

The Effectiveness Of The Implementation Of Regional Government Information Systems (SIPD) In The Coordinating Body Of The Government And Development Region Iii Of East Java Province In Malang

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ABSTRACT

The State of Indonesia adheres to the principle of regional autonomy which causes each region to manage its regional affairs independently. The SIPD was designed by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the aim of justifying the flow of stages in the preparation of regional plan documents in accordance with statutory requirements. The goal of this study was to examine the efficacy of regional government information system implementation in the Regional Government and Development Coordinating Board III of East Java Province in Malang. The descriptive qualitative research approach was employed in this study. The data of this research uses secondary and primary data. The data collection technique for this research uses observation, documentation and interviews related to the Regional Government Information System. The data analysis approach used in this investigation is Duncan's theory in Steers and Sutrisno as a metric for assessing SIPD efficacy. The findings of this study demonstrate that SIPD is effective implementation in Bakorwil III Malang has been effective based on existing indicators.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Program, SIPD



INTRODUCTION

The advancement of information and communication technology in society provides an opportunity for the government to update itself in the development of state infrastructure with the help of SPBE (Electronic Based Government System). SPBE is a government agency that uses information and communication technology to assist government officials, government employees, business owners, the general public, and other stakeholders.

SPBE is a way to save costs, time and reduce corruption in government. The implementation of SPBE aims to improve the quality of public services through a more effective and efficient way of working. And since the regional autonomy law was enacted in Indonesia, the need for economy is increasingly felt. When the centre gets the power to control its own government. Local governments are expected to be able to provide information on regional development and funding to local governments. This is stated in the Local Government Law No. 23 of 2014, last amended by Law No. 9 of 2015. Replacing Permendagri No. 98/2018, the implementation provisions are now regulated in Permendagri No. 70/2019 related to the Regional Government Information System.



Figure 1. 1 Changes in legislation regarding SIPD

Source: data processed by researchers, 2022

Based on this description, the change in the Permendagri regulation is due to its inability to manage local government information in a connected system. To implement responsibility in the planning and budgeting process, the use of technology is a commitment that must be implemented by the municipal government. It is expected that with the accelerated implementation of SIPD, the provincial government can immediately integrate all methods with local development data and local economic data into SIPD. This is an important part of taking control to achieve the expected goals.

The law also explains that the information to be sent is not only regional development and economic information, but can also organise other government information. By overseeing the implementation of the planning and budgeting process, local governments are committed to improving and utilising the development of information technology to carry out and share planning and budgeting data transparently with the public. So that this process can take place in accordance with the principles of good governance.

SIPD is a process entity created in the form of technology to be used and implemented. SIPD was developed by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the aim of justifying the process of preparing the stages of Provincial Planning Documents in accordance with legal requirements. BPKP as the mandate holder of the Governing Body for the Implementation of the State Internal Control System (SPIP) fulfils the State Council Decree No. performance planning and budget management requesting Permendagri. Number 70 of 2019. The Regional Development and

Governance Coordination Agency III of East Java Province Malang has been practising the Regional Management Information System (SIPD) since 2021. Until now, it has used a system developed by BPKAD in the form of an e-budget system for electronic budgeting and budgeting. - Planning for planning.

The effectiveness of the implementation of the Regional Management Information System (SIPD) is a task that must be carried out by regional apparatus machine organisations, especially the Regional Development Coordinating Board of East Java Province and Agency III in Malang in order to be in accordance with the implementation of good governance, which includes the process of implementing planning and budgeting activities. The method aims to develop local government work results with technology-based collaboration, then can compile regional databases and create regional capabilities and resources to support the development of effective, competent and accurate regional management information systems.

Effective implementation of SIPD is the main objective to facilitate and accelerate monitoring and evaluation of public services in Indonesia. According to Duncan in Steers (1985: 53) presents criteria for the effectiveness of SIPD to fulfil methods to achieve goals, integration and adaptation. Meanwhile, according to Sutrisno (2007; 125-126), SIPD is considered effective if it meets the criteria: understanding the programme, arriving on time, meeting objectives and real change. If SIPD efficiency criteria and the existence of Permendagri No. 70/2019 are applied. The impact if the implementation of SIPD is not effective is in the regional financial administration system, the delay in employee salaries is also the goal of the SIPD programme (Chinda A, A & Abdul, p. 2022). In addition, ineffective implementation can cause time and communication gaps, which makes regional planning and budgeting a major issue. According to the Directorate of Regional Development of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the implementation of SIPD is considered less than optimal due to various problems in the utilisation of SIPD, for example, the need for understanding coordination and provincial government committees in the utilisation of SIPD due to weak understanding of coordination.

