

## THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OPEN GOVERNMENT IN BOJONEGORO REGENCY, EAST JAVA PROVINCE

**Faria Ruhana, Yanuar Kartika Sari and Bintang Rizki Sakinah**

Lecturer Institute Government of Home Affairs (IPDN)

Student Institute Government of Home Affairs (IPDN)

*E-mail : fariaruhana@gmail.com, yanuarksari@gmail.com, binth13.br@gmail.com*

### ABSTRACT

The terms of establishment a country is people, regions, sovereign governments (constitutive), and recognition from other countries (declarative). Government is the organization that has the power to make and apply the law as well as legislation in certain areas for all of the people who are in the territory of the country. To run the government in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, then Indonesia adheres to a decentralized system that gives the authority to manage their own regions based on Act No. 23 of 2014 about Local Governance. Implementation of local governance that is the pillar of the Indonesian state has been duly carried out in a transparent manner, which means openness in information is needed. One of the local governments that implemented transparency in providing information to the public (community) is Bojonegoro Regency, East Java Province that achievements in the international arena by implementing the Open Government Pilot Project. The program of this movement aims to promote and strengthen the management of the bureaucracy at the district/city that is open, participatory, innovative, and responsive. Form of transparency that is the main event routine interactive dialogue held on Friday since 2008. In event, the people freely express their aspirations, criticism, and suggestions. In the other side of public Aspiration System Integration (SIAP) has also been implemented since July 2014, and also Bojonegoro Regency have opportunity through information and communication channels via SMS, BBM, Twitter, WhatsApps, radio, social media and other means of communication and information. It aims to secure concrete commitments of governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. It was done only to improve the welfare of society Bojonegoro.

**Keywords:** *Government of Bojonegoro, Pilot Project Open Government, Society, Welfare*

### Introduction

Term of establishment a country is people, regions, sovereign governments (constitutive), and recognition from other countries (declarative). Government is organization that has the power to make and apply the law as well as legislation in certain areas which has a function in the form of services, regulation, protection, development and empowerment of all people who are in the territory of the country. While the government is all the

activities of the unit - a public body includes the legislative, executive, and judiciary in order to achieve the country's goal. Indonesia is a democracy county, where the rule of the citizen by the citizen, along with the times Indonesia never embraced parliamentary democracy, guided democracy, democracy of Pancasila new order, until the democratic reforms. The extent of regions in Indonesia can not be touched only by the presence of government entirely located in the state capital, meaning that not only rely on

government centrally. So that is led to the birth of regional autonomy in the midst of social unrest in 1999. And until today the implementation of regional autonomy implemented is based on Act No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government. Regional autonomy is the right and authority to manage and take care of housekeeping regions responsible manner. Implementation of local governance that is the pillar of the Indonesian state has been duly carried out in a transparent manner, which means openness in information is needed.

Departing from the public services performed for the public welfare that meet the needs of the community in the form of products (goods and services). According to David McKevitt (1998), in title's book "Managing Core Public Services" discuss the core public service that is a role for government and local government starting that "Core Public Services defined as those service which are important for the protection and promotion of citizen well-being, but are in areas where the market is incapable of reaching of even approaching a socially optimal state, health, education, welfare and security provide the most obvious best know example". Other than that, according to Act No. 25 of 2009 Chapter I Article 1 (1), the notion of public service is an activity or series of activities in order to meet the needs of the service in according with the good legislation every citizen and resident in the goods, services, and/or administrative services provided by the delivery of public services.

