Implementation of Supervision of Development Planning Using and Impact of Information Technology at the Office of Bappeda, Southeast Minahasa District

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses the supervision, and planning, development of the Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) Office Southeast Minahasa District. This study aims first, to know and analyze as well as illustrate planning development in the district of Southeast Minahasa. Second, that is a known and analyzed factor determinant of planning development in the Southeast Minahasa district. The type of study is qualitative. The informant main is the Head of the District Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) Southeast Minahasa. Besides That, informant other that is functional nor Apparatus State Civil Service (ASN) in scope Bappeda Regency Southeast Minahasa, head village, Representative Body Village (BPD), figure community, youth and women representatives in the District Ratahan and East Ratahan Southeast Minahasa Districts. Data was obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation. Next, this research analyzed with a technique that the validity of data is based on the belief that with criteria This level existing beliefs already true, That is, stage This part from the validation process. Results of the research show that BAPPEDA supervision in planned programs is Still not enough stable. BAPPEDA still faces challenges in the supervision of planned programs related to development. The challenge in system BAPPEDA's planning lies yet effectiveness supervision, esp related to the extent of the planned programs following the plan beginning. Some of the programs it turns out Not yet following plans that have been set initially. One suggestion is an implementation of e-supervision in planning to get it held in real time.

Keywords: Supervision, Planning, Development

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INTRODUCTION

Objective development in essence One frequency with objective the ideology of the State embodies public fairness and prosperity. Ideally, development is even in a way material or non-material to the public. The basis of the state is Pancasila please fifth justice social for all the people of Indonesia. As also emphasized in Law (UU) Number 25 of 2004 Article 1 Paragraph 2 development national is efforts carried out by a person component nation in a frame to reach objective patriotism.

However Thus, the facts found in the field. Generally, still a lot of inequality development, when seen from the perspective of geography. An equitable development strategy in general only limited lip service aka decoration of the lips of officials, contestants candidates running in the elections or Regional elections. That means development is Not yet equal between villages, sub-districts, inter-districts/cities, inter-province even regions in the sense of regions in Indonesia. As happened in the Regency Southeast Minahasa (Partner). Development Not yet Can equally in a way effective across a wide range subdistrict. Like in Sub-district Ratahan as region subdistrict capital of Southeast Minahasa Regency. Thereby Also Sub-district East Ratahan is a representative of the nearest region with the capital of Southeast Minahasa Regency Sub-district Ratahan Already enjoys service clean water development. However different case from what happened in the District Ratahan East. Several villages in the District Ratahan East do Not yet enjoy service development of clean water, as is happening in the villages Wioi One and Wioi Two. Second village the Not yet enjoy clean, quality water good and healthy, even flowing water to public potential give rise to disease in time certain to front. Phenomenon the Enough unfortunate Because until the moment, Not yet There is a step clear from party government. Whereas retribution or clean water bills to society by the government via PDAM directly walk every month. Meanwhile, village water even Already Not flowing with good because there are no Network SPAM improvements in piping in the area. Thereby case also in the District Ratahan. The community in the Village Lowu Subdistrict Ratahan needs a drainage road. However, at some point road in the village, Lowu had Not yet received attention from the government.

Thereby thing also in the District Ratatotok, which is a representative region coast. Suggestions development through door discussion Planning Village Development (Musrenbang). not yet optimally executed party government regency. The proof, Village Ratatotok East and Ratatotok estuary on attachment News Musrenbang Planning Event Work Device Regional (RKPD) 2023 no There are incoming proposals or accommodated. Temporary For Subdistrict South Toluuan, which is representative region invitations and also the area furthest from the center district capital. The reason is, suggestions Musrembang Also Not yet fully controlled and supervised optimally. This phenomenon is every year by public local Already proposed in the Deliberation forum Planning Development (Musrenbang) in the village related. That matters in accordance mandate of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning System Planning Development National Article 1 Paragraph 21 that discussion Planning Development (Musrenbang) is a forum between actors in frame compile plan development national and planned development area. For that, for the sake of achieving its objective equitable, just, and sustainable development. So the importance of, optimization supervision planning

