

The Practice of Community Consultations on Development Planning (*Musrenbang*) Bandung in Terms of the Communication Policy Process

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Abstract— The aim of this research is to know the process of the communication policy on the practice of *Musrenbang* Bandung. Data collection in this research was using literary studies and field-studies. Then, it will be analysed by descriptive qualitative analysis. The results show that there are three factors, which influenced the process of communication policy in the practice of *Musrenbang* Bandung. They are documents, presentations, and the using of knowledge. The conclusion of this research is finding that the process of the communication policy is quite effective, because the practice of this *Musrenbang* supported by some factors such as documents, presentations, and the using of knowledge and Regional Regulation (PERDA) Bandung No. 05 Year 2009 as the reference. Another point found that the institutions, which are related to the practice of this *Musrenbang* should be more actively announce to the communities so that for every entry-suggestion could be realized as people wish.

Keywords—Musrenbang, Communication, Policy, Policy Communication

I. INTRODUCTION

Bandung is a city that is quite fast in its development in the area. The successful implementation of regional development programs is one of the proofs. Therefore, the process of community participation development planning needed, including through the Development Planning Conference (*Musrenbang*). This *Musrenbang* is a forum among actors in planning. The aim of development planning is the interests of the community will not succeed without the participation of the community in making the plan. The *Musrenbang* pathway is the main pathway in channelling aspirations and community participation in determining development planning. It is through this path that the majority of people's aspirations channelled as an input for the next development planning process.

Development planning aimed at the interests of the community will not succeed without the participation of the community in making the plan. Aware of the importance of community participation, the government requires that in making development planning both central and regional levels a deliberation be held in stages from the lower levels. The process begins with the village *Musrenbang*, sub district *Musrenbang*, District *Musrenbang* and Provincial *Musrenbang* with the aim of optimizing community participation in accordance with

the mandate of the law Number 32 of 2004 concerning regional government.

This *Musrenbang* activity has been through a phase that begins with the implementation of the *Musrenbang* at the village level, sub-district level as well as the Regional Work Unit (SKPD) forum or the SKPD joint forum as a medium to capture and determine indications of activity indicators the success of the actors and location of activities [1].

Based on observations, the purpose of holding this *Musrenbang* is to bring together and articulate all the priority interests of stakeholders both the city government (government stakeholders) and non-government stakeholders (non-government stakeholders) within the framework of the 2014 Local Government Work Plan (RKPD),

The Implementations of this *Musrenbang* includes [2]:

1. Implementation of the Village *Musrenbang* from 11 January to 27 January 2013.
2. Implementation of District *Musrenbang* from 2 February to 14 February 2013.
3. Aligning the Initial Draft of the 2014 RKPD with the draft 2014 SKPD Renja, in the form of ascertainment and verification carried out starting on 18-19 February 2013.
4. SKPD Forum or Joint SKPD Forum, which held on February 28, 2013.

Every activity carried out from the beginning of the *Musrenbang* will be a very important agenda for the local government to improve development towards a better direction. The online *Musrenbang* and RKPD (Working Unit of Regency Goerment) information systems provides access from observations of each incoming proposal. It can show movement of proposals by SKPD and sub-districts in real time and the people who propose activities can find out the proposal accommodation faster and more accurately, including information on the reason if the proposal submitted cannot accommodated by the SKPD (Working Plan of Regency Government). [2]

II. METHOD

This study used a qualitative methodology [3] using one form of empirical research that investigates contemporary phenomena in real life contexts, especially

when the boundary between phenomena and contexts does not have clear evidence [10]

Furthermore Schramm [10] explains that the core of the case study is that the main tendency among all kinds of case studies is that this study seeks to highlight a decision or set of decisions, why the decision was taken, how it was implemented and whether the results [7]. The case taken is in the city of Bandung. The city of Bandung is a high level of development.

