

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE E-PLANNING SYSTEM AT THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING BOARD (BAPPEDA) OF CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

(A Study on the Application of Government Science at the Axiological Level)

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ABSTRACT. *The government and all elements of society can now utilize development information and communication technology, which is developing rapidly. The government can manage government and provide services to the community more quickly, effectively, efficiently, transparently, and accountable. One way is through development planning through e-planning, as in Central Java Province. The implementation of e-planning in Provincial and Regency/City Regional Development Planning is expected to provide convenience for all rights, both public information and all stakeholders, to access as a reference for participation and monitoring. The implementation of e-planning has objectives that include (1) increasing coordination and shared understanding between central and regional governments in implementing e-planning applications in regional development planning; (2) providing input and sharing regional experiences in developing and utilizing e-planning applications in preparing regional development plan documents. This research was conducted to determine how the e-planning system is implemented at the Central Java Province Regional Development Planning Agency. They were using qualitative descriptive research methods. Data were collected using interviews, questionnaires, literature studies, and documentation. The results of the research show that the implementation of the e-planning system at the Regional Development Planning Agency has been implemented quite well; however, in the process of implementing the e-planning system in Central Java (GRMS), it does not follow the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs which requires all regional governments to use the SIMBANGDA application. It aims to synergize one integrated data with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The impact caused is the delay in reports on the realization of work carried out by the Regional Leadership Organization (OPD), especially in BAPPEDA Central Java Province, making it very difficult for the Ministry of Home Affairs to keep up with developments.*

Keywords: Implementation, System, E-planning

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of information and communication technology has driven the government to implement changes and transition to work systems aligned with governance and public service fields. This aims to improve the quality of public services, enhance accountability, and provide various other positive benefits.

The rapid advancement of information and communication technology opens opportunities for accessing, managing, and utilizing information more accurately and efficiently, aligning with regional development's prioritized needs. This has become a logical consequence of the development of information systems in regional development planning.

The concept of electronic-based government services, widely known as Electronic Government or e-government, represents efforts to develop an electronically-based government administration to provide information and services to citizens more efficiently and effectively. Through the Ministry of Home Affairs, the central government has mandated, as stated in Article 274 of Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, that regional development planning must be based on data and information managed within a regional development information system.

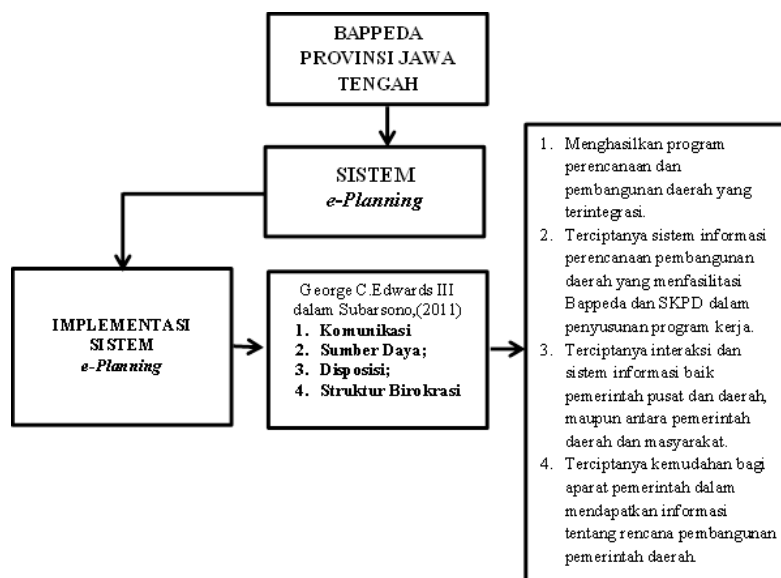
In the current technological era, leadership at both central and regional levels seeks to enhance the accountability of regional development planning systems by leveraging information technology media, which has now become a primary tool. In this regard, applying ideas, theories, and planning

concepts into integrated development through the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) is necessary.

The Provincial Government of Central Java is one of the regions in Indonesia that has adopted e-government in implementing its governmental affairs, aiming to increase effectiveness in executing regional development programs. The Regional Development Planning Agency of Central Java Province utilizes an internet-based e-planning application to formulate regional development plans. This application aims to ensure a smooth planning process, guarantee accountability, and facilitate monitoring across all planning stages.

