that made the implementation of the Bachelor Youth Program Driving Rural Development in the Youth Service and Sport of the Provincial Government of Riau in 2016. The indicators of assessment in the study of the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Undergraduate Youth Program Driving Rural Development in the Department of Youth and Sports of the Provincial Government of Riau in 2016 include Inputs, Processes, Outputs, Income. And this study uses Qualitative research methods, namely prioritizing interview lists, documentation as a tool for collecting data and data collected with this tool and then used as the main raw material to analyze the empirical conditions of the objectivity of the existence of research objectives at the meticulous location. The population in this study included the Head of the Riau Province Youth and Sports Office, the Head of the Youth Division of the Riau Province Youth and Sports Office, the Head of the Siak Regency Youth and Sports Office, the Kampung Tengah Village Head, the Mempura River Village and PSP-3 Participants in Siak Regency. Based on the results of the study assessing and concluding that the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Undergraduate Youth Driving Program in Rural Development at the Office of Youth and Sports of the Regional Government of Riau Province in 2016 was in the assessment of Not Implemented Well.

Keywords: Evaluation, Youth and Village Development.

INTRODUCTION

Youth is an individual who when viewed physically is experiencing development and psychologically is experiencing emotional development, so that youth is a human resource for development both now and in the future that will replace the previous generation. Youth are individuals with dynamic characters, even turbulent and optimistic, but do not yet have stable emotional control. Youth is facing a period of social and cultural change.

If you look at the current situation in the midst of society in Indonesia, such as those in the middle class, it is clear that the existence of educated youth is not yet productive and contributive to society, especially the lower classes in rural areas. In general, young people among the middle class

tend to have a consumptive lifestyle. Therefore, the success of youth development, especially in creating quality Human Resources (HR) and having competitive advantages, is one of the keys in opening up opportunities and progress in various development sectors and Indonesia's future. Therefore, the pioneering spirit of youth will determine the development and success of development, especially if it is accompanied by economic capacity and information technology to support it.

Within the Youth and Sports Office, there is an important part that spearheads the improvement of Human Resources, especially Youth, namely the Youth Sector which has the task of carrying out work and activities to provide support for the development, coaching, structuring and supervision of youth.

The PSP3 program was developed with the aim of accelerating development through the pioneering role of youth in various community activities, especially youth in rural areas. These activities must directly affect the dynamics of village community life, develop the potential of youth resources, and at the same time improve the welfare of youth and rural communities. This is also an effort to foster the pioneering and independence of the youth. Through this PSP3 program, it is hoped that it will strengthen the commitment of young graduates to develop villages.

This program is expected to make the village a center of growth that can improve the standard of living of the community for the better in the future. This commitment is important as part of reducing the accumulation of highly educated human resources in urban areas, so that rural communities (youth) are able to rise up to carry out productive activities and ultimately villages can become drivers of national economic growth.

As long as this program is running, every year the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia spends funds from the APBN where the authors get information about the financing of the PSP3 program which is published in a Press release of the Ministry of Youth and Sports regarding the Realization of Budget Absorption in 2012 which in the Budget is Rp. 369,378,457,000 was used for the UK London Olympics Program and PSP3 Program Financing.

However, the PSP3 Program which has been running continuously for quite a long time has been discontinued by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2014 so that there are no longer PSP3 participants on duty in regions to assist village governments in several regions in Indonesia.

Based on the need to further improve the quality of the PSP3 program, the Riau Provincial Government through the Youth Sector at the Riau Provincial Youth and Sports Office deemed it necessary to continue the PSP-3 program and set a focus on activities carried out by PSP-3 participants in the village.

