



## Original Article

### Implementation of the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) Policy in Order to Improve Regional Government Accountability (Study: General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the East Java Provincial Government)

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#### Abstract:

The local government information system (SIPD) policy is a service for managing local development information, local financial information, and other local government information in an integrated and sustainable manner. This policy also brings information disclosure to the public, where through the SIPD policy guarantees every individual to be able to access local government information according to community needs effectively and easily. This study aims to examine how the implementation of the local government information system (SIPD) policy in improving local government accountability in the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of East Java Province. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with descriptive analysis and data collection obtained through interviews and research observations. The results showed that the implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy at the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of East Java Province has been running and implemented well. However, in its implementation there are still several obstacles that hinder the implementation of the policy. The inhibiting factor found in this research is that the service system facilities provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) often experience trouble. This happens because of the surge in national access by OPDs nationally at certain times to the regional government information system. (SIPD) service.

**Keywords:** Implementation, Policy, and Accountability.



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#### Introduction

The development of the era with the advancement of technology and information today has created a new order in people's lives. Nowadays, people are not only active

directly in social life but have become digital-based. Digital space has become a place where people do activities online, starting from work activities to exchanging information in social life has been done easily so that it has created conditions with no boundaries between information and community needs.

Changes that occur in people's lives also create encouragement and demands from the community towards the government to transform the government bureaucracy. In this case, government implementers are expected to be able to capture the dynamics of community needs to carry out reforms and transitions in the public sector that are able to keep up with technological and information developments so as to create effective and efficient public services. So that it is clear, in order to answer the challenges of the development of the era and technological advances and the demands of society, an innovative policy is needed by the government with the aim of providing fundamental changes to encourage the realisation of an effective and efficient government bureaucracy and being able to adapt to all changes.

Public policy conceptually according to Wahab (2010) is an action that is interrelated and has a certain pattern that leads to the achievement of certain goals carried out by the government, and is not a stand-alone decision. Meanwhile, according to Thomas R Dye in Islamy (2009) defines public policy as "is whatever government chooses to do or not to do" which means "whatever the government chooses to do or not to do". In this case, it emphasises that public policy is about the manifestation of "action" and not just a statement of the wishes of the government or public officials, in addition, the government's choice not to do something is also a public policy because it has the same influence (impact) as the government's choice to do something.

Thus, in order to answer the demands of the community, actually until now the government has made many innovations through the policies implemented. One of them is the Electronic-Based Government System policy contained in Presidential Regulation No. 95/2018. The Electronic-Based Government System policy is a policy implemented with the aim of increasing effectiveness and efficiency in government by utilising technology and information.

Where various innovations in the implementation of electronic-based government system policies continue to emerge, one form of SPBE policy implementation that researchers take in this study is the Regional Government Information System (SIPD). The Local Government Information System service is one form of output from the implementation of the Electronic-Based Government System policy carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs through the regulation of the minister of home affairs No. 70 of 2019 which came into effect on 27 September 2019.

The local government information system (SIPD) policy is an integrated and sustainable management service for local development information, local financial information, and other local government information that can be utilised by local governments. On the other hand, information disclosure to the public through SIPD guarantees every individual to access information according to community needs. In other words, the purpose of managing SIPD services is so that regional information management can be carried out professionally in accordance with the regulations or regulations that underlie the creation of SIPD. Based on the author's analysis, the objectives of the local government information system (SIPD) policy include:

1. Improving the Quality of Planning and Budgeting.
2. Transparency and Accountability
3. Better Monitoring and Evaluation.

#### 4. Data Integration

Thus, when examined conceptually, policy implementation, the implementation of local government information system policies can be interpreted as an implementation of a plan that has been made or decided in a structured manner in achieving certain predetermined goals. As policy implementation according to Leo Agustino (2006) is a dynamic process where policies are implemented through activities and activities that ultimately produce the goals and objectives of the policy itself.

