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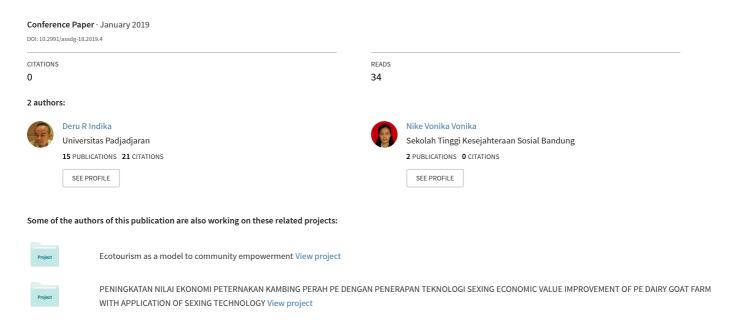
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Increasing Transparency and Community Participation through the Open Government Partnership in Bojonegoro Government Regency

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ABSTRACT

Open government, not just a government obligation, not only as citizens' rights, not only transparency and participation, but the synergy and collaboration of the parties. Collaboration between Academician, Business, Government and Community (ABGC) has been carried out in Bojonegoro Regency through the application of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). The implementation of open government in Bojonegoro as a part of the implementation of open regional government is carried out through intensive communication between the local government and the community. To embody the achievement of the Open Gevernment Partnership, the Bojonegoro Regency make OGP Action Plan that was prepared every year. Five things that are the main focus in the OGP action plan are 1) Data revolution, 2) Strengthening the accountability of village government, 3) Increasing transparency of the regional budget system, 4) Strengthening the transparency of contract documents for procurement of goods / services, 5) Improving the quality of public services. The benefits felt by the community with the principles and systems of open governance have caused the community to have close communication with the local government. The opening of space and partition between the government and the community that support by e-government has encouraged community participation in conveying complaints, suggestions, criticisms, proposals to the government through various means. The management mechanism of complaints and responses of the local government to the community and supported by regulations that become the legal umbrella for openness make Bojonegoro an OGP pilot regency equal to 14 other countries in Asia, Europe, America and Africa

Keywords: Open Government Partnership, partisipasi masyarakat, transparansi, e-government

INTRODUCTION

Open Government started in Indonesia since the birth of Act no 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness. This legal product consists of 64 articles, essentially gives the obligation to every public body to open access for every public information, except for certain information. The purpose of the Act is to guarantee the right of citizens to know public policy making plans, public policy programs, and public decision-making processes, as well as the reasons for public decision making. Encouraging community participation in the process of public policy making, increasing the active role of the community in public policy making and the management of good public bodies. In addition, this Act to realizing that a good state administration is transparent, effective, efficient, accountable and accountable

In the Indonesian context, the government's development and commitment to the implementation of Open Government. closely related to the achievement of SDGs goals. By using technological breakthroughs that provide space for the public to monitor the implementation of public services, the process of data collection, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of 17 Pillars of SDGs can be carried out more comprehensively and integrated

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a global collaboration in realizing a more open, transparent, effective and accountable government. This OGP movement was declared on September 20, 2011 in the United States and has 46 member countries, where Indonesia and seven other countries sit as Steering Committees. OGP has 4 major objectives, namely increasing the availability of data on state administration, supporting public participation, implementing the highest standards for the integrity of public administration professionals, increasing access to new technologies to support openness and accountability (Indonesia Corruption Watch,2012).

The history of OGP development in Indonesia shows that symmetry of relations between parties (government, political representation, and civil society organizations) also grew along with the maturity of Indonesia's commitment to applying OGP principles in accordance with the provisions established jointly in the OGP Platform. Although it has not accommodated the pre-requirements needed to create an enabling environment optimally, the Government has included the KSP (Presidential Staff Office) as element in the Indonesian Open Government National Secretariat. The role of each M / I (Ministry / Institution) has also been established in the Action Plan document each year. Meanwhile, the role of civil society organizations today is equivalent to the government to be actively and consultatively involved in the Indonesian Open Government National Secretariat.

