



Analysis Of The Role Of Dprd In Planning And Evaluation Of Regional Development Performance In Bungo District

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the role of the DPRD in planning and evaluating regional development performance in Bungo Regency. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The method used in collecting data in this study is interviews and documentation. To test the validity of the data, this study uses a triangulation method so that the data produced is valid data for research. The data analysis technique is data analysis with several parts, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification. The results of the data analysis show that the role of the DPRD in regional development planning in Bungo Regency is to prepare and discuss the APBD budget, prepare the regional government work plan (RKPD) which functions as the organizer of development, MUSRENBANG starting from the Village, District and Regency levels. The role of the DPRD in evaluating regional development performance in Bungo Regency has been carried out in accordance with the procedure, the findings and evaluation of the DPRD reveal that regional development in Bungo Regency has been in accordance with the targets to be achieved in terms of economic growth and infrastructure development.

Keywords: DPRD, Planning, Evaluation, Performance, Development.

1. Introduction

The development cycle generally goes through three stages, namely planning, program and activity implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (Kinerja et al., 2020) (Bappenas, 2009). These three stages have an important role in improving the quality of development that is implemented. Development in Indonesia refers to Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (SPPN). This law mandates that the implementation of the national development planning system is aimed at: (1) supporting coordination between development actors, (2) ensuring the creation of integration, synchronization, and synergy between regions, between spaces, between times, and between government functions, as well as between the center and regions, (3) ensuring the relationship and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation, and supervision, (4) optimizing community participation, and (5) ensure the use of resources is achieved efficiently, effectively, equitably and sustainably. Specifically, the SPPN Law states that evaluation is part of the planning stage which is aimed at assessing the results or achievements of planning implementation as input for planning in the next stage (Indonesia et al., 2015)(Bappenas, 2009).

Strengthening the role evaluation is increasingly clear and crucial through the issuance of Government Regulation No. 17 of 2017 concerning Synchronization of the National Development Planning and Budgeting Process. In the PP, the

Ministry of PPN/BAPPENAS is mandated to carry out evaluation of the previous year's development performance and evaluate the current year's policies in order to determine the theme, targets, policy direction, and development priorities (Mariandini, 2018). National development in the perspective of the national development planning system law is development carried out by the central government and regional governments. Referring to the concept of national development, the evaluation of national development carried out by the Ministry of PPN/BAPPENAS includes evaluation of sectoral (central) development and evaluation of regional development (Widagdo et al., 2017)(Bappenas, 2009).

Evaluation of central development and evaluation of regional development are mutually reinforcing and complementary. From the perspective of the subject of evaluation, both can be viewed as different forms of evaluation, but from the perspective of the object of evaluation, both evaluations may have the same object. In the context of poverty alleviation, for example, the central government and regional governments may have different programs and policies. However, these policies may have the same object, namely the population below the poverty line. Therefore, evaluation of central development and evaluation of regional development can be carried out at the same time (Widagdo et al., 2017).

Based on the above considerations, the Deputy for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Control of Development (PEPP) of the Ministry of PPN/BAPPENAS through the Directorate of

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Control of Regional Development (PEPPD) considers it important to carry out the Regional Development Performance Evaluation or EKPD activity. This activity is an ex-post evaluation of the 2017 RKP, which carries the theme "Spurring Infrastructure and Economic Development to Increase Employment Opportunities and Reduce Poverty and Inter-Regional Disparities". Although it is an ex-post evaluation of the 2017 RKP, EKPD does not only evaluate policies in the RKP, but also regional policies that support the RKP targets. EKPD activities are carried out by the Ministry of PPN/BAPPENAS in collaboration with professionals and supported by regional academics, Provincial BAPPEDA and other relevant parties. The involvement of many parties is expected to enrich the results of the analysis and increase the utilization of evaluation results. The results of the EKPD can be recommendations in the preparation of planning documents for the next period, especially those related to regional development (Ambya, 2020)(Bappenas, 2009).