Meanwhile, according to Guntur Setiawan (2004) in his book entitled *Implementation in the Development Bureaucracy* expresses his opinion regarding implementation or implementation, "Implementation is the expansion of activities that adjust the interaction process between goals and actions to achieve them and requires an effective network of implementers, bureaucracy". In this case, implementation is basically defined as activity, action, action, or mechanism of a system which means that implementation is not just an activity, but an activity that is planned and carried out seriously based on certain references or norms to achieve certain activity goals.

In this study, the authors took the research locus at the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the East Java Provincial Government which is one of the regional apparatus organisation (OPD) units that also implements the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) in carrying out its main duties and functions. Where according to Home Affairs Government Regulation Number 56 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Nomenclature and Work Units of the Provincial and Regency / City Regional Secretariat and East Java Governor Regulation Number 48 of 2020 concerning Position, Organisational Structure, Job Description and Functions and Work Procedures of the Regional Secretariat of East Java Province. In this case the General Bureau has the task of assisting the General Administration Assistant in preparing policy implementation, implementing monitoring and evaluation in the fields of households, financial administration, assets, and administration.

In the implementation of the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) policy at the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the East Java Provincial Government, it actually also faces problems in the policy implementation process. Starting from the aspect of policy communication to the ability of human resources and the facilities in the regional government information system (SIPD) service by the Ministry of Home Affairs are still not optimal.

Thus, based on the explanation above, the high commitment of the central government in implementing an electronic-based government system (SPBE), as well as the innovation of regional government information system services (SIPD) by the Ministry of Home Affairs, is the basis for researchers' interest in examining how the implementation of the regional government information system policy (SIPD) in improving Regional Government accountability at the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of East Java Province.

#### Methods

The method used in this research is qualitative research method with descriptive research type. Where research with qualitative methods is a study that cannot be achieved by statistical measurements in producing research findings. As according to Sugiyono (2016) qualitative research is a research method used in natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection is combined, data analysis is inductive and research results emphasize meaning rather than generalisation.

In using a qualitative research model, the problem of a research is described using the assumptions of researchers and interpretations by researchers with the approach of existing concepts or theories. Meanwhile, according to Moeloeng (2016) qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behaviour, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., holistically, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilising various natural methods.

Thus in this study the authors will examine the implementation of the local government information system (SIPD) policy in improving local government accountability at the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of East Java Province through a qualitative research approach with descriptive analysis. In this case, research data collection is obtained through interviews and observation activities. The data in the study consisted of primary data and secondary data, where primary data was obtained directly through interview activities with research informants that the author determined by *purposive sampling*. While the secondary data in this study consists of the results of observations made by the author such as documents, scientific books, scientific journals, and other important information related to the object of research. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique used in this research is carried out with the Milles and Huberman model, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion making. Finally, the data validity test in this study uses research data triangulation, where the author will test the credibility of the data that has been collected.

## Results

### Implementation of Local Government Information System (SIPD) Policy in Improving Government Accountability

The local government information system policy or commonly referred to as SIPD, is a policy issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (KEMENDAGRI) which aims to encourage change and create effective and efficient governance. The local government information system (SIPD) policy is a service for local governments to help facilitate the management and administration of local government in the context of planning and budgeting, and encourage transparency, accountability and efficiency in the management of development funds.

Through this local government information system (SIPD) service, the data of the central government and local governments are integrated and consolidated in one national data. Through the local government information system (SIPD) service, the use of information systems is integrated and can be accessed easily by all regional apparatus organisations.

As in the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the East Java Provincial Government, based on the results of the research, the implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy has gone well. The specific research results can be seen as follows:

#### 1. Communication

Communication according to George Edward is one of the aspects that influence the success of policy implementation. In this case, policy communication is a process of delivering policy information to the recipient or target of the policy. Where a policy will be implemented effectively if all parties (implementers and targets) involved in it know well what their duties are. In this case, the communication dimension according to George Edward consists of three indicators, namely transmission, clarity and

consistency.

