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Analysis of Differences Innovation in Regional Development Planning (Case Studies in South Sulawesi and West Sumatra Provinces)

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Abstract: The existence of this technological development has become a medium used by a state administrator to improve welfare or services for its citizens. In need of an innovation that is used to capture this phenomenon. Local government innovation is very important in the process of implementing good and reliable governance (Good Governance). The implementation of regional development always begins with research and development activities, as well as assessment. Development planning is not only done on the table, without looking at the reality on the ground. The core problem of planning is in the planning process itself, which includes a series of procedures and involves many parties. The lengthy process and the many parties involved often make planning ineffective. Based on this, this study aims to analyze the differences in planning innovations carried out in two different regions, namely South Sulawesi and West Sumatra, to compare the innovations of the two regions. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. As a result, South Sulawesi and West Sumatra have different development innovations, in which South Sulawesi places more emphasis on improving website-based information systems which will become a reference for development planning, while West Sumatra emphasizes the assessment of construction services that will carry out development planning in the West Sumatra region. Suggestions in the future, each agency allocates a budget to increase the admin capacity of the SIPP manager and provide cost consequences as motivation.

Keywords: Planning Innovation, Regional Development, Information Systems, Performance Assessment.

1. Preliminary

Increasing needs and increasingly complex lifestyles require a development that results in easy access to needs. The existence of this technological development has become a medium used by a state administrator to improve welfare or services for its citizens. In need of an innovation that is used to capture this phenomenon. In this case the government must be faced with a condition where it must have new ideas to be able to adapt to existing developments and phenomena (Nainggolan, 2019).

The implementation of regional development always begins with research and development activities. A study conducted by Kurniawansyah (2014), further confirms this. Development planning activities are basically research / research activities, because the implementation process will use a lot of research methods, ranging from data collection techniques, data analysis, to field / feasibility studies in order to obtain accurate data, whether done conceptually / documentation and experimental.

Development planning is not only done on the table, without looking at the reality in the field. This is in line with the results of Hidayat's (2017) study which revealed that regional development planning (PPD) will form 3 (three) main things, namely: a) community planning; b) concerning an area (area); and c) the resources that exist in it. In this study, development planning is defined as a detailed, sequential, structured, systematic, comprehensive, and scientific process to formulate a program / activity according to the right objectives for the sustainable development of an area within a certain period of time and is determined through a regulatory / policy framework. Operationally, regional development planning is the legitimacy of channeling community aspirations as well as establishing affirmative policies for the implementation of inclusive development in the regions. This is important in determining program / activity priorities, determining locus & focus, development planners and actors, implementation time, and allocating development budgets. This means that development planning must be guided by the direction of policies that are measured, planned, and carried out by stakeholders in a professional manner with a predetermined time benchmark. In this context, development planning also includes activities for supervision and evaluation of all aspects and stages of development as well as comprehensive risk management.

Faludi (1973) states that in planning theory there are two views that discuss good planning. First, the theory of rational planning which states that good planning is planning that is prepared based on data accuracy, observations (in-depth observation) and based on experience or evaluation results obtained from previous cases. Second, participatory / communicative planning theory which states that good planning is planning that involves the community in the planning process. In practice, both theories have been implemented by local governments in preparing development planning. Therefore, planning should produce significant and better development achievements from year to year.

Meanwhile, procedural theory (Theory of Planning) views planning as a process related to the capacity of the planner, the operationalization of procedures in planning and the institutions that are responsible for compiling and defining plans. Based on this understanding, when viewed from a procedural theory point of view, the core problem of planning is in the planning process itself, which includes a series of

procedures and involves many parties. The long process and the many parties involved often cause planning to be ineffective (Ginting, 2016).

Based on this, this study aims to analyze the differences in planning innovations carried out in two different regions, namely South Sulawesi and West Sumatra, to compare the innovations of the two regions.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative-descriptive approach. The data used are secondary data from various sources. The use of a qualitative systems thinking approach is used to understand the complexity of the system and to support the intuitive-dialogical thinking process (Ismiatun, 2015).

