

The Implementation Electronic Application E-Musrenbang Towards Local Development Planning in Lhokseumawe, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The existence of electronic application (E-Musrenbang) will be one of the advanced government applications that is expected to be able to accommodate the need of the community through the planning of development in Lhokseumawe city. While the research is conducted based on the problem concerning The Human Resource and Organizational Structure and the obstacle toward the Implementation of E-Musrenbang Program in Lhokseumawe city based on the Communication and Disposition Factor. This research uses qualitative descriptive. Program based on modern E-Government that can accommodate the need of the community in the process of development planning in Lhokseumawe. However, concerning the implementation, this program merely remains formality. It is proved by the finding in the field by having a lack of benefit during the process, so the E-Musrenbang program that should have been an ideal program to convey the need of community becomes a sidelined project. The problem caused by lacking socialization between the program organizers and society, in which Participatory, Transparency, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Accountability met the expectation upon the purpose of the policy or E-Musrenbang Program.

Keywords: *E-Government, development planning*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Implementation of Electronic Musrenbang Program (E-Musrenbang) was firstly implemented by the National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS) in 2014. E-Musrenbang is a planning application based on a website that is purposely established to support the peer to peer planning between Central Government and Regional Government to organize the government work plan. This application is expected to assist and ease the peer to peer planning among the government individuals

that are suited to community need as well as to encourage the implementation of governance principles (Participatory, Transparency, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Accountability) in public service.

However, in mobilizing the E-Musrenbang Program in Lhokseumawe is faced the problems, as follow:

1. People are eligible to address the proposal upon the problem, yet further action relies on the government, whether it is worth proceeding or dismissing.

2. Due to, in the process of filtering aspiration, the opportunity to address the inspiration is not yet vastly voiced to individuals within the society. The aspiration or proposal is only addressed to particular parties; the appointed village authorities.
3. In this regard, the appointed village authorities are understood as an act that is conducted by a particular number of people or a group to influence the policymaking or decision-maker in giving the profit to those individuals.
4. Throughout the observation, that the Gampong Operator (Gampong Operator Lancang Garam and Operator Gampong Paya Punteut) addressed the proposal to Bappeda, which has been a year, is not yet responded. This problem is also experienced by some other villages.
5. The Operator frequently faced the obstacle caused by workload server (network problem) which urged them to access the network at a certain time (after midnight)
6. Having no revitalization of E-Musrenbang program, so the public tends to choose musrenbang manually.
7. Program socialization is only conducted toward the operator/village representative.

The stated problems above are interested in observing the effectiveness of E-Musrenbang application in supporting and embodying the advanced regional development plan; participatory,

transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability. The research is focused on the “The Implementation Electronic Application E-Musrenbang Toward Local Development Planning in Lhokseumawe”.

1.1 Research Problem

Why the Implementation E-Musrenbang Program is not yet used on a large-scale and the obstacles within the Development Planning Agency of Sub-National Level (BAPPEDA) in applying the E-Musrenbang in Lhokseumawe. The focus on management/the use of E-Musrenbang application relates to human resource, communication, Organization structure, and Disposition as well as the problem toward the implementation of E-Musrenbang Program which are human resource, communication, Organisation Structure, and Disposition.

1.2 Implementation Policy

Agustino(2008:124) “Implementation is the acts conducted by individuals or the officials or the group of government or private that aims to achieve the goals based on the policy. Those acts are to reform the decision to be the operational action throughout a certain period to continue the efforts orderly in achieving the big and small change upon the determined program.”

According to Wahab (2009:64)” Implementation is formulated in short term, in which “to implement” means “to provide means to give practical effect to”. Asirayul, in her thesis, states that there are three predominant elements in the implementation process; (1) Having the undergo policy, (2)

the target group, that is the targeted community is decided to use the program from the program, changing or fixing (3) applying the element (doer) either organization or individual that are responsible to achieve the implementation and controlling process.

