

APPLICATION OF E-MUSRENBANG: STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS IN SUNTER JAYA VILLAGE

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the effectiveness and participation of the application of e-musrenbang in Sunter Jaya Village. The type of research used is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Data collection used is conducting observations, interviews and documentation. The result showed that the effectiveness of the implementation of development planning through e-musrenbang in Sunter Jaya Village can be said to have been effective in terms of clarity of objectives, the application of e-musrenbang understood by implementors in the preparation of proposed priorities. Then, preparation of the right program, the availability of facilities and infrastructure such as computers/laptops accessed by the internet to include proposals into the e-musrenbang system so as to facilitate the planned proposals and compiled from the result of the citizens' crushing. Furthermore, e-musrenbang has been transparent because it can be seen through the e-musrenbang <https://musrenbang.jakarta.go.id> system.

In addition, the participation of the community to attend musrenbang is good enough but not all can attend because of several factors of routine activities. Accountability in Sunter Jaya Village is only limited to collecting proposals that will be discussed in sub-districts, cities, and provinces, which will be realized to the relevant OPD. Thus the effectiveness of the implementation of e-musrenbang has been better than previous years so that in the future the planned proposals are made based on the needs of the community and can be realized proposals that have been drafted and authorized.

Keywords: *Efecctiveness, Electronic Governance, Electronic Musrenbang.*

INTRODUCTION

Musrenbang Electronic (e-Musrenbang) was first implemented in Bappenas in 2014. E-Musrenbang is a website-based planning application built to support planning synergy efforts between the central and local governments in the preparation of the Government Work Plan both in the Central and Regional. This application was built and developed by the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas). With the development of E-*Musrenbang* based on this website is expected to help facilitate the process of planning synergy between the central government and local government, especially the synergy of planning and budgeting tailored to the needs and

encourage the application of governance principles (participatory, transparent, effective and efficient, and accountable) in the provision of public services from Bappenas. So, along with the era of globalization and the development of modernization, with the basis of ensuring openness and community participation in development planning, and innovation of information technology-based development planning was born, namely e-musrenbang. Therefore, E-musrenbang opens the participation of the community as wide as possible to various development proposals. The existence of e-musrenbang is also considered to be able to cut the long processes of networking development proposals in the community so that the incoming proposals are more precise, directed, and accurate.

Musrenbang is an annual agenda where citizens meet each other to discuss their issues and decide on short-term development priorities. When the priorities have been arranged, then proposed to the government at a higher level and through the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) community proposals are categorized based on budget affairs and allocation. Musrenbang itself is a bottom-up approach where citizens' voices can actively influence the city/district budget plan and how development projects are structured. Initially, musrenbang was introduced as an attempt to replace the centralistic and top-down system. Communities at the local level and the government have an equally heavy responsibility in building their territory. The community should participate because this is an opportunity to collectively determine the future of the region. The community must also ensure the development carried out by the government in accordance with the needs.

E-Musrenbang system can effectively and efficiently provide information about incoming proposals, so that the proposal is more quickly and efficiently verified by the musrenbang team, and the community who wants to know and provide proposed activities in the region can easily access the information but who can access only the companion from rw and local village parties, the community can only see what proposals have been included in the system. This system is also believed to be able to present data more accurately and more effectively filter citizen proposals, as well as the application of E-Musrenbang also encourages transparency and accountability of incoming proposal data from the community. Another form of transparency in the E-Musrenbang system is the availability of data related to the proposal provided, which consists of the type of proposal, the source of the proposal, the type of proposal (physical or non-physical), the funds needed, made a priority or not, and it is also seen whether the proposal passes the initial stage or not.

Development planning intended for the benefit of the community will not succeed without community participation such as the making of such planning. Recognizing the importance of community participation, the government requires in the making of development planning both central and regional deliberations conducted in stages from the lower level. The process begins with the crushing of Rukun Warga (RW), musrenbang village, musrenbang sub-district, musrenbang Kabupaten / city, and musrenbang province with the aim to optimize community participation in accordance with the mandate of the law. If reviewed from the public policy process the development planning process includes four activities, namely problem formulation, agenda formulation, proposal formulation and agenda ratification, proposal formulation, and proposal error. The process starts from the lowest level, namely Pra Rembuk RW, where the rw chairman gathers rt chairmen in his region to discuss the preparation of the implementation of Rembuk RW, then the chairman of RT gathers citizens to discuss proposals at the

RT level that will be brought into rembuk RW. The results of the proposal of Rembuk RW are discussed in the village musrenbang where the village community can participate to provide input on the problems faced by them and alternative solutions at the village level to be brought at the musrenbang level and then taken to musrenbang districts/cities and provinces. However, at the district/city, provincial or central level is the next process of drafting the government agenda, in this process there is a screening of proposals to be adjusted to political or government interests that can cause bias against the public interest, especially those proposed by the community through musrenbang.