Public services consist of basic services and public services. Basic services include health, basic education and basic needs. While the public service regarding administrative services, services of goods and service. To realize the implementation

of quality public service certainly needed the principles of service in its implementation. The principles of public service by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics Decree No. 63/2003 as follows: (1) Transparency that is open, easily accessible to all those in need and provided adequately and easily understandable. (2) Accountability which can be accounted for in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. (3) Conditional namely in accordance with the conditions and the ability of providers and recipients of services by sticking to the principles of efficiency and effectiveness. (4) Participatory namely to encourage community participation in the implementation of public service with the aspirations, needs and expectations of society. (5) Equal Right that is not discriminatory in the sense of ethnicity, race, religion, class, gender, and economic status. (6) The balance of the Rights and Duties of providers and recipients of public services must fulfill the rights and obligations of each party. Meanwhile, according to Article 4 of Act No. 25 of 2009 of public service have principles: (a) the public interest, (b) legal certainty, (c) equal rights, (d) the balance of rights and obligations, (e) professionalism, (f) participatory, (g) equality of treatment/non-discriminatory, (h) openness, (i) accountability, (j) facilities and special treatment for vulnerable groups (k) timeliness, (l) the speed, ease, and affordability.

### **Formulation of Problem**

Based on description above, for more direction issues to be addressed in this study the authors give a formulation of the problem as follows:

1. Why Bojonegoro Local Government can be elected in the international arena "Open Government Partnership"?
2. How can Bojonegoro Local clean up so that people's welfare can increase?
3. How bojonegoro collaborate between private government and the community can participate to built in Open Government Partnership?

### **Research Puposes**

The research aimed to be achieved from this research are:

1. To identify, analyze and describe about Bojonegoro Local Government can be elected in the international arena "Open Government Partnership".
2. To identify, analyze and describe about how can Bojonegoro Local clean up so that people's welfare can increase.
3. To identify, analyze and describe about Bojonegoro Local Government collaborate between private government and the community can participate to built in Open Government Partnership.

### **Research Method**

The study was conducted to report something that is researched and provide clarity to something that is not obvious became clear. This is in accordance with the opinion of Denzin and Lincoln who argued that "Research Provides the foundation for reports about and representations of the other. In the colonial context, research becomes an objective way of representing the dark-skinned other to the white world ". Opinion was irrelevant to the opinion Stufflebeam and Coryn that "Systematic research would shed light on unanswered questions". Which means that a systematic study would explain the unanswered questions. Another

understanding expressed by Darlington and Scott as follows:

Essentially Research is all about seeing the world in fresh ways, about searching again or re-searching the same territory and seeing it in a different light. The opinion means that research is basically all about seeing the world in a fresh way, about the search back in finding the same locus and see it through a different viewpoint. Dabbs (1982, p.32) states that "Qualitative research thus refers to the meanings concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things".

### **Data Source**

The data source is the subject of any data obtained by researchers. As mentioned Stake as follows:

This is a major strategic choice: the Interpretations expecting to come from the "Data source" people (e.g., interviewees, authors) or expecting the Interpretations to rise up out of your aggregation of scores and observations. It sometimes call the two interpretive data and aggregative data. If you interview of participants having experienced a poor program, getting lots of quotes that you interpret as pertinent to your research question, we call them the interpretive data. If you interview of participants using the same structured questions for all and tally and analyze the results to get a sense of what is typical and what is dissimilar, we call it getting aggregative data.

The citation means that this is a major strategic choice: the interpretation expect to come from the "data source" person (for example, the interviewee, the author) or expect interpretation to emerge from the aggregation of scores and observations. Sometimes it is mentioned that the two data

interpretive and aggregate data. If the participant interviews after experiencing a bad program, get a lot of quotations interpret as relevant to the research question, called the data interpretive. When interviewing participants using structured questions are the same for all and counting and analyzing the results to get results and what is different, we call get the data aggregate.

Further Stake stated data sources can comprise:

1. Person, the material presented for checking the members should not include either a quote or personal description of someone else who has not been a member checked, That is difficult, if the material is dialogue among persons.
2. Place, a study of one's own place is characteristic of research for the professional doctorate.
3. Paper, an active form of observation is participant observation where the researcher joins in the activity as a participant, not just to get close to the others but to try to get something of the experience they have down on paper.

