

THE ROLE OF NAGAN RAYA'S REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY (BAPPEDA) IN INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND COMMUNICATION TO THE PUBLIC TO ACHIEVE GOOD GOVERNANCE

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Abstract

Good governance has long been practiced by all parties, including the government and society. However, many people do not understand the concept of governance. Returning government control to the people to create an open and participatory government. One of the efforts to make it happen is transparency or disclosure of information to the public. This study aims to determine the efforts of Nagan Raya Bappeda (Nagan Raya's Regional Development Planning Agency) in realizing good governance. This study uses a qualitative method. The types of data used are primary data and secondary data. The focus of this research is 1) participation, 2) transparency, and 3) accountability. Data was collected through interviews, observation, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that Nagan Raya Bappeda has reflected a good government by applying the principles of transparency, accountability and community participation, namely by providing information about government actions, and is responsible for explaining to the public, for example, the reasons behind the action, the form of action and the time and place of action. how to take action, must be available to stakeholders and the wider community. This is not without obstacles, one of the obstacles faced by Nagan Raya Bappeda is the lack of human resources who are fluent in technology. However, there have been efforts as a step to ensure the disclosure of public information during this pandemic, such as providing information through social media or websites that in fact can be accessed by everyone, but not all people understand technology.

Keywords: *Openness of Public Information, Good Governance, Nagan Raya Bappeda*

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of "good governance" arose as a new vision of governance in the 1990s, coinciding with the spread of democratization around the world (Woods, 1999). This new vision of governance shifted the focus from government to governance. The government is inaccessible and does not wish to collaborate with other industries. Meanwhile, governance represents the process by which all public and private actors come together to build a framework so that policies may be adjusted to the requirements of their respective functions. A new vision or paradigm of higher government administration is developed as a result of the paradigm shift from government to governance. This change puts pressure on equality, collaboration, and stability between the government, the private sector, and society (Kurniawan et al., 2021).

However, government performance and information have become a worldwide phenomenon, driven by a growing appreciation for the rule of law, democracy, and welfare state. Governments of nations throughout the world are now disclosing information on the

administration of the state and government information to the general public. A government is considered democratically if all decisions affecting the lives of the people are always made in the open and with the participation of those affected (Bäckstrand & Kuyper, 2017). Accordingly, democratic democracy ensures the availability and accessibility of public information and acknowledges that individuals cannot participate in decision-making without proper information (Harrison et al., 2012). In accordance with the legislation, the disclosure of public information comprises data, facts, and assertions. It is offered in many formats in line with the balance of information technology and electronic and non-electronic communication. Its objective is to ensure everyone's right to access information in accordance with the characteristics of a democratic state that preserves the sovereignty of the people.

Disclosure of information provides individuals a direct role in creating social and cultural harmony. It seeks to guarantee that the public has the right to comprehend the governance plan because: 1) decision making is in the public interest, 2) the public has a right to be informed, 2) Promote community participation in decision-making, 3) Strengthening the community's participation in policymaking and the administration of public institutions, 4) Ensuring the delivery of quality public services, as well as 5) Understanding the fundamentals of policymaking that impacts people's lives, especially in the provision of information services to enhance information management (Creighton, 2005). Because it serves as a basis for future communication, the presence of the law becomes essential (Richardson & Razzaque, 2006).

Likewise, this involves the cooperation of the broader community and interested parties, the spirit of promoting information openness, and effective governance that ensures law enforcement is consistent and regulates transparent public information enforcement (Hutabarat et al., 2022). Everybody can access and use these it. Transparency of information regarding the implementation of public policy by public institutions will evoke public support and trust.

According to the findings of certain studies, the provision of public services is often seen as being one of the primary drivers of the concept of good governance through the actualization of government performance (Fryer et al., 2009; Sellang et al., 2022; Ulum, 2018). There are three main reasons why good governance in Indonesia should be encouraged, since it serves as the foundation for the improvement of public services. To begin, the importance that stakeholders place on public services is readily apparent. Second, the interaction that takes place under the governance concept is quite robust. Third, the provision of public services makes the achievement of good governance less difficult and more feasible. Nevertheless, because public disclosures might have an effect on bad performance ratings, it is difficult for officials working in the public sector to put it into practice, even when the community is involved (Solihin, 2007). Therefore, in order to achieve a government that is open to the public and responsible for its actions, public institutions at both the central and regional levels need to work toward enforcing the law in order to establish democratic procedures and good governance.

