**IMPLEMENTATION OF E-PLANNING IN THE FORMULATION OF ANNUAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT WORK PLAN IN SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE**

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**ABSTRACT**

Development planning in South Sulawesi Province is carried out by prioritizing principles of transparency, accountability and participative. In facilitating development planning the government applies e-Planning. This attracts the researcher to take the title “Implementation of E-Planning in the Preparation of Regional Development WorkPlan in South Sulawesi Province”.

The research design is qualitative descriptive research, where the data collection uses interview, observation and document review then analysed through data condensation, presentation, and conclusion. The informants selection uses purposive and snowball sampling methods.

The researcher identifies 5 factors in implementing MIS. Problems found include lack of leader understanding , the absence of governor regulations, activities verification not appropriate with procedure, lack of understanding of operators, limited human resource, no socialization about SOP, no permanent appointment of operators and unavailability of verification guidelines.

The efforts taken by Regional Development Planning Board in overcoming the obstacle are developing e-Planning based android or iOS and providing technical guidance and mentoring. The researcher suggests to establishment of governor regulation regarding e-Planning, improvement of technical guidance capacity on human resource and the management of e-Planning utilization.

**Keywords**: Implementation, E-Planning, Regional Development Planning

**INTRODUCTION**

The implementation of the Development began since the establishment of the objective of the state issued in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The development that happened so rapidly in increasing the implementation of development, so that in 2001 the policy was rolled out in increasing development by providing fair and fair governance through decentralization and regional autonomy.

The very rapid development requires the state to accommodate such complex development needs, so that the development of Law 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government is expected to be the answer in increasing society through local government in the national development system.

Reforming good development requires good planning, which has been regulated in Law 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System. Good development planning is prepared in a transparent, accountable, participatory, effective and efficient manner. Good planning can minimize the occurrence of corruption, collusion and Nepotism in the implementation of development.[[1]](#footnote-1)

Along with the times and the rapid development of technology can not be separated from human life and can not be denied the benefits provided are very large, as well as in government which eventually gave birth to e-government and one of them in the field of development planning,

The application of technology in the development planning system is realized through Permendagri 86 of 2017 which explains the formulation of development planning carried out through e-Planning with the aim of creating a transparent, accountable, participatory, effective and efficient planning system. E-Planning is a tool for Regional Development Planning Board in planning, controlling and evaluating the implementation of regional development plans.[[2]](#footnote-2)

The implementation of e-Planning in South Sulawesi Province began in 2017 but there are still obstacles in its implementation. The problem is that each section is permanent to handle the e-planning. The operating e-planning there should be an admin or operator who is responsible for each field, to process activities and programs and then forward them to the macro field. This happens because there is no SOP applied, and there are no regulations related to e-Planning. Who is still limited human resources who are the master technology and information in planning.

**Table 1**

**Number of Operator in Subsection**

| no | SECTION/SUB-SECTION | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Agriculture, Marine and Fisheries | - | - | - |
| 2 | Industry, Trade and Tourism | 1 | - | 1 |
| 3 | Investment and services | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Government | - | 1 | - |
| 5 | Mental and Cultural Education | - | 1 | - |
| 6 | People's Welfare | - | - | 1 |
| 7 | Infrastructure | 1 | - | 1 |
| 8 | Natural Resources and Environment | - | - | - |
| 9 | Regional Development | - | 1 | - |
| 10 | Regional Macro Planning | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | Development Financing | - | - | - |
| 12 | Regional Cooperation Planning. | - | - | - |
| Total | | 5 | 6 | 6 |

Operator limitations and HR are obstacles to operating e-Planning. The problem that was also obtained was the whole social responsibility and practice internally of the Regional Development Planning Board stakeholders. In implementing e-planning, of the courses there are users or employees who are able to access and use e-planning planning documents. But based on information and data on the implementation of socialization and training so far.