### **Data Collection Techniques**

One of the characteristics of qualitative research as described above is to use inductive data analysis, where the general conclusions drawn from the various individual cases. Inductive inference begins with bringing together questions that are typical scope and limited in formulating arguments that ended with statements of a general nature. As the opinion Kidder and Fine (1987) that: "Extinguishing between two meanings of 'qualitative research'; 'Big Q' Refers to the open-ended, inductive research methodologies that are concerned with theory generation and the exploration

of meanings, whereas 'little q' refers to the incorporation of non-numerical techniques of data collection into hypothetico-deductive research designs".

### **Data Analysis Techniques**

In qualitative research data analysis techniques are very important, because the analysis used to determine what will be studied. In this case the data collection techniques used is the author of a variety of data collection (triangulation).

The method of analysis of data used here draws on recommendations by Glaser and Strauss (1967) and Miles and Huberman (1984). The method entailed continuous comparison of the data and models throughout the research project. Began the research by developing a rough working framework based on the existing literature, conversations with colleagues, and pilot interviews. Travelled back and forth between the emerging models and evidence throughout the gathering and writing of data.

There are three aspects related to data management and data analysis proposed by Levine (1985), Wolfe (1992), and Huberman and Miles (1994), which are summarized as follows:

1. A system that ensures high-quality accessibility to the data.
2. Documentation of any analysis that is carried out; and
3. Retention and protection of the data and related analysis of documents after the study has been completed.

According to Miles and Huberman are measures of data analysis is divided into three phases:

#### *1. Data Reduction*

In qualitative research, data reduction does not necessarily refer to quantifying nominal data. Qualitative data needs to be

reduced and transformed in order to make it more readily accessible, understandable, and to draw out various themes and patterns. Data reduction acknowledges the voluminous nature of qualitative data in the raw. It directs attention to the need for focusing, simplifying, and transforming raw data into a more manageable form.

## *2. Data Display*

The notion of data display is intended to convey the idea that data are presented as an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusions to be analytically drawn. Displays may involve tables of data; tally sheets of themes; summaries or proportions of various statements, phrases, or terms; and similarly reduced and transformed groupings of data.

## *3. Conclusions and Verification*

The last analysis activity I will discuss is conclusion drawing and verification. Throughout the research process the investigator has been making various informed evaluations and decisions about the study and the data. Sometimes these have been made on the basis of material found in existing literature (as the researcher spirals back and forth to the literature).

## **Discussion**

### **Bojonegoro Local Government can be elected in the international arena “Open Government Partnership”**

In order to realize good public service is certainly necessary openness between government and society. OGP is a global effort to make government more transparent, effective and accountable - with state institutions that empower citizens and are responsive to their aspirations. But this job is never easy. It takes political leadership. Technical knowledge is required. It takes a sustained effort and

investment. Need for cooperation between government and civil society. OGP is a new multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. In the spirit of multi-stakeholder collaboration, OGP is overseen by a steering committee of government and civil society organizations. OGP was officially launched on September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011, when eight founding countries (Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, UK, USA) approved an Open Government Declaration and announce action plans of each country. Since September 2011, OGP membership has reached 60 countries.

Indonesia has made great strides in democratic transition. This country has gone through four successive democratic elections (1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014) and the transfer of power were conducted peacefully. Direct presidential election in Indonesia that began in 2004 was followed by a series of direct local elections across the country that began in mid-2005, lead to the passage of the new system in the country's political landscape.

Indonesia has also adopted some significant measures to promote transparency in governance. This step is executed through the implementation of Act No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information, which specifies the requirements for all public institutions to provide information to the public. Furthermore, Indonesia has also made important steps to ensure that the participation of citizens in policy-making. Has executed Act No. 25 of 2004 on National Development Planning System, which requires all government administrative units in Indonesia to include the community in the planning process

through the Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang).