The description of several PSP3 travel events above. Based on the author's observations in the field of implementing the PSP-3 program, the Riau Province Youth and Sports Office seems to have been forced to, this fact is evidenced by the disbursement of the living costs of PSP-3 participants for the second batch in 2015 which are not paid every month, but the cost of living in Rapel until PSP-3 participant contract expires. In fact, every PSP-3 participant always submits a monthly report on time. With this fact, it is very difficult to expect PSP-3 participants in the placement area to work optimally. Whereas in the implementation of the PSP-3 program at point G, the mechanism for disbursement of living expenses is paid if the PSP-3 participants have submitted their monthly reports.

Then according to its name, namely the Youth Scholar to Drive Rural Development (PSP-3) the participants should be placed in villages, but the facts on the ground in several districts of

placement such as the city of Dumai, Pekanbaru, Siak PSP-3 participants are placed in the Kelurahan, of course the facts This is not in accordance with its name as a Youth Scholar to Drive Rural Development so that the presence of PSP-3 participants in the kelurahan is not really needed because of the cultural culture and economic progress of the advanced family education community.

Not only that, in the placement village, PSP-3 participants also did not get the facilities as stated in the PSP-3 implementation guidebook. In the placement village, they were given facilities in the form of a place to live as a home base for PSP-3 participants during the work contract. Then the author saw that there were no forms of rewards and sanctions given to PSP3 participants, even though this had been regulated in the 2016 Riau Dispora PSP3 program implementation guidebook.

Some of the descriptions of the above phenomena can occur because the Riau Province Youth and Sports Office is suspected of not being serious in implementing the PSP-3 program batch II in 2016. Therefore, an evaluation is needed in the implementation of this program in the future so that later this program can really benefit the community. Based on the description that the author has described in the background of the problem above, the researchers are interested in taking the title: "Evaluation of the Implementation of the Youth Undergraduate Program for Driving Rural Development in the Youth and Sports Office of the Regional Government of Riau Province in 2016".

According to Taliziduhu Ndraha in his book on the concept of administration and administration in Indonesia, he argues that evaluation is a process of comparing standards with facts and analyzing the results. The conclusion is a comparison between the objectives to be achieved in solving problems with actual events, so that it can be concluded with a final analysis whether a policy should be revised or continued.

According to Nurcholis, evaluation is a process that is based on strict discipline and time stages, so to be able to find out the results of activities or programs that have been planned. With the evaluation can be known obstacles or constraints that occur from an activity.

There are several things that are important to note in this definition, namely:

1. Whereas assessment is an organic function because the implementation of that function also determines the life and death of an organization;
2. That the assessment is a process which means that the assessment is an activity that is continuously carried out by the administration and management;
3. That the assessment shows the gap between the actual implementation results and the results that should be achieved.

From the opinion above, it can be seen that evaluation is an activity carried out to measure and compare the results of the implementation of activities that have been achieved with the results that should have been according to the plan. So that information is obtained regarding the value or benefits of the policy results, and improvements can be made if there are deviations in it. According to Muchsin, the evaluation of government policies is as a judge who determines whether existing policies have succeeded or failed to achieve their goals and impacts. Evaluation of government policies can be said as the basis for whether existing policies are worth continuing, revised or even discontinued altogether.

The definition of public policy evaluation is an assessment of political policies in the social field that involve public life. Evaluation is one level in the public policy process, evaluation is a way to assess whether a policy or program is going well or not. Evaluation has various definitions,

William N. Dunn, gives meaning to the term evaluation that: "In general the term evaluation can be equated with appraisal, rating and assessment, words that express efforts to analyze policy outcomes in terms of units of value. In a more specific sense, evaluation is concerned with the production of information about the value or benefits of policy outcomes.

The definition of public policy evaluation above explains that policy evaluation is the result of a policy which in fact has value from the results of policy goals or objectives. The final part of a policy process is policy evaluation. According to Lester and Stewart quoted by Leo Agustino in his book entitled Basics of Public Policy that evaluation is intended to see some of the failures of a policy and to find out whether the policy that has been formulated and implemented can produce the desired impact. So, the evaluation is done because not all public policy programs can achieve the desired results.