E-Musrenbang information system implemented in DKI Jakarta Province is considered capable of being an innovation in the development planning process in Indonesia and throughout the region, because the application of E-Musrenbang presents accurate data, targeted activities, grouping types of job proposals easier to shorten the time of recapitulation of proposed data. E-Musrenbang will include planning whose realization is the process of Rembuk RW, musrenbang Village Level, District Level, City / District Level (Forum SKPD and Musrenbang City and Provincial Level), rolling continues to be KUA-PPAS (General Policy Budget- Temporary Budget Ceiling Determination), the determination of budget that is closely aligned with the legislature, until the determination of apbd. E-Musrenbang application system is internet-based so that its application is not only in accordance with Law No. 25 of 2004 on Development Planning System but Presidential Decree No. 3 of 2003 on National Electronic Government Strategy Policy (E-Government).

In the open data website owned by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta (data.jakarta.go.id) obtained information that there are 267 villages in the dki jakarta province. Sunter Jaya village is an element of local government work located in the North Jakarta Administrative City area.

Table 1

Data on Proposal Submission in Every RW in E-Musrenbang Sunter Jaya Village in 2018-2020

RW	YEARS		
	2018	2019	2020
1	12	16	24
2	17	8	12
3	44	14	18
4	13	22	11
5	57	5	13
6	22	18	17
7	21	18	21
8	64	0	21
9	15	13	12
10	31	12	9
11	17	16	11
12	7	5	14
3	6	5	12
14	2	5	4
15	6	3	4
TOTAL	334	160	203

Source : Kasi Ekbang Sunter Jaya Village

From the data of e-musrenbang proposal submission in Sunter Jaya Village. In 2018 a total of 334 submitted proposals but there were also 7 rejections in 2018 because the proposed proposals were submitted again. Then in 2019 there were 160 proposals and in 2020 as many as 203 proposals. If in the previous year there are no restrictions on proposals that can be proposed by RW, starting in 2020, there will be restrictions on the number of proposed activities that can be proposed through the Rw Rembuk stage, namely the number of RT respectively. For example in RW 01 Sunter Jaya Village there are 24 RT, then RW 01 can only propose 24 proposed activities into rembuk RW. In this three-year period, the problem that is widely proposed by the residents of Sunter Jaya Village is the average problem of development or improvement of waterways aimed at the North Jakarta Water Resources Department. For more details, all submissions of this proposal can be seen on the official website musrenbang namely <https://musrenbang.jakarta.go.id>

The implementation of this E-Musrenbang system can provide convenience to social groups and residents of Sunter Jaya Village who have concerns to participate in providing development proposals and improvements around Sunter Jaya Village. If there are RT and RW who have difficulty in providing various proposals, currently the Dki Provincial Government has been looking for or has provided a companion for each RW in making submissions in the system. The companion of each RW has also been given training by the Provincial Government of DKI in the matter of accessing and inputting data that has been given to the local RW, therefore with this companion can be easier in providing proposals. The village also has priority criteria for proposals, proposals that have been given to RW will be looked at again by the Provincial Government of DKI and the local village with the proposal that really needs help will be prioritized and projected, then what about the other proposals do not have to worry because the proposal will still be in the e-musrenbang system and will not disappear so there is no need to be proposed again because it has been recorded in the E-Musrenbang system.

Related to the fenome above, the author is interested in researching in Sunter Jaya Village. The author wants to know How the Effectiveness of E-musrenbang System in Sunter Jaya Village and Supporting Factors and Inhibitory Factors In The Application of E-Musrenbang in Sunter Jaya Village. Therefore, the author wants to research on the Effectiveness of E-Musrenbang Implementation in Sunter Jaya Village.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC POLICY

According to Emerson in Handayani (2006:16), effectiveness is "a measurement in the achievement of predetermined goals or objectives". Whereas according to Pasolong (2007:9), effectiveness is basically derived from the word "Effect" and is used in this term in a causal relationship. Effectiveness can be seen as a cause of other variables. The effectiveness of the purpose that has been planned in advance can be achieved or in the word the target is achieved because of the process of activities. Then according to Sedarmayanti (2006:61), effectiveness is a measure that gives an idea of how far the target can be achieved. The opinion states that effectiveness is a measure that gives an idea of how far late targets set in advance by institutions can be achieved. It is very important in every institution and useful to see the progress and progress achieved by an institution.