development from the District Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) Southeast Minahasa. That matter in accordance mandate Constitution Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 Concerning System National Development Planning Article 1 Paragraph 23 that Head Unit Work Responsible Regional Apparatus answer to implementation job and function planning development in provincial, district or city areas is head of the planning agency development next area called Head Bappeda. This is also to ensure interconnectedness and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation, and supervision. As written down in Article 2 Paragraph 4 Letter C Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning System Planning Development National. As part of the derivative Laws, Regulations Regent (Perbub) of Southeast Minahasa Number 38 of 2016 concerning Position Arrangement Organization Job and function, as well as System Work Body Planning Area Type B Southeast Minahasa Regency Article 10 Paragraph 2 Letter g, namely monitoring implementation discussion Planning Development level District and Village, and letter h, confirms that do tasks officialdom others given by superior.

Development nations are (1) Development process various fields of life, good social, economic, political and others; (2) Change process social is a process of change public in various life to more direction OK, more forward, and fairer; (3) Development process of, by and for public or exists participation active public (Tjokroamidjojo, 1995). The picture above confirms that development needed something measurable monitoring from party competent or related. Besides participation public That Alone. For known, successful development process or not determined by the underlying asset, namely source power (resource), good source Power nature (natural resources) as well as source Power humans (human resources). In achieving objectives something Organizations are very dependent on quality source Power man. That means quality source manpower is one key success of some organizations. Realized that successful Development is very dependent on resources and Power the human, which is one perpetrator development. Besides that, the concept encouraged development must own Measurable and targeted geostrategy. Not only chase profit in a way material, but more from That. As said, that development as Geostrategy is drafting development policies and strategies that do not only patterned profit in a way economy only but also those who have objective or motives of a nature political-strategic, i.e capable development bring success a country in various countries field (Sarundajang, 2011). That means deep connection trading internationally Not only chase profit economically, but also constructive the power, influence, and glory of the State.

Success implementation development in the district of Southeast Minahasa is part of success development nationally. Development in the District Southeast Minahasa is an integral part of the development national plan government. The development process is not only limited to business development in various natural sectors physique and non-physical, but what is important is also related to management development which includes application supervision planning development. As confirmed in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning System National Development Planning Article 29 Paragraph 2 the Minister/ Head Bappenas compile evaluation plan development based on results evaluation heads of Ministries/Institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) and evaluation Unit Work Regional Apparatus as referred to in paragraph (2). Meanwhile, paragraph (4) explains that results evaluation as referred to in paragraph (3) becomes material for the preparation plan development national/regional period next. With so, deep carry out activity development, then consideration on

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effort fulfillment need public wide must become attention main. Therefore that's one indicator for seeing or measuring success or not a development process in the Regency Southeast Minahasa. How supervision planning development at the Bappeda Office Regency Southeast Minahasa. Direct can be seen and felt How the public can enjoy results development with easy, like the development of clean water, infrastructure roads, bridges and so on. Therefore that is, fulfillment needs will lead to a level of Satisfaction for people in the village or ward. Neither of them is the front guard development area nor national. E-Supervision Development Planning at the BAPPEDA Office involves implementation system integrated information To increase efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the planning process development at the level area. First of all, it is needed design and development system information specifically that includes all stages of planning development, starting from the planning period long until project Specific. System This is designed to make it easier to access and manage information-related planning development. Data security becomes aspect crucial in the implementation of e-supervision. Steps security must applied to protect data and information existing sensitivity in the system. Using encryption, authentication, and authorization can help ensure that access is only given to authorized parties. With integration real-time monitoring, parties related can monitor the progress of project development in a way direct. Information about the allocation budget, target achievement, and progress project can accessed in a way fast and accurate. This possibly makes more decisions fast and responsive to change or possible obstacles that appear during the implementation project. The system can also facilitate reporting automatically, generating reports in a way regular that includes information about the allocation budget, target achievement, as well problems or challenges faced. Report This can used as a base For evaluation performance and planning to front.