SIPD. Based on the preparation and evaluation of regional planning and budgeting, information in the regions is still incomplete, resulting in various filling gaps and the condition of SIPD data elements is incomplete and not updated or limited. According to the Head of SIPD Malang Bakorowil III, they considered this implementation very effective, but there are many problems with this web-based system. The symptoms encountered at the research location were related to the lack of understanding of HR information and the need for many adjustments in the administration of the SIPD application. One of the adjustments is that budgeting has unit prices that must be verified first before being entered into SIPD. Based on the problems and phenomena that have been described, the researcher wants to conduct a study entitled "The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) at the Regional Management and Development Coordinating Board of East Java Province III Malang". With this background, the following topics are discussed in this study: How is the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Regional Development Information System (SIPD) at the Regional Coordinating Agency for Management and Development III of East Java Province in Malang.

So this research has the aim of knowing the effectiveness of the implementation

of the regional government information system (SIPD) at the Regional Coordinating Agency for Government and Development III of East Java Province in Malang.

THEORETICAL STUDIES

1. Definition of SKPD or OPD

Regional Work Unit (SKPD) is a local government apparatus in Indonesia in the form of provinces and administrative districts / cities. Regional Work Unit (SKPD), namely executive tasks that must be coordinated so that the implementation of the state can move smoothly. Regional devices are formed in each region according to their respective characteristics, opportunities and needs. region

2. Effectiveness Concept

Effectiveness is an effort to perform tasks, organisational functions (operations, program functions or tasks) or the like without pressure or tension between their implementation (Agung, Kurniawan, 2005: 109). Sutrisno (2007; 125-126) reveals that if to improve efficiency, the indicators shown below can be applied, namely:

1. Understanding the programme, i.e. observing how the programme can make the parties aware of their duties and responsibilities and understand the purpose of the programme, for this the role of the programme writer in the socialisation of the programme itself is necessary.
2. Targeted, which is observed from whether the programme objectives can be achieved by the success or failure of the programme.
3. On time, how in activities or programmes can work and manage time in the implementation of a programme so that the objectives are achieved well even faster than set or vice versa.
4. Achieving goals, of course, a programme will be created with the goals to be achieved, how the process is, when an action takes place, or there are obstacles that can be the cause of not achieving the goals. This means that it is expected that someone can understand different situations in the process of achieving goals, so that the goals can be achieved properly and the results can be enjoyed.
5. Real Change, is the extent to which the programme has an influence or result for members and the community. In this situation, there are different things or effects that are enjoyed both by the object of the activity or programme and by the person carrying out the activity, both tangible changes are seen.

Meanwhile, according to Duncan in Steers (1985: 53), the measure of effectiveness when determining the effectiveness of programmes, both government and commercial programmes, includes three factors, namely::

1. Goal attainment, which is the achievement of the results of all one's work to achieve goals, is recognised as a process. Therefore, it requires a stage to achieve the final goal, either the stage of achieving its parts or the periodic stage. The achievement of goals includes two indicators, namely the indicator of the time of its achievement set, and the indicator of the achievement of targets as real targets as well as the basic targets of laws and regulations.
2. Integration, is a measure of the level of skill/ability of an organisation in carrying out the activities of the work programme.
organisation in carrying out the activities of the work program that has been determined and by carrying out socialisation with other parties.

Integration includes two indicators, namely the socialisation indicator and the

procedure indicator.

3. Adaptation is an organisation's ability to adjust to its environment with its environment. Adaptation includes two indicators, namely infrastructure indicators and capacity building indicators.

1. Definition of Information System

"The system is a collection of components that constitute a single unit," wrote Tyoso (2016: 1). Meanwhile, according to Lukman (2018: 11) "The system is a structured sequence of interrelated activities and a sequence of correlated processes, collaboration of all aspects and elements in it that support and assist the important activities of an organisation or work unit."