Even so, openness and transparency inside the nation's administrative structure are prerequisites for good governance at the national level. Discontent with the way in which governments tasked with enacting policies for the public sector have carried out their duties gave rise to the idea of "good governance." Implementation of best practices in good

governance can occur in phases, with the pace of each step being determined by the capacities of the government, society, and market processes involved in the provision of public services. In this particular scenario, communication is a vital element in effectively conveying development-related messages to the community. Some examples of such messages include: the socialization of development policies within the community (Muhammad, 2017). Disclosure of publicly available information necessitates the use of governmental authority in a way that is either open to public scrutiny or transparent. A democracy that upholds its sovereignty and works toward the achievement of good governance is defined in large part by the openness of the information that is made available to the public. Such participation has to be able to guarantee this openness.

Good governance is defined as the implementation of good government which is characterized by the existence of a democratic government that is open to criticism and public supervision. But as the reforms progress, the public can understand under various lockdowns and pressures. In the concept of good governance, the term is well interpreted as a desire to improve the ability of the people to achieve national goals, independence, sustainable development and social justice. The term governance refers to the authority and authority of the government to regulate the administration of government, especially economic development.

One of the measures toward achieving an open and transparent government is the use of good governance. In other words, it helps create regulations and rewards for government organizations and the people who work for them. It also helps the government rebuild its maintenance capacity for the populace. This will serve as the cornerstone for building a strong legislative framework for the right to access public information in public administration.

Good Governance began during the reform era with a review of the government system to adopt a transparent democratic process. Unfortunately, there are still several errors and omissions in financial and accounting administration, notably at the Nagan Raya Bappeda (Nagan Raya's Regional Development Planning Agency), making the implementation of good governance in Indonesia uncertain. It does not imply that the execution was unsuccessful, since the government has made several attempts to establish Good Governance, such as enhancing the transparency of state budget information. Participate in the process of community involvement in the administration and formulation of policies for state budgets and state-owned companies. It is believed that this would provide the Indonesian people a government that is trustworthy and built on a solid foundation.

Understanding the principles that govern the conduct of government is the key to effective governance. To comprehend the significance of this subject, let's examine the fundamentals of good governance. 1) Community engagement All community members have an influence on the decision process, either directly or through representatives who represent their respective interests, 2) Laws and institutions are essential for promoting the rule of law, including the public in the democratic process, and shaping public policy, 3) Transparency refers to the transparency of all government acts and policies, 4) Stakeholders/communities in the business world, organizations, and all governance procedures must seek to serve all stakeholders, 5) We acknowledge that consensus is the basis for decision-making and that consensus should be the basis for decision-making, 6) Equivalence. Equality entails equal treatment and service. Every individual has the chance to

enhance or preserve his wellbeing, 7) Effectiveness and Efficiency, government officials must be able to design logical and quantifiable programs that address the actual demands of their constituents, 8) Responsibility is the obligation of public authorities to people who have the authority to defend their interests, and 9) Strategic vision is the method in which leaders and communities' approach good governance and human development with a wide and visionary perspective and a sensitivity to what will be required to accomplish this development in the future.

On the other hand, openness and transparency are vital components of effective government. This is a very significant topic that should be kept in mind during the process of developing effective governance processes. In order to accomplish this, there must be complete transparency throughout the governing process. The government need to be transparent and give stakeholders access to some information on the process of formulating public policy, as well as the budgetary allotments for policy implementation, as well as monitoring and assessment of policy implementation (Muhammad, 2017).

By giving information and assuring access to accurate and relevant information, the concept of transparency fosters mutual confidence between the government and the general public. The free flow of information underpins transparency. Stakeholders must have access to all process, organizational, and government information, and the information should be sufficient for monitoring the process. A greater understanding and familiarity with government-run societies aids in the reduction of lawlessness. Transparency of public information on the performance of a national government or state administration enables the public to actively engage in the management of all levels of government and policy. In order for the government to hold individuals accountable. Public information disclosure in any nation serves primarily to strengthen the accountability and credibility of public institutions by sharing information and documents in response to public demands.

