

Optimization of Reporting Regulations to Measure Regional Development Performance

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Abstract: Successful implementation of development requires a measurement. Measurements are performed both during the process of monitoring and evaluation. Currently, there are several laws and regulations mandated to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process of regional development. The regulations are mandated in the form of different laws and regulations but with almost identical mechanisms and substances. This requires so much time and money in the implementation. Through proper research methods of Juridical Normative, this paper will try to explore and to analyze various efforts. One of them is to unify the regulations among any other ways. It is necessary that reporting regulations of regional development performance can be empowered and capable. So that the measurement of development performance obtained through monitoring and evaluation of development implementation can optimally use for future improvement of regional development planning.

Keywords: Monitoring and Evaluation, Regional Development Program, Reporting Regulation

1. Introduction

Development as a form of effort in improving the life of a better society before is a series of interconnected cycles that begins with development planning and ends with the implementation of monitoring and evaluation [1]. All agencies conduct supervision and evaluation by the duties and functions of each agency in development. It aims to realize the purpose of development of the Indonesian Nation listed in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.

According to Sjafrizal [2], evaluation of the implementation of regional development in general aims to find out how far the implementation of development carried out. Based on the evaluation results, the implementation of such development will be able to obtain input to improve the preparation of plans. Development monitoring and evaluation are conducted by both central and local government agencies, and implemented according to prevailing laws and regulations and outlined in the form of performance reports with various types of reports.

Currently, there are several laws and regulations governing the implementation of development monitoring and evaluation that vary from the level of Law, Government Regulation to Ministerial Regulation. The monitoring and evaluation are conducted at the same time. Purpose, utilization, and implemented at the same time, of course, require energy and cost that are not small. Facts in the field show that monitoring and evaluation of a similar activity can sometimes be repeated over time. This, of course, resulted in the energy released both from technical and non-technical aspects to be inefficient. This, of course, needs to get

repaired. Therefore, this study will analyze the legislation that regulates the reporting of development performance at the provincial and district/city level. The discussion covers the form of arrangements on monitoring and evaluation of regional development planning in legislation and realizing the unification of legislation on the monitoring and evaluation of regional development planning. In line with Ansell opinion which stated that the emergence of networked polity in the field of regional economic development must be seen first in light of macrohistorical shifts in the role of the national state in regional development [8].

2. Methodology

This research is research using non-doctrinal approach. According to SoetandyoWignjosoebroto [3], the social and empirical non-doctrinal research will produce theories about the existence and function of law in society and the changes that occur in the process of social change. The study also uses primary, secondary, and tertiary materials. Analysis of the various laws and regulations which are then associated with the opinions of the executors [4].

3. Findings

Development, according to Adon Nasrullah Jamaluddin, [5] is a form of effort either to promote or to improve and to increase the value of something that already exists. Development begins with development planning. Development planning that has been prepared for subsequent implementation as planned. Implementation of development is filled with the dynamics of both the progress and constraints that need to be arrested and monitored periodically. As the purpose of the evaluation of the implementation of regional development, in general, is to find out how far the development plans that have been prepared and established by authorized officials can be implemented in practice. In line with Rodriguez-Pose opinion which stated that the influence of institutions on regional development patterns was fundamentally neglected by mainstream economic theory which tended to assume instead that utility-maximizing individuals satisfying individual preferences would result in efficient and socially optimal outcomes [10].

Regulations governing the implementation of monitoring and evaluation carried out by the Regional Government are listed in table 1.

Table 1.Legislation Regulation Field Monitoring and Evaluation of Regional Development

Rules	Original Mandate	Reporting Objective	Subject Objective	Timing	User	Indicator
Government Regulation Number 39 the Year 2006 on Procedures for Control and Evaluation of the	Act Number 25 the Year 2004 regarding National Development Planning System	For the preparation of National / Regional development plans for Next period	Ministries / Institutions (K / L) and Regional Organizations (OPD)	Quarterly	Ministries / Institutions (K / L) and Regional Organizations (OPD)	K / L: Programs / Activities Regional OPD: Co-Administrati on and Deconcentra tion

Rules	Original Mandate	Reporting Objective	Subject Objective	Timing	User	Indicator
Implementation of Development Plans						
Government Regulation Number 3 the Year 2007 Concerning the Report on the Implementation of Local Government to the Government, Report on the Accountability of the Regional Head to the Regional People's Legislative Assembly, and Information on the Report on the Implementation of Regional Government to the Community	Act Number 32 the Year 2004 regarding Regional Government (replaced by Act Number 23 the Year 2014 on Regional Government Becomes	the basis for Conducting coaching in the organization Provincial and Regency / Municipal	Governments Provincial and Regency / Municipal Governments	1. 1. End of Fiscal Year; and 2. End of the term of office.	President, DPRD	LPPD: Decentralization Affairs; Co-Administrati on Tasks and General Duties LKPI: Decentralization Affairs, Co-Administrati on Tasks, and General Government Duties
Regulation of the Minister of Home	1. Act Number of 32 the Year 2004 regarding Regional	1. Consistency between policies and	1. Provincial Government; 2. City / Municipal	Quarterly	Ministers and Governors	1. Control and evaluation of regional