Besides that, the participation public can be improved through integration features special in the system. Inhabitants can give input and feed come back about project development, strengthening transparency and accountability. also important to give training to staff so that you can use the system effectively. Support adequate technical skills are also necessary for handling technical and questions related to the system. Implementation of internal and external audit mechanisms is an important step for ensuring compliance and data quality in the system. Evaluation periodically needs to be done to evaluate the effectiveness system and perform repair or enhancement If required. In essence, e-Supervision Development Planning at the BAPPEDA Office aims to increase efficiency, transparency, and accountability in implementation project development at a level area, all at once involving various holder interests to reach more optimal results. For is known that Regency Southeast Minahasa temporarily still uses the document Regional Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD) 2005-2025. To RPJPD document for 2025-2045 is still in the discussion process. One of the targets is to support the national Gold Indonesia 2045 program.

Focus problems in research This as the author describes in the background behind that is supervision planning development. Research sites focused on the Bappeda Office Regency Southeast Minahasa. The reason the researcher took location was That supervision planning development was still not enough effective. This is appropriate with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning System Planning Development National. Plus, it's appropriate with Regulation Regent (Perbub) Southeast Minahasa Regency Number 38 of 2016 concerning Position, Arrangement

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Organization, Duties and Functions as well as System Work Body Planning Area Type B Southeast Minahasa Regency. Formulation problem in study This is as follows: 1. How is development planning monitored in Southeast Minahasa Regency? 2. What are the determinant factors in development monitoring planning in the Southeast Minahasa Regency? Objective study This is for 1. To find out, analyze, and describe development planning in Southeast Minahasa Regency. 2. To find out and analyze the determinant factors of development planning in Southeast Minahasa Regency.

METHODS

Approach Study

Method research used that is descriptive qualitative. Because of research, this sees a problem growing in development in the public. The researcher browses application supervision planning development at the Bappeda Office Regency Southeast Minahasa. According to Denzin and Lincoln in Moleong (2006) study qualitative research uses natural settings, with Meaning to interpret phenomena that occur and are carried out with road involve various methods. Meanwhile, Sugiyono (2013) explains that study descriptive qualitative is research used _ For research on condition natural objects, where the researcher is an instrument key, data collection techniques are carried out in a way triangulation (combination) as well as instrument study use interviews, data analysis in nature induction/qualitative, and results study qualitative more emphasize meaning on generalization. In line with interpretation, Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2006) define qualitative methodology as procedure research that produces descriptive data from words written or verbalization of people and behavior that can be observed.

As also explained by Singarimbun and Effendi (1982), research descriptive is normally done without formulating a hypothesis in a way strict. He controls Also hypothesis but will not be tested statistically. Apart from that, he has 2 goals for now development means physical, and frequency it works something aspect phenomenon social. The goal For describe in a way a detailed phenomenon. Reason researcher uses method This research is because in analyzing results study nature illustrates something phenomenon with tool measuring interview.

Research Location

Research sites were carried out at the Bappeda Office Regency Southeast Minahasa. The reason the researcher chose the Bappeda Office is because in observation beginning researcher found that supervision planning development at the Bappeda Office Southeast Minahasa Regency was still not enough effective.

Focus Study

Focus study is a manifestation of the essence of the research. That is, the position of the research focus is so urgent. Because this is for directed research not biased and deviated from the goal of beginning study. Bogdan and Biklen (Nasution, 1992) said that in determining the focus of the research qualitative on Initially, it was a problem that would be researched Still general and vague will increase

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clear and gets focus after a writer is in the field. This means the focus of research potentially experiences change during ongoing study.

The focus of this research is to leave accordingly with focus and formulation problem. So focus of the study is supervision planning development at the Bappeda Office Regency Southeast Minahasa.

Data and Data Sources

Data used in the study This is descriptive data from documents, results observation field, and speech respondents. This is part of primary data which is direct data collected at the moment carrying out research in the field through communication is not in a way direct about the principal problem. the data collected by researchers is appropriate with the observation researchers in the field of supervision planning development at the Bappeda Office Regency Southeast Minahasa.