2. Local Government Information System

The implementation of public information disclosure referred to in Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure, which provides access to public information to citizens, is a minimum requirement that must be carried out by the Local Government Information System. The Local Government Information System (SIPD) is defined by Permendagri No. 70 of 2019 as the implementation of regional development information, regional financial information, and other local government information that is integrated and used in the implementation of regional development.

Bentuk SIPD yang telah dihasilkan oleh Pemerintah Daerah diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

implementation of regional development.

The forms of SIPD that have been produced by local governments are classified as follows:

1. Regional Development Information

By combining various interrelated parts, the local government information system can handle data and information related to regional development planning. Therefore, analyses and profiles of regional development implementation can be easily obtained and can be the basis for updating data and information on regional development planning.

2. Local Financial Information

Local government information systems can handle local financial data more effectively and efficiently through various interconnected aspects while adhering to the principles of accountability and openness. The regional financial management process consists of:

- a. Regional Budget Planning
- b. Implementation and Administration of Local Finance
- c. Regional Financial Accounting and Reporting
- d. Accountability for the Implementation of Regional Finance
- e. Accountability for Regional Property
- f. Other Regional Financial Information

Local budget codes and headings will be carefully planned and implemented during the planning stage, resulting in more accurate and timely reporting.

3. Other Local Government Information

SIPD can also provide extensive information on governance. This extensive information can be presented in the form of Local Government Implementation Reports (LPPD), Local Government Implementation Evaluation Information (EPPD), and Local Regulation Information (PERDA), which are managed by

various relevant elements.

1. SIPD Implementation Guidelines

The technical and structure of the use of SIPD by the regions according to the Directorate General of Regional Financial Development are:

1. Regional Admin Login and Password
2. Settings in the Region
3. Regional User Creation and Setup
4. Schedule Setting
5. Planning Process

The planning stages are:

- a. Preparation of the initial draft of the RKPD
- b. After internal executive discussion, it is determined as a draft
- c. Implementation of Musrenbang in stages to receive input on the Draft RKPD
- d. Adjusting the results of the Musrenbang RKPD into a Final Draft
- e. Determination of the RKPD into a Regional Head Regulation (PERKADA)

6. Budgeting Process

The budgeting stages are:

- a. Draft KUA PPA
- b. Discussion in the Local Government Budget Team (TAPD)
- c. Draft KUA PPA
- d. Discussion with DPRD
- e. Discussion results become final KUA PPA document

7. Summary of Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPBD)

Stakeholders who can access SIPD according to the Directorate General of Regional Finance Development are:

1. Regional Secretary account as Chair of TAPD who acts as super admin.
2. TAPD Planning and TAPD Finance Admin accounts that act as coordinators in each process.

3. OPD Head accounts and officials and staff under them who are registered using the Employee Identification Number.
4. Council accounts to facilitate the council's main ideas.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative methodology with a descriptive approach. Yusuf (2014: 329) argues that qualitative research is research that focuses on obtaining meaning, definitions, concepts, characteristics, symptoms, symbols, and descriptions of symptoms, focus, and multi-methods, is natural, and holistic, prioritises quality, uses many methods, and is provided in a narrative format.

Object of Research

The research setting taken by the researcher is at the Office of the Regional Coordinating Agency for Government and Development III of East Java Province in Malang (Bakorwil III Malang) which is located at JL. Simpang Ijen No. 2 Malang, Klojen Village, Oro-oro Dowo, Malang City.

Data Collection Technique

The data collection techniques used in this study to obtain relevant data are:

- a. Documentation method, is data collection through the acquisition of company documents and company archives related to the subject being discussed.
- b. Interview method, namely data collection through asking questions directly to Bakorwil III Malang staff.
- c. Observation method, which is a systematic process of recording patterns of behaviour of people, objects, and events that occur as they are.

Data Analysis

The data analysis methods carried out in this study are as follows:

- a. Data Collection

Data collection in this study, where researchers collect information from interviews and observations related to SIPD in Bakorwil III Malang.

- b. Data Reduction

Data collected from field findings are reported completely and thoroughly. Interviews, observations, and documentation can all be used to collect data. Data reduction is a process in which the researcher selects acceptable and relevant data that can be used to focus the study results.

- c. Data Presentation

Presentation of data is explaining the results of interviews and observations in a concise and easy to understand form so that researchers can draw conclusions.