The researcher has outlined the limitations of public information dissemination in the preceding section. Additional growth of good governance is becoming a worldwide trend and a need of a democratic political system. Modern theory of governance and governance are decentralized first in order to provide excellent governance. The objective is to accomplish the organization's objectives in a more efficient and productive manner. Disclosure of public information must be maximized in light of the ever-increasingly fast flow of information in the modern era, particularly in relation to the usage of Internet-based information technology. As a measure of openness in achieving good governance, the government tries to give the public with information about all activities, including those of the Nagan Raya Bappeda. The pace and method by which the public obtains information are correlated with the development of digital technology. Consequently, accurate and trustworthy information must be provided in public spaces. However, there are several repercussions on the ground, such as purposeful disinformation that leads to misrepresentation and misrepresentation. Nagan Raya's Regional Development Planning Agency continues to develop and respond to the issues of public information management, including the supply of information, data, facts, and documentation that is effective, relevant, and on-target.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods. Qualitative research methods are studies that generate descriptive data in oral form from people who can observe their behavior (Moleong, 2021). Qualitative research is also a study that aims to help the researcher understand the phenomena experienced by the subject of his research, such as behavior, cognition, motivation, and behavior.

The types of data used are primary data and secondary data. Basic data are obtained directly from interviews with informants. Secondary data, on the other hand, comes from publicly available non-confidential documents. This study analyzes the role of Nagan Raya Bappeda in socialization and communication with the general public to realize Good Governance. When collecting data, the authors used several complementary techniques, such as documentation and observation. Qualitative data collection methods are carried out through triangulation, and data analysis is inductive, emphasizing meaning more than generalization (Sugiyono, 2016). The author is directly involved in the press process. For example, researchers collect existing data based on the events or media used. The source of this research data comes from the Data and Information Center of Nagan Raya Bappeda.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The role of Nagan Raya Bappeda in information disclosure and communication to the public to achieve good governance

There are three transparency indicators. i.e. 1) the availability of relevant information at all phases of policy design and execution. 2) Information is visible, accessible, unrestricted, and ready for use. 3) Increase public confidence in the government.

a. Access to information in the process of policy preparation and implementation

The successful implementation of public information disclosure in Nagan Raya Bappeda is supported by the findings of informant interviews done by the Regional Development Planning Agency. The chosen format provides budget and policy publications that can be directly accessed by the public, namely by providing information that is constantly updated and available at all times, including information about the activities and performance of Bappeda, such as strategic work plans (*Renstra*), work plans (*Renja*), development planning deliberations (*Musrenbang*), financial reports of the APBD Budget (Regional Revenue and Expenditure), and Lakip (Accountability Report on The Performance of Bappeda) (PPID Nagan Raya, 2020).

The Strategic Work Plan is an institutional planning document that provides a strategy or direction and serves as the basis for making decisions on the allocation of capital and human resources to achieve the desired goals. Strategic work plans are usually oriented within five years. Includes vision, mission, objectives, strategies, policies, programs and development activities that are compiled and directed in accordance with the mission and functions of the Regional Apparatus Organization (also refers to DPO). In this context, regions and indicators are according to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM).

As held on February 3, 2022 in Banda Aceh, the Strategic Work Plan was organized by Nagan Raya Bappeda in collaboration with the Faculty of Economics and Business, Syiah Kuala University, namely conducting training for the State Civil Apparatus in preparing