In this study, the focus of research is the innovation of the planning system created by the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi and the Provincial Government of West Sumatra.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPPD) in South Sulawesi Province

Regional development planning is a process of preparing the phases of activities that involve various elements of stakeholders in it, in order to utilize and allocate existing resources in order to improve social welfare in a regional environment for a certain period of time (Jamal, 2019).

Planning is nothing but a systematic arrangement (formulation) of steps (actions) that will be carried out in the future, based on careful consideration of potentials, external factors and interested parties in order to achieve a certain goal. Meanwhile, the planning process is a process carried out in order to achieve stability, so that every activity in it is a focal point to achieve a balance condition in the context of problem solving, future orientation and resource allocation (Abe, 2001).

One of the innovations made by the South Sulawesi provincial government was the creation of a Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPPD). The Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPPD) is a large system that supports the whole development planning process, starting from the planning, controlling, and evaluation processes. For this reason, the development and implementation process needs to be carried out in stages according to existing capabilities and conditions (Jamal, 2019).

The National Development Planning System based on Law Number 25 Year 2004 is a unitary development planning procedure to produce long-term, medium-term, and annual development plans which are implemented by state administrators and the community at the central and regional levels.

Regarding the planning process, regions are required to prepare a Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) with a period of 20 (twenty) years. The RPJPD contains the vision, mission and direction of regional development. Furthermore, the long-term planning document is translated into the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) with a period of 5 (five) years. The RPJMD contains regional financial policies, regional development strategies, general policies, SKPD and cross-SKPD programs, regional programs accompanied by work plans within an indicative regulatory framework and funding framework. Furthermore, the RPJMD is translated into a Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) for each year which is then implemented into a technical document of the Regional Budget (APBD).

Law Number 25 Year 2004 also states that Planning is a process to determine appropriate future actions, through an order of choice, taking into account available resources, and stipulates that the Development Planning System has the objective of supporting coordination among development actors; guarantee the creation of integration, synchronization and synergy both between regions, between spaces, between time, between government functions and between the central and regional governments; Ensuring linkages and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation & supervision; Optimizing community participation; and Ensuring the achievement of efficient, equitable & sustainable use of resources.

Therefore, it is crucial for the regions to be able to integrate and synergize the program & activity planning processes as well as the budget, starting from the process, MUSRENBANG, RKPD preparation, RENJA-SKPD drafting to KUA-PPAS, which simultaneously maintains consistency with priorities and targets. annual and 5-year performance that have been stipulated in the RPJMD. For this reason, the Regional Development Planning Agency of South Sulawesi Province presents an Innovation in Development Planning, namely the Application of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPPD).

The purpose of holding this innovative regional development planning information system in South

Sulawesi is to synchronize Programs and Activities in planning documents starting from the RPJMD, OPD Strategic Plan, RKPD, OPD Renja; Provide tools for regions (Provinces and districts / cities), especially BAPPEDA in preparing RPJMD, RKPD that are efficient and effective and ensure consistency of OPD in the preparation of Programs and Activities; Provide tools for districts / cities in compiling proposed activities on the MUSRENBANG menu, as well as directing the proposals to each OPD in accordance with their respective areas of authority; Provide tools for the preparation of RENJA-SKPD, RKPD and KUA-PPAS at BAPPEDA which are the accumulation of all existing RENJA-SKPD; Creating an effective, efficient and consistent planning system.

The key word above is consistency, consistency of absolute planning is applied, just imagine that if the Planning Document Compilation is compiled manually by paper or manually inputted every year, it is possible for OPD to create a new program which the program is not in the RPJMD, it is very fatal. It can be explained that the sub menus in this application are: 1). RPJMD SIM, containing the Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets, Target Indicators; Policy Direction; RPJMD program; OPD Strategic Plan (Programs and Activities); 2). RKPD SIM containing the Draft OPD Work Plan / RKPD Design; Musrenbang; Final Renja / Final RKPD; 3). KUA / PPAS (General Budget Policy / Temporary Budget Priorities); 4). MONEV SIM, which contains OPD Financial Realization; OPD Performance Evaluation in OPD Renja Documents; Evaluation of Local Government Performance on RKPD Documents.