### **Bojonegoro Local clean up so that people's welfare can increase**

In addition to national measures, Indonesia also has been moving forward to promote the values of good governance internationally. Indonesia plays an active role in building an international initiative Open Government Partnership, in which Indonesia is co-founder and served as co-chair in 2012-2014. The Open Government Partnership is a voluntary initiative at international level aimed at ensuring the government's commitment to its citizens in improving transparency, empower people, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance Implementation of OGP in Indonesia is coordinated by the National Secretariat of the Open Government Indonesia (Secretariat OGI) coordinated together by the Office of Staff of the President, the Ministry of Planning / Bappenas and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and composed of the Ministry / Agency and a number of elements of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) the originator of the issue of openness of government , In realizing its commitment to the establishment of open government, every year OGI Secretariat to formulate and monitor the National Action Plan is the result of consolidation between the government and the public.

When talking about the development of the Open Government movement in Indonesia, there are two aspects that must be seen, namely the implementation of the Open Government movement in the country and the role of Indonesia in the development of the International Open Government (OGP). For the situation in the

country, a number of developments occurred system :

1. Establishment of PPID (Acting Manager of Information and Documentation) in Indonesia has grown rapidly from 13 units in 2010, to 341 units in 2015. This figure represents 49.11% of the total of 620 institutions of government (national and regional).
2. REPORT! currently connected to 87 ministries / government agencies, five (5) local governments, and 44 state-owned enterprises.
3. Indonesia earned a score of 59 out of 100 for Budget Transparency Index (Open Budget Index) in 2015, down three grades from previous scores in 2012, but still ranked second in Southeast Asia after the Philippines (a score of 64 out of 100).
4. Open Data Movement Indonesia has been implemented in at least 3 of Local Government: Jakarta, Bandung, and Bojonegoro. Currently of 27 K / L / D and non K / L / D is already connected, readiness to be able to publish the data independently varies. The development of open data movement has been appreciated by the Indonesia Open Data Barometer (ODB) as assessed have shown the biggest change from 2013-2014 compared with 86 other participating countries ODB survey.
5. The government is also building The Policy Map (One Map Policy), an effort initiated by the government to produce a single, integrated maps depicting the political and economic situation in the whole of Indonesia. The purpose of this policy is to improve coordination and data sharing between the thirteen government agencies and develop a single authoritative forum

where will become basis for making land use decisions. The policy of this map is the implementation of Law in the international context, based on the results of the Open Government Partnership Global Summit 2015 in Mexico, Indonesia was reelected as the Steering Committee of the Open Government Partnership along with seven other countries. Election of Indonesia to extend the period of stewardship on the steering committee representing the Asia-Pacific region over the next 3 years to 2018 which had previously been carried out during 2012 to 2015. Indonesia's membership on the steering committee that require follow-up in the strengthening of a more central role in the Asia Pacific region by providing support learning along to the new member states and other countries that have an interest in becoming members of the OGP, and the representation of Asia-Pacific countries on the steering committee.

The Action Plan 2016-2017 is presented as a document of OGI operationalization of the next two years with regard to the process of OGI in the previous year. Important lessons can be drawn from the beginning of the Government Self-Assessment Report (GSAR) Year 2014:o. 4 of 2011 on Geospatial Information.

1. Coordination of multi-stakeholder powerful is the key to successful implementation of the Action Plan;
2. Preparation of the Action Plan need to carefully consider the following aspects: the legal framework, institutional mechanisms and funding sources;
3. In anticipation of succession in the system of administration, the best thing

to run is that the open government initiative lies in the permanent government institutions (permanent government agency) which is authorized to oversee and coordinate national priorities;

4. The government should improve public participation platform for the entire cycle of development planning.
5. The formulation of the Action Plan needs to refer to the development priorities the next five years, and in order to achieve development targets will become more focused, need to be adapted to the planning and budgeting cycles of development programs in order to guarantee their effective implementation.