Various breakthroughs also appear in each M/I and / or local government agencies (ranging from the provincial level to the regency / city and village level) to deal with their respective problems. These innovations have emerged with various support, both from the Indonesian OGP, and the assistance of civil society organizations. In the adaptive process of change, several challenges present such as the need to strengthen infrastructure and facilities, change culture to culture e-invited spaces, and increase the competence of users of IT-based applications. What needs to be underlined, even though the breakthrough is beneficial and has proven effective in increasing efficiency in many aspects, the main essence of face-to-face meetings remains irreplaceable. The things that support the implementation of e-government itself include policies and regulations, infrastructure (ICT) and leadership. In fact, the factor of leadership (political will) actually becomes an important key in the implementation of e-government.

The success of the openness practices of the Bojonegoro Regency government has attracted the attention of the Organization for Economic Cooperation of Development (OECD) which is developing the impact of the implementation of Open Government, both in the central and regional governments, together with the Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas. Bojonegoro Regency was invited to attend a meeting with several other local governments. After going through an evaluation process carried out by the OGP institution, Bojonegoro Regency was chosen as one of the pilot projects of open government openness from 15 other regional governments in the world and invited to various international OGP forums.

Based on this, writing about how Bojonegoro Regency organizes open government partnerships and develops e-government in an effort to reform the bureaucracy in its region is very significant in reflecting the extent to which achievements, falls, and building the implementation of open government and e-government. The hope is that the results of the study can produce

good and comprehensive recommendations to encourage the implementation of e-government in all regions in Indonesia. Data collection is directed at questioning the extent to which the implementation of open government and the use of e-government in Bojonegoro Regency really touch the community, bring change, and improve public services

METHOD

This research writing is part of the implementation of the adaptive learning journey method, an approach that emphasizes the importance of capturing learning from policy practices and program implementation in a dynamic environment through adaptation and iteration approaches, where everything is available at all times and where a unique path is recommended to learn (Petersen et.al, 2017)

The research is designed to capture the dynamics, mechanisms, and the full picture of the implementation of open government by tracing the information using the snowball sampling method to the village level and touching marginal groups. From the reflection process, the assumption of research is strengthened when observing the dynamics between government institutions and society.

Determining the location of data retrieval is done by observing the representation of each level of local government to support the triangulation and saturation of the desired data. Throughout the process of data collection and analysis, researchers sit together with stakeholders to discuss e-planning and e-budgeting practices in each region and in the national context. Furthermore, the parade of key actors can even contribute in providing advice and input related to research. This study also examines the extent to which the use of information and communication technology in the realm of open government can improve the quality of development planning and control at the village level in the context of fulfilling basic rights and improving community welfare..

In the dynamics of research, Strategy Testing is applied as the basis of research, where the entire research team has the same opportunity to influence the research strategy. Strategy testing itself is a monitoring system, which functions to overcome program problems through repeated adaptive approaches. Throughout the research process, continuous testing and adjustment of assumptions on learning and information that have just been received are continuously carried out. This is done to make room for the research team to make decisions and adapt immediately when finding obstacles in the field. In other words, the research process can evolve as needed. Through adaptive research, problem solving can be more humanistic because it depends on the team's collective ability to adapt to the changes that occur. This study also highlights the crucial role of civil society organizations as advocates at the regional government level to encourage innovation and bridge the community in delivering brand aspirations.a.

RESULT

OGP is a global effort to make the government more transparent, effective and accountable with state institutions that empower citizens and be responsive to the aspirations of the community. Bojonegoro Regency as an OGP pilot area that is juxtaposed with regions in other countries is evidence of international trust in Bojonegoro Regency. Open government for Bojonegoro Regency is the need for a lifestyle in governance. The era of Suyoto's leadership as the Regent of Bojonegoro had broken the door which had been closed tightly for the people. Openness of government is an important part of democracy. With openness there is no longer a sacred barrier between officials and the people, because actually openness will encourage prosperity for the people.