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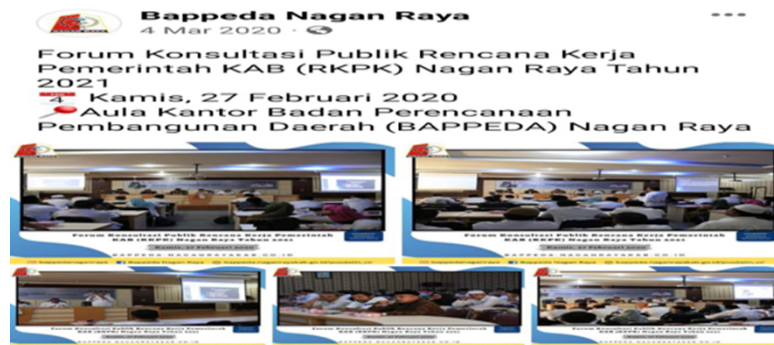
regional strategic plan documents. This is intended to realize the capacity of smart and professional planners. The work plan is an elaboration of the vision, mission and program of the regional head to ensure the sustainability of economic policies and development directions in Nagan Raya Regency. The Department of Manpower may consult and coordinate with the head of Bappeda in the preparation of the Nagan Raya District Government Work Plan in determining development priority programs, after which the Nagan Raya Bappeda will supervise and coordinate the implementation of the Nagan Raya District Work Plan duties and authorities. Work Plans (*Renja*) is a one-year planning document that contains policies, programs and development activities both implemented directly by local governments and encourage community involvement. Strategic Work Planning (*Renstra*) and Work Planning (*Renja*) are important parts of the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD). The strategic plan includes a vision, mission, goals, objectives, policies, and work programs. *Renja*, on the other hand, interprets strategic plans and sets goals and action plans to achieve them. (PPID Nagan Raya, 2020)

The following will help explain how to help the people in this area. The process of the regional planning stage starts from the lowest stage, namely the village-level musrenbang, then the proposed results of the agreement are brought to the next level, namely the District Musrenbang resulting from the agreement at the sub-district level is part of the Musrenbang at the District level, all proposals are part of the Regional Development Information System (SIPD) which can be accessed by the public. This is intended to apply the principle of openness / transparency. So all information / activities organized by Nagan Raya Bappeda including the financial statements of the APBD Budget (Regional Revenue and Expenditure), and Lakip (Government Agency Performance Accountability Report) can be seen / accessed on the official website of Bappeda, or through Bappeda's social media.



Source: Screenshot from instagram of Nagan Raya Bappeda

Figure 1 Organizing the Strategic Work Plan



Source: Screenshot from Facebook of Nagan Raya Bappeda

Figure 2 Organizing the *Musrenbang* (Development Planning Deliberations)

List of Excluded Information

Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (also refers to KIP Law), that to ensure effective, efficient, transparent and responsible governance. It aims to increase public participation in the implementation of government administrative supervision and to participate in the planning and formulation of public policies and public decisions that can affect people's lives. Therefore, for the sake of security, public interest, and national security, there are also strict rules on what information should not be given to citizens or groups of requesting communities.

Access restrictions were discussed in a data forum presented to the Head of Nagan Raya Bappeda. The regent restricted data access to the data portal in Nagan Raya area. These include: 1) Local data saver for on-premises data users. 2) The person in charge or the guardian of information and documents. 3) Data that cannot be disclosed on a local device is data that must be kept confidential and protected by law.

On the other hand, as in Law No. 14 of 2018 on Information Disclosure, information that cannot be accessed or excluded by the Applicant may affect the protection of intellectual property rights or affect law enforcement procedures that may affect the benefits of protection. Protection from unfair competition between companies. May threaten the defense and security of the country, including: Documenting strategies, information, techniques, and tactics related to the implementation of the country's defense and security systems, including the planning, implementation, completion, or evaluation stages. In the plan for the management and development of defense and security systems, the level of authority and capability, composition, placement or confusion, public or private confidentiality, the possibility of disclosure of memos or correspondence within public authorities should be kept confidential except as follows: Information that should not be disclosed under information boards or decisions of certain courts and laws.

b. Provide continuous and accessible information

According to Law No. 14 of 2008, which was passed by the Nagan Raya Regency Government, the practice in question has been in effect since 2009. A written pledge to comply with one's legal responsibilities is referred to as the Public Information Service Policy in Market Regulation (Mayor's regulations) No. 50 of 2010. As a result, Bappeda continues to develop and find solutions to difficulties in the administration of public information. These solutions include the transmission of information, data, facts, and documents that are efficient and accurate. However, the problem during this pandemic, as

Mizanul Fasarella, an employee of the Bappeda Nagan Raya Data Information Center, explained that publishing in physical form is very ineffective, digitization is called a triple track strategy. The process of digitizing information is referred to as a triple track strategy. The combination of deregulatory policies and increased bureaucracy creates an environment that is conducive to both productive corporate practices and creative problem solving. The primary goal of the process of reducing regulations and streamlining bureaucracy is to create a service delivery system that is user-friendly, efficient, and open to public scrutiny. Because of this, it seeks to adapt itself by providing digital services, operate professionally and ethically, and most importantly, innovate. This is indeed the reason behind each and every step.

