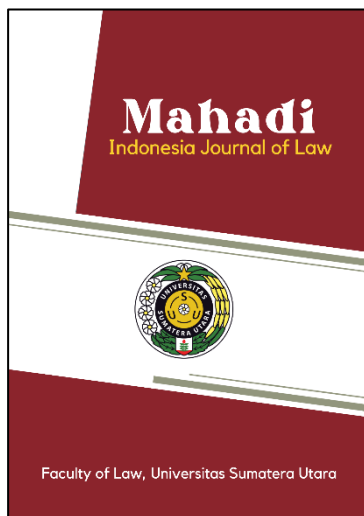




Analysis of Musyawarah Rencana Pembangunan (MUSRENBANG) as The Realization of a Participatory Development Planning System in Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia has introduced a development planning system in which communities and stakeholders are directly involved in development agencies. This system is known as Musyawarah Rencana Pembangunan or MUSRENBANG. It reflects the national form of Indonesia as the democratic state; thus, all stakeholders are directly involved in the development planning process at village, sub-district, district, city and state level. Indonesia has introduced consultation on development planning as a form of participatory planning and has become a mandatory agenda item for all local governments. Participation from various stakeholders, including the community, is expected, but obstacles still face. On the one hand, the plans that are implemented tend to prioritize the physical needs of the area over improving the economy of the community. While many comments have been made regarding the implementation of MUSRENBANG, maximum community involvement can increase public confidence in local government.

Keywords : MUSRENBANG, Participatory Development, Development of Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

National development is a conversation that inevitably comes up when talking about the state of a country. Similarly, Indonesia is still classified as a developing country. Indonesian provinces continue to make breakthroughs for good development, which has a positive impact on the Indonesian people. This should have been done because the goal of development is the well-being of society in all aspects of life, including health, economy and education.

Development is a lengthy process, starting with the planning, realization, or implementation process, and ending with a process that is also called monitoring or monitoring and evaluation. Each process has an important role to play, so its implementation should always yield good results so as not to interfere with other processes.

The process of starting a development implementation is the planning process. The planning process is a critical process because other processes are based on the plan that is created, so if the plan that is created is not good or incomplete, it will cause problems for future processes. The planning process must therefore be carried out by the appropriate stakeholders. Indonesia has introduced a development planning system in which communities and stakeholders are directly involved in development agencies. This system is known as Musyawarah Rencana Pembangunan or MUSRENBANG. It has been held in Indonesia for many years, and reflected the form of the Indonesian state, a democratic state in which all stakeholders are directly involved in the development planning process at the village, subdistrict, district and city levels. increase. at the prefecture level.

However, to check whether the implemented it adheres to the correct planning procedures and whether the implementation was successful. This paper reviews the implementation of MUSRENBANG in Indonesia. Therefore, the main subject of this paper is the analysis of deliberative development planning in Indonesia as an embodiment of participatory development planning in Indonesia.

The question that must be addressed in this paper is "Does the implementation of consultation on development planning in Indonesia reflect the participatory development planning system in Indonesia?"

Based on the above problems, this paper analyzes whether the implementation of development planning consultations in Indonesia reflects the participatory development planning system in Indonesia.

THEORIES

Importance of Development

Simply put, development is often interpreted as a process of change for the better. As a process, development is not instantaneous. There is a process applied from the formulation stage to the evaluation stage, whereby the development carried out corresponds to the plan, benefits the community, and weaknesses in the implementation of the development are evaluated.

Seers (1996) points out that buildings are value judgments, as cited by Ginandjar. This indicates that the building should not conflict with the values developing in the community. Similarly, as quoted by Ginandjar, Riggs (1996) states that buildings have a favorable value orientation. Therefore, apart from being a process of change for the better (in the sense of providing benefits and improving the well-being of the community), the development that takes place also takes into account local wisdom such as: I understand that you have to. community develops. Development should not be resisted in the community. If that happens, development will be hindered, and it cannot be denied that the situation will change in a worse direction than the current situation.

Siagian (2005:4) states that development is defined as a series of planned and conscious growth and change efforts undertaken by a nation or state towards modernization within the framework of nation-building. As a process, development is sustainable as long as there are states, independent stages and infinite partial stages. In other words, development should proceed according to its stages based on the specific duration, costs, or results expected from the implementation of the development. The aim of the development carried out is to achieve a prosperous society with the essence of building a full Indonesian.

Importance of Development Plans

Fundamentally, a plan is a method, technique, or method for achieving a desired goal precisely, purposefully, and efficiently using the available resources (Sjafrizal, 2009:15). Lawton and Rose (Riyadi, Deddy Supriadi Bratakusumah, 2004:1) Planning can be viewed as the process by which goals, factual evidence, and assumptions are transformed, through a process of logical reasoning, into appropriate strategies aimed at achieving the goals. . (Planning can be viewed as a process in which there are goals, evidence of facts, and assumptions that translate into a process of logical discussion in applying guidelines to achieve the goals).

