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Foreword from Editor-in Chief

Praise be to our gratitude to pray for the presence of Almighty God, for His permission we can publish a International Journal of Regional Innovation (IJORI) Volume 1 Number 1, February 2021.

Along with the increasing advancement of technology and science and human resources, the results of research and scientific refutations of innovation need to be published and can be accessed easily and quickly by readers.

This edition presents 5 (five) journals which include: (1) Analysis of Innovation in Public Service (Research Study on Banjarbaru City, Batam City, and Bandung City), (2) Analysis Of Rural Innovation As An Effort To Improve Community Welfare (Research Studies in Bangka Regency, Banyuwangi Regency, and East Belitung Regency), (3) I Ternak and Innovation in the Making of Animal Farmers Data Group Applications for North Sumatra Province, (4) Innovation System Laraku Nyata (Population Administration Service for Persons with Disabilities) Bulukumba Regency, (5) Rapid Accurate and Accurate Medical Services System Innovation in Bangka Regency Depati Bahrin Hospital.

Our gratitude goes to the researchers and other functionalities who have participated in submitting papers for the continuity of this journal. We do not forget to thank peer-riview who have helped to make this journal published.

We look forward to suggestions and criticism for the improvement of future publications, and hopefully the ongoing cooperation can be improved.

Jakarta, February 2021

Redaksi

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ABSTRACT PAGE

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Heri Wahyudianto (Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs Republic Indonesia, Jalan Kramat Raya No. 132 Jakarta Pusat)

Analysis of Innovation in Public Service (Research Study on Banjarbaru City, Batam City, and Bandung City)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, February 2021, vol 1, no 1, p.1-6, 0 ill, 0 tab, 12 ref

This study aims to analyze the innovations that have been made by various cities that have the aim of improving the quality of public services. This research uses a qualitative approach. The technique of collecting data by researchers is by conducting literature studies related to research in order to obtain concepts that are relevant to the study of public policy innovation. The population in this study are cities that have made innovations in public services, while the samples in this study are innovations made by the city of Bandung, Banjarbaru city, and also the city of Batam which has the aim of improving the quality of public services in each city. The results obtained in this study are the existence of innovations made by various regions, indicating that what is done will be encourage the development of public service innovation, encourage the development and transfer of public service innovation, accelerate the improvement of the quality of public services, and also improve community satisfaction. Where innovation is carried out in the form of combining new elements, new combinations of existing elements, significant changes or starting from traditional ways of doing things, as well as referring to new products, new policies and programs, new approaches, and new processes.

(author)

Keywords: Innovation, Public Service, Community Satisfaction

Adibah Sayyidati (Research and Development Agency of East Java Province, Jl. Gayung Kebonsari no. 56 Surabaya)

Analysis Of Rural Innovation As An Effort To Improve Community Welfare (Research Studies in Bangka

Regency, Banyuwangi Regency, and East Belitung Regency)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, February 2021, vol 1, no 1, p.8-19, 0 ill, 2 tab, 12 ref

In Government Regulation No. 38 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation, regional innovation aims to improve the performance of local government administration. In order to achieve the objectives as intended, the target of regional innovation is directed at accelerating the realization of public welfare through improving public services, empowerment and community participation and increasing regional competitiveness. The purpose of this study is to describe and explain how innovation in rural areas is carried out and to analyze the factors and impacts of these innovations for each region with various phenomena. This research uses a qualitative approach. The data collection technique used by researchers is to conduct literature studies related to research in order to obtain relevant concepts. can create something better, more functional, easier and such. Where, the innovations carried out by the three districts have distinctive characteristics, are new ideas that have never been published before, carried out in a planned manner, and the various innovations carried out have a purpose, namely to improve quality in various phenomena in accordance with regional characteristics.