- d. Conclusion Drawing

Drawing conclusions in this study means drawing conclusions based on the results of data analysis in line with the findings of researchers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Goal Achievement

Achievement is the total endeavour to reach the goal, which must be considered as a process. As such, stages are required to ensure the achievement of the final goal, both in terms of the steps of achieving its parts and in terms of its periodisation. The success of the goal includes indications, including the duration of the achievement, the achievement of the goal as a concrete target, and the legal basis.

1.1 Timeframe for achievement determined

The right time as a programme must be implemented in accordance with the deadline or time frame set, so that the processes involved in SIPD apply properly and efficiently. According to the results of the interview, SIPD supports the implementation of activities because it can be accessed for 24 hours on any day and all government activities already have a fixed time limit, so tasks can be completed exactly according to the existing plan. In accordance with the results of these interviews, the researchers concluded that in terms of timeliness in all activities in the SIPD application, it has been running with the stipulated provisions, because the rules are clear so that there is no word not on time.

1.2 Target achievement

On target is how the implementation of the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) programme of Bakorwil III Malang can achieve the previously set goals, namely so that regional information management can be carried out properly, where in SIPD all processes are integrated from planning to reporting. The implementation of regional government is the implementation of regional government. The goal is to find out whether the SIPD programme in Bakorwil III Malang is successful or not. Based on interviews, the Regional Government Information System programme in Bakorwil III Malang can still achieve the targets it wants to achieve.

2. Integration

Integration is the ability of the organisation to carry out the tasks of the approved work programme and communicate with the community. Integration indicators include procedures and socialisation processes.

2.1 Procedures

Procedures prove how to carry out work, which includes one or more documented activities performed by an employee, so that a sequence of methods can be combined to create a procedure. Procedures are necessary for an organisation to ensure that everything is done correctly. Based on the results of the interview, it shows that SIPD provides a video tutorial feature and manual guide download and Bakorwil staff get SIPD procedure material during socialisation. In the stages of budgeting and planning, it is carried out based on what has been determined at the governor's working meeting, while the financial stage in SIPD is still in the recording process and still uses SIAP and SIPPOL as supporting applications. SIPD uses words / sentences that are easy for SIPD users to understand so that it can facilitate the application of SIPD in Bakorwil III Malang.

2.2 Socialisation

Program socialisation is the ability of program implementers to carry out program socialisation in order to convey information on program implementation generally to the community and to target program participants in particular. The initial stage in understanding and implementing a program is to socialise the Local Government Information System (SIPD). Based on the results of the interview, it shows that socialisation has been carried out. There are obstacles to socialisation because the pandemic has not had much impact on Bakorwil III Malang when observing the socialisation of the SIPD program; however, there is youtube technology that supports and socialises SIPD so that

there are more sources so that Bakorwil III Malang employees can learn the existing systems and procedures.

3. Adaptation

Adaptation is the ability of an organisation to adapt to its environment. Adaptation includes indicators such as capacity building and infrastructure.

3.1 Capacity building

In order to support an activity to run smoothly, one of which is an increase to improve the efficiency of SIPD, the ability and capability of users and operators must be improved. To achieve increased user/user capability requires supporting factors contained in a system.

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that SIPD has provided a feature to display data occupancy and provides an FAQ feature to submit responses to criticism/suggestions/questions and Bakorwil III Malang has a WhatsApp group that is used to discuss and convey obstacles. So that the existence of these facilities in SIPD can increase To improve the efficiency of SIPD, the ability and capability of users and operators must be improved.

Facilities and Infrastructure

Things support an activity so that it can run smoothly, one of which is the facilities and infrastructure available in the organisation or government for the success of targets, time and achievement of goals, an activity or program. Internet access, for example, is fast. This will definitely speed up and simplify work with excellent internet facilities. Bakorwil III Malang has provided facilities and infrastructure that can be used, such as computers that are still functioning properly, and almost all staff workstations are equipped with computers, wifi networks, and comfortable workspaces. Although there are still server constraints from the centre and it is hoped that this can be further developed after the upgrading carried out by the central government later.