The effect of public policy according to Gie in Budiani (2007:52) states that effectiveness is a situation that occurs because it is desired. If a person does an act with a certain purpose and is desired. Therefore, the work is said to be effective when it arises from the consequences or has the intention as previously intended. Based on some of the above understandings, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the policy is the achievement of an outcome and goals that have been planned and the benchmark of the extent to which a program can carry out its activities or functions so as to achieve the goals that have been set.

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS

The criteria or measures regarding the achievement of effective goals or not, as stated by Sondang P. Siagian (2008:77), namely: Clarity of the objectives to be achieved, this is intended so that employees in the implementation of tasks achieve directed goals and organizational goals can be achieved. Clarity of the strategy of achieving goals, it is known that the strategy is "on the path" followed in making various efforts in achieving the objectives - goals determined so that paraimplementers do not get lost in the achievement of organizational goals. The process of analysis in the formulation of a steady policy, relating to the three objectives to be achieved and the strategy that has been set means that the policy must be able to bridge the objectives with the efforts - efforts to carry out operational activities. Careful planning essentially means deciding now what the organization is doing in the future. The preparation of the right program, a good plan still needs to be described in the programs - the right implementation programs, because otherwise, the implementers will lack the guidelines to act and work. The availability of work facilities and infrastructure, one of the indicators of organizational effectiveness is the ability to work productively. Effective and efficient implementation, however good a program if not implemented effectively and efficiently then the organization will not achieve its goals.

Based on the above excerpts can be concluded that effectiveness can be measured by comparing between a predetermined plan with tangible results that have been realized, such as the overall effort and purpose should be seen as a process. Therefore, the achievement of the final goal is more assured.

E-musrenbang is a website-based planning application built to support planning synergy efforts between the central government and local governments in the preparation of the Government Work Plan both in the Central and Regional. This application was built and developed by the Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas). The development of e-Musrenbang based on this website is expected to help facilitate the process of planning synergy between the central government and local government, especially the synergy of planning and budgeting tailored to the needs; and encourage the implementation of governance principles (participatory, transparent, effective and efficient, and accountable) in the provision of public services from the Ministry of VAT / Bappenas. E-Musrenbang development is coordinated by the Directorate of Regional Development, Regional Development and Regional Autonomy by involving, Bureau of Planning, Organization and Governance, Directorate of Development Funding Allocation, and other directorates in the Department of Regional Development & Regional Autonomy.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research type with a descriptive approach. The location of this research is in Sunter Jaya Village, North Jakarta. In this study, researchers used two methods in data collection, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained through interviews with informants, while secondary data in the form of documents that can support the completeness of research data to obtain information and knowledge as widely as possible. The informant in this study consisted of Lurah Sunter Jaya, Secretary of Sunter Jaya Village, Kasi Ekbang of Sunter Jaya Village, rw and community companion. The interview was conducted from January 14, 2021 to January 19, 2021. While other data collection instruments are to use tools that are by doing literature books, photos, interviews, and other documents that can be used to support the success of research results.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the results of the study, it is known that in practice in DKI Jakarta, Musrenbang and Rembuk RW have many obstacles and obstacles both from the public and private sector and from the government. The number of complaints from residents due to the aspirations of the community proposed in Rembuk RW and Musrenbang has no track record and clarity of status whether implemented or not. Another problem is the result of the implementation of activities proposed by the community through Rembuk RW and musrenbang often not in accordance with community expectations so that the output disappoints the community in general, and the worst impact is the formation of apathy of the community in following the RW and Musrenbang Brakebuk in the following years because it assumes that Rembuk RW and Musrenbang are only ceremonial whose output and outcomes are unclear and there is no track record/history of each proposed community aspiration.

