

Increasing Transparency and Community Participation through the Open Government Partnership in Bojonegoro Regency

Deru R Indika^{1*}, Nike Vonika²

¹Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

²Sekolah Tinggi Kesejahteraan Sosial, Bandung, Indonesia

*deru.indika@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Open government is not just the obligation of government and right of a citizen. It does require not only transparency and participation but also synergy and collaboration of many parties. Collaboration among Academician, Businessmen, Government and Community (ABGC) has been carried out in Bojonegoro Regency through the application of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). As a part of the implementation of open regional government, open government is carried out through intensive communication between the local government and the community. To embody the achievement of the Open Government Partnership, Bojonegoro Regency prepares OGP Action Plan annually. The five main focuses of the OGP action plan are data revolution, strengthening the accountability of village government, increasing transparency of the regional budget system, strengthening the transparency of contract documents for procurement of goods/services, and improvement of the quality of public services. The open governance provides benefits to the communities as they have closer communication with the local government. The absence of partition between the government and the community supporting e-government has encouraged the community's participation in conveying complaints, suggestions, criticisms, and proposals to the government through various means. The management mechanism dealing with complaints and responses submitted to the local government, supported by regulations which become the legal umbrella for openness, makes Bojonegoro become the OGP pilot regency which is equal to other fourteen countries in Asia, Europe, America, and Africa.

Keywords: Open Government Partnership, community participation, transparency, e-government

1. INTRODUCTION

Open Government started in Indonesia since the birth of Act no 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness. This legal product consists of 64 articles which essentially oblige every public institution to open information access to the public, except specific information. This Act aims is to guarantee the right of citizens, so they know policy planning, policy programs, decision-making processes, as well as the reasons for public decision making. Encouraging community participation in the making process of public policy increases the active role of the community in policy making and the management of good public bodies. Also, this Act supports the government administration to be more transparent, effective, efficient, accountable and accountable

In the Indonesian context, the development and commitment to the implementation of Open Government are closely related to the achievement of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). The use of technological breakthrough provides space for the public to monitor the implementation of public

services, data collection process, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of 17 Pillars of SDGs to be more comprehensive and integrated.

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a global collaboration in realizing a more open, transparent, effective and accountable government. This OGP movement was declared on September 20, 2011, in the United States and has 46 member countries, where Indonesia and seven other countries sit as Steering Committees. OGP has four primary objectives, namely increasing the availability of data on state administration, supporting public participation, implementing the highest standards for the integrity of public administration professionals, and increasing access to new technologies to support openness and accountability (Indonesia Corruption Watch, 2012).

The history of OGP development in Indonesia shows that symmetry of relations between parties (government, political representation, and civil society organizations) also grew along with the maturity of Indonesia's commitment to applying OGP principles by the provisions established jointly in the OGP platform. Although it has not accommodated the pre-requirements needed to create an environment optimally, the Government has included the KSP (Presidential Staff Office) as the element of the Indonesian Open Government National Secretariat. The role of each ministry or institution (M/I) is established in the annual Action Plan document. Meanwhile, the role of civil society organization today is equivalent to the government, i.e., to be actively involved in the Indonesian Open Government National Secretariat.

Various breakthroughs have also appeared in each M/I and or local government agency, ranging from the provincial level to the village level to deal with its respective problems. These innovations have emerged with various support, both from the Indonesian OGP, and the assistance of civil society organizations. In the adaptive process of change, several challenges were found such as the need to strengthen infrastructure and facilities, cultural change to culture e-invited spaces, and the competence of users of IT-based applications. Even though the breakthroughs are beneficial and have proven to be effective and efficient in many aspects, the main essence of face-to-face meetings remains irreplaceable. The things that support the implementation of e-government itself include policies and regulations, infrastructure (ICT), and leadership. The leadership factor (political will) becomes an essential key in the implementation of e-government.

The success of OGP practice of Bojonegoro has attracted the attention of the Organization for Economic Cooperation of Development (OECD) who was studying the impact of the implementation of Open Government on both in the central and regional government, together with the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas). Bojonegoro Regency was invited to attend a meeting with several other local governments. After going through an evaluation process carried out by the OGP institution, Bojonegoro Regency was chosen as one of the pilot projects of open government openness from 15 other regional governments in the world and invited to various international OGP forums.