4. Programme Understanding

Understanding a programme, specifically how a programme can help stakeholders understand their duties and obligations. So programme capacity refers to how well people understand and implement the programme. As a result, researchers conducted interviews with informants, asked directly and got direct answers about the attitude of Bakorwil III Malang employees towards the SIPD programme. From this explanation, it can be concluded that Bakorwil III Malang staff understand the features, functions, technical operations and login structure available in SIPD.

5. Tangible Changes Before and After the Programme

Real progress, where a programme can create new breakthroughs, or anything that appears to be a shift from before. Researchers also want to see whether the Regional Government Information System programme has real changes felt by Bakorwil III Malang and how the results obtained are appropriate or not. From the results of the interview, it shows that there must be changes made from the use of the SIPD application to before the use of this SIPD, because the application is implemented nationally and must be used by all governments in Indonesia.

In addition, the audit business process by BPK is also easier with the existence of SIPD, the audit process can be done through data analysis presented in the SIPD application. In the past, local government actions had their own media or applications such as the SIPPOL (Online Treasury Information System) and SIAP (Accounting and Reporting Information System) applications, the use of which was

limited, such as SIPPOL and SIAP could only be used by Bakorwil while other agencies used SIMDA, there must be changes. The obstacles experienced by Bakorwil III Malang staff in implementing SIPD are constraints related to servers from the centre that sometimes error, which is caused because SIPD is a system that is currently used simultaneously simultaneously by 508 district / city governments and 38 provincial governments in Indonesia.

CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with the results of the analysis and explanation in the previous material, the researcher can draw conclusions from the research on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Regional Government Information Systems at the Regional Coordination Agency III of East Java Province in Malang, namely as below:

1. Indicators of achieving goals have been effective, because the results of the interview show that all activities in SIPD have been running with predetermined provisions and SIPD has achieved the desired goals, namely more transparency of activities carried out and time efficiency in monitoring from the centre can be easier.
2. The integration indicator has been effective, because the results of the interview show that the procedures set by the central government have been implemented and Bakorwil III Malang staff have received socialisation from the central government, namely BAPPEDA and BPKAD of East Java Province and studied the application of SIPD through youtube Director General of Regional Finance Development of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. The Adaptation indicator has been effective, because the results of the interview show that SIPD provides supporting facilities to improve the ability and skills of SIPD users, besides that Bakorwil III Malang has provided sufficient facilities and infrastructure and is built to support the effectiveness of SIPD.
4. Indicators of understanding the programme have been effective, because the results of interviews have shown that Bakorwil III Malang staff have understood the features, functions, technical operations, and login structure available in SIPD.
5. Indicators of real changes before and after the existence of the programme are quite effective, because the results of the interviews show that SIPD has cut down planning, budgeting and administration activities to reporting, which previously in each activity used their respective applications, now everything has been summarised in the features provided in SIPD. However, in the application of SIPD, there are still obstacles such as servers from the centre that sometimes error and every activity process that has an authorisation stage.

This research was conducted with qualitative methods whose data were obtained from the results of observations, interviews, and documentation of informants or research subjects openly. In conducting the research, the researcher has conducted in accordance with the research procedures determined by Widyagma University of Malang, as well as by obtaining approval from related parties to the research, namely the Coordinating Agency for Government and Development Region III of East Java Province in Malang City. However, this research still has limitations, namely:

1. Researcher limitations are restrictions on choosing sources because the relevant parties only give permission to conduct interviews with sources related to the topic of this research. So that the sources of this research are very limited, namely only 3 sources.
2. The possibility of misinformation from the sources of this research because the sources are very limited.
3. Researcher limitations have not explained in detail the procedures for implementing SIPD, only in general terms.

In accordance with the results of the analysis in the explanation and conclusions above, the suggestions that researchers will make so that further researchers get even greater achievements are as follows:

1. For further researchers to multiply to choose sources so that the results of the analysis are more certain and correct there are no errors in conducting research.
2. The central government can provide additional technical guidance to local governments because there are still some challenges in implementing this application, as well as provide innovation and improvement of the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) application itself so that errors do not occur.
3. The Region III Coordinating Board of East Java Province in Malang can advance the quality of training and technical advice for every employee who uses the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) because there are still shortcomings in the implementation process.
4. Creating discussions that can be held regularly between the central government and local governments to discuss ongoing problems so that solutions can be found more quickly, as well as a forum for mutual assistance and input so that the implementation of SIPD will improve in the future.

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