METHODS

The research method used in this research is a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research method is a target that can be observed as it looks, sounds, smells or shows itself, the appearance is as natural as possible. If it is information then, that information is recorded or recorded as it comes out of its source. Descriptive approach is a type of research that is intended for exploration and clarification of a phenomenon or reality.

As previously explained, this research was carried out at the Youth and Sports Office of the Regional Government of Riau Province where there is a placement area for PSP-3 participants, namely Siak Regency which will be the location of the researchers later. Administratively, Riau Province has 12 regencies and cities, namely Bengkalis, Inhil, Inhu, Kampar, Meranti Islands, Kuantan Singingi, Pelalawan, Rohil, Rohul, Siak, Dumai and Pekanbaru regencies. Of the 12 regencies in the city, there is 1 district that will be used as a research location, namely Siak Regency.

This study uses two types of sampling techniques, namely census. For the census technique, the author uses the respondents with a small population, such as the Youth Participants in the Rural Development Mobilization Program (PSP-3) Siak Regency, the Village Head for the PSP-3 Placement, the Village Head for the PSP-3 Participant Placement. With the Census, researchers can go directly to the field to see and meet every respondent. In this study using primary data and secondary data, secondary data comes from certain archival documents related to research, such as data on various PSP3 activities that have been held, while primary data is data obtained from informants by means of interviews and direct observation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Input Indicator

Input indicators focus on assessing whether supporting resources and basic materials are needed to implement the policy. This indicator consists of human resources, money, or other supporting infrastructure. From the interview conducted with Eddie Yusti, as the Head of the Youth and Sports Office of Riau Province, the following information was obtained:

"Thank God the PSP-3 Program has been running smoothly and was completed at the end of December 2016 Yesterday, and the impact can be felt in every PSP-3 participant placement village, and God willing, this program will continue next year. The stages of program implementation have also gone well, the placement of PSP-3 participants in the placement villages

has no problems, as well as the activities of PSP-3 participants we receive them every month, it illustrates that PSP-3 has been running in the village and the cost of living as well we have paid even though at the end of the work contract period because unexpectedly the budget that was originally budgeted in the 2016 pure budget but was transferred to the Riau province APBD-P. For more details regarding the implementation of this program, please refer to the Head of Youth Affairs as the executor of the PSP-3 program."

At the same location, the researcher also interviewed Yusfar, as the Head of the Youth Division where the Youth Division is the Propose and Implementer of the PSP-3 program at the Youth and Sports Office of Riau Province:

"The PSP-3 program has been carried out smoothly, although in the beginning there were problems with budgeting, but the stages of implementing the PSP-3 program continue to run smoothly, and we have carried out all of that and we have reported it to the Head of the Service. . And it is also necessary to know about the PSP-3 participants whose living expenses in Rapel we have completed with the PSP-3 participants and there are no problems, this program has also received an examination from the Inspectorate and the results are fine, God willing, this program will continue in the future because The impact is good for development in rural areas, especially youth. Regarding the placement villages, we previously surveyed and determined the villages of Kampung Tengah and Sungai Mempura in the Mempura sub-district, Siak Regency as the location for the placement of PSP-3 participants because these two villages had met the criteria for the placement of PSP-3 participants. there is at the stage of program implementation, we have considered it and there are no problems, the program continues and we receive reports every month regarding the performance of PSP-3 participants".

At the Placement location, namely Siak Regency, Researchers Interviewed Syahrudin as Head of the Youth and Sports Office of Siak Regency, obtained the following information:

"In 2016 we received several guests from the Riau Dispora with a group of youths, we did not previously know whether this was a work visit or something, it turns out that the Riau Dispora at that time brought several youths named PSP-3, we ourselves did not know beforehand about the arrival of the party. Riau Dispora, and PSP-3 also never existed in Siak Regency, when I served in Riau Dispora. At that time, the Riau Dispora brought the PSP-3 participants to us to be placed in pre-determined villages, namely Kampung Tengah Village and Sungai Mempura Village, Mempura District. We never knew how the PSP-3 was developing in the village because we never received a report from the local village head and the PSP-3 participants themselves."