Furthermore, Central Java Province is the only province in Indonesia to implement the Government Resource Management System (GRMS), developed in 2014 through Governor Decree Number 489 of 2014. The initial implementation of GRMS faced resistance from regional government officials, as it marked a significant shift from manual work systems to electronic-based systems, which brought increased transparency, stricter oversight, and real-time monitoring. This differs significantly from the previous work patterns, which tended to be closed, slow, complex, and susceptible to manipulation. The primary objective of this study is to examine how implementing the e-planning system in Central Java Province can produce a single, integrated set of regional development planning data aligned with the central government's data system.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Research Findings

The Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province utilizes the Government Resources Management System (GRMS) application, which includes the following applications:

1. *E-budgeting* is utilized for regional budget planning to guide the formulation of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). Through e-budgeting, the annual budgetary needs can be quickly identified, facilitating monitoring and evaluation.
2. *E-Project Planning* is a system developed to create work plans for each activity that has been previously budgeted.
3. *E-Delivery*, a system that contains data related to contract formation
4. E-Administration, an application that facilitates the financial administration processes of Central Java Province.

5. *E-Controlling*, a system that records and monitors the implementation of activities within the Central Java Provincial Government.
6. *E-Monitoring and Evaluation (E-Monev)* is an application that contains data on the budget targets and realizations for all Local Government Unit (SKPD).
7. *E-Standard Price of Goods (E-SHB)*, is an electronic information system that contains a list of types, technical specifications, and prices of goods and services.
8. *E-Planning*, is a Regional Development Planning Information System managed by the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province.

Analysis

The *e-planning* implemented by the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province has been incorporated into the Central Java GRMS (*Government Resources Management System*) application through Governor Decree Number 489 of 2014.

1. *E-Planning* System Implementation

To examine the implementation of the *e-planning* system applied by the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province, the researcher employs George Edward III's theory, focusing on the dimensions of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure, as these dimensions remain relevant for analyzing issues related to *e-planning*.

a. Communication

Communication is a crucial factor in supporting the effectiveness of the systems used. The *e-planning* system has been socialized by the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province, involving the Provincial Communication and Information Office and experts from the academic community. However, there are better ways to swiftly integrate data with the Ministry of Home Affairs, leading to persistent delays in information from the central government.

b. Human Resources

Human Resources is an essential factor because, in implementing the *e-planning* system, the availability of resources is paramount. These include human resources (staff), infrastructure and facilities, and budgetary allocations. Human resources are a crucial factor in developing and operating the *e-planning* system, both in BAPPEDA and other regional government organizations. Most of the personnel responsible for tasks related to *e-planning* have yet to have an IT education background; however, with diligence and perseverance, they can effectively carry out their responsibilities. Furthermore, the infrastructure and facilities receive full support from the Governor, as they are a primary program and part of the vision and mission.

c. Disposition

Personnel at BAPPEDA of Central Java Province who manage *e-Planning* demonstrate a positive attitude in addressing challenges encountered during its implementation in regional organizations (OPD).

d. Bureaucratic Structure

Regional Organizations (OPD) still need to have Standard Operating Procedures for managing the *E-Planning* system; however, they receive guidance in the form of an e-book distributed by the BAPPEDA of Central Java Province.

2. Challenges in the Implementation of the *e-Planning* System

a. Communication

There are differences between the *e-planning* system used by the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province and the policies established by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Regional Government Information System), which results in delays in achieving a single data set (data integration) with the central government.

b. Human Resources

The challenges encountered include limited IT knowledge and skills among some staff members. Technical guidance needs to improve the understanding of E-Planning managers within the OPD. Additionally, the constrained time available for entering E-Planning data results in simultaneous data submissions from each OPD, overloading the E-Planning server.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative descriptive method aimed at systematically, factually, and accurately depicting the implementation of the e-planning system at the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province.

Sources of Research Data

This study utilizes both primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from direct interviews, while secondary data includes regulations, printed books, e-books, and other sources from the internet related to the e-planning system.

Data Collection Techniques

In this study, data collection techniques employed a semi-structured direct interview method, with an interview guide developed according to the research needs. Interviews were conducted with the Provincial Communication and Information Office of Central Java to obtain data related to the e-planning system. Additionally, interviews with the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java were carried out to gather data on the implementation of *e-planning*. This data collection technique is also supported by documentation/library methods.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique in this study uses the approach proposed by Miles and Huberman (2005:45), which involves data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction aims to simplify and focus on relevant information, data presentation aims to organize and clearly present the information, and conclusion drawing interprets and derives meaning from the analyzed data.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Implementation Theory

Implementation refers to the focus on policy execution, which includes efforts to administer policies and influence the community or prevailing situations, as stated by Mazmanian and Sabatier (Pramono, 2020). Implementation can be understood as the execution or application of a policy. According to Browne and Wildavsky (Usman, 2004, p. 7), implementation is an expansion of activities that mutually adjust, representing a critical step in the overall policy planning process.

According to Horn (Tahir, 2014, p. 55), "implementation is defined as the actions taken by individuals/officials or groups from either the public or private sector directed toward achieving the objectives outlined in the policy." Additionally, Gordon (Mulyadi, 2015, p. 24) states that "implementation concerns various activities aimed at the realization of a program."