(author)

Keywords: Innovation, Community Welfare, Rural

Adi Suhendra (Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs Republic Indonesia, Jalan Kramat Raya No. 132 Jakarta Pusat)

I Ternak and Innovation in the Making of Animal Farmers Data Group Applications for North Sumatra Province

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, February 2021, vol 1, no 1, p.22-26, 1 ill, 3 tab, 8 ref

Lack of animal food availability to meet the needs of food security in Indonesia causes the government to import to various countries so that food stock needs are safe, this indicates that our country still depends on other countries to meet the needs of animal food, the lack of adequate empowerment of Ternak farmers, especially in West Sumatra made the writer to be the background for this research. To solve the problem of the lack of empowerment of Ternak farmers, the government has made innovations, by making the I application of Ternak and the application of data grouping . The method used in this research is descriptive by conducting interviews with several sources with qualitative analysis, the results obtained that the application provides benefits to Ternak farmers, this can be seen by increasing investors and increasing coordination between Ternak farmers.

(author)

Keywords: innovation, I Ternak, Data Group Application, System, Ternak

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Innovation System Laraku Nyata (Population Administration Service for Persons with Disabilities) Bulukumba Regency

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, February 2021, vol 1, no 1, p.28-32, 1 ill, 0 tab, 11 ref

Population documents generated from the population administration process are the right of every citizen, this is inversely proportional to Indonesian citizens with disabilities, this can happen for several reasons, including difficulty accessing services, the view that people with disabilities are not important to have documents. population, and the lack of information related to disabilities in the population administration process , so that this is the background for innovation, so that persons with disabilities have the right to have a residency identity . The method used in this research is descriptive conducted interviews with several resource persons with qualitative analysis, the results obtained show that there is an increase in the number of persons with disabilities who already have e-KTPs increased sharply from 2016, the ownership of e-KTPs from 85 people, increased to 223 people in early 2018.

(author)

Keywords: population identity, innovation, administrative services, disabilities, government programs

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Rapid Accurate and Accurate Medical Services System Innovation in Bangka Regency Depati Bahrin Hospital

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, February 2021, vol 1, no 1, p.34-38, 0 ill, 0 tab, 9 ref

Depati Bahrin Hospital experiencing an death rate increased from year to year, seen in 2015 the death rate in Dapati Bahrin Hospital have 348 people, while in 2016 amounted to 384 inhabitants. This is the background that there is a need for investment to reduce the death rate . This innovation makes the application of a fast service system medical accurate and precise. The method used is descriptive research with qualitative analysis application is proven to be effective to reduce death rate, in 2017 the death rate in Depati Bahrin hospital down to 308 people. It is hoped that in the future this application can be more developed and useful for mankind.

(author)

Keywords: Service System Applications, Innovation , Hospitally, Medical Service

ARTICLE

Analysis of Innovation in Public Service (Research Study on Banjarbaru City, Batam City, and Bandung City)

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the innovations that have been made by various cities that have the aim of improving the quality of public services. This research uses a qualitative approach. The technique of collecting data by researchers is by conducting literature studies related to research in order to obtain concepts that are relevant to the study of public policy innovation. The population in this study are cities that have made innovations in public services, while the samples in this study are innovations made by the city of Bandung, Banjarbaru city, and also the city of Batam which has the aim of improving the quality of public services in each city. The results obtained in this study are the existence of innovations made by various regions, indicating that what is done will be encourage the development of public service innovation, encourage the development and transfer of public service innovation, accelerate the improvement of the quality of public services, and also improve community satisfaction. Where innovation is carried out in the form of combining new elements, new combinations of existing elements, significant changes or starting from traditional ways of doing things, as well as referring to new products, new policies and programs, new approaches, and new processes.

Keywords: Innovation, Public Service, Community Satisfaction

1. Introduction

One of the most important processes in an effort to create public welfare is to maximize public services. By paying attention to public services, the public will always feel more cared for by the government. One way to maximize public services is to routinely carry out a breakthrough innovation. In general, innovation is often translated as the discovery of new things, but actually the "novelty" aspect of innovation is very much emphasized for innovation in the private sector. Innovation in the public sector is more emphasized on the "improvement" aspect resulting from these innovation activities, namely that the government is able to provide public services more effectively, efficiently and with quality, cheap and affordable according to community needs. Innovation in the public sector is one way or even a "breakthrough" to overcome congestion and organizational needs in the public sector. (Eldo, 2018).