In the aspect of policy transmission in the implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy in the General Bureau of the East Java Regional Secretariat based on the research results, it has gone well. Where the Ministry of Home Affairs as the main stakeholder in the implementation of this SIPD policy has conveyed policy information to the target well. As the researchers found, the policy transmission process can be seen from the socialisation activities carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs both directly in the East Java Provincial Government, and indirectly *online*. The socialisation activities carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the context of implementing the SIPD policy are the Meeting on Accelerating the Implementation of SIPD RI Administration and Accounting Reporting in the East Java Provincial Government in the Main Meeting Room of the East Java Provincial Bappeda. While activities carried out online on YouTube are socialisation with the theme "National Dialogue: Local Government Information System (SIPD)".

Second, the communication dimension is related to the clarity of the implemented policy. Where the clarity in the implementation of the SIPD Policy in the General Bureau based on the researcher's analysis is very clear and has been communicated well. This can be seen in the transmission process carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs in preparation for the implementation of policies that have carried out socialisation activities, meetings and coordination with implementers within the East Java provincial government. In addition, policy clarity can also be seen normatively based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 70 of 2019 concerning Regional Government Information Systems, which explicitly explains how the regulations apply in implementing this policy.

Finally, in the communication dimension, namely policy consistency, where policy consistency is one aspect that affects how the success of a policy implementation can be measured. As in the implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy at the General Bureau of the East Java Regional Secretariat based on the research results, it has shown good consistency in its implementation. Where in its implementation, the General Bureau has carried out meetings, coordination and evaluation activities to encourage the smooth and successful implementation of the SIPD policy. as for the specific activities carried out, including can be seen in table 1.

**Table 1. List of Coordination and Evaluation Meeting Activities as a form of General Bureau Consistency in Implementing the SIPD policy**

No.	Activities	Events
1.	Coordination Meeting for the Preparation of East Java Provincial RKPD Year 2025	Public consultation forum on the initial draft of the East Java Provincial RKPD Year 2025
2.	Development Planning Technical Coordination Meeting (Rakortekrenbang) Year 2024	Discussion Desk on Local Government Affairs in 2024
3.	Coordination Meeting for the preparation of 2025 budget programme expenditure General Bureau	Discussion on mandatory expenditure, priority expenditure, mission expenditure
4.	Coordination meeting in order to Finalise the Final Draft of RKPD Changes	Finalisation of RKPD Amendment
5.	Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the work plan of the	Evaluation of work plan implementation

	General Bureau of East Java Regional Secretariat in 2024	
6.	Adjustment of the evaluation results of the Draft APBD Amendment	Evaluation of the Draft APBD Amendment

Source: data processed by researchers.

## 2. Resources

Resources are one of the dimensions that choose the influence in the success of a programme implementation. As according to G. Edward III, the availability of adequate resources will support the implementation of a policy programme. In this case according to G. Edward there are 4 dimensions of resources that can affect the implementation of a policy programme including, 1) Human Resources, 2) Budget Resources, 3) Facilities and Infrastructure and, 4) Authority Resources.

In this study, the authors only used two indicators in the resource dimension, namely human resources and facilities and infrastructure resources. This is based on the fact that in the implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy in the General Bureau there is no specific budget allocation in implementing the regional government information system (SIPD) policy, and there is no concrete authority in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 70 of 2019 concerning Regional Government Information Systems (SIPD), which in this case the SIPD policy is a database service intended for all Regional Apparatus Organisations.

Based on the results of the study, the human resource aspect in implementing the regional government information system (SIPD) policy at the General Bureau of the East Java Regional Secretariat is well available. Where there are 10 implementing operators in various fields and tasks in the context of implementing the SIPD policy at the General Bureau. Meanwhile, in the aspect of facilities and infrastructure resources as a supporting aspect in the implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy at the General Bureau of the East Java Regional Secretariat based on the results of the author's research, it is also well available. Where there are computer devices, printers, and wifi and others that support the smooth implementation of the SIPD policy within the General Bureau.