This study was conducted at the Bungo Regency DPRD which examines the role of the DPRD in planning and evaluating regional development performance. Based on the results of the observation, it shows that the work results of the Bungo Regency DPRD members have not been able to fully represent the aspirations of the community, so it requires further study on planning and evaluating regional development performance so that what the community's aspirations are can be implemented properly (Model et al., 2020).

Various studies on aspects related to regional development and regional performance evaluation have been conducted, including research by (Djaing & Allorante, 2019). The results of this study indicate that by referring to the provisions of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as previously described, the relationship between the DPRD and the Regional Head is equal and partnership-based. Furthermore, the results of research conducted by (Darmawan & Widodo, 2023). The results of the study indicate that the results do not fully represent the aspirations of the people. However, these results have attempted to represent the interests of the wider community. In the process of implementing the Covid-19 handling program that had been previously agreed upon with regional leaders, the DPRD took part in the implementation process so that there was no misappropriation of the program budget. This is in accordance with the duties and functions of the DPRD (Model et al., 2020). This study aims to determine the role of the DPRD in planning and evaluating regional development performance in Bungo Regency.

2. Research Methods

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative research is a study that solves its problems with empirical data (Dr. Sandu Siyoto, SKM, M.Kes, M. Ali Sodik, 2015). The type of descriptive qualitative research is one of the studies with the aim of describing, understanding and explaining how the stages of the DPRD's role in planning and evaluating regional development performance in Bungo Regency. The object of research in this study is the role of the DPRD in planning and evaluating regional development performance in Bungo Regency. The informants in this study were: three council members and two people from the Regional Development Planning Agency of Southeast Sulawesi Province.

The data sources in this study consist of secondary data in the form of data that has been processed by the Bungo Regency DPRD obtained from agency reports consisting of organizational structure, general organizational data and job descriptions. Primary data, in the form of data obtained from direct interviews with informants at the Bungo Regency DPRD. The methods used in data collection in this study are interviews and documentation. In qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher himself, but then after the focus of the research becomes clear, it is possible to develop a simple research instrument, which is expected to complete the data and compare it with the data that has been found through observation and interviews. To test the validity of the data, this study uses the triangulation method so that the data produced is valid data for research (Taherdoost, 2018).

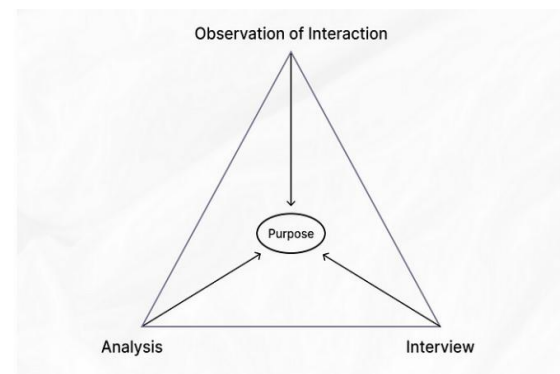


Figure 1. Data Source Triangulation

In order to present data so that it is easy to understand, the data analysis steps used in this study are the Analysis Interactive Model from Miles and Huberman, which divides the steps in data analysis activities into several parts, namely data collection, data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions or verification.

3. Results and Discussions

The Role of the DPRD in Regional Development Planning in Bungo Regency

The results of the study indicate that the role of the DPRD in regional development planning in Bungo Regency is to prepare and discuss the APBD budget, prepare the regional government work plan (RKPD) which functions as the organizer of development, MUSRENBANG starting from the Village, Sub-district and Regency levels. The steps in preparing development planning are starting with discussing the budget which is continued with the preparation of the regional medium-term development work plan (RKPJMD) and finally conducting MUSRENBANG starting from the Village, Sub-district and Regency levels. The factors that encourage the achievement of regional development targets in Bungo Regency are when the development planning deliberation process (MUSRENBANG) is integrated with the regional medium-term development work plan (RKPJMD) with the Government Work Plan (RKP).