Then the researcher went directly to the village and sub-district where the PSP-3 was placed to interview the village head, and the first village head that the researcher interviewed was Iskandar the village head of Kampung Tengah and obtained the following information:

"Yes, it's true that in the span of 8 months we have received PSP-3 participants in this village, and at the beginning they came, we didn't know beforehand and were impressed suddenly. We place PSP-3 participants in the village hall office because of the limited space in our village, then while PSP-3 is in our village, we have not yet felt a good impact on development in our village, we as village officials only provide a place for participants There is no new program for PSP-3 to work and what to do, but rather to help existing programs in the village, such as helping the community work together, caring for the plantations of PKK women, helping youth build sports facilities, taking part in major national events held in the village etc..

In essence, we have never demanded more contributions from PSP-3 participants in our village, if you want to do something in our village, do it, if not, that's okay.

Furthermore, the researcher continued the interview, this time with Indra Mulia, as the Village Head of Sungai Mempura Village, the following information was obtained:

"The PSP-3 participants have been in this sub-district for 8 months, and they have lived in the village of Kampung Tengah, because we don't want to provide accommodation in our kelurahan, apart from because we kelurahan don't have a budget, we also don't want people to think differently about us later. when providing lodging facilities because many people also need a place to stay. At the beginning of the arrival of the PSP-3 participants, we never received any prior information and this was sudden, they were escorted by Dispora people to me, and I told Dispora Riau from the start that "we in Sungai Mempura sub-district do not need assistance to build our village and we do not need any assistance. want to provide facilities to PSP-3 participants, so if you still want to stay in our village, yes, please, but we are not concerned about facilities and it's up to us to do or not in our village. And during the 8 months the PSP-3 participants have been in our village, they have never made a program and can't do anything about it and are more concerned with helping the workforce for community entrepreneurs in our village. And PSP-3 participants also only came to us when making reports by asking for the lurah's signature as a form of proof that PSP-3 participants had acted in the placement village.

At a different time, I interviewed a PSP-3 participant from Kampung Tengah Village, namely Susilawati, and obtained the following information:

"Regarding the placement of myself and also my PSP-3 friends in the middle village from the beginning of our arrival, the village did not accept us because we were not really needed and seemed to be a bother to the village, that's why we in the middle village were only given lodging for the village meeting office or village hall. the facilities in this village are very lacking, for example, electricity often goes out, bath water is difficult and sports facilities and infrastructure are also not available. That's why we here can't do much, we can only help the community and can't make a program because of limited funds and the village government is also not very supportive. We are also not enthusiastic anymore since we received information that our Living Costs are being held until the contract expires, so our living expenses for 8 months are our own capital, even though we have a work contract and the stages of implementing the PSP-3 program, salaries are paid every month after we submit a report on our activities in the village. ."

Then, Sungai Mempura Village, I interviewed one of the PSP-3 participants, namely Aditya, and obtained the following information:

"At the beginning of our arrival at the Sungai Mempura Urban Village, we were accompanied by the Riau Dispora facing the Lurah, and at that time the Village Head of Sungai Mempura rejected the existence of PSP-3 on the grounds that the Sungai Mempura Urban Village did not need other parties to build the village, therefore we did not get the Posko facility. or lodging here, even in the Sungai Mempura village, the sports facilities are also new, there is a volleyball field, for other sports facilities there are no other sports facilities. The kelurahan also doesn't want to know about what we will do in the kelurahan so that there is no support from the kelurahan itself, this has an impact on our activities which can only help the people of the Sungai Mempura kelurahan such as planting crops, attending village meetings, for activities that are sourced from None of us ourselves, plus when we received information about the cost of living, which was carried out until the contract expired, we were less enthusiastic about working and doing things in the Sungai Mempura sub-district."