This research has an analysis unit. The unit of analysis shows whom or what has the characteristics to be studied [8]. The unit of analysis in this study is the apparatus in the Regional Development Planning Board of the City of Bandung, which includes Program Subdivisions, Government Planning Division, Spatial Planning Division, Facilities and Infrastructure, Economic Planning Division. Techniques of collecting data used are:

- A. Literature study, namely by reading and looking for books relating to policy communication, as well as documentaries, namely the format of recording documents and data sources in the form of notes or documents available at the Bappeda office in Bandung. This literature study aims to address the problems that arise from research using data that are interconnected with the implementation of the Bandung City *Musrenbang* in terms of the policy communication process.
- B. Field Study, namely by observing and plunging directly into Bappeda, which is the object of research to find and find the right data as well as related to the results of the Bandung City *Musrenbang*. This field study consists of:
 1. Non-participant observation, researchers come down and look directly into the field by observing and recording symptoms that are closely related to the implementation of *Musrenbang*.
 2. Interview, conducting question and answer with resource persons who know and understand, especially regarding the Implementation of *Musrenbang*.
 3. Internet searching, the researchers are looking for information about the implementation of the *Musrenbang* in the Bandung City Development Planning Agency by accessing it through electronic media.

Determination of informants in this study based on the object under study and based on the linkage of the informant to the research. Information in this study consisted of informants relating to *Musrenbang* in the Bandung Regional Development Planning Agency. Taking research informants related to *Musrenbang* in the Bandung Regional Development Planning Agency This comes from the Apparatus contained in the Regional Development Planning Board of the City of Bandung. As for the apparatus which is the source of informants as follows:

1. Sub Division of the Program Mr. Adhitya Yanuarsyah For information on the organizing committee of the Bandung City *Musrenbang* Local Government Work Plan (RKPD).
2. Government Planning Sector Mrs. Rina Marlina information related to the implementation of the Bandung City RKPD *Musrenbang*.
3. Spatial Planning, Facilities and Infrastructure Planning of Mr. Agus Hidayat as information related to the implementation of the Bandung City RKPD *Musrenbang*.
4. In the field of Economic Planning Mr. Hadi Widiyanto as information related to the implementation of the Bandung City RKPD *Musrenbang*.

The analysis of the data used in this study is a qualitative descriptive analysis. Operationally, the data analysis technique is carried out through several stages as the data analysis technique model proposed by Miles and Huberman [5]

First, data reduction is the process of selecting, simplifying, classifying rough data from the results of using techniques and data collection tools in the field. Data reduction has done since data collection. Reduction carried out in stages by making a summary of the data and exploring scattered themes. Each selected data crossed through different informant comments to explore information in interviews and observations.

Second, the presentation of data is an effort to compile a group of information into a statement. Qualitative data is present in the form of text which was initially scattered and separated according to the source of the information and when the information obtained. Then, the data classified according to the main issues related to the implementation of the Bandung City *Musrenbang*.

Third, drawing conclusions based on the reduction, interpretation and presentation of data that have been carried out in the previous stage are in line with the logic mechanism of inductive thought, then drawing conclusions will be opposed to specific (specific) matters to the formulation of conclusions that are general (general).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Policy Communication Process is an effort to improve the policy making process and its results. In the creation and critical assessment, knowledge is relevant to the policy towards the implementation of the 2013 *Musrenbang* in Bandung. The process of policy communication in the implementation of the Bandung City *Musrenbang* has three influencing factors. These factors include documents, presentations, and the use of knowledge.

The purpose and benefit of communication is to provide information to the relevant community regarding the implementation of the 2013 *Musrenbang* that has regulated in Regional Regulation No. 05 of 2009 concerning Stages of the Procedure for Preparation, Control and Evaluation of Development Plans and Regional Development Planning Deliberations.

Communication has an important role because the implementation or organizers must know what they are going to do, communication is the process of delivering a message that aims to provide clarity from implementing the policy to the object affected by the policy as an effort to form a common interpretation between the Governments involved in it. The communication carried out in implementing the 2013 *Musrenbang* implementation policy must have basic clarity in accordance with applicable regulations. Besides, the information was conveyed at the *Musrenbang* activities attended by stakeholders or the community directly involved in the regional development plan.

Policy documents are documents that contain knowledge and present information on the implementation of the 2013 *Musrenbang* in the City of Bandung. Documents are important in a policy, because it is very helpful in the policy communication process. The document aims to make it easier to find and process the data needed. The document process has several things that important to determine such as the existence of tools that support in making documents, the place to store documents, the evaluation of data. Based on the results of interviews with sub-programs of the regional development-planning agency in Bandung that:

"In the implementation of the *Musrenbang* there is a document called the *Musrenbang* proceeding. Besides, planning documents from the results of the *Musrenbang* namely the 2014 RKPD or the 2014 regional development work plan".