The mission of the Bojonegoro Regency as an OGP pilot is to expand, enhance, integrate, and strengthen various openness practices that have been carried out by the Bojonegoro District Government. The application of OGP requires political leadership, technical knowledge, ongoing efforts and investment and cooperation between the government, the legislature and civil society. In addition, OGP is a new multilateral initiative that aims to secure real commitments from the government to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and utilize new technologies to strengthen governance. To enhance the spirit of multistakeholder cooperation, OGP is overseen by a steering committee from the government and civil society organizations. Here are some ways to implement OGP in Bojonegoro district

- **Civil society organization (CSO) participation**

The role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in encouraging Bojonegoro to run its government openly has been started since the beginning when there was an initiative to initiate the government so that it was transparent regarding the implementation of its programs by the intervention of CSOs when oil and gas exploration in the Bojonegoro region, then in its development CSOs are still involved in the implementation of Open Government. The principle of participation is carried out quite comprehensively by Bojonegoro regency with the establishment of the OGP Steering Committee (SC), in which there are elements of civil society organizations. By include CSO in SC, increase the benefit to community cause CSO have willingness to collaborate with government (Butkevičiene et.al, 2010). The OGP SC consists of governments and CSOs representing civil society such as Bojonegoro Institute (BI), Sinergantara, Mediatrac, Institute for Development for Society (IDFoS) and Poverty Resource Center (PRC)

CSO involvement in this SC is not just as a supervisor for the implementation of Open Government but CSOs are involved further as government partners in implementing the principles of Open Government in Bojonegoro. This SC OGP has a government openness Action Plan which is revealed in 5 themes aimed at achieving open governance, namely: 1) Data revolution, 2) Strengthening village government accountability, 3) Increasing transparency of regional budget systems, 4) Strengthening the openness of contract documents for procurement of goods / services, 5) Strengthening the quality of public services

This Action Plan is carried out in collaboration between civil society organizations and the government. The themes in this Action Plan are aimed at achieving open governance. One of the Action Plan programs run by CSO is the data revolution program. This program is a collaboration between the Village Community and Government Empowerment Agency (BPMPD) and Bojonegoro Institute (BI). In this case, BI has a lot to do in assisting villages in realizing data transparency based on real time. The ultimate goal is to collect updated data from every village citizen so that later can produce policies or programs that are right on target and quality.

To implement this program, training was carried out at the sub-district level to two representatives from each village. Usually those who are sent for training are PKK mothers, because this program needs precision and patience to input detailed data from each community member. With the training provided in one day the trainees were then given the task of helping the community to manually fill the dasa wisma data book (Dawis). Because the data that must be filled in is quite detailed and many, namely 360 columns. So for some villages filling in the Dawis data accompanied by BI volunteers who are usually recruited from college students who come to the village to do direct assistance.

After Dawis data was filled in Dawis's book, verification was done before returning to inputting data to an online-based application that had been used since October 2016. Input was carried out by two PKK members who had been trained at the sub-district level. Input using a special application called dasa wisma data that is directly connected to the national data portal data.go.id. Every working day the two people enter the office of the village head from 08.00 to 12.00 WB

- **Open Government Partnership Festival**

Open Government is a form of prevention of potential conflicts and potential corruption. As well as improving the quality of policies and ensuring public involvement. There are various efforts and strategies to achieve the objectives mentioned above. One of the initiatives carried out was the holding of the OGP festival. The OGP Festival is held every October and is a series of Bojonegoro Regency anniversary activities. This festival is an event for every agency to open as wide as possible and publish accountability in managing its budget to the public. Agencies involved start from each Regional Work Unit (SKPD) at the district level to the government agencies in the village. In the festival the assessment is carried out on four important variables:

1. Transparency variables, with an assessment weight of 40 percent.
   The assessment instruments include the type of information published by the village government, the information media used by the village government, the location of the placement of outdoor media, and the village government has a permanent outdoor media publication facility
2. Accountability variables. with an assessment weight of 20 percen
   Emphasizes on three assessment instruments. That is, the village government has village financial planning in accordance with the laws and regulations, the village government measures service satisfaction to the community, and the anti-corruption socialization by the village government
3. Participation variables, with a score of 25 percent

The instrument of assessment includes the village government having the means of publication of the results of the village musrenbang, and the village government has regulations that guarantee community involvement in the development process. Then, the village government involves multi-stakeholders in planning, implementing and evaluating development, the village government has a representative and inclusive community participation forum to absorb community aspirations, the village government has a development focus and invites community participation, and villagers and stakeholders contribute to the development

4. Innovation variables, with an assessment weight of 15 percent
   The assessment instruments include the village government having a joint forum, the village government has information technology-based information media, the village government has an information technology-based information center and data management, and the village government has information technology-based feedback facilities.