Similarly, the private parties in the implementation of Musrenbang do not care and do not participate at all. Meanwhile, from the government, the problem faced is the number of protests and sub-districts from the community related to the implementation of musrenbang which is considered only a formality and run the annual agenda only. In addition, there is difficulty from the side of government officials to implement the proposals/aspirations of the community in musrenbang and Rembuk RW because the proposals submitted are not equipped with clarity of the problem, address the location of the proposal, the incorrect volume (which impacts on the miscalculation of the budget) and other proposals, there is even a proposal that is wrong SKPD target, for example: the problem of lighting lights in the park, because the community does not have technical knowledge, then this problem is proposed to the Sudin Industry and Energy has a tusi about PJU (Public Street Lighting), but the actualization of lighting in the park location becomes the authority of Sudis Pertamanan. This causes the community's proposal can not be accommodated by the destination SKPD (Sudis Industry and Energy) because of one of skpd goals. On the other hand, the community always collects the results of the implementation of development planning to the government because it is considered that the proposal is not realized. This led to the ineffective implementation of Rw and Musrenbang Brakebuk at that time.

Based on the concept there are four important key indicators, can be used to achieve success effectiveness in realizing the principles of good governance. According to Sondang P. Siagian (2008:77) which include: Clarity of objectives, Clarity of strategy in the achievement of objectives, preparation of

appropriate programs, availability of work facilities and infrastructure, and participation of effective and efficient accountable transparency.

CLARITY OF E-MUSRENBANG IMPLEMENTATION OBJECTIVES

What is meant by the clarity of the purpose of the application of e-musrenbang is known and understood the whole process of implementation of e-musrenbang in a precise and targeted, namely; a) stages of musrenbang activity process, b) preparation of proposal planning through citizen crushing, c) making priority proposals, e) implementing the right objectives and tearah. Then ensure that the needs of the community can be met and in accordance with their expectations, the way to meet the goal is to achieve the desired final conditions and ensure that the needs of the community have actually been met. The village government after conducting an investigation, then carried out the preparation of what will be done, in this process is the process of making a decision that is more intact than the initial planning, as well as the basis of the preparation of the sub-district development plan that will be submitted to satua Kerja Perangkat Daerah (SKPD) which is adjusted to the development carried out.

From the results of the research that researchers get is that the implementors already understand the stages of implementation preparation because it is equipped with training from BAPPEDA. Then to determine the proposal if in the previous year there is no restriction on the number of proposals proposed by RW, starting in 2020, there will be restrictions on the number of proposed activities that can be proposed through the rw brake stage, namely the number of RT respectively. For example, in RW 01 Sunter Jaya Village there are 24 RT, then RW 01 can only propose 24 proposals into rw. In addition, in achieving the implementation objectives are on target and directed, because the template has been guided in such detail so that people who are confused want to propose what has been provided the template. in 2018, the Provincial Government of Dki Jakarta recruited rw crushing escorts, these escorts are considered effective to help accelerate development with increased budget absorption. Rw escorts have also been equipped with training by Subanppeko (Tribe of City Development Planning Agency) North Jakarta, rw companion task is to do assistance/companion process of problem identification, determination of needs and formulation of proposed problem solutions and get training from fasilitator assigned by the provincial government of DKI Jakarta.

PROPER PROGRAM PREPARATION

A good plan still needs to be outlined in the proper implementation programs, because otherwise, the implementers will lack the guidelines to act and work. In the sense that the proposal that will be included in the development program must be adjusted to the Vision - Mission in the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. The vision of the city of Jakarta is "Jakarta is a developed, sustainable and cultured city whose citizens are involved in realizing existence, justice, and welfare". While the Jakarta City Mission consists of Make Jakarta a safe, healthy, smart, cultured city, with family value assessment and provide a space of creativity through leadership that involves, mobilizes, and humanizes. To become a jakarta city that advances the general welfare through employment, stability and affordability of needs, social justice, acceleration of infrastructure and business development, as well as improvement of spatial management. To be Jakarta where the state apparatus rides successfully, serve, serve, and solve various problems of the city and citizens, effectively, meritocratic and integrity. Making Jakarta a sustainable

city, with development and living arrangements that increase the support capacity of the environment and social. Being Jakarta is a dynamic capital city as a node of Indonesia's progress characterized by justice, nationality, and diversity.

In order to create a synergistic development through the vision - its mission with proposals proposed by the community through musrenbang needs to be implemented which is called alignment. Specifically, the alignment process is carried out through adjustment of macro indicator targets and adjustment of priority programs and projects of the DKI Jakarta provincial government to the priority programs and projects of the central government. The adjustment process is carried out periodically, both within the RPJMD, and within the RKPD. Adjustments to priority programs and projects are also important. For example, a national priority project that is late set by the central government in DKI Jakarta province needs to be supported by the priority programs and projects of the DKI Jakarta provincial government in its implementation.

