

Analysis of Local Government Information System (SIPD) Implementation at Badan Pengelola Keuangan dan Aset Daerah (BPKAD) Bitung City Government

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Abstract. *This study aims to determine are as follows to find out how the implementation of SIPD at BPKAD Bitung City, What are the obstacles faced in implementing SIPD at BPKAD Bitung City and how the efforts made by the Bitung City Government in overcoming the obstacles to implementing SIPD at the Bitung City BPKAD. The research method used is a qualitative research method with an exploratory approach. Data obtained through field observations, interviews with key informants and documentation studies. Key informants were interviewed with certain considerations and objectives. Triangulation technique was used to test the validity of the data and data sources. The transcript data described from the interviews were analyzed using analytical methods consisting of giving themes/coding, conceptualizing scientific statements and interpreting them in narrative form. To answer the formulation of the problem, the theory of implementation of public policy is used.*

Keywords: *SIPD, Implementation of Public Policy Theory, BPKAD*

1. INTRODUCTION

Public policy is a series of conscious, directed and measurable activities carried out by the government by involving interested parties in certain fields to achieve certain goals (Wahab, 2017). Public policy is also related to government decisions related to people's lives that aim to meet the interests of the community and overcome problems that occur in society (Amanah, Budiatih and Ismanto, 2018). One of the innovations in public policy is the policy on information systems. The development of information systems is currently very rapid and valuable for an organization. Users want an information system that can be used online so that data can be accessed anywhere and anytime. In addition, the use of information systems in accordance with the user's work will provide an overview of the performance of an organization. This is what prompted the government to build an information system called the regional development information system (SIPD) which is regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) Number 8 of 2014 concerning Regional Development Information Systems (SIPD).

SIPD is a mandate from Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System and Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Even though regulations regarding the use of SIPD have existed since 2014, the use of SIPD has only been implemented in the Bitung City Government in 2020. The use of new SIPD is an obstacle in creating effective and efficient regional development data collection and

processing. In addition, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, training on SIPD is hampered which has an impact on human resources as SIPD users who are not yet proficient in operating SIPD.

SIPD will provide many benefits if implemented properly by the Regional Apparatus or Bitung City Government Service including the Bitung City Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD). The benefits that will be felt are an increase in the quality of planning, control and evaluation of regional development as well as the ease of obtaining data so that it does not require a long process. In addition, the availability of data and information becomes more effective, so that accurate, up-to-date and accountable data and information will form a legal house development database that is used for central and regional development. The existence of SIPD will create more transparent, accountable, responsible and reliable local government governance in accordance with the principles of good governance (Ekaputra, 2021).

So based on this description, researchers are interested in researching " Analysis of SIPD Implementation at BPKAD Bitung City Government"

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Public Policy Implementation

From the point of view of cyclical theory, implementation is treated as an important stage that takes place in the policy process, especially after formal legal discourse, usually in the form of laws, regulations, statutes, or other forms of legal products, is considered to have been completed. Thus, policy implementation is a follow-up activity, after the enactment of laws or statutory provisions. Implementation can also be interpreted as a form of operating or carrying out activities that have been determined by law and become a mutual agreement among various stakeholders (stakeholders), actors, organizations (public or private), synergistic procedures and techniques that are driven to work together in implementing policies. in the desired direction. Thus the goals and objectives of the program or policy as a whole can be achieved satisfactorily (Wahab 2017). Policy is a decision made by an authorized official for the public interest in such a way as to be implemented and accounted for as a logical consequence of actions and statements by the government (Hayat, 2018).

In the implementation of a policy, ultimately leads to how to implement the policy so that it can be actualized properly. The success of policy implementation is determined by many factors, and each of these factors is interrelated with one another. Tahir (2014) states that in the policy implementation study approach, the abstract question starts from what are the pre-conditions for the success of public policy and secondly, what are the main obstacles to the success of public policy.

In trying to answer this question, Edward III (1980) tries to offer four factors in implementing public policy, namely: communication, resources, attitude of implementers and bureaucratic structure. The requirement for a successful policy implementation is that the implementer understands what must be done. Where every policy goal and target must be socialized to the target group, so that it will reduce the distortion of implementation. On the other hand, the success of policy implementation must be supported by resources where these resources are human beings who have implementation competence and financial resources. Human resources must have character and characteristics such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature and others. If the implementor has good character and characteristics, he will be able to carry out policies well as desired by policy makers in this case the government. In addition to the above, the success of policy implementation is also supported by a good bureaucratic structure. One of the most important structural aspects of any organization is the existence of standard operating procedures.