**Table 2**

**Data and Schedule**

**Practice and Socialization of e-Planning**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | Date | Activity |
| 1. | Monday 7th November 2016 | Socialization |
| 2 | Wednesday 16th November 2016 | Practice |
| 3 | Monday 21st November 2016 | Practice |

Source : General affair, Law & Employment of Regional Development Planning Board Sulsel Province 2018

the implementation of socialization and training is limited, only involving admin and users of the OPD budget, even though basically all Regional Development Planning Board employees must participate and know about the use of e-Planning in the preparation of planning documents.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Policy Implementation**

Nugroho argued, the implementation of policies in principle is a way for a policy to achieve its objectives. No more and no less. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps available, namely directly implementing in the form of programs or through policy formulations or derivatives of public policy itself.[[3]](#footnote-3) Implementation is considered as a series of efforts in realizing policies. Without implementation, then a policy that has been formulated will be useless".[[4]](#footnote-4)

Supporting factors to facilitate the implementation proposed by Donald Warwick in Joshua are as follows:

1. Political commitment, in practice especially the commitment of government leaders.
2. Organizational ability, consisting of technical capabilities, the ability of organizations to establish relationships with organizations operating in their fields, the ability to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
3. Commitment of implementers and support from interest groups.[[5]](#footnote-5)

**Regional Development Planning**

Short-term planning usually covers only 1 year, so it is often also called an annual plan. This plan is basically a description and a Medium Term Plan. This annual plan is operational in nature because it includes programs and activities, complete with funding. Even in this annual plan, it includes indicators and performance targets for each program and activity and is the main basis for budgeting, both APBD and APBN[[6]](#footnote-6)

The preparation of short-term development planning documents certainly requires steps in systematic preparation so that the contents in the development plan have relevance, the stages as follows;

1. Current Status Assessment
2. Assessment of Directions for Future Development
3. Formulation of Development Goals and Objectives
4. Reviewing Alternative Development Strategies
5. Establish Development Priorities
6. Formulating Development Policy
7. Identification of Programs and Activities
8. Establishing Estimated Investment Funds
9. Establish Performance Indicators
10. Action Plan[[7]](#footnote-7)

Law Number 23 of 2104 concerning the obligation of local governments to present government information to create a transparent, responsive, efficient, effective, accountable, participatory, measurable, fair and environmentally government. Based on the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government is established Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 86 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Evaluating RKPD and RPJMD, and Procedures for Changing RPJPD, RPJMD, and RKPD.

The Minister of Home Affairs issued Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 86 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Evaluating RKPD and RPJMD, and Procedures for Changing RPJPD, RPJMD, and RKPD. It regulates the regional government in formulating RKPD, which are regulated in article 14, one of which mentions the preparation of the Regional Development Planning based on e-planning.

**Management Information System**

According to O'Brien, the management information system is an integrated system that provides information to support operational activities, management, and decision-making functions of an organization. Management information systems produce outputs by using inputs and various processes needed to meet certain objectives in management activities.[[8]](#footnote-8)

**Regional Development Planning Board**

The Regional Development Planning Board of South Sulawesi Province was formed based on the South Sulawesi Provincial Regulation Number 13 of 2013 concerning Amendments to the South Sulawesi Provincial Regulation Number 9 of 2008 Inspectorate Organization and Work Procedures. Regional Development Planning Boards, Other Regional and Institutional Technical Boards of the Province South Sulawesi.

A development planning strategy for Regional Development Planning Board is also formulated in order to achieve the stated objectives as follows:

1. Improve efficient and effective planning services to support the creation of professional and trusted planning;
2. Building synergies through top-down and bottom-up planning mechanisms;
3. Conduct analysis of conditions and problems based on data and information for the benefit of development planning;
4. Development and mastery of Information and Technology Systems.[[9]](#footnote-9)

The Regional Development Planning Board has three major parts, namely the Secretariat, Functional Officials and Fields. The Secretariat consists of three Subdivisions and Fields consisting of five fields. In the structure above the field that handles the administration of local government information systems is the Macro Planning Section.

**METODE PENELITIAN**

The research design is qualitative descriptive research, where the data collection uses interview, observation and document review then analysed through data condensation, presentation, and conclusion. The informants selection uses purposive and snowball sampling methods.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Commitment of Leader**

Awareness of management leaders on their role in playing government information systems and how they provide support for government agencies to make decisions, development of policies and administration and management is very important, if government information systems are well developed. The better the understanding of information systems from ma

nagement leaders in a government agency, the better the management information system.