Regional development planning as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 54 of 2010 is one of the stages of compiling activity steps that include several elements of the authority holders of interests in it, the use of utilization and allocation of existing resources, with the aim of improving social welfare in one of the regional/regional environments within a certain time limit. The regulation states that the principles of regional development planning include (1) a single unit in the national development planning system, (2) implemented by regional governments and authority holders based on their respective roles and authorities, (3) focusing on spatial planning and regional development plans, (4) implemented based on the situation and potential of each region, based on the stages of regional and national progress, and (5) compiled in an open, responsive, efficient, effective, accountable, participatory, measurable, equitable, and environmentally friendly manner.

Strategic plan is one of the planning documents with changes to the desired results with a time limit of one to five years related to the tasks and functions of the Regional Apparatus and is prepared based on considering the development of the strategic environment. The strategic plan can be reviewed as a formulation with the whole or roadmap that explains how efforts are implemented to achieve the desired results based on the implementation of the strategies used. The Regional Apparatus is prepared based on its tasks and functions to achieve the goals and medium-term targets of regional institutions that are in line with regional strategies and policies as stated in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan

(RPJMD).

The DPRD (Regional People's Representative Council) has an important role in Regional Development Planning in Bungo Regency. They contribute to the process of drafting, evaluating, and ratifying the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). Through legislation, supervision, and budget allocation, the DPRD helps direct the city's development priorities to achieve the desired development goals.

The role of the DPRD in Regional Development Planning in Bungo Regency is very important to ensure that development is carried out in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the community. The following is an analysis of the role of the DPRD and the steps taken (1) Preparation of Development Policy: The DPRD participates in the preparation of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) together with the Regional Government. They discuss and provide input to ensure that the RPJMD is in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the community, (2) Legislation and Preparation of Regulations: The DPRD has the authority to make regional regulations related to development. They can ratify regulations governing spatial planning, the environment, infrastructure, and other relevant sectors, (3) Supervision and Evaluation: The DPRD is tasked with supervising the progress of development and the implementation of planned programs and projects. They can evaluate the achievement of development targets and budget use, and (4) Budget Allocation: The DPRD has a role in determining the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). They discuss and assess the budget allocation proposed by the Regional Government to ensure that funds are allocated efficiently and according to development priorities.

With the active role of the DPRD and these steps, Regional Development Planning in Bungo Regency can be more focused, effective, and responsive to community needs. The results of this study are relevant to the results of research conducted by Ismanudin, (2020) which shows that by referring to the provisions of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as previously described, the relationship between the DPRD and the Regional Head is equal and partnership. For this reason, the expected role of the DPRD includes: (a) The realization of the DPRD's obligation to foster democracy in the implementation of regional government based on economic democracy, paying attention to and channeling community aspirations, receiving complaints and complaints from the community, and facilitating follow-up resolution. (b) In the implementation regional development, DPRD members are actively involved in the

preparation of Regional Regulations and play an important role in the regional budgeting process. (c) The DPRD calendar is expected to be in line with the planning calendar, so that in the Musrenbang process, DPRD leaders and members can be present to provide input on regional development planning; and (d) Legislative elements through existing commissions are involved in the implementation of Musrenbang, both in group discussion sessions and plenary sessions and the formulation of joint agreements.

The Role of the DPRD in the Evaluation of Regional Development Performance in Bungo Regency

The results of the study indicate that the role of the DPRD in evaluating the performance of regional development in Bungo Regency is that the DPRD carries out a supervisory function, namely the DPRD supervises the performance of the Regional Government in implementing the APBD and Regional Government policies in implementing regional development programs and cooperation with the private sector. The Evaluation of Regional Development Performance in 34 provinces in 2018 is an ex-post evaluation that focuses on evaluating achievements and relevance. The evaluation methods used are gap analysis and document analysis. Regarding data collection, the methods used in the EKPD consist of several methods, including qualitative and quantitative methods that are related to policies/activities/programs to be assessed.