Based on the interview results from the informants above, it can be analyzed using the Input indicator which focuses on assessing whether the supporting resources and basic materials are needed to implement the policy. This indicator consists of human resources, money, or other supporting infrastructure.

Supporting resources from the implementation of the Riau Dispora program, namely the living costs of PSP-3 participants are not paid every month so that it affects the performance of PSP-3 participants in placement villages, as well as basic policy materials should be considered carefully as policy makers by paying attention to the location of placement villages that should meet the criteria for the stages of implementing the PSP-3 program such as 24-hour electricity, the village must have a football field and other sports facilities.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the answer from the policy maker, namely the Riau Dispora, is inversely proportional to the answer from the village administration and PSP-3 participants where the PSP-3 participant placement, PSP-3 participant activities and the living costs of PSP-3 participants do not work as stated in the stages - the stages of implementing the PSP-3 program as well as the work contracts of the PSP-3 participants.

Process Indicator

Process indicators focus on assessing how a policy is transformed in the form of direct service to the community. This indicator consists of aspects of effectiveness and efficiency of the methods or methods used to implement the public policy. From the interviews conducted with Eddie Yusti, as the Head of the Youth and Sports Office of Riau Province, the following information was obtained:

"The PSP-3 program was created on the basis of providing services to the community, therefore we dare to implement this program because the local government, in this case the Governor of Riau, approved this program by budgeting it in the 2016 Riau Province APBD-P. implemented in 8 districts and placed in villages that previously met the criteria in accordance with the stages of implementing the PSP-3 program, and the effectiveness of this program can be seen in its implementation, which has been completed and there are no problems, everything is carried out in accordance with the rules and work contracts. This program has also received an audit from the provincial inspectorate and there are no problems, everything is going well, even the PSP-3 program is planned to continue in the future. We think this program is quite effective considering that PSP-3 participants have run this program in the placement village by providing monthly reports on what is being carried out in the village and the cost of living which is quite large as an additional motivation to work."

Yusfar, as the Head of the Youth Division where the Youth Sector is the Propose and Implementer of the PSP-3 program at the Youth and Sports Office of Riau Province provided the following information:

"The PSP-3 program according to the work contract has been carried out in accordance with the work contract and the stages of implementing the PSP-3 program which is for 8 months, and the PSP-3 participants also in carrying out their duties there are no problems and every month we also receive reports on the activities of the PSP-3 participants. 3 in the placement village, from there we can see that PSP-3 has been running and working in the placement village. Of course, what they do are positive things whose impact can be felt by the people of the Penampatan village. Even though many village parties do not support the existence of PSP-3, PSP-3 participants

continue to run and make activities as evidenced by reports every month. And in the final report, PSP-3 participants have also made tree planting activities in the village area of Middle Village.”

In Siak Regency, Researchers Interviewed Syahrudin as Head of the Youth and Sports Office of Siak Regency, obtained the following information:

"Regarding PSP-3, we never knew, because we only knew at the beginning of their arrival, for their activities and work, we never received reports from either the village or the PSP-3 participants themselves. What we know is that at the end of their working period they came to us to ask for my signature and a stamp as proof of the final report of the PSP-3 participants."

Iskandar as the Village Head of Kampung Tengah provided the following information:

"Regarding the impact in the middle village itself, it is not visible because the PSP-3 participants themselves are more concerned with helping those already in our village, there is no program or activity that can be felt by the middle-village community, the activities usually carried out by PSP-3 participants are more to plantations with PKK women, for youth themselves also only helping youth activities here such as being a committee for Islamic holidays, Indonesian Independence Day, etc. In essence, they are doing something even though it is not much and the impact has not yet been felt by the community."

Indra Mulia, as the Village Head of Sungai Mempura Village, gave in his interview the following information:

"We think that for impact, there is nothing that the Sungai Mempura village community can feel about the existence of PSP-3 in our village, because from the start we emphasized that we don't need other people to build this village. As far as I remember, the activities they carried out were only helping farmer groups to plant corn in the kelurahan office area and asking for signatures at the end of every month as their report to the Riau Dispora. The rest we don't know."