In addition, the completion of the Action Plan 2016-2017 to consider input from IRM (Independent Reporting Mechanism) implementation of the Action Plan 2014 Progress Reports for Indonesia include:

1. Importance to immediately formalize the structure of Open Government Indonesia (OGI) as the highest form of realization of the commitment of the Government of Indonesia,
2. The involvement of civil society organizations (CSO) in the operations of the National Secretariat of OGI.
3. The importance of meeting minutes and materials public consultation on the formulation and implementation of the Action Plan is always uploaded in the website OGI,
4. To avoid frequent mutations positions in public bodies, recommended that the Minister / Chairman K / L can designate a focal point responsible for major activities in each agency OGI,

5. The importance of PPID to be involved in the process of formulation and implementation of the Action Plan,
6. National Secretariat OGI need to create an online forum where the public can see the progress in implementing the Action Plan from the planning stage through monitoring,
7. The Government of Indonesia should consider more carefully the aspects of quality (rather than quantity aspect) and the relevance of each commitment raised in the Action Plan.

Bojonegoro Regency is located in East Java province, consisting of 28 sub-district with 11 urban villages and 419 villages. Bojonegoro is certainly aim to provide the best service to the public so as to apply the principle of public services properly. Therefore in practice, the government Bojonegoro apply the concept of Open Government Partnership Pilot Project. Broadly speaking, the concept of the Pilot Project of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) disclosure that include financial management, human resource management, and asset management. Well, the latter can be seen, from the planning stage, later stage of implementation, and accountability stage. Including, the data is owned by the district government open data across the data entry was not a state secret. The information can be viewed by society, it is calls openness passive. On the other hand, there are also transparency is active, ie Bojonegoro Regency explain things to the public. For example, how does the budget you have and so on. Then, third, openness to all complaints and aspirations of the people. The public can make a complaint, report, and see what can be known and publicly, either online or manual, such as dialogue or radio. Thus, the report could aspirations, can be a matter of the

complaint, and it can be integrated with an online system. Thus, we have the innovation management based public participation or public complaints.

In applying the open government project to further solidify truly collaboration between government and community action. Because trust has hinted it could happen if open to each other, each open it next to appreciate each other, each open space, there was a new synergy. The task of government is as a facilitator. So, if the government comes, then residents say there is a problem then discussed together to find solutions. The government has the potential of what, for example, the budget so, so many people, and then solved. After that, contrived together of communication.

Mechanisms implemented in dialogue, not through debate. Local Government should present to the public, but not only present, but felt, and not only feel, but how your jointly formulate understanding complexity or complexity of the problems that occur like. Then, the government tried to brainstorm and find solutions together and the basic purpose of all this is that a better life is increased. Programs are held every Friday, his name Dialog Friday after prayers Friday at 1 pm until 3 pm, open for people to absorb the people's aspirations. Various things discussed, for example, if the first issue of the budget become taboo, now everyone can see how local government budgets and can talk related to this budget, all of the aspirations of our capacity and would be considered for local government. This concrete form, since people can know the end, the budget constraints of the government itself. Then, on Friday morning, the Regional Government also has a program management reviews. There, local governments jointly evaluate what



kind of public response. So the government has a mechanism to check everything every Friday morning at 8 am.

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is launching an exciting new pilot program designed to more proactively involve subnational governments in the initiative. OGP is a 69 country partnership aiming to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. OGP is looking for subnational governments with committed political and working level reformers, and engaged and energetic partners in civil society, to take part in a pilot program designed to advance open government reform.

Bojonegoro, Indonesia, was one of the subnational governments that successfully applied to engage directly with OGP in a pilot 'pioneer' program. Participants will receive dedicated assistance and advice from the OGP Support Unit and OGP Steering Committee to develop and fulfill independent open government commitments in action plans, in partnership with civil society organisations. They will actively contribute to peer learning and networking activities with other subnational governments. The commitments and short action plans developed by the pioneers will be assessed by OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM). The pilot will give OGP the opportunity to test and assess the IRM's capacity to act as the accountability mechanism for subnational government participation.

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is launching an exciting new pilot program designed to more proactively involve subnational governments in the initiative. OGP is a 69 country partnership

aiming to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. OGP is looking for subnational governments with committed political and working level reformers, and engaged and energetic partners in civil society, to take part in a pilot program designed to advance open government reform.