2.2 Regional Development Information System (SIPD)

The Ministry of Home Affairs through the Directorate General of Regional Development has launched the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) based on the guidelines of Permendagri Number 70 of 2019 concerning Regional Government

Information Systems. SIPD is an information system consisting of a regional development planning system, a regional financial system, including a system for fostering and supervising regional government. In Permendagri number 8 of 2014 concerning regional development information systems (SIPD) chapter 1 states that SIPD is a system that documents, administers and processes regional development data into information that is presented to the public and decision-making materials in the context of planning, implementing, evaluating government performance area. Chapter 2 explains that the Minister is authorized to carry out the implementation of SIPD where the Minister through the Directorate General of Regional Development can improve and develop regional development data and information. Chapter 3 explains that the Regional Government collects, fills out, and evaluates SIPD data. SIPD data referred to in Permendagri number 8 of 2014 is in the form of data groups which include: general data, socio-cultural, infrastructure, economic, regional finance, politics, law and security, incidental. The SIPD data is sourced from regional or agency apparatus and/or other sources that are legal and accountable.

SIPD has several objectives, namely:

1. Improving the quality of planning and decision-making, both at the regional and central levels
2. Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of local government administration
3. Supporting data and information in the preparation of regional development directions and policies
4. Support the determination of priority problems in the region
5. Improving the quality of public policy products
6. Promote regional economic potential.

Previous research by Amanah, Budiatih and Ismanto (2018) on the implementation of Permendagri No. 8 of 2014 at BAPPEDA of Serang City showed that the implementation of Permendagri No. 8 of 2014 concerning SIPD had not gone well.

3. RESEARCH METHODS/METHODOLOGY

In this study, The research used is qualitative research with an exploratory approach. The exploratory approach in this study seeks to find complete, detailed and in-depth information on how to implement SIPD at the Bitung City Government BPKAD. This qualitative method was chosen so that the data obtained would be more complete, more in-depth, credible and meaningful so that the research objectives could be achieved (Sugiyono, 2017:1). Meanwhile, Ibrahim (2015) explained that the exploratory approach in qualitative research is a way of working research that is intended to find further and in depth other possibilities of the problems studied. Data collection techniques in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation studies. In terms of determining informants, the researcher uses purposive sampling, a technique where the determination of the data source sample is based on certain. The criteria for selecting informants in this study are individuals who are directly related to the use of SIPD at BPKAD Bitung City. Meanwhile, those who are said to be ordinary informants are those who, based on the consideration of the researcher, are considered to know and have a relationship with the problem being studied. The data analysis technique used in this study is a content analysis technique according to the Miles and Huberman (1984) model in Sugiyono (2015: 91) consists of: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification, which is carried out interactively and takes place continuously until complete, so that the data reaches saturation.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Theory of public policy implementation is in line with the implementation of Permendagri number 8 of 2014 concerning SIPD, which in its implementation needs to be supported by 4 factors, namely communication, resources, attitude of implementers and bureaucratic structure. So that when the Bitung City Government BPKAD implemented Permendagri number 8 of 2014 concerning SIPD, it was supported by a

good understanding by employees at Bitung City BPKAD who then knew what to do. Where every order to implement the policy is conveyed clearly, accurately and consistently. Resource support is also very much needed, resources include staff of the right size with the necessary expertise in implementing Permendagri number 8 of 2014 concerning SIPD. Bitung City BPKAD employees not only have to know what to do and have the capability to do it but they also have to have the desire to carry out every existing program of activities well. When everything has started to run, it still needs support from a good bureaucratic structure, a strong organizational structure within the regional apparatus can support the coordination needed for the successful implementation of any existing policies.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to find out how to implement SIPD at BPKAD Bitung City Government, what are the obstacles faced in implementing SIPD at BPKAD Bitung City and what efforts are being made to overcome these obstacles. In order to achieve this goal, this research uses the theory of public policy implementation. Data obtained through interviews, observation and documentation. Selection of informants to be interviewed using sampling purposes. The informants in this study were BPKAD employees of Bitung City who used SIPD in their work. The data analysis technique used in this study is a content analysis technique according to the Miles and Huberman (1984) model in Sugiyono (2015: 91). From this research, it is expected that the implementation of SIPD at BPKAD in Bitung City is in accordance with Permendagri Number 8 of 2014 concerning Local Government Information Systems.

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