Therefore, studying how Bojonegoro Regency organizes open government partnership and develops e-government as an effort to reform the bureaucracy is very significant in reflecting the success of the implementation of open government and e-government. This research is expected to provide good and comprehensive recommendations for the implementation of e-government in all regions in Indonesia. This research focuses on to what extent the implementation of open government and the use of e-government in Bojonegoro Regency touches the community, brings change, and improves public services.

2. METHOD

This research is part of the implementation of the adaptive learning journey method, i.e., an approach emphasizing the importance of capturing learning from policy practices and program implementation in a dynamic environment through adaptation and iteration approaches, where

everything is available at all times and where a unique path is recommended to learn (Petersen et al., 2017).

The research is designed to capture the dynamics, mechanisms, and the full picture of the implementation of open government by tracing the information using the snowball sampling method to the village level and touching marginal groups. From the reflection process, the assumption of the research is strengthened by the observation of the dynamics between government institutions and society.

Determination of the location of data retrieval was done by observing the representation of each level of local government to support the triangulation and saturation of the desired data. Throughout the process of data collection and analysis, we sat together with stakeholders to discuss e-planning and e-budgeting practices in each region and the national context. Furthermore, the principal actors provided advice and input for this research. This study also examines the extent to which the use of information and communication technology in the realm of open government can improve the quality of development planning and control at the village level for fulfilling fundamental rights and improving community welfare.

In the dynamics of research, strategy testing was applied as the basis of research, where the entire research team has the same opportunity to influence the research strategy. Strategy testing itself is a monitoring system which functions to overcome program problems through the repeated adaptive approaches. Throughout the research process, we carried out continuous testing and adjustment of assumptions on learning and information that had just been received. This activity was done to make room for the research team to make decisions and adapt when finding obstacles in the field. In other words, the research process could evolve as needed. Through adaptive research, problem-solving can be more humanistic because it depends on the team's collective ability to adapt to the changes that occur. This study also highlights the crucial role of civil society organizations as advocates at the regional government level to encourage innovation and bridge the community in delivering their aspirations.

3. RESULT

OGP is a global effort to make government more transparent, effective and accountable by empowering citizens and being responsive to the aspirations of the community. As an OGP pilot area that is juxtaposed with regions in other countries, Bojonegoro Regency gains international trust. For Bojonegoro Regency, open government is a lifestyle in governance. As the Regent of Bojonegoro, Suyoto had broken the gap by making a closer relationship with its citizens. The openness of government is an integral part of democracy as there will be no longer a sacred barrier between officials and the people. Eventually, openness will encourage prosperity for the people.

As an OGP pilot project, Bojonegoro Regency has the mission to expand, enhance, integrate, and strengthen various openness practices carried out by Bojonegoro sub-district government. The application of OGP requires political leadership, technical knowledge, ongoing efforts, investment and cooperation among governments, legislature and civil society. Also, OGP is a new multilateral initiative aiming to secure real commitments from the government to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and utilize new technologies to strengthen governance. To enhance the spirit of multi-stakeholder cooperation, OGP is overseen by a steering committee from the government and civil society organizations. The followings are some implementations of OGP in Bojonegoro:

- **Civil society organization (CSO) participation**

The role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in encouraging Bojonegoro to run open government started when there was an initiative to increase transparency in the oil and gas exploration in Bojonegoro

region. In their development, CSOs still involved in the implementation of open government. The principle of participation was comprehensive with the establishment of the OGP Steering Committee (SC) where the elements of civil society organizations involved. By including CSO in SC, the community obtained more benefit because CSOs have the willingness to collaborate with the government (Butkevičiene et al., 2010). The OGP SC consists of governments and CSOs representing civil society such as Bojonegoro Institute (BI), Sinergantara, Mediatrac, Institute for Development for Society (IDFoS), and Poverty Resource Center (PRC).

The CSOs did not just act as supervisors for the implementation of open government but also as government partners in implementing the principles of open government. SC has an action plan of open government, revealed in five themes aimed at achieving open governance, namely; 1) data revolution, 2) strengthening the accountability of village government, 3) increasing transparency of the regional budget system, 4) strengthening the transparency of contract documents for procurement of goods/services, and 5) improvement of the quality of public services. This action plan was carried out in collaboration between civil society, organizations, and the government. The themes were aimed at achieving open governance. One of the action plan programs run by CSO was data revolution program. This program was conducted by the village community, Government Empowerment Agency (BPMPD), and Bojonegoro Institute (BI). In this case, BI had a lot to do in assisting villagers in realizing data transparency on a real-time basis. The ultimate goal was to collect updated data from every citizen so that later it can be used to produce policies or programs which are on target correctly.