Then from the informant or respondents. This is primary data. According to Moleong (2006), an informant is a person who is taken advantage of to give information about a situation and condition background study. Informants must have Lots of experience in background study. That's it, the informant must truly know or perpetrators involved directly with the problem study. That is when determining respondents or informants must look and choose someone who has competence, right? only just to present it. The data source becomes respondents or informants in a study is the head of Bappeda as underwriter answer in implementation application supervision planning development at the Bappeda Office Regency Southeast Minahasa. Furthermore for complete data or information respondents are secretary Bappeda and staff employees as well as involved figures community, youth leaders, and representation Women.

Data collection technique

Interview

The interview is one of the techniques used by researchers in framing research data. According to Sugiyono (2011), the purpose of the interview is to find problems in a way more open, where the invited party interviewed requested opinions and ideas. With activity, the researcher obtains information about things that don't can obtained from observation directly that is through activity stare advance with respondents. Steps taken researcher in the interview This is as follows: (1) determine who will be interviewed. (2) prepare the main points problem, (3) open or start channel talk, (4) carry out current conversation, (5) confirm in end interview, (8) write down results interview, (7) follow carry on as well as researcher observe in a way direct attitude respondents inside accept researcher.

Observation

Activity observation will done researcher at the Bappeda Office Regency Southeast Minahasa. The researcher will center attention on every incident and happening. Then will explore and observe the circumstances daily subject as well as the situation experienced by the subject study. Researchers will also endeavor to browse and record related matters with a focused study that is application supervision planning development at the Bappeda Office Regency Southeast Minahasa.

Documentation

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Source information used from documents, recordings, and notes field from the subject study. Documents and notes field become source accurate and stable as reflection actual situation and conditions.

Data analysis technique

For guard Don't until If there is forgotten data, then the data analysis process is carried out during the research process taking place. Where to set data order, grouping into the something patterns, categories, and units description base. Because principle main in data analysis is How to make data or information that has been collected served in the form of description so that information is significant scientific and theoretical.

Analysis techniques used in the study are descriptive and qualitative. The reason is, that this technique describes, interprets, and describes the collected data in a way systemic and systematic. Like Miles and Huberman (1992), to present the data in order more meaningful and easily understood use interactive model analysis.

Data Collection – Data Presentation – Data Reduction = Conclusions: Drawing and Verification

That is, data collection is positioned as components that are part integral of activity data analysis. In this model, activities data analysis into 3 stages that is data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and withdrawal conclusion.

Data Validity Techniques

Inspection of the validity of the data is based on confidence that with criteria so that with level existing beliefs Already Correct. That means, stage This part from the validation process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation Supervision Planning Development

Implementation supervision planning development involves a series of planned steps and activities to ensure that process planning development is executed following provisions, goals, and plans that have been set. Old Village Law Kalait Dua (District South Touluaan Holem Liwe) said: "Everything included in the 2023 RKPD Musrenbang is the result of the Village Musrenbang. Thereby Also proposal for 2024. However, the facts are true in realization No all Later covered. And supervision party Bappeda, of course, There is".

Process BAPPEDA supervision in Southeast Minahasa Regency

Process BAPPEDA supervision in Southeast Minahasa Regency involves several steps and mechanisms To ensure implementation development walk following plans that have been set. Kaban Bappeda Southeast Minahasa Regency Dr. Grace Oroh, M.Pd talking:
"Party we consistently do assistance and supervision in proposal planning development. That's why, we Already prepared an account for accompanying each operator's village. This too Already enforced system e-Musrenbang information".

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The following are several stages in the process of BAPPEDA supervision:

1. Monitoring:

   BAPPEDA carries out monitoring of implementation programs and activity development in various sectors. This is done regularly to ensure that progress implementation follows targets that have been set.

2. Evaluation:

   BAPPEDA evaluates the results of implementation programs and activity development. This evaluation was carried out To evaluate achievement objective development, identify constraints and obstacles, as well as give recommendation repair If required.

3. Coordination:

   BAPPEDA plays a role as intermediate coordinator of various agencies and institutions related to the implementation of development programs. Through good coordination, BAPPEDA can ensure synergy and collaboration between various parties to reach the objective desired development.

4. Supervision Internal:

   BAPPEDA too does supervision internal to performance and governance manage organization. This is done to ensure that all BAPPEDA processes and activities are running following rules and established standards.