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Reward given in the form of trophies and certificates from the Regent. Especially for the level of village government, all villages in Bojonegoro Regency are awarded charter awards without exception, meaning that there is no rating based on the predetermined assessment. In this way it is hoped that this openness of pride is not only done at the OGP Festival event but can continue even outside the event festival. This goal was quite successful because of the several villages that visited in this study, there were billboards containing information on village government budgeting placed in strategic places so that the villagers could see it as in the area around the village head's office, because if there are villages that do not do that, indirectly will get social sanctions from other villages, so that inevitably opening the budget has become a necessity for every village.

The type of data that is opened in these billboards is quite diverse for each village, because there are villages that only open outline descriptions of each budgeting item, but there are also villages that open detailed budgets managed by the village government, so that the billboards displayed are not only consists of one billboard but can reach two to three billboards. This information is opened to provoke a response from the wider community so that they can participate by knowing and supervising directly related to budget management by the village government. Although budget information is available on the village website, the opening of the village budget by displaying this large billboard is also important because there from rural communities who do not have the ability to access the village web, and generally they are elderly people who do not have or understand in using online technology.

- **Government Planning in Digital Space : E-musrenbang**

The process of regional development planning in Bojonegoro uses an application to facilitate the way of working and can also be accessed by the general public. The Bojonegoro government uses the e-musrenbang application to input data from the results of development planning consultations that come from the village level. While for budgeting applications use SIMDA (Sistem Informasi Manajemen Daerah/Regional Management Information System), and for evaluation using Sismon (Monitoring System). The application is still on its own system and to integrate it is still manually inputted. In principle and workflow there is no difference between offline and online.

Regional Musrenbang (Musyawarah Pembangunan Pembangunan) is one of the most important parts in the process of preparing the Bojonegoro Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD). The implementation of Musrenbang in the framework of the preparation of the RKPD is carried out in stages starting from the village / kelurahan Musrenbang, the subdistrict Musrenbang, the forum of the Regional Warming Work Unit (SKPD) or a joint forum of SKPD and Regency Musrenbang. The role of Musrenbang becomes more meaningful because it is the main media for public consultation for all stakeholders to harmonize development priorities from the lower levels with top-level development priorities and targets, clarifying program proposals and activities that have been delivered by the community at each stage of Musrenbang, starting from the Musrenbang Kelurahan, Musrenbang District, SKPD Forum and Regency / City Musrenbang and agree on development priorities and programs / activities at each stage of Musrenbang. The principle used to agree on the program and priority activities is deliberation to reach consensus. The participatory planning process is a top-down and bottom-up planning process that is aligned through development planning meetings (Musrenbang) at the village / kelurahan, kecamatan, kabupaten / kota and provincial levels, as well as nationally. Musrenbang is an instrument of the development planning process, so that technically various decisions in the implementation of development are formulated together and carried out in accordance with the level of government.

Before the e-musrenbang application was used, socialization at the village level had been conducted that musrenbang in 2017 will used the system electronically. Considering that this has just been tested, musrenbang in the village is still done manually. The proposals that had been agreed upon at the kecamatan musrenbang were prioritized by the sub-districts at the input of the operators in the kecamatan. This operator had previously been given training and technical guidance on the procedures for inputting the Musrenbang proposal. The maximum number of proposals that become the maximum priority consists of 12 proposals that are indeed financing beyond the authority of the village. To facilitate the submission of proposals, a proposed dictionary is provided in the application. The proposed dictionary contains information about standard physical and non-physical price information. This is useful for preparing proposal budgeting. The proposals are classified into four, namely the Government and Community, Regional Facilities and Infrastructure, Economy, and another is a reserve proposal. Proposed reserves are proposals that are not included in these three categories. All proposals that enter the Regency will be discussed by each related SKPD. The SKPD will verify the proposals that are submitted and adapted to the RPJMD and the Strategic Plan of each SKPD.