To implement this program, the government provides training at the sub-district level for two representatives from each village. This program needs precision and patience in inputting the detailed data from each community member. Thus, the participants of the training are mothers involve in PKK organization. After the one-day-training, the trainees were then given the task of helping the community to fill Dasa Wisma (Dawis) data book manually. The data that must be filled were quite detailed and numerous, namely 360 columns. So, some villages filled in the Dawis with the aid of BI volunteers, i.e., college graduates who came to the village to do direct assistance.

The completed Dawis's book was verified before being inputted online to the application which had been used since October 2016. The input was carried out by two PKK members who had been trained at the sub-district level. The input process uses a particular application called Dasa Wisma directly connected to the national data portal (data.go.id). In each working day, two people are present in the village head office, working from 08.00 to 12.00 PM.

- **Open Government Partnership Festival**

Open Government, giving the possibility to access public sector information easily, to improve the quality of policies, to ensure public involvement, and to provide open data, should generate positive effects in preventing potential conflicts and corruption (Reale, 2014). There are various efforts and strategies to achieve the objectives mentioned above. One of the initiatives carried out in Bojonegoro was the holding of the OGP (Open Government Partnership) festival. This festival is held every October and is a series of Bojonegoro Regency anniversary activities. This festival is an event for every agency to be open and publish accountability in managing its budget. The agencies involved start from the SKPDs at the district level to the government agencies in the villages. In the festival, the assessment is carried out on four critical variables, namely:

1. Transparency variables (with an assessment weight of 40 percent)
The assessment instruments include the type of information published by the village government, the information media used by the village government, the location of the placement of outdoor media, and the village government which has a publication facility of permanent outdoor media.
2. Accountability variables (with an assessment weight of 20 percent)

These emphasize on three assessment instruments, namely: the village government which has village financial planning by the laws and regulations, the village government which measures service satisfaction to the community, and the anti-corruption socialization by the village government.

3. Participation variables (with an assesment weight of 25 percent)

The instruments of assessment include the village government having the means of publication of the results of the village Musrenbang (development plan deliberation) and the village government which has regulations guaranteeing community involvement in the development process. The village government involves multi-stakeholders in planning, implementing and evaluating development, the village government has a representative and inclusive community participation forum to absorb community aspirations, the village government has a development focus and invites community participation, and villagers and stakeholders contribute to the development.

4. Innovation variables (with an assessment weight of 15 percent)

The assessment instruments include the village government having a joint forum, the village government which has information technology-based media, the village government which has technology-based information center and data management, and the village government which has information technology-based feedback facilities.

The Regent gives rewards in the form of trophies and certificates. For the level of village government, all villages in Bojonegoro Regency are awarded charter awards without exception, meaning that there is no rating based on the predetermined assessment. In this way, it this openness of pride is not only conducted in the OGP Festival event but also outside the festival. This goal is quite successful because several villages visited in this study set billboard containing information on village government budgeting. The billboards are placed in strategic places so that the villagers could see them as in the area around the village head's office. If there are villages which do not conduct it, they will indirectly get social sanctions from other villages. So, the open budgeting system has become a necessity for every village.

The type of data opened on those billboards is quite diverse in each village since there are villages which only open outline descriptions of each budgeting item, but there are also villages which open detailed budgets managed by the village government. So, the billboard displayed is not only one, but can also two to three billboards. This information is opened to provoke a response from the broader community so they can participate by knowing and directly supervising the budget management conducted by the village government. Although budget information is available on the village website, the opening of the village budget by displaying this large billboard is also important since there are people from rural communities who cannot access the village web. As an example, older adults do not have the online technology or do not know about using it.

- **Government Planning in Digital Space: E-Musrenbang**

The process of regional development planning in Bojonegoro uses an application to facilitate the ease of working and provide accessible public information. Bojonegoro government uses the e-Musrenbang application to input the data from the results of development planning consultations coming from the village level. The budgeting application uses SIMDA (*Sistem Informasi Manajemen Daerah/* Information System of Regional Management), while the evaluation uses Sismon (*Sistem Monitoring/Monitoring System*). The application is still on its system and still manually inputted to integrate it. Principally, there is no difference between offline and online.