Bojonegoro Local Government join for the sake of participation in Bojonegoro in the Open Government Partnership (OGP ) 2016 on Pilot Project Transparency of Government at the Local Government level. In general, Bojonegoro, has a population of 1,450,889 inhabitants, an area of 230 706 hectares, of which 40.15% is forest area, while 32.58% are agricultural areas as well as the oil and gas producing regions contributed around 20% of Indonesian oil and gas reserves. Most of the residents are farmers and farm workers. Bojonegoro, as well as disaster areas that flood during the rainy season and drought in the dry season. Is administratively divided into 28 districts, 419 villages and 11 urban villages.

Writer interest to discuss Open Government Partnership, based on the idea that openness is the key principal in the public welfare, the issue will be complete well, if all elements of society involved in every stage. For that openness will materialize governance dialogue, distributive, and changes in governance democracy based on ego that puts the conflict into an eco-based democracy that emphasizes unity among human beings and nature. For the Government of Bojonegoro, open government is committed to implement sustainable.

Bojonegoro Regency Government implement government transparency by conducting "Sobo Pendopo" packaged in

"Public Dialog", since March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2008. The community is given flexibility to deliver a variety of problems that happened to the Regent and the entire staff in order to get a solution. Public dialogue held every Friday starting at 13:00 to finish, except on national holidays and the month of Ramadhan as well as the on-air broadcast on Radio MalowopatiMadani Radio 95.8 FM and 102.5 FM, attendance levels are directly in marquee average of 100-150 people.

Implementation of the public dialogue, until the month of January 2016 is recorded to have entered the episode II / 126 , where most issues raised by the community is about : infrastructure , bureaucratic reform and good governance, delivery of government village. Various problems expressed by the community through public dialogue, the average has been followed up and completed.

To facilitate access to the openness of government, government Bojonegoro has also implemented applications Complaints Service on-line People (LAPOR), Open Data and Monitoring System of the Presidential Work Unit Monitoring and Controlling Development (UKP-4) now have changed to the Office of Staff of the President (KSP). Therefore people Bojonegoro the majority of subsistence farmers and farm workers, then access the openness of government based on Information Technology integrated with access to information disclosure of non-Information Technology existing in Bojonegoro, among others: "ngetril" (ride the bike trail) conducted by Regent and its board primarily to see firsthand the condition of society in areas difficult to reach, SMS direct access to the Regent / Deputy Regent, the regional Secretary and the heads of local devices, SMS and

complaints through Malowopati Radio 95.8 FM, the use of social media, twitter, facebook and whatsApps. All information and the complaint is entered into the system menu LAPOR app notifications. Development of information access integration into Information Technology - based information access is called SIAP LAPOR (System Integration Aspiration-Service Complaints on-line People), as the implementation of Bojonegoro Regent Regulation No. 30 of 2013 on Innovation Management Development based on Public Participation.

Follow-up of community complaints through SIAP LAPOR, Work Units (SKPD) should have provided an answer not later than 5 (five) working days and upload it into the whole system of follow-up results. Activities addressing the many problems in government openness, the evaluation conducted by the Regent regularly every Friday from 08.00 until 12.00 on Performance Evaluation activities. 24-hour meetings that take advantage of social media makesWhatsApp with several groups and to share issues to follow-up by the Head SKPD and the parties who are members of the group WhatsApp.

### **Bojonegoro collaborate between private government and the community can participate to built in Open Government Partnership**

Implementation of government openness has changed the culture of Bojonegoro not just "complain and complaints", but has grown to learn from each other to provide solutions and inspiration / ideas. The activities program of the government that comes from inspiras /ideas of society that have been implemented by the Government of Bojonegoro, among others: the construction

of roads with paving (more scalable and minimize corruption), the construction of reservoirs, the management of oil and gas resources, allocating grants high school students for two million to increase long learning, mentoring Civil society Organizations (CSOs) to rural community development activities. In addition, the openness of government, has transformed the delivery mechanism of the aspirations of the people through the mass mobilization (demonstration), has been shifted by means of public dialogue and access to existing information disclosure in Bojonegoro. Therefore, within one (1) year, the average aspiration society with relatively little mass mobilization, less than five (5) times.