5. Participation Community:

   BAPPEDA also involves the participation public in process supervision. Through mechanism participatory like discussion planning development, BAPPEDA can listen to aspirations and input from community-related programs and activity development.

Head Body Planning Development Regional (Bappeda) Southeast Minahasa Regency Dr. Grace Oroh, M.Pd. talking: "Of course recess door which is The leaders of the Southeast Minahasa Regency DPRD members are Wrong One door proposal planning development in the village nor ward. However so, from the side of the government, No different door enters. The benchmark keeps the priority scale based discussion consensus".

In system planning, BAPPEDA still faces challenges in the supervision of programs planned related development. The challenge in system BAPPEDA's planning lies yet effectiveness supervision, esp related to the extent of the programs planned following the plan beginning. Some of the programs it turns out Not yet following plans that have been set initially. This indicates an existing gap between the plan and implementation. Therefore, necessary enhancement in monitoring and evaluating the program so that it can ensure that those programs planned can executed effectively and appropriately with goals that have been set since the beginning. Thus, BAPPEDA can repair process planning and ensure that development can walk with more good and appropriate plans that have been set. Successful implementation of these programs relies heavily on careful monitoring and continuous evaluation during the implementation process. Therefore that is necessary to improve mechanism supervision so that BAPPEDA can be more responsive to possible changes happening during program implementation so that the objective development that has been set can be achieved with more optimal.

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Old Law village Ratatotok Muara (District Ratatotok Hidayat Bantu) Speak: "Lots proposals through the Village Musrenbang. However, in fact, No executed. The proof is, 2023 parties we No some are approved. Although Thus, supervision party Bappeda, of course, There is". Old Village Law Ratatotok Muara (District Ratatotok Hidayat Bantu) spoke again: "There is a suggestion, but that's not it There is through the Village Musrenbang. Like the proposal in 2024. We do not propose helping seeds 2000 nutmeg seeds for 3 groups public. Because This proposal is not a priority for him we. Because, we are in an estuary, not in the mountains."

Process BAPPEDA supervision in Southeast Minahasa Regency aims to ensure that development walks with effective, efficient, and transparent. With good supervision, expected implementation development can give optimal benefits for society and achieve the objective desired development.

Instruments Used Surveillance

In supervision, BAPPEDA Southeast Minahasa Regency uses several helpful instruments to monitor, and evaluate the implementation of development programs. Following are several instruments of general supervision used by BAPPEDA:

1. Performance Indicators Main (IKU): IKU is used to measure achievement objective development that has been set. This indicator includes various aspects of development such as economic, social, infrastructure, and environmental. By using IKU, BAPPEDA can monitor, and evaluate the progress implementation of development programs.

2. System Information Management Development Region (SIMDA): SIMDA is a system used to manage and monitor the implementation of development programs at the level area. Through SIMDA, BAPPEDA can monitor the realization budget, progress implementation, and achievement of target development.

3. Report Implementation of Programs and Activities: Every SKPD in Southeast Minahasa Regency is required to convey report implementation programs and activity development in a way periodically to BAPPEDA. This report contains information about progress implementation, achievement targets, obstacles faced, and steps improvements have been made.

4. Overview Field: BAPPEDA review field To monitor in a way the direct implementation of development programs. In the review field, BAPPEDA can see the condition physique project, interact with society, and get more information details about program implementation.

5. Evaluation Independent: BAPPEDA can also involve party external or independent to evaluate the implementation of development programs. This evaluation was carried out by parties who are not involved directly in program implementation, so can give view objectives and recommendations for more improvements independently.

Old Village Law Wioi Two Districts Flattering Timur Erwin Korompu speaks: "On generally, though Already quite an optimal proposal through the Village Musrenbang. However, most of it is just that formality. It means ceremonial just that proposal. Because, in fact, Lots also those who aren't

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executed by the government area. However, the repetition is more optimal through the Southeast Minahasa Regency DPRD Member Recess".