In line with that, in the implementation of law No. 14 of 2008 in Nagan Raya Bappeda is to first implement the provisions of Article 2 of Law No. 14 of 2008. This article states that all public information must be published and accessible to all users. Disclosure. To implement this provision, the Nagan Raya government has created an official website. The site is fast, accurate, affordable, and easily accessible to everyone. All information about Nagan Raya Bappeda can be found on its official website (<http://bappeda.naganrayakab.go.id/>). Public spaces must be filled with accurate and reliable information, because advances in digital technology affect the speed and way people receive information. However, there are many consequences on the ground, including misinformation that can be intentional but lead to misrepresentation and misrepresentation. The reason is that Bappeda Nagan responsible for providing information to the wider community, including accountability and transparency. That is, the budgeting process that starts from planning, preparation and implementation must be thoroughly approved and accounted for.

Therefore, Nagan Raya Bappeda has the principle of being responsible for disseminating information and providing a complete understanding. Information disclosure not only guarantees accountability and transparency, but also serves to reassure the public that what the government is doing is in the public interest, not in the interests of government officials or specific groups.

c. Efforts to increase public trust in Bappeda

To increase public trust in Bappeda as a planning agency, specifically by being able to realize community proposals that are right on target and functional, specifically by providing community access in participating / participating in every government implementation carried out by Nagan Raya Bappeda. Specifically, to realize community proposals that are right on target and functional. As a result, each and every community carries a voice in the process of decision-making, either directly or through a representative organization that speaks for their particular concerns. Because of this, it will be feasible to avoid deviations from the public awareness that are associated with the presence of social control as soon as possible. This engagement is predicated on the rights to freedom of assembly and speech, in addition to the chance to contribute in a manner that is constructive. Therefore, public information disclosure acknowledges the significance of public information disclosure and gives members of the general public the opportunity to participate in the administration of government programs, so providing them with more influence over the government.

Based on the author's analysis to increase public trust in the Government, namely by means of community security, effective and timely response to the needs of the community,

so that the community is encouraged to participate. One form of community participation through information disclosure carried out by Nagan Raya Bappeda is by providing feedback in the form of responding to each survey, questionnaire, and providing a variety of opinion data and analysis so as to get the desired results, this is intended so that all policies taken reflect the aspirations of the community.

Public investigations by the government encourage transparent and accountable government public administration in order to minimize misuse resulting from the government's disclosure of public information. Consequently, all information is accessible, and the government guarantees that the public is involved with the information and utilizes its authority responsibly in each program from the beginning of the planning process, which is typically discussed in the Development Planning Deliberations (*Musrenbang*). This is under control during the program's implementation phase and until its completion.

4. CONCLUSION

In an effort to implement the concept of good governance, Nagan Raya's Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) has demonstrated good government by applying the principles of transparency, accountability, and community participation, namely by providing information about government actions and being accountable for explaining them to the community. Stakeholders and the broader community should have access to the action's justification, its form, its timing, and its execution. This enables the public and interested parties to determine whether the government has contributed to the interests of society or others. Consequently, the analysis of the author reveals that the implementation of good governance in Nagan Raya Bappeda is not limited to the right exercise of power by the government; more significantly, the people can also exercise power appropriately. Hence, excellent governance is sometimes referred to as the "three-pillar building, namely transparency, accountability, and community participation".

However, its implementation is frequently limited by technological and human resource constraints. For an employee with a technological interest, public information disclosure must be supported by the availability of justice, materials, and human resources (HR). Employees and staff must not only be prepared, but they must also have ethics, values, culture, service awareness, and talents. No matter how excellent a legislation is, it will not be adequately executed unless people support it and the necessary infrastructure is in place. Consequently, based on the author's findings during his internship at Nagan Raya Bappeda, a shortage of human resources who are technically savvy is the obstacle. Even so, Nagan Raya Bappeda continues to try to provide information through social media or websites that are not accessible to everyone as a step to ensure public information disclosure during this pandemic, but not everyone is tech-savvy, so it is an additional task for Nagan Raya Bappeda in realizing transparency and accountability to achieve good governance.

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