It is clear that the commitment to the development of management information systems must be initiated by leaders from a government agency. On the one hand, all system development must have a system sponsor, usually the administration leader. The responsibility of the sponsors are:

* + - 1. make the goals and objectives of the system
      2. provide funding
      3. appoint a project manager
      4. run other development activities.[[10]](#footnote-10)

On the other hand, parts within a government agency also need to be harmonized at the highest level. Furthermore, the resilience to changes and improvements to the business systems brought about by the new computerized operating system must be overcome by the leadership of the leaders.

Effective communication between managers and the top leaders is very important success in the use of SIM in gaining support from the top leaders in the necessary sources and legislation. Because SIM is a field where several top leaders in government agencies do not have much experience, it is thus very difficult for them to understand and participate in various problems and decisions that must be made by managers. Even more difficult for them to evaluate information management performance with the existence of industry standards for performance measurement.

The one-year plan is an important communication medium for middle and lower level leaders. Preparation of an annual plan in support of the annual information management budget can help achieve the support of the top leaders for the resources needed. The budget review process can be used as a tool to communicate with executives about the problems and trends of the technology currently being faced where they should be aware of them. The annual plan also shows how information management objectives are attempted on organizational goals, and the plan also addresses the achievement of those objectives in the year as well as plans to achieve objectives in the following year.

One problem that has always been faced by leaders is the inability of the top leaders to evaluate and measure the contribution of information management functions to the organization. Although computers and system services benefit the users of these services, it is not always easy to show project productivity and contribution where the information management function can be used by the organization. Thus, reporting performance is needed if information management is a tool to get support from the top leaders.

Strategies for reporting performance are related to measuring the contribution of information systems to organizations. Measuring productivity increases or effectiveness is not always easy, because there are no industry standards to measure. Thus, there is no easy way for management to evaluate the true contribution of information management to the organization. Evaluation is even made more difficult because some of the top leaders understand enough about computerization and business information systems to be able to make good considerations about performance. Therefore, leaders have the task of finding ways to show the value of their contributions and performance. In this regard, the analysis of the benefits of information system costs is a tool that can be used properly.

The preparation of the RKPD through e-Planning is a new thing applied in the planning system, this makes some leaders, especially in the Regional Development Planning Board unable to adjust to the rapid development of technology. There still some leaders those don't know about e-Planning such as he Head of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and regional development and the Head of the Economy in relation to the flow of planning in e-Planning. Both said they did not know about the planning flow in e-Planning and only handover entirely to the Head of Sub-field or functional.

However, for some field heads, they admitted that they understood the planning flow in e-Planning such as the Head of Macro Division, Head of Government, Social and Cultural Affairs and Head of Regional Development Planning Board. This proves that the socialization or understanding received by each leader is different, this is in line with the theory used that the understanding of leaders is a factor in the successful implementation of MIS.

#### Effective Relation of User

Another important factor for the success of any information system development lies in the effectiveness of its user relationships. However, the effectiveness of its user relationships is one of the most difficult challenges faced by leaders. Many organizations do a very good job in managing their technical resources, while doing less harmonious work in relationships with or fellow users.

Weaknesses in this area have caused declining performance of the leaders for many years. The reason is not simple. The high demand and expectations, lack of resources, the pace of technology growth, long time needed for equipment planning and system development, changing requirements, technical obsolescence, communication problems, interpersonal relations. However, part of the answer must lie in a better understanding of each business problem and opportunity. Leaders need to understand user needs. Leaders and users need to understand more about data management and how information systems work. The success of combining the implementation of basic tasks and functions with technology requires management participation both from the leaders, providers and users.

The division of functions or the scope of coordination is very necessary so that a relationship between users in the organization can run well, but in reality it is still not going well, Hal itu dapat dilihat dari banyaknya pembagian urusan yang perlu untuk diakomodir;