## 3. Disposition

Disposition according to G. Edward is defined as the attitude or seriousness of the policy actors in implementing the policy itself. In another sense, the meaning of this disposition is the attitude of the public policy actors in earnest so that the goals and objectives of the policy can be realised. Where the implementers not only understand what will be done but also must have the ability to carry it out.

In this study, the disposition aspect in the implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy at the General Bureau of the East Java Regional Secretariat based on the research findings has shown high commitment in its implementation. Where based on the author's analysis, the commitment to implementing policies within the general bureau is driven by the president's commitment to the implementation of SPBE nationally, which is based on this regulation which then becomes the birth of various innovations and transformations of changes in the implementation of government with electronic-based in various public organisations, especially underlying the enactment of the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) policy from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Through this high commitment of the president, which has indirectly mandated all lines of government to carry out the implementation of SPBE including the SIPD Policy

as well as possible with the aim of realising an effective, efficient and accountable government bureaucracy. Specifically, the high commitment in the implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy based on the findings of researchers can be seen from the process of implementing the SIPD policy itself. In this case, the Ministry of Home Affairs continues to make efforts to accelerate and develop the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) service system, where the Ministry of Home Affairs conducts Socialisation of the Acceleration of SIPD RI Implementation in the East Java Provincial Government and Troubleshooting Coordination Meeting for the Implementation of the RI Regional Government Information System (SIPD) in the East Java Region.

#### 4. Organisational Structure

According to George Edward, organisational structure is one of the factors that become the fulcrum of the implementation of a public policy. This is because a very complex policy will require the cooperation of many parties, so that if the bureaucratic structure is not conducive to policy implementation, it will cause resources to be ineffective and unmotivated and hinder the course of the policy.

In this case, the bureaucracy as the implementer of a policy must be able to support the policies that have been made by coordinating well. As with the availability of an organisational structure, chart, division of labour and hierarchy and *standard operating procedures* (SOP) in a bureaucracy, it will encourage the implementation of policy tasks more regularly.

As in this study, based on the author's findings in the implementation of the SIPD policy within the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the East Java Provincial Government, it is well available. Where the General Bureau as a regional apparatus unit has a clear organisational structure. The specific organisational structure of the General Bureau can be seen as follows:



Figure 1. Organisational Structure of the General Bureau of the East Java Regional Secretariat

In addition to the organisational structure, in implementing the SIPD policy at the General Bureau there is also a clear *Standard Operatyng Procedure* (SOP) in implementing the regional government information system (SIPD) policy. Where in implementing this SIPD policy, the General Bureau is guided by the *Standard Operatyng Procedure* (SOP) for implementing the SIPD policy provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### Improving Local Government Accountability through the Implementation of Local Government Information System (SIPD) Policy

Government accountability is conceptually defined as a manifestation of the obligation of government officials to account for the implementation of government in

order to achieve a predetermined goal to be carried out efficiently and efficiently. According to Soekanto (2010) government accountability is a part of the government system that is expected to ensure openness and justice, and reduce the potential for abuse of power. Where accountability is an important aspect in realising a clean government, free from corruption, collusion and nepotism.

The implementation and implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy is a manifestation of the government's efforts to answer the demands of the community to run an effective and efficient government and be able to keep up with the times. The regional government information system (SIPD) policy is the output of the enactment of Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2018 concerning Electronic-Based Government Systems (SPBE). In this case, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) carries out the mandate of implementing SPBE and at the same time carries out innovations in the realisation of good governance through the availability of an integrated information system with one national data.

The implementation of the local government information system policy aims to encourage the realisation of clean, effective, transparent and accountable governance. In other words, the local government information system (SIPD) policy is a service for managing regional development information, regional financial information, and other local government information in an integrated and sustainable manner that can be utilised by local governments. On the other hand, the disclosure of information to the public through local government information system services guarantees every individual or community to be able to access information on government administration according to community needs.