All proposals entered in the district government are inputted in e-musrenbang and given an explanation if the proposals received and rejected. Organizing musrenbang proposals by electronic means that people can monitor and oversee proposals they submit to the district government. To build public perceived that government are accountable and transparent, the government bodies should release information via the online channels that are user-friendly (Saxena and Muhammad, 2018). People who want to access can directly visit the web address http://musrenbang.bojonegorokab.go.id by using a general user, do not need to log in if they want to see proposals that are approved or not. The community gets an explanation of the status of their proposal, there are reasons for being rejected or accepted. The relevant SKPD will

provide an explanation of proposals that are rejected and accepted. This information transparency allows people to monitor their region's proposals and avoid suspicions that their proposals do not reach the district government. The community considers that openness in government governance or OGP makes people able to monitor planning and budgeting in the district government.

- **Bojonegoro Government Information, Communication and Technology Innovation**

The realization of the direction of the Bojonegoro Regent, Suyoto, to utilize technological developments in governance is implemented with technical and non-technical support. Technical support such as the construction of a Fiber Optic network infrastructure that connects all SKPDs and is even connected to the sub-district and village level in Bojonegoro. According to Maier-Rabler and Stefan Huber (2010), elected politicians not only public administration officers, but also ought to take the lead in such an innovation process. Most likely by allowing and empowering citizens to accept more responsibilities in public live, and by authorizing public officials to help create public value in citizen's priority areas.

Application development used by SKPD in Bojonegoro is carried out by each SKPD or by involving Diskominfo as the leading sector of IT (Information and Technology) in Bojonegoro Regency. The application developed by Diskominfo is like the Simtapat application (Sistem Informasi Tanam dan Panen Cepat /Cropping and Quick Harvest Information System) which was developed in 2015 based on satellite imagery in collaboration with Balai BPPT IPTEKnet. This application is used to find out the cropping and harvesting systems precisely because this application provides information about the condition of water and weather so that it can be known the exact time to plant, fertilize, control pest, harvest. In addition, there can also be information during the planting period to the development of production. The satellite image will capture the condition of the land that is still being worked on and the finished one is done in certain colors in each village. The vegetative phase is light green and the reproductive phase is dark green and generative it is yellow and the harvest phase is orange, the processing is red. Simtapat applications can already be used but still need improvement but this application can still be accessed limited to the sub-district level by the staff of the agricultural service who are the subdistrict admin. This admin who will also be able to act as an agricultural extension agent to convey the information in the Simtapat application to the farmer group. Simtapat can not be accessed directly by people who want to use it or the farmers themselves. But in the future, according to the manager of the Simtapat Bojonegoro Agriculture Service, this application will be able to be accessed directly by Gapoktan (Association of Farmers Groups) and also by each of its members (farmers). Information on mapping the land raised in satellite imagery and then appearing in the Simtapat application can be further verified by the Agriculture Service official as an effort to re-examine the incoming data.

Another application developed by SKPD (Regional Work Unit), namely Open Data Contract. This application was developed by the Public Works Department which contains information about the development of work carried out by the winning bidder company. Unlike the Simtapat, Open Data Contract is an application that was developed to open participation and supervision from the community towards physical development projects carried out in Bojonegoro Regency. The implementation of Open Data Contract has been strengthened by the issuance of the Bojonegoro District Regulation No. 1 of 2017 concerning the Openness of

Contract Documents in the Bojonegoro Regency Government Environment. The regulation aims to provide guidance for SKPD in the openness of the program / activity planning process, budgeting, procurement of goods / services and reporting to be more transparent and accountable and more appropriate, fast, and beneficial to the public and public access to participate in the implementation of governance and development .

The purpose of Open Data Contract is 1) Availability of complete and comprehensive information about the program / activity carried out by SKPD. 2) Availability of a forum for the public to convey the aspirations, criticisms, hopes and desires of the community and other interested parties related to programs / activities carried out by the Regional Government. 3) Availability of media that can be used to prevent / detect the occurrence of practices of corruption, collusion and nepotism. 4) To prevent fraudulent practices in the procurement of goods / services. 5) To improve the quality of results, efficiency and effectiveness of the management of programs / activities within the Local Government.