Regional Musrenbang is one of the essential parts in the process of preparing the Bojonegoro Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD). The implementation of Musrenbang in the framework of the preparation of the RKPD is carried out in stages starting from the village/*kelurahan* Musrenbang,

sub-district Musrenbang, a forum of Regional Work Unit (SKPD) or a joint forum of SKPD and Regency Musrenbang. The role of Musrenbang becomes more meaningful because it is the primary media for public and all stakeholders to harmonize development priorities from the lower to top-level priorities, clarify program proposals and activities that have been delivered by the community at each stage of Musrenbang, and agree on the development priorities and programs or activities at each stage of Musrenbang. The principle used to agree on the program and priority activities is deliberation to reach consensus. The participatory planning process is a top-down and bottom-up planning process aligned through Musrenbang at the village, sub-district, regency/city, provincial, and national level. Musrenbang is an instrument of the development planning process. So, technically, various decisions in the implementation of development are formulated together and carried out by the level of government.

Before e-Musrenbang application was used, socialization at the village level had been conducted, informing that Musrenbang would be done using the electronic system. Since it was in the trial phase, Musrenbang in the village was still done manually. The sub-districts operators prioritized the proposals that had been agreed upon at sub-district Musrenbang. The operators had previously been trained and provided technical guidance on the procedures for inputting the Musrenbang proposals. The maximum number of proposals for priority consists of 12 proposals whose financings were indeed beyond the authority of the village. To facilitate the submission of proposals, the government provided a dictionary in the application. The proposed dictionary contains information about the standard of goods and service price. This information is useful for preparing the budget. The proposals are classified into four, namely the government and community, regional facility and infrastructure, economy, and reserve proposals. The reserve proposals are those not included in the first three categories. Each related SKPD will discuss all proposals entering the regency level. The SKPD will verify the submitted proposals and will be adapted to the RPJMD and the Strategic Plan of each SKPD.

All proposals entering the district government are inputted in e-Musrenbang and given an explanation whether received and rejected. The organizing of Musrenbang proposals was done electronically, meaning that people can monitor and oversee the proposals they submit to the district government. To build public trust for accountability and transparency, the government bodies should release information via online channels which are user-friendly (Saxena and Muhammad, 2018). People who want to access information can directly visit this website: <http://musrenbang.bojonegorokab.go.id>. They do not have to log in if they only want to see the proposals which are approved or rejected. Veronica Crețu and Nicolae Crețu (2014) stated that public authorities need to reassure civilian to participate in local open government implementation. All citizens' input should be accessible and valued online at all levels of the discussion process, namely planning, the suggestion of input, processing of the input, giving recommendations and reasons for rejection and acceptance. In Bojonegoro, the communities get an explanation of the status of their proposal. There are reasons for any rejection or acceptance. The relevant SKPD will explain the proposals which are rejected and accepted. This information transparency allows people to monitor their proposals and prevent suspicions that their proposals do not reach the district government. The community considers that the openness in government governance or OGP makes people able to monitor planning and budgeting in the district government.

- **Bojonegoro Government Information, Communication and Technology Innovation**

Open government data strategy does not only increase the chance of success of the initiatives to develop e-government but also can overcome weak cooperation between government agencies (Al-Kubaisi, 2018). The realization of open government data strategy under the direction of the Bojonegoro Regent, Suyoto, is to utilize technological developments in the governance, assisted by the technical

and non-technical support. Technical support includes the construction of a fiber optic network infrastructure connecting all SKPDs, sub-districts, and villages in Bojonegoro.

Application development used by SKPD in Bojonegoro is carried out by each SKPD or by involving Diskominfo (Department of Communication and Informatics) as the leading sector of information and technology. The application developed by Diskominfo is like the Simtapat application (*Sistem Informasi Tanam dan Panen Cepat /Information System of Cropping and Quick Harvesting*) developed in 2015 based on satellite imagery in collaboration with BPPT IPTEKnet. This application is used to help farmers in the cropping and harvesting because it provides information about the condition of water and weather. So, the exact time to plant, fertilize, control pest, harvest can be known. Also, there can also be information during the planting period to the development of production. The satellite image will capture the condition of the land that is still being worked on, and the finished one is done in certain colors in each village. The vegetative phase is light green, and the reproductive phase is dark green. The generative is yellow, and the harvest phase is orange, and the processing is colored red.