**Table 4.3**

**Regional Devices Division To The Sections**

| No | SECTION` | OFFICES DIVISION |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Economy Section | a. Food Crops and Horticulture Service Agency.  b. Environmental Management Service.  c. Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperative Service.  d. Investment and Integrated One-Stop Service.  e. Marine and Fisheries Service.  f. Plantation Office.  g. Animal Husbandry and Animal Health Service.  h. Forestry Service.  i. Department of Energy and Mineral Resources.  j. Department of Industry.  k. Department of Commerce. |
| 22222222D2 | Government, Social And Culture  Section` | a. *Social services (the most proposed)*  b. Public health Office.  c. Education authorities.  d. Department of Manpower and Transmigration.  e. Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.  f. Community and Village Empowerment Service.  g. Youth and Sports Service.  h. Culture and Tourism Agency.  i. Library and Archives Service.  j. Department of Population, Civil Registration, Population Control and Family Planning  k. Civil service police Unit. |
| 3 | Infrastructure, Natural Resources And Regional Development  Section` | a. *Office of Management of Water Resources, Human Settlements and Spatial Planning (the most proposed)*  b. Housing Agency, Settlement Area, and Land.  c. Bina Marga Office and Construction  d. Department of Transportation.  e. Office of Communication, Information, Statistics and Coding.  f. Regional Revenue Agency  g. Marine and Fisheries Service (the most proposed)  h. Plantation Office.  i. Animal Husbandry and Animal Health Service.  j. Forestry Service.  k. Department of Energy and Mineral Resources.  l. Environmental Management Service |

Source: Composed by the researcher, 2019

Lack of awareness from each field about the scope of coordination so that no one is responsible for each proposed activity. This has an impact on the transfer of workloads that are not in accordance with internal regulations. This is also inseparable from Lack of operators understanding in verifying activities. The inability of operators in each field to verify makes the verification process late so that the workload is transferred to the macro field.

The next problem is the limited number of planners in each section, in this case planners who are able to operate e-planning in planning*.* The lack of planning staff in each field is considered influential in the planning process, this is because the number of planners or responsible officials is not proportional to the amount of workload contained in the verification process, so that it will take considerable time and effort.

**Table 1.2**

**Data of Qualified Employees in Section**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| no | Section | Capable |
| 1 | The Economy | 2 |
| 2 | Government, Social and Culture | 1 |
| 3 | Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Regional Development | 1 |
| 4 | Macro Planning, Regional Financing and Cooperation | 2 |
| Total | | 8 |

The last problem is that there is a permanent appointment in each section. Legality or formal legal to employees in carrying out work must be considered by the leadership, it is intended that there is firmness in the division of work or scope of employees in being responsible for their work. Problems related to the absence of a clear appointment such as below;.

#### Arrangement of Institution

The appropriate arrangement of plans is needed for the smooth development of government information systems, especially in developing countries. Rational formulation and implementation of government information systems cannot be carried out without appropriate institutional arrangements within the government. Centralized technical support includes modern system development methodologies, efforts to obtain and maintain hardware and software, education and training, etc. No doubt it will provide great benefits.

Regional board that has the responsibility to build government information systems must be headed by someone that has competency. Development Planning Board is not only issuing SIM policies but also the developing information systems and the technical support at least in the use of SIM in the public sector. The functions of this board are:

1. To initiate, develop and guarantee the implementation of government policies in the use of SIM in the public sector
2. To carry out long-term strategic plans and annual development plans in the use of SIM in the public sector
3. To organize, design and harmonize development projects related to the use of SIM in the government
4. To organize, design and harmonize information / data sources as a regional information center
5. To promote the application of methodologies and the development of standardization of government information systems
6. To provide technical assistance and support services to government agencies in the construction of information systems, operation and maintenance of their information systems
7. To organize and implement various training programs and stimulate SIM populations in the public sector.

In realizing the use and development of SIMs, the Regional Development Planning Board is required to be able to implement SIMs based on existing regulations and guidelines, namely permendagri 86 in 2017, the flowchart of planning is integrated with e-Planning, and guided by the e-Planning application manual. But the problem is that there is no availability of guidebooks in each field, this is justified after checking the availability of guidebooks in each field.