A system change that was initially closed now becomes open, causing the winning bidder of the project to do its work more professionally and responsibly. The work done by the company can be seen in the Open Data Contract application, it will show the location, volume, terms of reference, the estimated price itself, and also the contract documents can be seen by the community up to the work report. Every week the company reports on the progress of its work and if there are complaints from the public it can be submitted in the application. Officers from the Public Works Office will verify and monitor the progress of the work carried out by the consulting company every week
.
The total applications that already exist in Bojonegoro until 2017 reach around 60 applications. The entire application developed in Bojonegoro is not entirely related to the principle of Open Government (OG). Some applications that are in line with OG principles include LAPOR, E-Musrenbang, Open Data Contract, LPSE (Electronic Procurement Institution) while other applications to support the government's performance are in line with the principles promoted by the regent, namely fast, precise and useful. Accuracy is important in running the government, then speed by using information technology-based tools, and every program that is run must be beneficial for the people of Bojonegoro. Application that have feature like ease of use, usefulness, transparency, faciltate participation and collaboration expectancies significantly determine pubulic intention to use open government data (Wirtz et.al.2017)

- **Friday Interactive Dialogue**

Bojonegoro has conducted open governance before being awarded as the Open District Government. This is because there are already policies that have been carried out by the Regent who in principle have implemented open government such as aspirational and accommodating. Starting from the publication of the regent's cell phone number to the community and also followed by all the heads of departments, they were obliged to publish their cell phone numbers to the public. With the publication of the regent's cell phone number and the officials of the regional apparatus, the public can directly convey their aspirations, complaints, suggestions, and send them via sms or telephone to the relevant officials..

Since the first period of his administration, Bojonegoro Regent Suyoto and Bojonegoro Deputy Regent, Setyo Hartono, understand the importance of community involvement in decision-making processes related to the public interest. The dialogical process between local government and the community is accommodated in a forum called Interactive Dialogue which is held every Friday starting at 13.00 WIB to finish. Interactive dialogue at Pendapa Malowopati Bojonegoro was broadcast live via Malowopati Radio 95.8 FM and Madani Radio 102.5 FM, and streaming on Youtube.

Although the KIP Act has not been effectively implemented, Suyoto, has translated the importance of the law by holding an Interactive Dialogue which was first held on Friday, March 14, 2008. Soon after Kang Yoto and Setyo Hartono were sworn in, the duet was immediately meet and dialogue with the community through the Interactive Dialogue. This attendance list form makes it easy for interactive dialogue facilitators to check participation and sort out the issues being discussed. Seating between the community and employees is not separated. Participants in the dialogue sit facing the resource persons and facilitators. People who ask or express their opinions comes forward
.
This interactive dialogue is one method that is quality in absorbing the aspirations of the people and materials to make decisions. The mechanism that is implemented is also simple, namely, anyone who is Bojonegoro may ask questions, express opinions, ideas, criticisms, and input to the Bojonegoro Regency Government. Then, the Regent, Deputy Regent, Regional Secretary, Head of Service, Head of Section, Head of Service, and Regional Work Unit (SKPD) related directly to respond to responses and answers related to questions or criticisms submitted by the community. The reciprocal process takes place between the government and the community. This interactive dialogue was felt effective to understand the feelings and thoughts of the Bojonegoro people so that this dialogue continued in the second period of government.

Friday's interactive dialogue was led by the Regent who would listen to the complaints of his citizens and at that time was immediately conveyed to the relevant Head of Service to be followed up if the complaints were related to the service sector. When the opening of the dialogue in Friday began in 2008, all officials felt afraid of attending the dialogue after Friday prayers at pendapa. They are not ready to answer questions, complaints and scorn from the people. They assume that all data owned by SKPD may not be opened to the public. For SKPD at that time, data is a state secret that cannot be opened to the people. However, gradually, the heads of SKPD and other officials finally realized that Friday's dialogue was very important. Because the era has changed. The community is also getting smarter so that the principle of open governance becomes a public right that needs to be held by the government

Anyone who wants to question, sue government policy can be delivered through Friday Dialogue. Likewise with SKPD, must be prepared mentally to answer and open data that is owned by the people. Friday's dialogue has been going on for 8 years. Openness is what makes Bojonegoro a district that was initially the poorest in East Java, now a district with the fastest economic growth in East Java compared to other districts.