One of application developed by SKPD is Open Data Contract. This application was developed by the Public Works Department containing information about the development of work carried out by the winning bidder company. Unlike the Simtapat, Open Data Contract is an application developed to open participation and supervision from the community towards physical development projects carried out in Bojonegoro Regency. The implementation of Open Data Contract was strengthened by the issuance of the Bojonegoro District Regulation No. 1 of 2017 concerning the Openness of Contract Documents in the environment of Bojonegoro Regency Government. This regulation aims to guide SKPD in the openness of the program or activity planning process, budgeting, procurement of goods and services and reporting so that it will be more transparent, accountable, appropriate, fast, and beneficial. Thus, the public can participate in the implementation of governance and development.

The Open Data Contract aims to firstly ensure the availability of complete and comprehensive information about the program or activity carried out by SKPD. Secondly, this contract ensures the availability of a forum to convey aspirations, criticisms, hopes, and desires of the community and other interested parties related to the programs or activities carried out by the Regional Government. Thirdly, this contract aims to provide media which can be used to prevent or detect the occurrence of practices of corruption, collusion, and nepotism. Fourthly, this contract is expected to prevent fraudulent practices in the procurement of goods or services. Finally, this contract may improve the quality of results, efficiency, and effectiveness of the management of programs or activities of the local government.

A change in the system which was closed to open causes the winning bidder of the project to do its work more professionally and responsibly. The work done by the company can be seen in the Open Data Contract application where the following information is available; location, volume, terms of reference, estimated price, contract documents, and work report. Every week, the company reports the progress, and if there is any complaint, the public can submit it to the application. The officers of the Public Works Office will verify and monitor the progress of the work carried out by the company on a weekly basis.

Until 2017, the total applications in Bojonegoro reached around 60 applications. The entire applications developed in Bojonegoro are not entirely related to the principle of Open Government (OG). Some applications in line with OG principles include LAPOR, e-Musrenbang, Open Data Contract, and LPSE (Electronic Procurement Institution). While other applications are launched to support the government's performance which is in line with the principles promoted by the regent, namely fast, precise and useful.

Accuracy is essential in running the government. Therefore, using information technology-based tools is a must. Also, every program must be beneficial for the people of Bojonegoro. Applications with

the features of ease of use, usefulness, and transparency facilitate participation and collaboration, significantly determining public intention to use open government data (Wirtz et al. 2017).

- **Friday Interactive Dialogue**

Bojonegoro has conducted open governance before being awarded as the Open District Government. It is because there were already policies carried out by the Regent, implementing open government aspect such as aspirational and accommodating. This policy started from the publication of the regent's cell phone number to the community. All the heads of departments were also obliged to publish their cell phone numbers to the public. With the publication of the cell phone number of the regent and head of departments, the public can directly convey their aspirations, complaints, suggestions, and send them via SMS or telephone to the relevant officials.

According to Maier-Rabler and Stefan Huber (2010), the elected politicians are not only public administration officers but also the leaders in the innovation process. It can be done by allowing and empowering citizens to accept more responsibilities in public life, and by authorizing public officials to help create public value in citizen's priority areas. Since the first period of his administration, Suyoto and his deputy, Setyo Hartono, understood the importance of community involvement in decision-making processes related to the public interest. The dialogical process between the local government and the community is accommodated in a forum called Interactive Dialogue, held every Friday starting at 13.00 WIB to finish. This Interactive Dialogue at Pendapa Malowopati Bojonegoro is broadcasted live via Malowopati Radio 95.8 FM and Madani Radio 102.5 FM, and streaming on YouTube.

Although the PID (Public Information Disclosure) Act has not been effectively implemented, Suyoto had translated the importance of the law by holding an Interactive Dialogue which was first held on Friday, March 14, 2008. Soon after Suyoto and Setyo Hartono were sworn in, the duet immediately met and performed a dialogue with the community through this Interactive Dialogue. The attendance list makes it easy for interactive dialogue facilitators to check the participation and sort out the issues being discussed. Seating between the community and government officials is not separated. Participants in the dialogue sit facing the resource persons and facilitators. People who ask or express their opinions come forward.

This interactive dialogue is one method to absorb the aspirations of the people and materials to make decisions. The mechanism is simple so that anyone may ask questions, express opinions, ideas, criticisms, and input to the Bojonegoro Regency Government. Then, the Regent, Deputy Regent, Regional Secretary, Head of Service, Head of Section, and related SKPD directly respond and answer the questions or criticisms submitted by the community. The reciprocal process takes place between the government and the community. This interactive dialogue was felt effective to understand the feelings and thoughts of Bojonegoro people, so this dialogue continued in the second period of Suyoto's administration.