1.3 Theory of Policy Implementation

Theory George C. Adward III in (1980) Policy implementation is influenced by four variables, they are: a) Communication, b) Human Resource, c) Disposition, d) Organisation Structure. Theory Donald S. Van Meter Dan Carl E. Van Horn While Mater and Horn in Subarsono, (2005:94), five variables are influenced by the implementation performance, namely standard and target policy, resource, inter-organization communication and strengthen activity, characteristic of implementation agent and social condition, economy, and politic.

2. APPLICATION E MUSRENBANG OF LHOKSEUMAWE

Development Planning Agency of Sub-National Level (BAPPEDA) Lhokseumawe has applied E-Musrenbang since 2017. This application is adopted from Banda Aceh Government. It is “one of our efforts to support the mutual commitment to succeed in the development planning of regions throughout the effectiveness, participatory, transparency, and accountability” (Suadi Yahya). This application is expected to ease the planning stage in Lhokseumawe.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The method is used to deepen this research is descriptive with quantitative analysis, to achieve the general description of the Regional Government in implementing the Application of E-Musrenbang Program.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Implementation E-Musrenbang Program in Lhokseumawe

a. Resource

The Human Resource is as benchmarks in succeeding in the program. The information technology (IT) still lack knowledge, especially on technical issue in responding to the computer trouble system and network facility in result the delivered data inaccessible which also cause the workload of the proposal. Another obstacle is the mindset of human resources in running a computer or program utilization

b. Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the organizers in implementing E-Musrenbang cannot be separated from the various shortcomings that exist in the mid-program execution, but E-Musrenbang is at least an innovation in the development planning system which is the hope of the community that desires a forum or social contact between communities and government to participate in regional development planning.

4.2 The Constrains in Implementing E-Musrenbang Program, Lhokseumawe City

a. Communicaton

In implementing the E-Musrenbang, the organizer in this case is the Lhokseumawe City Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) which has also conducted socialization on the procedures for using the E-Musrenbang program. Socialization alone is carried out by every village operator, so it cannot be merely denied that there are still many of them who do not fully understand the E-Musrenbang program.

Communication is only possible when the awareness of volunteers among the members of the organization or organizational leaders into the process of implementation under consultation from functional authorities; the organizers and leaders of the organization so that what becomes the goals, standards, and the common goals of the organization can be achieved

b. Disposition

The E-Musrenbang operator and several individuals said that every development activity of fulfilling community needs will be used as opportunity by the parties to gain the selfiness benefit that has no longer regarded as the abuse amid society.

From the demand side, the networking of people's aspirations depends, among others, on an environment conducive to ongoing participation, the existence of a

tradition of participation and the ability of the community to form groups and convey their demands. In terms of representation and the ability to accomodate aspirations, the E-Musrenbang system is not sufficient to guarantee the bottom-up aspirations to be conveyed or become part of decision making at the next stage. Because, in the process of collecting aspirations, the opportunity to convey aspirations has not been fully provided to the public. Aspirations or proposals are only given to a few parties, in this case the elites at the Gampong / Village level.

The E-Musrenbang program may still have opportunities to abuse the policy of development planning. Elite capture is seen as a phenomenon still play role in every musrenbang process. In this case, elite capture is understood as an attitude or action taken by a person or group of people to influence policy or decision making so that the results can be benefited by their group.

4. CONCLUSION

1. The existence of the program as a modern E-Government based program that is expected can accommodate the needs of the community in the development planning process in Lhokseumawe City. However, in its implementation, this program is only a formality program due to inadequate Organizational Structure and Resources;
2. The use of this program is still limited, so the E-Musrenbang

program, which should have been one of the leading programs to convey the voice of the community's needs, has become a sidelined program. This happened because of the lack of socialization between the organizers and the community as well as the

issue of Disposition. so that Participatory, Transparency, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Accountability can be fulfilled as expected as the objectives of the E-Musrenbang program policy.

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