Jawaharlal Nehru (Riyadi, 2004:2) Defined planning is the exercise of intelligence to deal with facts and situations as they are and to find ways to solve problems. (Planning is an intellectual decision that deals with facts and situations as they are and finds ways to solve problems.) From some of these definitions, we can conclude that the plan has several main elements as planning elements, including:

1. Assumptions based on facts. This means that plans must be based on assumptions supported by facts or existing evidence. This is important because the result of planning is the basis for the activity or execution of the activity.
2. Alternatives or options as a basis for determining the activities to be performed. This means that when developing a plan, attention should be paid to different options/options depending on the activities to be carried out.
3. goal to achieve. A plan is a tool/means to achieve a goal through the implementation of activities.
4. Proactive as a step to anticipate opportunities that may affect plan implementation.
5. Wisdom as a result of decisions that need to be made.

The function of planning is the systematic preparation of various activities that must be carried out in order to achieve the goals. Planning is the development of process objectives, methods, and implementation plans, including forecasting future conditions and assessing the impact of plans on those conditions. Development plans must also be able to create national and social solidarity, burden sharing and responsibility.

According to Siagian (2002), the function of planning can be defined as making decisions in the present about what should be done within a specified period of time in the future. According to Handko (2003:23) In the plan he has two functions. That is, setting or selecting organizational goals and determining the strategies, policies, projects, program procedures, methods, budgetary systems, and standards necessary to achieve those goals. Here are the steps you can follow to help you create a good development plan (Prajudi in Syafic, 2007):

1. Problem identification
2. Analyze the situation
3. Formulate what to achieve
4. Develop an outline of a kind of proposal
5. Discuss the proposals that have been prepared
6. Assign components
7. Determination of the responsibility of each component
8. Determine the outline
9. Establish contact between units
10. Collection of related data
11. Data processing
12. Inference of data
13. Discussion of plans according to data
14. Preparation of final script
15. Evaluation of the draft plan
16. Approval of the draft plan
17. Explanation for executors

Development planning is necessary because development needs are more important than available resources. Thus, development planning is very important to decide which is right according to the vision of development. The planning has several elements, including:

1. Desired end goal
2. The goals and priorities to make it happen
3. Timeframe
4. The problems encountered
5. Capital or resources to be used

6. Policies to implement it
7. The person, organization, or executing agency
8. Mechanisms for monitoring, evaluating and supervising its implementation

Meaning of Participatory Development Planning

The concept of community participation in developing countries shows that the concept of participation is interpreted broadly, as stated by Cohen and Uphoff (1997: 20), that: participation can be seen from various perspectives (perspective). Community involvement in the decision-making process and in implementing the program, and enjoying the benefits of the program. Community involvement in evaluating the program, an active process, in which the people of a community take the initiative and expressly declare regional autonomy. According to FAO, as quoted by Mikkelsen (1999: 64). There are many different and very diverse interpretations of the meaning of the word participation, such as:

1. Participation is a voluntary contribution from the community to the project without participating in decision making.
2. Participation is an active process, meaning that the person or group concerned takes the initiative and uses their freedom to do so.
3. Participation is strengthening the dialogue between the local community and the staff who carry out the preparation, implementation, monitoring of the project, in order to obtain information about the social context and impact.
4. Participation is voluntary involvement by the community in changes that are determined by themselves.
5. Participation is community involvement in self-development, life and their environment.

According to Sastropetro (1988: 51), the definition of participation cited by several experts is as follows:

1. Gordon Allport, states that participation involves the ego or self/personality/personality (psychological) more than just physical/physical.
2. Keith Davis, stated that participation is a mental and emotional involvement that encourages to contribute to the goals/aspirations of the group and is also responsible for it.
3. Achmadi, stated that participation in the form of mutual assistance is the ability of a group of people who, with their own awareness and initiative, make efforts to fulfill
4. Santoso S. Hamidjoyo, stated that participation means sharing the burden of development, receiving back development results and responsibility for them, and realizing creativity and self-activity.
5. Alastraire White, stated that participation is the active involvement of the local community in decision-making or implementation of development projects.
6. Santoso Sastropetra, stated that participation is a spontaneous involvement in awareness accompanied by responsibility for the interests of the group to achieve common goals.

Participatory development planning is planning aimed at involving people's interests and thereby involving people (directly or indirectly). Participatory development planning is a pattern of development planning approach with community participation so that the nuances developed in development planning really come from below. This is not only the subject of development in general, but also the subject of development (bottom-up approach). Koten of Supriatna (2000:65) states that human development-oriented development needs to directly

involve recipient communities of development programs in its implementation. Because only with the participation of the recipient community will the outcome of this development meet the wishes and needs of the community. An indicator of successful development is therefore the engagement of the communities that benefit from the programme. Similarly, Conyers (1991:154) There are three main reasons why community involvement in development is so important.

Community involvement is a tool for obtaining information about local community conditions, needs and attitudes without compromising program development or project existence. The second reason is that when the community feels involved in the process of preparing and planning a development project or program, they trust the development project or program more because they know the details of the project better. Thirdly, it is assumed that people's participation in the development of their society is a democratic right.