Before an interactive dialogue is held during the day, a management review is carried out on the morning of every Friday which is attended by the regent and his deputy, the head of the service,

representatives of the DPRD, and also representatives of the sub-district. The review management aims to provide information about the development of the program and the constraints experienced by the SKPD, DPRD and also the aspirations or complaints from the subdistrict representatives if there are certain cases that are important to be discussed.

The achievements obtained by Bojonegoro so far will not occur without community support and participation. One of the keys to the success of building Bojonegoro is community participation through interactive dialogues that have taken place from 2008 to 2017. In interactive dialogue it is used by the community to complain about many things and tend to be emotional and angry. Then along with the process that continues to run the interactive dialogue is used as a place for debate, arguments. The ideas and opinions conveyed by the community in this interactive dialogue become the basis or basis for the Bojonegoro Regency Government to know the needs of the community and also make the right decision.

DISCUSSION

Technological developments used in supporting OGP are considered to increase work effectiveness and efficiency with the support of readiness from various elements, including government, legislative, community, and social organizations. The use of applications to support governance become important and needed to facilitate the work of government officials. The process of delivering information is faster and more direct. Management and delivery of information can also be done digitally. It also makes it easy to search and verify existing data.

The potential of national application use as what has been done by Bojonegoro Regency can also be applied by other regional governments. The limitations of human resources, information network infrastructure, technology and communication do not become an obstacle to the Bojonegoro Regency Government to implement E-Government to realize better governance in line with OGP principles. These limitations can be slowly overcome by the construction of fiber optic networks between SKPDs and village network towers that support the use of internet-based digital applications that are used to access various information from various sectors.

The implementation of E-Government nationally requires regulations that are the legal umbrella for central and regional governments. In addition, supporting facilities are also needed for the implementation of E-Government such as providing IT network infrastructure, socialization and readiness of human resources, both application managers and application users. Government officials and the public need to go hand in hand so that the implementation of OGP through E-Government, especially in terms of E-Planning and E-Budgeting.

A clean, transparent system of government and public services is a challenge that needs to be addressed by government agencies in carrying out their functions. On the other hand, the rapid advancement of information and communication technology opens up opportunities for accessing, managing and utilizing information in large volumes quickly and accurately. Implementation of an online system, many benefits can be obtained. This online system, can save costs, because the process of sending data is done online. This system can also be used to access the internet with faster download / upload files.

Seeing that the infrastructure conditions are so adequate and running well, and that there is a current E-Government, it is necessary that these facilities be utilized and the need for the development of an existing system as optimal as possible by doing what needs to be developed through infrastructure. The government, as the Government of Bojonegoro has done to fill this network by building an application with the hope of being able to meet the needs of the community and benefit all parties, namely administrative applications, are used to improve government performance. E-Government that is applied nationally needs to be supported by this system such as: the importance of management or governance of the district government, sub-district up to the village apparatus. The development of human resources is needed so that the objectives and utilization of applications used by the government are used optimally.

CONCLUSION

Bojonegoro has become a national and international concern with many national and international institutions visiting Bojonegoro to conduct comparative studies on open governance. Government institutions, universities, research institutions, civil society organizations from outside Bojonegoro want to see more about the implementation of OGP. This also indirectly increases Bojonegoro's economic growth

The adoption of more open governance is expected to achieve long-term goals, namely for government governance reform so that planned development is in line with the problems and needs of the community. This is expected to improve the welfare of the community and also better regional economic growth. Good collaboration between existing elements such as those that have been implemented in Bojonegoro namely ABCG (Academician, Business, Community, and Government) is important so that OGP can work well. Trust between various parties involved in development can also be formed so as to realize a better democratic system**.**

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