The explanation why this investment is classified as creative and innovative is because Bappeda imports RPJMD data, vision, mission, objectives, targets and target indicators and primarily the RPJMD Program and Outcomes into the OPD RPJMD SIM defines (inputting) the program into activities and outputs into the OPD Strategic Plan.

Then, if there is an RKPD SIM, At the beginning of the planning year, the OPD Renstra Program and Outcome and Activities in year $n + 1$ are automatically withdrawn from the OPD Renstra sub menu, so OPD does not need to re-enter because the Renstra Sub Menu and OPD Renja Sub Menu are already connected. The reports on the RKPD SIM are Chapter V RKPD (Program and Activity Indication) and Chapter III OPD Renja (Objectives, Targets, Programs and Activities)

Still on the RKPD SIM, there is a Musrenbang Sub Menu, on this menu the District / City Bappeda is given

access to be able to propose activity proposals to be implemented

in the area. The proposal is confronted with activities in accordance with the OPD Strategic Plan so it is not possible to add new activities if these activities are not urgent.

Furthermore, MONEV SIM, in this menu the Programs and Activities on the RKPDPD SIM are automatically drawn into SIMONEV, SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements in the main planning documents Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the physical and financial realization of OPD. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is an integral part, it can not be separated or partial.

From this explanation, it can be seen that SIPPD has a unity in carrying out structured development planning, the mechanism starts from Upstream (RPJMD) to Downstream (Monitoring and Evaluation), this is what we think is very innovative and creative.

In terms of proposals, this SIPPD is proposed by all planning stakeholders at the OPD, the Head of the Sub-Division of the Program and his staff expect an innovation in planning, the Subag Programs and their staff want that existing applications must be developed and made easier to run. For this reason, the Macro Planning and Development Financing Sector, BAPPEDA Prov. Sulsel redesigned SIMBANGDA which in our opinion is too partial and less user friendly. As a result, we had to work extra hard on how to translate the flow of upstream planning to downstream, from the RPJMD, OPD Renstra, RKPDPD, and PD Renja into one unit in the SIPPD application.

The solution to the problem of SIPPD is to make planning document preparation run on time and save time. Just imagine that the main planning document for the Program and Activities Chapter, which is usually done for months, can be saved in a matter of weeks.

Inaccuracy of time to complete the process in the application by the user which leads to inefficiency, filling in the application that seems convoluted, there is still inconsistency in existing document data that slows down data processing, lack of information regarding the application system presented which causes users to be somewhat confused in the process input and appearance or features that seem still conventional.

The SIPPD application can be accessed on the url sippd.sulselprov.go.id. The results of this application are: 1. Consistency from the RPJMD Program to the OPD Strategic Plan, the OPD Strategic Plan to the OPD Renja and Monitoring and Evaluation; 2. Web-based

application, easy to understand application use; 3. Consistency of program targets and outcomes as well as targets and outputs of activities, this is important in order to ensure that the Governor's Vision and Mission is accurately spelled out by OPDs; 4. Time efficiency in preparing Planning Documents; 5. Support the implementation of e-government.

Development planning that already uses this system needs to be maintained and sustainable so that every stage of development planning can be carried out properly, the use of a connected and integrated SIPPD greatly facilitates planning apparatus and the BAPPEDA in preparing various development planning documents, if possible, it is necessary to develop a system in accordance with the needs and regulations so that planners can carry out their duties properly, maintain consistency between documents and comply with regulations and can overcome various obstacles they face (Jamal, 2019).

3.2. Innovation with Performance Assessment of Construction Planning and Development Service Providers in West Sumatra Province)

Planning and design is an initial stage that has a very big and significant impact on the success of a project, because most of the strategy and project financing decisions depend on project planning. Planning consultants have a role in decision making and as a translator of the owner's needs and direction for executor. The ideas and ideas of the owner are contained in a planning document consisting of specifications and drawings to be implemented by the contractor. The performance of planning consultants can be measured from several factors in terms of document preparation, time, cost and terms of reference (Wala, 2013).