Sanit (Suryono 2001:32) explains that development begins with community participation. There are several advantages when community involvement is involved in development planning. The development will continue according to the needs of the community. In other words, if the community is involved in the development plan, it can control the development. Second, community-oriented development creates political stability, as communities participate in development planning and can manage ongoing development.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Musrengbang in Indonesia

Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan (MUSRENBANG) is a forum among stakeholders in the preparation of national and regional development plans. It is included in Law No. 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System and is regulated by the Minister of National Development Planning/Bappenas at the national level and Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Bappeda).

The development of participatory planning stems from the recognition that the performance of an initiative is primarily determined by all parties involved in the initiative. We refer to all parties as stakeholders below. It is believed that the commitment of all stakeholders is key to the program's success and the level of this commitment depends on their level of involvement in the planning process. In its system, participatory planning is carried out, inter alia, through MUSRENBANG. At this meeting, a draft plan is discussed and developed by all concerned. Stakeholders come from all branches of the state (executive, legislative, judiciary), communities, clerics, businesses, professional groups, non-governmental organizations, and more.

MUSRENBANG is implemented at all levels, from national level, provincial level, city level, district level, sub-district level to village level. MUSRENBANG has clear goals:

1. Agree on priority needs and issues that need to be realized very urgently in the form of programs and activities in the planned/next year.
2. Arrange for a team of village representatives to present at the Sub-district MUSRENBANG Forum on issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the village's area.

For government agencies from the village level to the central government, the beginning of the year means that they are ready to implement the plans made in the previous year and must start planning for the next year. The plan from the village level to the central level is basically the same, only the area scope, time and designation are different. The plan consists of:

1. Medium-Term Plan (Village RPJM, RPJMD/District Municipality, RPJMD/Province, RPJMN/Central Government. Village Medium-Term Plan is

valid for 6 (6 years), while Regional and Central Government is valid for 5 years. According to the term of office of each level of executive branch, it shall be decided once per election period of each executive branch and shall be decided within three months after the appointment of officers.

2. An annual plan as an elaboration of the annual medium-term plan should also be implemented from the village level to the central government level. This annual work plan is known as the RKP (Government Work Plan). RKPs are created and defined each year for implementation in the following year. The sample RKP Desa for the implementation year of fiscal year 2018 must be approved by the village ordinance by September 31, 2017 at the latest.

The elaboration of the Government's work program in the budget is presented in the form of the Rencana Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja (RAPBDesa to RAPBN). It must also be approved by the end of the year, at the latest before the beginning of the year of implementation. At the beginning of the year, government from the village to the central level he had to do two things. Like a coin with two sides. There is no currency in this world that has only a one-sided image. In that case the currency is not sold and is also called counterfeit. Similarly, one year of government means two pages of his work. On the first page, plan from the previous year. And the second side makes plans for the coming year. Both sides of the work were done simultaneously in the same year.

Notes on Implementation of MUSRENBANG in Indonesia

MUSRENBANG implementation has weaknesses in its implementation. Participatory development plans have failed to achieve planned progress for several reasons. Some of these reasons were aroused by parties within the government as the main parties carrying out the plans, while others came from other interest groups, especially on the village side, which still had their own Brought a short-term development plan that has a record. Some comments that can be summarized in this paper are:

1. Community requests included in development planning meetings are not necessarily implemented by village governments.
2. Acquisition of physical education priorities, etc. B. Infrastructure for connecting roads between settlements. Economic development is still insufficient.
3. Women's participation in deliberations on development plans is not very prominent. This may be because development planning is still assumed to be a male activity.
4. Failing to identify problems existing in the area according to the needs of the community.
5. Measures planned in deliberations of development plans were not covered. It is known that the achievements of the Development Planning Conference are not realized every year. Don't let your political achievements go unnoticed by the community. This may occur due to a lack of understanding in identifying problems that exist in the area according to community needs.
6. Pay attention to the community's desire to be the focus of a plan directed at community issues and needs and to meet an attitude of mutual trust and openness.
7. Conducting research activities and identifying community issues and needs at the RT/RW level is not well done.
7. Participatory. Each community will be given an equal opportunity to contribute their ideas, regardless of time and place, and will be involved in decision-making

to determine which activities are considered a priority to move through the higher development planning process.

8. Planning synergies, the cooperation between regions and geographies, as well as interactions between stakeholders, have always been emphasized in the Siak Hulu district development planning process. This is evident from Mura and her SKPD proposals, which are sometimes out of sync, but can be communicated together.
9. The legality of the development plan if it is carried out with reference to all applicable regulations and with respect for the ethics and values of the community. Several stages of MUSRENBANG technical guidelines were not properly implemented in the development planning process at the village and subdistrict level, thus the legality factor was not properly implemented.

CONCLUSION

Indonesia has introduced consultation on development planning as a form of participatory planning and has become a mandatory agenda item for all local governments. Expected participation from many stakeholders, including the community, still faces obstacles. On the other hand, the plans produced tend to prioritize local physical needs over improving the economy of the community. While there are many guiding principles in MUSRENBANG implementation, maximizing community involvement strengthens community trust in local government.

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