At a different time, I interviewed one of the PSP-3 participants from Kampung Tengah Village, Alfath, and obtained the following information:

"From the start we were not enthusiastic because the cost of living in Rapel until the contract expired, of course it could affect our performance, for housing we were difficult to get until finally we were given a village where the Balaidesa lived, not to mention the facilities were minimal because this village is a traditional village. electricity has not been alive for 24 hours and sports facilities are also not available. What are we going to do? It's hard to find food here, so we only go with the village what we can help for 8 months, but we still make reports to the Riau Dispora."

Then I also interviewed one of the PSP-3 participants from Sungai Mempura Village, namely Malgiansyah fitra, and obtained the following information:

"If we in the river village pretend to be worse than our friends in the middle village because here we don't have a place to live, we have to live with friends in the middle village because the distance is close, for us it's very ineffective at work because the lurah doesn't want to know about PSP-3 and we have to go back and forth every day in the middle of the Mempura river, with limited funds we can't do anything in the Sengai Mempura village so that our existence is only to help the village or community who need us, such as planting corn, taking care of village gardens, making street signage etc."

From process indicators, it focuses on assessing how a policy is transformed in the form of direct services to the community. This indicator consists of aspects of effectiveness and efficiency of the methods or methods used to implement the public policy.

From the results of the interview process indicators above, an answer was obtained from the PSP-3 program implementer, namely the Head of the Youth Service and Sector as well as strengthening the implementation of the PSP-3 program that has been running well and smoothly and the impact can be felt by the community, the answer is inversely proportional to the answer from the village head of placement and PSP-3 participants in which the village does not exist feel the impact of the existence of PSP-3 and PSP-3 participants themselves cannot do anything because of the lack of facilities and enthusiasm for work due to the raised cost of living and the lack of support from the placement villages themselves. This fact is not in accordance with what is in the work contract and the stages of implementing the PSP-3 program.

Indicator Outputs

This indicator focuses the assessment on the results or products that can be generated from the public policy system or process. This outcome indicator is, for example, how many people have successfully participated in a particular program. From the interview conducted with Eddie Yusti, as the Head of the Youth and Sports Office of Riau Province, the following information was obtained:

"The PSP-3 program has been completed and has been running for 2 years, and in the future we will continue because this program has contributed both to the placement villages and the PSP-3 participants themselves. Why is that? Because the PSP-3 participants are people who have been previously selected and of course the chosen people have their own advantages. PSP-3 participants are scholars who have different qualifications, different abilities and are placed in villages so that they can practice or implement their knowledge and expertise to the community. After graduating from PSP-3, they must have had a lot of experience and lessons on how and what to do and be useful for the community in the village. For those of us who made this program, it certainly has the result of being able to open up job opportunities for scholars and PSP-3 as a place to work. to develop their potential by engaging directly in the village community"

The Head of the Youth Division in which the Youth Division Yusfar, is the Propose and Implementer of the PSP-3 program at the Youth and Sports Office of Riau Province provides the following information:

"We have produced graduates who are useful for the community through the PSP-3 program, there must be pluses and minuses. For the PSP-3 participants themselves, I make sure they have more advantages and experience than other scholars because they have been directly involved and even live in placement villages with the community, for that some activities in the placement villages that PSP-3 participants have done can be carried out somewhere else after here. It is possible that in the future they will be re-elected as PSP-3 participants because of their experience as PSP-3 participants. For those of us who made this program, it certainly has results in the form of being able to create job opportunities for scholars and PSP-3 as a place to develop self-potential by engaging directly in village communities.

Syahrudin as the Head of the Youth and Sports Office of Siak Regency, provided the following information:

"Regarding the results obtained from the PSP-3 program myself, I don't really know, because indeed we have never received either oral or written reports regarding the activities of PSP-3 participants while in Siak Regency, precisely in the villages of Kampung Tengah and Sungai Mempura".