Based on the interview above it was concluded that the preparation of the program that has been made experienced inhibition due to the covid-19 pandemic in The City of Jakarta. Therefore, many of the priorities of the proposals that have been proposed in 2020 cannot be realized in 2021. Governor of DKI Jakarta Provincial Government Anies Baswedan opened the implementation of the Development Plan Deliberation (Musrenbang) changes rpjmd DKI Jakarta province in 2017-2022. The change of RPJMD DKI Jakarta province was implemented because of the national disaster of the covid-19 pandemic, so it requires the development of a vision to be relevant to the conditions during and after the election. He stressed that the development of Jakarta requires funding that must be creative in the future and not only sourced from government budgets, but also to develop potential other sources. Collaboration mechanism by involving various parties will be done as a form of creative financing so that the entire development plan can be carried out properly and the funding does not always have to be from the government because of the contraction in APBD.

AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN E-MUSRENBANG

Means are all units of everything that can be used as a tool in achieving the goal, in other words, more means are shown for objects or equipment that move or easy to move such as computers, and others. While infrastructure is everything that becomes the main support in the implementation of a project. In other words, the infrastructure is shown for immovable objects such as buildings, rooms, and fields.

From the results of the research that researchers did, the facilities and infrastructure in Sunter Jaya Village are adequate and there are no obstacles so that it can run effectively. The facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of e-musrenbang in Sunter Jaya Village consist of computers and internet networks only, even by using a smartphone to facilitate the input of proposals. But the respondents prefer to use a personal computer (laptop) because the laptop is more practical and facilitates work. Usually respondents will face obstacles in the system such as server down to overcome it Sunter Jaya Village prepares IT operators to solve these obstacles.

EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENT IMPLEMENTATION OF E-MUSRENBANG

Effectiveness can be measured by comparing between a predetermined plan with tangible results that have been realized, such as the alignment of efforts and objectives should be viewed as a process. Therefore, the achievement of targeted and targeted goals is increasingly guaranteed. Effective and efficient implementation, however good a program if not implemented effectively and efficiently then the organization will not achieve its goals. From the results of the research that researchers do can be seen from the point of view of the implementers and the public who feel it e-musrenbang activity is effective, because through the e-musrenbang system is in accordance with the stages and ordinances, does not deviate from the stages and ways. in addition, it also facilitates that is planned already organized, has been arranged, and uses the documentation.

With this new innovation, the existence of e-musrenbang is also considered able to cut the long processes of networking development proposals in the community so that the incoming proposals are more precise, directed, and accurate. This e-musrenbang system can be used as an important lesson for community-based development planning, where the community is not only an object but a subject of development. However, there are other issues related to the priority of the proposal because there is in the Village Sunter Jaya RW 11 which is included in the priority of the proposal is not realized because the budget factor is realized that is not included in the priority of the proposal to overcome it the proposal that is not realized can be re-proposed in the next year.

Transparansi is built on the basis of freedom of information. Information relating to the public interest can be directly obtained by those in need. From the results of research conducted in terms of transparency, there is a positive side where proposals approved by the government were opened to the public so that the public can control the development process in the area. The other positive side of e-musrenbang, among others, is able to guarantee the accuracy of program plan data and regional development activities, able to ensure the determination of activity targets, able to facilitate the grouping of types of job proposals, younger estimates of budget needs needed for proposed activities submitted by the community quickly and precisely and the proposed data that has been implemented in previous years will not be lost because it is stored well by the system. Thus e-musrenbang has been transparent because planning can be seen and open to the community.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation is important in realizing good government because the process of government-run on the basis of community participation is one of the characteristics as a good government. Community involvement in decision-making either directly or indirectly through representative institutions that can channel their aspirations.

From the results of the research that the researchers did is that the participation of the community turns out that there are still people who lack awareness or understanding in knowing the application of this e-musrenbang. The previous government had conducted socialization through the Village and Sub-District. In other words, socialization conducted by the government is still not maximal, it is because there are still people who do not know the function and usefulness of e-musrenbang in the development planning process. And the level of community attendance is influenced by various factors, but specifically for the

community, the most dominant factor influencing the level of community attendance is the routine of the community that is classified as dense *cuku*. Therefore, the community does not have much time to be directly involved in *musrenbang* activities. The representation of the community, especially in the implementation of *musrenbang* in Sunter Jaya Village has not been fully all elements of society. Participation only involves representatives such as ward heads, community leaders, PKK administrators, *taruna corals* and related stakeholders. Therefore, with this e-*musrenbang*, the community also easily conducts supervision, supervision is under the supervision of RT / RW and citizens to the development program and consults with the Village if the community encounters obstacles in its implementation.