Based on the interview results above, there is a policy document on the implementation of the *Musrenbang* called the *Musrenbang* proceeding, that the last result of the *Musrenbang* is the 2014 RKPD, because it implemented in 2013 and planned for the coming year, namely 2014. The policy document basically an important document of *Musrenbang* implementation, because this document is a document that contains proposals from stakeholders or the community that can be accommodated, but not all proposals submitted have been processed because basically not all proposals can be accommodated as a whole, and certainly based on the ability of the region. The policy document here is the result of the *Musrenbang* in the form of the 2014 RKPD document.

The inclusion of proposals from each SKPD representative is a form of community participation that wants to improve development in the city of Bandung, but all of that is seen from the ability of the Bandung city budget, because not all community needs can be accommodated and realized. However, it will be a priority for 2014 if the needs of the community not accommodated. This policy document is the results obtained from the 2014 Bandung City RKPD *Musrenbang* activities that will used as material for the preparation of the 2014 Local Government Work Plan, in accordance with Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (SPPN). In this 2013 *Musrenbang* there were many proposals from the community but not all proposals could be accommodated, because proposals that were still in the process would be

surveyed or collected in the field. Proposals that are still misplaced, the SKPD will later make revisions or improvements, and for proposals that the authority of the province will be followed up in the provincial *Musrenbang*. [2]

Policy presentations are conversations, hearings conferences communicate positively during the 2013 *Musrenbang* in the City of Bandung. The Bandung regional development-planning agency has so far presented policies through the Bandung City *Musrenbang* activities. The results of the Bandung City *Musrenbang* have certainly presented through the Bandung City's online *Musrenbang* information system, which can access anytime. The Bandung City *Musrenbang* Information System aims to make the community see the proposals that are included in the *Musrenbang* activities, and is transparent so that it is easy for the community to access the results of input whether the proposals proposed by the community have processed or cannot processed or cannot be accommodated. The Bandung regional development-planning agency in the implementation of the Bandung City *Musrenbang* has brought together stakeholders to be able to aspire to the implementation of the *Musrenbang*, and of course, it based on applicable local regulations. The policy presentation is present at the time of the *Musrenbang* activities at the group meeting of each representative led by SKPD from each participant to report the results of the *Musrenbang*, and proposals derived from the aspirations of the community.

The use of knowledge is the last factor in the policy communication process. The use of policy knowledge is to improve policy by creating, critically assessing, and communicating knowledge that is relevant to policy making at the 2013 *Musrenbang* in Bandung. The use of policy knowledge in the implementation of *Musrenbang* is knowledge using a technocratic approach and regarding the Planning Law including Government Regulations, and Permendagri. Based on the results, the use of knowledge that the government is inseparable from applicable laws and regulations and in it uses the legal basis for rules that refer to planning. The use of the knowledge of the Bandung Regional Development Planning Agency in the implementation of *Musrenbang* by using regulations as a basis that refers to the implementation of the *Musrenbang*, and in this case, the implementation of the *Musrenbang* cannot be separated from the rules that bind to development planning. It is because policies made should be in accordance with the impact of the activities and results of the *Musrenbang*. The use of knowledge for the Bandung Regional Development Planning Agency in providing policies in accordance with procedures that have been directed by the Central Government regarding the implementation of the *Musrenbang*, so that there is no mistake in providing information on the implementation of the *Musrenbang* to the community related to community participation in regional development plans [11].

IV. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Bandung City Musrenbang in terms of policy communication has been quite effective. It could be happening because supported by documentary factors, presentations, and the use of knowledge and the Bandung City Regulation No 05 of 2009 as a reference. The results of this study expected to be an input for the policies made by the local government, especially in the implementation of the 2013 Musrenbang, which should be more socialized by using print or online media or the local government. Especially the head of Bappeda to order the fields related to the implementation of Musrenbang to the community so that the community is not apathetic towards the implementation of the *Musrenbang*.

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