The information needs of the public to information and data organizing government has been uploaded on the website Bojonegoro Regency Government (<http://bojonegorokab.go.id/> (link is external)) as well as the website and Documentation Information Management Officer (PPID) <http://PPID.bojonegorokab.go.id> (link is external) and website data portals Indonesia <http://data.ukp.go.id/organization/bojonegoro> (link is external).

The practice of government openness Bojonegoro, has become a study of the various regions, they have become part of the democratic implementation of research conducted by Otto Scharmer in the book of : *Leading from the Emerging Future: From Ego to Eco-System -System Economics* (by C. Otto Scharmer and Katrinkaufer, 2013). Besides, the practice of openness Bojonegoro regency administration has published through various media, among others.

Various civil society organizations (CSOs) in Bojonegorohas a joint venture

engaged in the development and openness of government, among others, is Bojonegoro Institute (BI), and CSO Institute of Development of Society (IDFos). CSO involvement Bojonegoro Institute (BI), among others, in the formulation of Bojonegoro Regent Regulation No. 40 of 2014 on Guidelines for Information and Documentation Services in the Environment Government of Bojonegoro. In addition, it is also involved in the formation of Documentation and Information Management Officer (PPID) in each SKPD, preparation of list of Public Information (DIP) and increased service capacity of public information, the formulation of the endowment. While the IDFos, among others, in the formulation of Bojonegoro Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015 concerning Corporate Social Responsibility (TSP).

## **Conclusion and Suggestion**

Openness of government in Bojonegoro, will be extended to village level, through the data revolution and improve access to information is entered directly by the public. In the future will be enhanced cooperation with relevant CSOs mentoring community empowerment and openness of government. From this journal, that out experience in our place will be usefull for other developing region/countries in enhancing openness and innovation.

An honor for Bojonegoro Regency Government to be able to join in Open partnership Government to further strengthen government presence in the community, dialogue and distributive.

## Reference

- Berg, Bruce L. 2001. *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences Fourth Edition*. Boston : Allyn & Bacon
- Bloor, Michael dan Fiona Wood. 2006, *Keyword in Qualitative Methods*. London : Sage Publications Ltd
- Darlington, Yvonne dan Dorothy Scott. 2002. *Qualitative Research Practice Stories from the Field*. NSW : Allen & Unwin
- Denscombe, Martyn. 2010. *The Good Research Guide Fourth Edition*. New York : Open University Press
- Denzin, Norman K dan Yvonna S. Lincoln. 2005. *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research Third Edition*. California : Sage Publications Inc.
- Given, Lisa M. 2008. *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods Volumes 1 & 2*. California : Sage Publications Inc.
- Hall, Michael. 2007. *Pro-poor Tourism: Who Benefits? Perspectives on Tourism and Poverty Reduction*. Canada: Channel View Publications.
- Kartasmita, Ginandjar. 1996. *Pembangunan Untuk Rakyat: Memadukan Pertumbuhan dan Pemerataan*. Jakarta: PT. Pustaka Cidesindo.
- Onny, S Priyono, dan AMW Pranarka. 1996. *Pemberdayaan; Konsep, Kebijakan dan Implementasi*. Jakarta: Centre for Strategic and International Studies.
- Prasojo, Eko. 2004. *People and Society Empowerment. Perspektif Membangun Partisipasi Publik*. Malang: Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik FIA Brawijaya
- Woods, Peter. 1999. *Successful Writing for Qualitative Research*. London: Routledge
- Willig, Carla. 2008. *Introducing Qualitative Research in Psychology Second Edition*. New York : Open University Press
- Stake, Robert E. 2010. *Qualitative Research*. New York : Guilford Press
- Regulation :  
Constitution 1945 of the Republic of Indonesia  
Law of Republic Indonesia Number 23 Year 2014 about Regional Government