Clarification that door proposal passed the main points thoughts (Pokir) of Southeast Minahasa Regency DPRD members going through a recess is more optimal, rather than door proposal development through discussion Planning Village Development (Musrenbang). Through the use instrument this supervision, BAPPEDA Southeast Minahasa Regency can monitor, evaluate, and supervise the implementation of development programs in a way comprehensive. This is purposeful to ensure that development walks following a plan and delivers optimal benefits for the public.

The monitoring process at BAPPEDA shows nonconformity with stage beginning planning, So that happened through review and adjustments to the instrument supervision used. Instrument supervision can cover various methods, tools, and criteria evaluation designed For monitoring and assessing the progress of development programs. In context nonconformity, BAPPEDA needs to revise or renew instrument supervision so that it is more following dynamics changes that occur during implementation. Adjustment This can involve updating indicator performance, additional aspects of possible evaluation missed, or enhancement of accuracy of the data used as base evaluation. Effort This aim For increase the accuracy and relevance of instrument supervision so that it can give more information _ accurate and comprehensive about the implementation of development programs so that BAPPEDA can take steps for proper repair.

Evaluation Performance Supervision

Evaluation performance supervision is a step important in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the process supervision carried out by BAPPEDA Southeast Minahasa Regency. This evaluation is purposeful To evaluate the extent to of supervision has reached set goals, identify weaknesses or existing obstacles, as well as give recommendations repair For to increase quality supervision. The following are several aspects that are evaluated in performance supervision:

1. Compliance with Procedure
2. Effectiveness Supervision
3. Efficiency Supervision
4. Responsive to Change
5. Transparency and Accountability

Factors determinants of planning supervision development in the district Southeast Minahasa

There are some factors influencing determinants of planning supervision development BAPPEDA office in the Regency Southeast Minahasa.

1. availability of resources, including labor, building materials, and funds.
2. Coordination between various parties involved in the project, including contractors, suppliers, and local governments.
3. Understanding and application of applicable standards and regulations, whether construction standards, work safety, or environmental regulations.

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4. the quality of initial planning and design, which includes site selection, building design, and cost estimates.
5. factors and natural conditions can also influence the development process.
6.

Use Technology Latest In Supervision

E-Supervision Development Planning at the BAPPEDA Office involves implementation system integrated information to increase efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the planning process development at the level area. First of all, it is needed design and development system information specifically that includes all stages of planning development, starting from the planning period long until the project Specific. System This is designed to make it easier to access and manage information related to planning development. Data security becomes aspect crucial in the implementation of e-supervision. Steps Security must applied To protect data and information existing sensitivity in the system. Using encryption, authentication, and authorization can help ensure that access is only given to the authorized party. With the integration of real-time monitoring, parties can monitor the progress of project development in a way direct. Information about the allocation budget, target achievement, and progress of the project can accessed in a way fast and accurate. This possibly makes more decisions fast and responsive to change or possible obstacles that appear during the implementation project.

The system can also facilitate reporting automatically, and generate reports in a way regular that includes information about the allocation budget, target achievement, as well problems or challenges faced. Report This can used as a base For evaluation performance and planning to front. Besides that, the participation public can be improved through integration features special in the system. Inhabitants can give input and feed come back about project development, so strengthens transparency and accountability. also important to give training to staff so that you can use the system with effectively. Support adequate technical skills are also necessary For handling problem technical and questions-related systems. Implementation of internal and external audit mechanisms is an important step for ensuring compliance and data quality in the system. Evaluation periodically needs to be done to evaluate the effectiveness system and perform repair or enhancement If required. In essence, e-Supervision Development Planning at the BAPPEDA Office aims to increase efficiency, transparency, and accountability in implementation project development at a level area, all at once involving various holder interests to reach more optimal results.

e-supervision system planning development at the BAPPEDA (Regional Development Planning Agency) office is a step toward efficiency and transparency in the planning process development in an area. The following are possible steps and components involved in the implementation of e-supervision planning development:
1. System Information Development Planning:
   - Design and implementation system information specifically that includes the entire planning process development.
   - System This can cover module planning periods long, medium, and short, including management projects.
2. Accessibility and Security:

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- Make sure accessibility system by all party related, like government region, party private sector, and society.
- Apply steps security To protect data and information sensitive.