The next obstacle is there is no socialization regarding regulations or guidelines related to the operation of e-planning. Socialization or training is considered important for employees to be able to obtain the ability to do planning through e-Planning;

**Table 1.3**

**Data and Schedule**

**Practice and Socialization of e-Planning**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Date | Activity | Place | Sub-Activity | Member |
| 1. | Monday 7th November 2016 | Socialization | Macro’s Meeting Room | Socialization of e-Planning | Admins |
| 2 | Wednesday 16th  November 2016 | Practice | Macro’s Meeting Room | Application Orientation | Admins |
| 3 | Monday 21st  November 2016 | Practice | Macro’s Meeting Room | Practice of formulation through e-Planning | Admins |

Source : General affair, Law & Employment of Regional Development Planning Board Sulsel Province 2018

Based on the data, it is revealed that the understanding of employees regarding planning through e-Planning is not comprehensive, but is limited. This is considered a constraint because based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 86 Year 2017 Article 14, the preparation of the RKPD is through e-planning, so Regional Development Planning Board employees are required to understand planning through e-Planning. In addition, the limitations of employees who understand e-Planning will hinder certain conditions, such as the conditions in which some employees are unable to attend, so there is no substitute for planning through e-Planning.

**Accessibility of Organization Resources**

The next factor is Accessibility to organization resources where the purpose of SIM is to provide information and data that can be accessed easily, quickly and affordable. So that the main benchmark is the availability of bank data and the availability of guidance in accessing existing development planning data and information sources.

Based on observations, the e-Planning application can be accessed easily at *https://eplanning.sulselprov.go.id* using a (limited) online account through internet facilities. There are several choices on the main page of e-Planning including E-RPJMD, E-Musrenbang / E-POKIR, E-RKPD, E-PPAS, E-MONEV, E-MANG REPORT. According to the title raised, it focuses on E-RKPD, then it will go to the main page which directly provides various options or categories of development planning information. In general, planning information is divided into several categories, namely Home, RKPD Priority, Regional Finance, RKPD, and RKPD Changes.

Accessing e-Planning is felt very easy, this is because there is support in the form of internet and computer devices that make it easier for employees to access e-Planning. However, recalling the nature of the information processed is important so that access to e-Planning is limited to employees of the Regional Development Planning Board.

**Availability of Software and Application**

The rapid implementation of new applications is also facilitated by vendors that connect the programming of industry standard applications. Saving information into a device that is considered to have the capacity to maintain data security and create a transparent and accountable system is considered a government need. Therefore, some vendors are believed to be able to prepare the required equipment. The Inventory of Application of E-Planning;

**Table 4.6**

**Implementation Inventory of E-Planning Application**

| NO | TYPE OF INVENTORY | | INFORMATION |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Location | | Regional Development Planning Board |
| 2 | Application Basis | Web | Yes |
| Desktop | - |
| 3 | Application Link | | <https://eplanning.sulselprov.go.id> |
| 4 | Application Implementation | Effective  (>2 Year) | Yes |
| Trial  (<2 Year) | - |
| Not yet | Effective |
| 5 | Developer | | CV. Purogurama IT Consultant |

Source: Inventory of e-Planning in Macro Section, 2018

The application of e-Planning in the Regional Development Planning Agency of South Sulawesi Province has entered its third year since the preparation of the 2017 document, so that it can be categorized as effective. In addition, there has also been collaboration with vendors in developing e-Planning.

Next is the features and functions that are available in e-Planning. In accordance with the need for RKPD preparation, including the availability of planning document information that is used as a reference and guideline such as RPJPD, RPJMD, RKP, RKPD Priority, policy direction, main objectives of the RPJPD for the period and Guidelines for Governor Regulation in addition to facilitating discussion and communication of regional devices with the Regional Development Planning Board, there is a chat room on e-Planning so that it facilitates communication and coordination among planner officials.

The last indicator is data security in e-Planning. The e-Planning application is equipped with data security, and can only be accessed using a predetermined account with a username and password so that only certain people have the right to access development planning data and information in e-Planning

**Conclusion**

Based on the research of the Implementation of e-Planning in the preparation of the Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD) in South Sulawesi Province the researcher obtained conclusions:

1. Implementation of e-Planning in the preparation of RKPD in South Sulawesi Regional Development Planning Board is identified from 5 factors through implementation of Management Information System Theory (MIS) where problems found in 3 factors those are commitment of leader, effective relations of user and arrangements of institution. The implementation of e-Planning in the preparation of RKPD refers to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 86 of 2017 but it has not been operationally regulated at the regional level**.** Planning through e-Planning emphasis on activity verification that submitted by the Regional Devices according to the Provincial Priority Program and the National Strategic Program, and ensure all activities are accommodated in the RKPD. E-Planning is also as data and information sources on regional development planning including the preparation of the RKPD, such as the information of the Provincial RPJPD, RPJMN, RKP and National Strategic Programs. But it coincides with the Position of the 2019 RKPD is the First Year of the RPJMD 2018-2023, and at the same time is the Transition year in entering the Fourth Period of the RPJPD, so the formulation of the 2019 RKPD refers to the Fourth Period RPJPD.
2. The Obstacles that found are lack of understanding of the leadership regarding the technical formulation of activities, the verification process isn't in accordance with procedure stages, lack of understanding of operators in carrying out verification of activities, limited planning human resources in regional devices, no permanent appointment of operators in each field, unavailability of verification guidelines in each section, no socialization regarding regulations or guidelines related to the operation of e-planning in carrying out verification of proposals activities.
3. In solving the obstacle factors in the implementation of e-Planning in the preparation of RKPD, Regional Development Planning Board of South Sulawesi puts some efforts.The first effort is improving human resource capacity especially in e-Planning operator in facilitating the planning. The improvement of human resource capacity is carried out with Technical Guidance (Bimtek) and assistance related to the activities verification in e-Planning. The second effort is to develop an E-Planning based on Android or iOS in creating e-Planning applications that is more accessible whenever and wherever by everyone, so the process of planning can be controlled and supervised.

**SUGGESTION**

After conducting research, the researchers gave the following suggestions as follows:

* + - 1. Establish a Governor Regulation related to e-Planning

The implementation of e-Planning in South Sulawesi Province currently refers to Permendagri number 86 of 2017 about Planning through e-Planning. Technical implementation of e-Planning is carried out internally by local government without clear guidance and information related to technical management of e-Planning.

The problems exist such as the absence of a governor regulation relatetd e-Planning management, the absence of clear procedures in planning through e-Planning, and no permanent appointment for operators in each section. These constraints can certainly hinder the preparation of planning documents through e-planning, therefore with the existence of clear formal legal and guidance, employees will be easier to accommodate the implementation of e-planning in preparing planning documents.

Regional Regulation is expected to be able to regulate specifically the implementation of e-Planning, the objectives and the functions, e-Planning systems management such as users those responsible for e-Planning, stages and processes, responsible and holders of sectors, control, evaluation, financing, publishing decree related to the number of managers, admins, and employees according to their needs, roles and duties in accessing e-Planning. With the provisions made, there is no overlapping of duties and roles of employees and it creates a sense of responsibility for employees in facilitating the preparation of planning documents through e-Planning.

* + - 1. Opening Public Access and increasing community participation

Opening public access is an effort to increase the access of the organization source and to increase community participation. Participatory planning is an approach that can accommodate community needs objectively. Participatory planning is expected to ease the community in accessing information on development planning as well as contributing to proposals in accordance with community needs.

People can make submissions to the Regional Development Planning Board to get access of the e-Planning as Regional Development Planning Information of South Sulawesi Province. Suggestions submitted are in the form of community activities in participating to obtain planning information or make proposals by gaining access to e-Planning. Community access to e-Planning does not fully have the same rights as the admin, but only limited access to information and proposal activities.

The people of South Sulawesi Province who have local ID cards have the right to participate in planning proposals in e-Planning. This is supported by the existing regulations that the information system of development planning and community participation in planning is a matter that considering transparent, accountable and participate planning..

* + - 1. Increasing Technical Guidance and Mentoring Capacity

Technical guidance or assistance has been carried out by the Regional Development Planning Board to the employees to prepare RKPD through e-Planning. The problem is the technical guidance and mentoring carried out are still not on target, because each field is still constrained by the limitations of competent employees in preparing RKPD documents through e-Planning.

The needs of employees who are competent in compiling RKPD documents through e-Planning are very important, this is felt when the proposed activities must be immediately verified but no employees are responsible and competent in conducting verification.

Technical guidance capacity improvement and assistance is very much needed by adding the number of technical guidance targets and assistance that were originally only 2 people and limited to the Macro Field only being 2 employees each field or more, so that if there is an obstacle the employee is able to be appointed in verifying proposed activities through e -Planning.

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