The steps for compiling the evaluation of regional development performance in Bungo Regency are that the evaluation is carried out before the development plan is determined, selecting and determining the priority scale from various alternatives and possible ways to achieve the previously formulated objectives, Implementation Stage (on-going), effectiveness (results and impacts on targets), or benefits (impacts on needs) of a program, while the supporting factors for achieving the evaluation of development performance are seen from the target achievement of development indicators set out in the Regional Regulation on the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) and statistical data issued by BPS regarding the achievement of regional development performance indicators in Bungo Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it encourages the achievement of planning targets and evaluation of development performance in Bungo Regency, namely when the MUSRENBANG process is carried out in accordance with the regulations that have been set according to laws and regulations and integrated with the RPJMD and RKP, and currently regional development in Bungo Regency has been in accordance with the targets to be achieved,

which can be seen from infrastructure development and relations between regions. The DPRD (Regional People's Representative Council) has an important role in evaluating regional development in Bungo Regency. They can carry out evaluation steps by monitoring, collecting information, conducting analysis, and providing recommendations related to regional development policies and programs. This helps ensure that development goes according to plan and provides the expected benefits to the community.

The DPRD has a central role in evaluating regional development in Bungo Regency. The following are steps that can be taken by the DPRD in conducting development evaluations: (1) Information Collection: DPRD members can collect data and information related to regional development progress through field visits, meetings with the community, related agencies, and analysis of reports and statistical data, (2) Policy Analysis: The DPRD can conduct in-depth analysis of development policies that have been implemented. They can evaluate the extent to which the policy is effective and in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the community, (3) Hearing and Discussion: The DPRD can hold hearings or discussions with related parties, such as regional officials, experts, community groups, and business actors. This helps to obtain diverse perspectives regarding regional development, (4) Financial Audit: The DPRD has the authority to conduct audits on the use of the development budget. They can supervise the use of public funds so that it is in accordance with development objectives, (5) Program Evaluation: The DPRD can identify development programs that have not achieved their targets or have had less than optimal impacts. This can trigger changes and improvements to these programs, (6) Preparation of Recommendations: Based on the evaluation results, the DPRD can prepare recommendations to the regional government. These recommendations can be in the form of proposals for policy improvements, program changes, or other steps to maximize development results, (7) Monitoring the Implementation of Recommendations: the DPRD can continue to monitor and ensure that the recommendations that have been submitted are implemented properly by the regional government, and (8) Accountability: the DPRD can ensure that the regional government is responsible for the development results and implementation of the recommendations that have been submitted.

By taking the steps above, the DPRD can play an active role in supervising, evaluating, and ensuring that regional development in Bungo Regency runs according to plan and provides maximum benefits to the community. Cooperation between BAPPEDA and the DPRD is important in

maintaining a balance between development planning and supervision of its implementation. BAPPEDA formulates the plan, while the DPRD supervises and assesses the performance of the regional government in implementing the plan to ensure sustainable development and in accordance with needs.

community of Bungo Regency. The results of this study are relevant to the results of research conducted by Roehaenah (2019) which showed that the inconsistency of programs and activities in the planning documents was caused by activities that were funded from non-APBD; the existence of central government policies, regarding the procedures for implementing a program, the immaturity of SKPD in preparing PPAS documents, the ignorance of the planning staff of the Service regarding the actual process of regional planning, the existence of political pressure to hold an activity.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the role of the DPRD in regional development planning in Bungo Regency is to prepare and discuss the APBD budget, prepare the regional government work plan (RKPD) which functions as the implementation of development, MUSRENBANG starting from the Village, Sub-district and Regency levels. The role of the DPRD in evaluating regional development performance in Bungo Regency has been carried out in accordance with the procedure, the findings and evaluation of the DPRD revealed that regional development in Bungo Regency has been in accordance with the targets to be achieved in terms of economic growth and infrastructure development.

5. Recommendation

Based on the conclusion, the researcher provides several suggestions, namely that it is expected that the Bungo Regency government needs to create a Regional Regulation on community participation in governance. Because the Regional Regulation is an important legal means for guaranteeing recognition of community involvement in governance, with the existence of the Regional Regulation, the government is obliged to mobilize the community to participate in development. It is expected that the Bungo Regency DPRD must be more transparent. by opening easy access for the community to information on public documents, thus the community will be able to carry out social control, so that the possibility of abuse of power by the local government can be minimized.

For further research that is interested in studying similar aspects, namely the role of the DPRD in planning and evaluating regional development performance, it is hoped that this research will be

developed by using broader research subjects.

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