Rules	Original Mandate	Reporting Objective	Subject Objective	Timing	User	Indicator
Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54 the Year 2010 concerning the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 8 the Year 2006 concerning Stages, Procedures for Formulating, Controlling and Evaluating the Implementation of Regional Development Plans	Government (replaced by Undang- Law Number 23 the Year 2014 on Regional Government;2. Government Regulation No. 8/2006 on Stages, Procedures for Formulation, Control, and Evaluation of Implementation of Regional Development Plans	implementation and outcomes of regional development plans; 2. Consistency between RPJPD and RPJPN and national RTRW; 3. Consistency between RPJMD and RPJPD and regional RTRW; 4. Consistency between RKPD and RPJMD; and5. Compliance between economic development outcomes and predetermined performance indicators.	Governments			development planning policies; 2. Control and evaluation of the implementation of regional development plans; and 3. Evaluation of the results of the regional development plan.
Ministerial regulation Utilization of State Apparatus , And Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic	President Nornox's Regulation. 29 years 2014 On Performance Accountability System of Government Agencies	1. As a concrete manifestation of commitment between the recipient and the trustee to improve the	All Government Agencies	Measurement: Every three months (quarter)	Government Agencies (OPD)	Output and Outcome took from Key Performance Indicators (IKU). IKU becomes a reference in

Rules	Original Mandate	Reporting Objective	Subject Objective	Timing	User	Indicator
<p>of Indonesia Number 53 the Year 2014 About Performance Agreement Technical Guidelines, Performance Reporting Moreover, Procedures for Review of Performance Reports Government agencies</p>		<p>integrity, accountability, transparency, and performance of the Apparatus; 2. Creating a personnel standard; 3. As the basis for the assessment of the success/failure of the achievement of the organization's goals and objectives and as the basis for pricing and sanctions; 4. As a basis for providers to conduct monitoring, Evaluation and supervision on the development /progress of the recipient's performance ; 5. As the basis for the performance of employee performance targets, All Government</p>				<p>the preparation of RPJMD</p>

Rules	Original Mandate	Reporting Objective	Subject Objective	Timing	User	Indicator
		Agencies Measurements: Every three months (quarter) Government Agencies (OPD) Output and Outcome taken from Key Performance Indicators (IKU). IKU becomes a reference in the preparation of RPJMD				

Based on the table above, it can be analyzed that there are various types of monitoring and evaluation following performance reporting was done and arranged at the same time. The reporting has a variety of formats with relatively similar types of monitoring and evaluation. Overall development monitoring and evaluation activities in the area also involve the Regional Government Organization (OPD) of the Regional Government. The monitoring and evaluation also measure the performance of programs/activities undertaken by the Regional Government. The distinction only occurs to the intended party in the reporting.

This, of course, requires resources that are excellent both material and non-material wise. It also affects the budget allocation is not small. So the problems arising are as follows:

1. Material Inefficiency.

In the implementation of development performance, monitoring cannot be separated from the need for coordination and inspection of the field. This, of course, requires a budget that is not small either for the needs of coordination in the form of meetings or field visits. Not a lot of budget allocated to support the implementation of the activities of the preparation of each activity.

2. Non-Material Inefficiency

Different types of reporting performance with almost the same period require energy and time that is not small, which results in the use of reports as a follow-up improvement of development planning to be not optimal.

Based on an analysis of the existence of various legislations on reporting of monitoring and evaluation results, this can be a form of hyper-regulation [6]. Conditions, according to Ann Seidman [7], caused the government to compete in translating various policies into legislation. Therefore, a unification of the various laws and regulations is required.

Unification, according to Big Indonesian Dictionary defined as unification or made things uniform.

Unification can be done by covering the element:

1. Objectives Monitoring and evaluation are a measurement of success or failure of development, of a material to conduct guidance to agencies and as materials to prepare for future development planning.
2. Time of monitoring and evaluation shall consist of quarterly, semester, yearly, and end of the tenure of Head of Region.
3. The subjects conducting the monitoring and evaluation shall cover all witnesses both at the Provincial and District/City levels.
4. The monitoring and evaluation component consists of indicators that are in the OPD program/activities.

All reports of monitoring and evaluation results can ultimately be utilized by all government agencies whether Minister, DPRD, Governor or Regent/ Mayor. The most important aspect of monitoring and evaluation is the utilization and use of monitoring and evaluation results for future development planning, according to Holte-McKenzie at.al. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a recognized management practice that allows for learning and change when implemented regularly [9]. Appropriate accuracy in the use of monitoring and evaluation results will minimize the gap in achieving development targets.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Monitoring and evaluation of development are still not effective and efficient due to monitoring and evaluation carried out repeatedly in one reporting period.
2. Unification of laws and regulations concerning monitoring and evaluation is necessary because it will be more effective and efficient in carrying out monitoring and evaluation.

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