Accountability is the principle that determines that every activity and the end result of the activities of the State Administration must be accountable to the public or the people as the holder of the highest sovereignty of the State in accordance with the chairman of the legislation. From the results of the research conducted that the accountability of the bottom-up planning of e-*musrenbang* in Sunter Jaya Village is only limited to collecting proposals from residents to be discussed in *musrenbang* sub-district, then at the *musrenbang* selected city level that will be prioritized, later after it is ratified will be implemented to the relevant OPD. Thus, accountability in the implementation of *musrenbang* is carried out in stages ranging from the crushing of citizens involving the community, the determination of priority proposals through the village, sub-district and city level. While the stage after the *musrenbang* namely, KUA, PPAS, *apbd* finally until ratification in the DPRD until December.

Thus, despite the various shortcomings, the e-*musrenbang* system is at least an innovation in the development planning system in this country where so far the community wants a forum or social contact between citizens and the government in regional development planning. The system based on transparency and broad community participation has been able to summarize and facilitate the process of networking community proposals in the development planning process so far. In terms of transparency, there is a positive side where proposals approved by the government are opened to the public so that the public can control the development process in the region. On the other positive side, able to guarantee the accuracy of program plan data and regional development activities, able to ensure the determination of activity targets, able to facilitate the grouping of types of job proposals, it is easier to estimate the budget needs to be needed for the proposed activities submitted by the community quickly and appropriately.

SUPPORTING FACTORS AND INHIBITORY FACTORS

In implementing a program certainly can not be separated from the supporting factors and obstacles in it that will affect the success of a program that has been implemented. From the results of research conducted with Mr. Aly S.Kom, M.Ti as Kasi Ekbang in Sunter Jaya Village which is a supporting factor is the application of e-*musrenbang* system in Sunter Jaya Village, the village has carried out its duties in accordance with the guidelines provided by the government. Good village human resources, adequate facilities such as internet networks and all theononitor proposals due to the Data Bank.

The inhibitory factor in Sunter Jaya Village is from the results of research conducted by researchers obtained that the inhibitory factor is often a server down because many implementers are also equally inputting the proposed data. From the participation of the community, there are people who do not know

the function and usefulness of the application of e-musrenbang and not all communities that are intended as representatives can attend rw because of factors of activities that are quite dense. Then in previous years not all RT can run e-musrenbang system because of completeness factors such as gadgets or laptops are not good.

Therefore, the government quickly provided rw brake companion and provided trainings to help and facilitate the running of rw brakes. Therefore, there are no more RT that have problems or difficulties in inputting the proposed data in the e-musrenbang system. But other inhibitory factors that cause development inhibition are related to the budget because in mid-2020 there is a natural disaster that occurs pandemic covid-19, pandemic covid-19 causes many proposals proposed in 2020 can not be realized in 2021.

CONCLUSION

Along with the era of globalization and the development of modernization, with the basis of ensuring openness and community participation in development planning, a development planning innovation based on information technology, namely E-Musrenbang was born. E-Musrenbang was born as an IT-based development planning innovation to open the widest community participation to various development proposals. On the other hand, the existence of E-Musrenbang is also considered able to cut the long processes of networking development proposals in the community so that development proposals in the incoming community are more targeted, targeted and accurate. Of course, the existence of this E-Musrenbang, its application is not only in accordance with Law No. 5 of 2004 on development planning system but Presidential Decree No. 3 of 2003 on E-Government National Strategy Policy. The E-Musrenbang system is also an important lesson for community planning, where the community is not only an object but a subject of development.

And seen from the point of view of the implementers of E-Musrenbang activities in Sunter Jaya Kelurahan has been effective because through the E-Musrenbang system is in accordance with the stages and ordinances. In addition, it also facilitates the planned because it is already organized, has been arranged, and uses documentation. While from the participation of the community, some communities assess the proposed can not necessarily be realized because of budget factors and still the existence of people who do not know the function and usefulness of E-Musrenbang. From 2018 to 2020 there is a change in the proposal, that is if in the previous year there are no restrictions on proposals that can be proposed, starting in 2020 there will be restrictions on the number of proposed activities that can be proposed through the rw rembuk stage, namely the number of RT respectively. And in 2018, the Provincial Government has provided assistance from every RW that has been equipped with training to make it easier to submit proposals.

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