Friday Interactive Dialogue was led by the Regent who would listen to the complaints of his citizens. The complaints were immediately sent to the relevant Head of Service to be followed up if related to the service sector. In the opening of the dialogue in 2008, all officials felt afraid of attending the dialogue at *Pendapa* (hall). They were not ready to answer questions, complaints, and scorn from the people. They assumed that all data owned by SKPD might not be opened to the public. At that time, SKPDs believed that data were secret so they could not be opened to the people. However, gradually, the heads of SKPDs and other officials finally realized that Friday dialogue was critical. Because the era has changed, the community was also getting smarter so that the principle of open governance becomes a public right that needs to be held by the government. Friday dialogue has been going on for eight years. Openness is what changes Bojonegoro from the poorest Regency in East Java to be the one with the fastest economic growth.

Before the interactive dialogue is held during the day, a management review is carried out in the morning of every Friday, attended by the Regent and his Deputy, heads of service, representatives of the DPRD, and also representatives of the sub-district. The review management aims to provide information about the development of the program and the constraints experienced by the SKPD, DPRD, aspirations or complaints from the sub-district representatives, and specific cases which are essential to be discussed.

The achievements obtained by Bojonegoro may not occur without community support and participation. One of the keys to the success is community participation through interactive dialogue took place from 2008 to 2017. Interactive dialogue is used by the community to complain about many things, and they tend to be emotional and angry. As everything improves, the interactive dialogue continues to be used as a place for debate and making arguments. The ideas and opinions conveyed by the community in this interactive dialogue become the basis for Bojonegoro Regency Government to know the needs of the community and make the right decision. Collaboration between government and citizen is about creating new knowledge through citizen dialogue and the development of an internal culture of knowledge sharing (Open Government Progress Report to the American People, 2009, in Hansson, 2014). Collaboration here implies that information is developed deliberately in a discursive form of decision making, supported by tools for dialogue and sharing.

4. DISCUSSION

Technological developments used in supporting OGP are considered to increase work effectiveness and efficiency with the support of readiness from various elements, including government, legislative, community, and social organizations. The use of applications to support governance becomes essential and is needed to facilitate the work of government officials. The process of delivering information becomes faster and more direct. Management and delivery of information can also be done digitally. It also makes it easy to search and verify existing data.

The application of OGP in Bojonegoro Regency can also be followed by other regional governments on a national scale. The limitations of human resources, information network infrastructure, technology, and communication do not become an obstacle to Bojonegoro Regency Government to implement e-government in realizing better governance in line with OGP principles. These limitations can be slowly overcome by the construction of fiber optic networks between SKPDs and village network towers which support the use of internet-based digital applications to access various information from various sectors.

The implementation of e-government nationally requires regulations that are the legal umbrella for central and regional governments. Also, supporting facilities are needed for the implementation of e-government such as IT network infrastructure, socialization and readiness of human resources, both application managers and application users. Government officials and the public need to go hand in hand so the implementation of OGP through e-government, especially e-planning and e-budgeting can run smoothly.

A clean and transparent system of government and public services is a challenge that needs to be addressed by government agencies in carrying out their functions. On the other hand, the rapid advancement of information and communication technology opens up opportunities for accessing, managing and utilizing information in large volumes, quickly and accurately. The implementation of an online system provides many benefits such as cost-saving resulted from the save in data delivery. This system can also be used to access the internet for faster download or upload.

The adequate and running well infrastructure and current e-government should be appropriately utilized. The development and optimization of the existing system need to be developed through infrastructure. The government of Bojonegoro has built an application, hoping to meet the needs of the community and benefit all parties, namely administrative application which is used to improve

government performance. E-government applied nationally needs to be supported by the management system or governance at district, sub-district and village government. The development of human resources is needed so that the objectives and utilization of applications used by the government can be used optimally.

5. CONCLUSION

Bojonegoro has become a national and international concern with many national and international institutions visiting Bojonegoro to conduct comparative studies on open governance. Government institutions, universities, research institutions, civil society organizations from outside Bojonegoro want to see more about the implementation of OGP. It also indirectly increases Bojonegoro's economic growth.

The adoption of open governance is expected to achieve a long-term goal, namely government governance reform, so the planned development is in line with the problems and needs of the community. This goal is expected to improve the welfare of the community and the regional economic growth. Good collaboration among existing elements of ABCG (Academician, Business, Community, and Government) is vital so OGP in Bojonegoro can work well. Trust among various parties involved in development can also be formed to realize a better democratic system.

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