The concept of implementation used in this study aligns with George C. Edwards III's perspective, as mentioned in Subarsono (2011), which encompasses four dimensions:

- a. **Communication:** In this study, communication refers to the organization's efforts to create and establish a system to develop the implementation concepts;
- b. **Resources:** This study refers to the actors essential to the communication system mentioned earlier.;
- c. **Disposition:** In this study, disposition refers to the social capital that binds the interactions between the communication system and resources in the implementation process;

- d. **Bureaucratic Structure:** In this study, the bureaucratic structure refers to the organizational framework that governs all activities related to program work and implementing programs outlined within an organization.

System and e-planning

Fatansyah (2015:11) explains that a system is an arrangement or integration consisting of a number of functional components, each with specific functions and interconnected tasks, all aiming to fulfill a particular process. On the other hand, Abdul Kadir (2014:61) states that a system is a collection of interrelated or integrated elements designed to achieve a specific goal.

The Electronic Planning Application is a system application developed by the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province to support the preparation of medium—and short-term planning documents. As Juniawan (2019:288) states, its aim is to realize harmonious and accountable development planning.

According to Hakim in Nugroho (2017):

“The e-planning application serves as a platform for various other applications related to the regional development planning process. With the e-planning application, it is possible to produce quality strategic plans (Renstra) as it is used as a reference for all regional agencies in implementing programs and activities over the next five years, ensuring that the objectives and targets of the regional agencies align with what has been planned. ”

From the various expert beliefs, it can be concluded that the system used for processing data and information and for preparing, monitoring, and evaluating regional development planning documents is carried out electronically. With the presence of the e-planning application, the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province can optimize the planning process and provide crucial analyses for stakeholders.

Planning Concept

Planning is a series of preparatory actions taken to achieve objectives. Planning serves as a guideline, outline, or directive that must be followed to achieve good results. Bintoro Tjokroaminoto in Huasini Usman (2008) states that planning is a systematic process for preparing the activities to be undertaken in order to achieve specific goals. Parjudi Atmosudirjo, also in Husaini Usman (2008), argues that planning is calculating and determining what will be implemented to achieve specific objectives, including who will do it, when, where, and how it will be done.

BAPPEDA

The Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) is a supporting element in governmental affairs related to planning, which falls under the region's authority. BAPPEDA also functions as a working unit of the Governor that acts as the central government's representative in the field of planning.

BAPPEDA is a regional technical institution focused on planning and regional development. It is led by a head responsible for the Governor through the regional secretariat. BAPPEDA's primary duty is to assist the Governor in administering regional government in the areas of planning and development. This institution plays a crucial role in the planning, control, and evaluation of the implementation of regional development planning.

Normative Analysis

In Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 86 of 2017, Article 14, paragraph (3) specifies that the preparation of RPJPD (Regional Long Term Development Plan), RPJMD (**Regional Medium Term Development Plan**), and RKPD (Regional Development Work Plan) must be based on e-Planning. This obligation for e-planning is also outlined in Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 98 of 2018 concerning the Regional Development Information System (SIPD). Article 1, point 3 of Regulation No. 98 of 2018 states, "Electronic-Based Planning/e-Planning is an application used to assist in formulating policies for the preparation of regional development planning documents and to develop policies for online-based regional development plans." Article 12, paragraph (1) further

explains that local governments must prepare regional development planning documents using Electronic-Based Planning e-Planning, integrated with national development planning.

Regional Regulation of Central Java Province No. 6 of 2017 concerning the Integrated Development Planning and Budgeting System, Article 1, paragraph (20) defines Regional Development Planning as a process of preparing the stages of activities involving various stakeholders aimed at utilizing and allocating existing resources.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Implementing the E-Planning System at the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province has been carried out reasonably well; however, implementing the Government Resources Management System (GRMS) has only sometimes proceeded smoothly. Challenges include uneven understanding among government officials, issues with data synchronization from other applications, insufficient updates of required data, lack of integration with the Ministry of Home Affairs' centralized data, and unstable internet connectivity, which causes delays in inputting proposals for activities and programs in the RKPD (Regional Development Work Plan).

Recommendations

To address the existing obstacles and improve the implementation of the e-planning system at the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province, we would like to offer several suggestions as follows:

- a. The Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) of Central Java Province is expected to promptly use the SIMBANGDA application, a policy from the central government, specifically the Ministry of Home Affairs, to integrate a single data system.
- b. Establish a cadre of employees as e-planning managers in each Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) so that if any issues arise with the primary managers, replacements are prepared among the cadres for each OPD's primary management personnel.
- c. Improve the stability of internet connectivity and server performance in each OPD.

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