Iskandar as the Village Head of Kampung Tengah in his interview provided the following information:

"In the middle village village itself there are no forms or products resulting from the existence or activities of PSP-3, because as I said before the impact of the existence of PSP-3 itself does not exist, it only helps activities and programs that already exist in the village, So for the impact itself in the middle village, there is no impact, but as for the impact on the PSP-3 participants, I don't know."

Indra Mulia, as the Village Head of Sungai Mempura Village, gave in his interview the following information:

"Regarding the impact and the products produced by the PSP-3 participants themselves in the Sungai Mempura sub-district, there is none, because it is more helpful and contributes energy in this kelurahan, but as for the impact on themselves, I don't know, what is clear as long as the PSP-3 exists in the kelurahan. pretending that there are no impacts and benefits that can be felt by the community."

One of the PSP-3 participants from Kampung Tengah Village, Megawati Hari Dwijayanti, provided the following information:

"Because we in the placement villages do not do enough, the impact is also not there for the village and for us we only get experience, while the impact of development in the village nor the impact of our own achievements, we also work without support from the village and the dispora Riau, so while in this village, just follow what is already there."

Gagarudi, one of the PSP-3 participants from Sungai Mempura Village, provided the following information:

"Regarding the impact, it seems that there is no impact, even for ourselves there is no impact, especially what we did in the Sungai Mempura sub-district and only helped, it is said to be successful or not because we really can't do anything, in the sub-district to We need support from both the lurah and the dispora itself, and at the beginning we were disappointed because the salary was raised until the end of the contract, therefore we were also half-hearted in working at PSP-3."

Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be analyzed based on the output indicators or the results obtained from this indicator focusing the assessment on the results or products that can be generated from the system or public policy process. This outcome indicator is, for example, how many people have successfully participated in a particular program.

When associated with this research, the results or products obtained from the policy, namely the PSP-3 program which is placed in villages, one of which is Kampung Tengah Village and Sungai Mempura Village. The Department of Youth and Sports together with the Head of Youth and Sports have the same answer regarding the results or products obtained from the PSP-3 program for the Dispora itself to be able to open up job opportunities and increase the potential of youth through the PSP-3 program.

This answer is in contrast to the PSP-3 participants who think that this program does not have any impact on the placement villages, but only has an impact on the agency that has the policy, namely the Riau Dispora.

So it can be explained that the PSP-3 program output indicators only have a good impact on policy makers, in this case the Riau Dispora, while for the recipients of the policy or those who run the PSP-3 participants and the Placement Village, no results can be obtained.

CONCLUSION

Whatever the findings in the field at the time of the research, the researchers summarized the following points:

1. Regarding the payment of salaries of PSP-3 participants who were rappelled until the contract expired, and not in accordance with the work contract, the youth and sports office only gave an answer that this was due to an error in the account code so that the salaries of PSP-3 participants were paid in the provincial APBD-P changes happy.
2. Then regarding the awards and sanctions for PSP-3 participants from the start of work to completion of the contract, none of the PSP-3 participants received awards or sanctions. The youth and sports office of the Riau province when interviewed answered that this was not done due to time and budget constraints.
3. Then the coordination between the youth and sports offices of the Riau province and districts and placement villages that has not been carried out properly, this is evidenced by the district and placement villages not knowing that there will be PSP-3 participants who will work in the placement area.
4. At the location of the placement village, the PSP-3 participants also did not get facilities that were in accordance with the PSP-3 program implementation guidebook, where the placement village should provide facilities as a place to live for PSP-3 participants while working, so that in fact PSP-3 participants some were placed in the village hall and some rented out houses.
5. And finally, regarding the placement location which should have the status of a village, but in some areas such as Pekanbaru, Siak and Bengkalis there are PSP-3 participants placed in the kelurahan, this is not in accordance with the name of the program and the objectives of the program whose placement should be in the Village.

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