3. Real-time Monitoring:
   - Integrate function real-time monitoring to give information direct about the status of project development.
   - Users can see development projects, allocation budgets, and target achievements in real-time.

4. Reporting Automatic:
   - The system must produce a report automatically about project development.
   - Report This can contain information about the allocation budget, target achievement, obstacles, and proposed solutions.

5. Management Budget:
   - Integration with the system management budget To ensure that project development follows the allocation budget that has been set.

6. participation:
   - The system can cover a feature participation society, which makes it possible for inhabitants to give input and feedback about project development.

7. Training and Technical Support:
   - Give training to staff involved in the use system.
   - Provide support technical For handling problems and questions related system.

8. Audit and Evaluation:
   - Apply internal and external audit mechanisms To ensure compliance and data quality.
   - Do evaluation routine to effectiveness system and perform repair If required.

9. Development Sustainable:
   - The system must be updated and developed in a way periodically following development technology and needs planning development.

10. Effective Communication:
    - Make sure the existing system has effective internal communication between parties related, such as BAPPEDA, department-related, and government areas.

Implementation of e-supervision planning development at the BAPPEDA office can be done to increase efficiency, accountability, and transparency in implementation project development in the region.

CONCLUSION

Based on results research from researchers found that in supervision planning development of the Agency Planning Development Regions (Bappeda) can withdraw conclusion Still own lack. This is because the process supervision in discussion planning and development in the village and ward is not optimal. Because, what has been decided in the Village Musrenbang document, after going on levels to the District Musrenbang and the District Musrenbang. Even to levels provincial and national. The

reason is, that the proposals that come in sometimes Already many were eliminated. The phenomenon that makes the party village pessimistic with proposals through the Musrenbang door. Lack in terms of supervision development is due to sources Power man Still limited, besides that _ limitations personnel or power in internal Bappeda. Additionally, reinforcement coordination in the circle Organization Device Local area (OPD).

Suggestion

From the results research, then researchers propose several suggestions:

1. Need strengthening institutional level village. Apart from that, strengthening the capacity of village operators through Technical Guidance (Bimtek).
2. For the sake of optimization proposal planning development, then the government village needs steady identification interests and needs village each. However thereby still submitted to the Restra sub-district and district.
3. Advice technology latest: As a suggestion for the implementation of e-Supervision Development Planning at the BAPPEDA Office, below are several points you can consider:
    1) User-Friendly System Design: Make sure the design system is informative and easily used by all users related. This matter will increase adoption and participation from the parties involved in planning development.
    2) Involvement Party Related: Before implementation, carry out meetings and socialization with all party-related, including internal staff, department-related, and society. Get involved in the design process system so you can fulfill your needs and hopes.
    3) Training and Support: Provide adequate training for the staff who will use the system. Make sure there is team support technically ready to help If happen problem or question-related use system.
    4) Participation Active Society: Facilitate participation active public in the planning process development through possible features _ they give input and feed come back. This matter can increase accountability and involvement public.
    5) Data Integration and Openness: Make sure good data integration between various modules in a system. Besides that, promotes its data openness to ensure that information related to planning development can be accessed in a way transparent to the public.
    6) Space for Updates and Development: System design with flexibility possible updates and development sustainable. This is important to accommodate change policy, technology and needs developing planning.
    7) Commitment to Data Security: Give a strong commitment to data security. Apply steps for adequate security to protect information sensitive from no access.
    8) Continuity and Maintenance: Plan a continuity strategy so the system can walk optimally for deep period long of time. Provide funds and resources sufficient power For maintenance and upgrade system.

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9) Monitoring and Evaluation Periodic: Set regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms For evaluating the performance system. Use results evaluation to make necessary repairs and improvements.

10) Collaboration with Party External: Establish cooperation with party external, including institution survey or independent auditor, to ensure that mechanism supervision Externals are also involved in evaluating the success and integrity system.

With heed to these suggestions, it is hoped implementation of e-Supervision Development Planning at the BAPPEDA Office can be done give benefit maximum in support planning and implementation project development at level area.

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