Where through the availability of local government information system (SIPD) services, the data of the central government and local governments are well integrated and consolidated in one national data, and the existence of local government information system services (SIPD) makes the use of an integrated information system and can be accessed easily by all regional apparatus organisations (OPD) and the community.

On the other hand, in the local government information system (SIPD) service, there are also aspects of monitoring and supervision from the Ministry of Home Affairs on all work processes in the service system provided, so that monitoring and supervision will be able to minimise irregularities and misuse of budgets from local governments.

Another aspect that encourages increased local government accountability through local government information system (SIPD) services can be seen from the accessibility of services. Where in the local government information system (SIPD) service, the public and other stakeholders can access local government information easily according to their desired needs.

### Encouraging and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the Regional Government Information System (SIPD) policy at the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of East Java Province

In reality, in a policy implementation, problems often arise that hinder the process. The emergence of problems in a policy implementation is a condition where policy implementers are required to be able to overcome and answer what problems are being faced. In other words, stakeholders in a policy implementation are expected to have careful planning and good coordination and communication with the aim of facing challenges and changes that arise during the implementation process.

As in this study on the implementation of the Regional Government Information

System (SIPD) policy within the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of East Java Province, there are also obstacles in the implementation process. Inhibiting factors in the implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) within the general bureau based on the results of the study, namely, first, the service system facilities provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemedagri) often experience trouble. This happens because of the surge in national access by OPDs nationally at certain times to the regional government information system (SIPD) service. Second, the data input process is still manual, where in this case the operator must enter data one by one, which slows down the process of entering data and is also prone to errors in entering data. The third is the problem of the opening of the SIPD system portal which is often opened on holidays, which makes it difficult to coordinate with fellow staff or with superiors.

In addition to inhibiting factors, in policy implementation there are also certain aspects that are driving factors in how policies are implemented to be able to achieve the objectives of a policy implementation itself. As in this study, based on the results of the author's findings, the driving factor in implementing the regional government information system (SIPD) policy in the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the East Java Provincial Government is the urgency and demands of the community for the government to be able to keep up with the development of the era with advances in technology and information so as to encourage increased accountability and effective and efficient regional government administration.

## Conclusion

The implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy at the General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of East Java Province has been going well, although in the process there are still obstacles that hinder the successful process of implementing the SIPD policy. Where in its implementation, the communication aspect of the policy has been carried out well through socialisation, meetings and coordination as well as evaluations carried out in the process. In addition to policy communication, the resource aspects of implementing the SIPD policy in the General Bureau are also well available, where there are 10 implementing operators on duty and the availability of facilities and infrastructure in supporting the smooth implementation of the SIPD policy.

The disposition aspect in implementing the regional government information system (SIPD) policy in the General Bureau has also shown a high commitment in its implementation. Where the high commitment in implementation is driven by the mandate of the president and the ministry of home affairs in realising bureaucratic reform. In addition, high commitment can also be seen through the existence of meetings, coordination and evaluation activities in each process of the policy implementation series. Finally, namely the organisational structure in implementing the SIPD policy in the General Bureau, there is a clear organisational structure and *standard operating system* (SOP), thus helping the implementation of the SIPD policy in a structured and systematic manner.

Thus the successful implementation of the SIPD policy in the general bureau based on the author's analysis can be concluded that the implementation of the policy has been able to encourage increased implementation of the principle of local government accountability. Where through this local government information system service (SIPD) the public can easily obtain financial information, development and local government activities.

Finally, the inhibiting factor in the implementation of the regional government

information system (SIPD) policy within the general bureau is that the service system facilities provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemedagri) often experience trouble. This happens because of the surge in national access by OPDs nationally at certain times to the regional government information system (SIPD) service. While the driving factor in the implementation of the regional government information system (SIPD) policy within the General Bureau is the urgency and demands of the community for the government to be able to keep up with the development of the era with advances in technology and information so as to encourage increased accountability and effective and efficient regional government administration.

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