A number of the most influential criteria are adjusted to Law No. 18 of 1999 concerning Construction Services (Article 1 paragraph 4) and Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Government Goods and Services Procurement (Article 1 paragraphs 16 and 17). Performance is one of the most important factors that can cause the failure of a construction project. This is because performance is assumed as the fuel needed to run an engine. The failure of a project could be the result of a planner's poor performance in communication and coordination. Neglect of performance can be the cause of errors in construction projects. The complexity of the project and the number

of parties involved in it require an effective performance between parties.

Thus, performance appraisal is very important in realizing development in accordance with objectives. Performance appraisal is an assessment of the implementation of work carried out by construction service providers, both in quality and quantity based on certain criteria or indicators (Regent Regulation Kulon Progo, 2014).

The function of performance appraisal for construction service providers is to increase understanding and awareness of the obligation to fulfill an orderly construction implementation, improve the quality of construction work results, and increase the competence of construction service actors

The results of the performance appraisal of the construction service providers are used by the Construction Services Development Team as material in the construction services. And it can also be a reference for SKPD in the procurement of goods / services carried out by direct procurement or direct appointment.

The construction services sector is the main sector in implementing the national development agenda. Construction services as one of the fields in construction facilities, should be legally regulated and protected in order for a situation to occur

that is objective and conducive to implementation. One of the legal references governing construction services is Law no. 2 of 2017 concerning Construction Services. Construction Services are construction work planning consulting services, construction work implementation services, and construction work supervision consulting services. The parties in a construction work consist of service users and service providers. Service users and service providers can be individuals or business entities, both in the form of legal entities and non-legal entities.

The Department of Water Resources Management of West Sumatra Province is one of the technical agencies as service users in the construction service sector. Meanwhile, the service provider is the winner of the auction / selection / direct appointment based on the results of the evaluation carried out by the Procurement Service Unit (ULP) of the Regional Secretariat of West Sumatra Province.

Good construction is very dependent on the performance of the organizer, especially from service providers. To find out the performance of service providers, it is necessary to evaluate their performance. This is the reason why the West Sumatra Province

PSDA Office conducts performance appraisals of Service Providers, especially those who carry out activities at the West Sumatra Province PSDA Office.

The main objective of the service provider performance appraisal is to determine the performance of each service provider on construction work that works at the PSDA Office of West Sumatra Province. So the specific objectives are 1. To assess the performance of the personnel provided by construction work service providers working in the field; 2. Assess the performance of the equipment provided by the construction work service provider in the field; 3. Assessing the timeliness of the construction work service provider in completing the work; 4. Assess the performance of the personnel provided by the supervisory service provider who oversees the work in the field; 5. Assess the performance of the equipment provided by the supervisory service provider in the field; 6. Assess the availability of key personnel as stated in the contract documents for supervision work.

The benefit is that the performance value of service providers is expected to be a guideline for the West Sumatra Provincial Government to find out the professionalism of Service Providers in West Sumatra Province in general and the PSDA Office of West Sumatra Province and in the future it is expected to be one of the references in determining the auction / selection winner in the next construction activity. .

Environmental performance assessment has 2 main aspects, namely project performance appraisal and performance rating against benchmarks. In other words, the assessment tools provide a framework for gathering data on the actual performance of the project on the overall number of indicators selected and the rating tools use that data to provide ratings that can be used to compare it against internal benchmarks and targets (Newman et al, 2014). And the result of the assessment innovation is the availability of performance documents from each construction work service provider within the West Sumatra Province PSDA Office.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been stated, it can be concluded that the two areas studied, namely South Sulawesi and West Sumatra, have different development innovations, where South Sulawesi places more emphasis on improving website-based information systems which will become a reference for development planning, while West Sumatra emphasizes on the assessment of

construction services that will carry out development planning in the West Sumatra region. These two things are certainly very important because they can help add information and facilitate future development planning.

Suggestions that could be improved further are that it is important for each agency to allocate a budget to increase the capacity of the SIPPD administrators as well as provide cost consequences as motivation in carrying out their work.

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