Public services have now become a central issue in development in Indonesia. The development of public services is always up to date to be discussed. Basically, humans need service, the concept of this service will always be in the life of every human being. The position of society that changes to become citizens makes public service providers not only position the community as consumers, but further the community is also involved in every decision making. The participation of the community in each of these decisions makes it possible for public service providers to be more responsive.

The concept of innovation has not been maximally developed in the public sector. This matter, because most public sector organizations are less challenged, because they are in a noncompetitive climate, and do not even feel problematic in terms of their survival. So, it is natural that the concept of innovation is underdeveloped in the public sector. However, changes that occur in the public administration process require many other things to change. (Rina Mei Mirnasari, 2013). In the public sector, innovation is indispensable in the development of a public service. Innovation comes as a new product and replaces the old way. This means that every public service, in principle, must contain a new innovation. (Djamrut, 2015). So, it is natural that the concept of innovation is underdeveloped in the public sector. However, changes that occur in the public administration process require many other things to change. (Rina Mei Mirnasari, 2013). In the public sector, innovation is indispensable in the development of a public service. Innovation comes as a new product and replaces the old way. This means that every public service, in principle, must contain a new innovation. (Djamrut, 2015). So, it is natural that the concept of innovation is underdeveloped in the public sector. However, changes that occur in the public administration process require many other things to change. (Rina Mei Mirnasari, 2013). In the public sector, innovation is indispensable in the development of a public service. Innovation comes as a new product and replaces the old way. This means that every public service, in principle, must contain a new innovation. (Djamrut, 2015). Innovation comes as a new product and replaces the old way. This means that every public service, in principle, must contain a new innovation. (Djamrut, 2015). Innovation comes as a new product and replaces the old way. This means that every public service, in principle, must contain a new innovation. (Djamrut, 2015). Innovation comes as a new product and replaces the old way. This means that every public service, in principle, must contain a new innovation. (Djamrut, 2015).

In Article 1 Paragraph 8 of Law No. 23/2014 states that decentralization is the transfer of Government Affairs by the Central Government to autonomous regions based on the principle of autonomy. Based on this definition, it can be stated that one of the policy actors who play an important role in delivering people in the regions to feel the welfare impact of the implementation of Regional Government policies is the Regional Government itself. As one of the important actors, the Regional Government according to its authority is expected to be able to produce the right decisions and actions to solve problems and meet the needs of the people in their regions. In line with this, we

realize that serious efforts are needed to raise the quality of decisions and actions of local governments to be more effective and efficient through innovative breakthroughs. It can be more explicitly stated that innovation is needed by local governments to improve the quality of decisions and actions it produces so that their impact can improve the welfare of local communities. (Wicaksono, 2018)

Public service is a scope that is needed in every country where it exists, public service is defined as providing services or serving the needs of (people) or people who have an interest in an organization in accordance with applicable rules and methods. The one who acts as a servant is the government, where the government is essentially not to serve itself but also to the citizens of the community by dominating the conditions in order to form a comfort in all social access. (Ariyani, 2020) The quality of good public services from government officials is made in the Decree of the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment Number 63 / KEP / M.PAN / 7/2003 regarding general guidelines for the implementation of public services. This policy is useful for improving the quality of public services. Service delivery is created by the ability and creativity in the development of achieving common goals. The public will always demand quality public services even though it is not easy for the government to create appropriate services. As we will discuss in this study, it is related to innovations made by the regions to improve the quality of public services.

In 2016 the city of Banjarbaru made an innovation with the aim of improving the Public Service called SI SEPTI MANJA which is short of function other than a septic tank sludge in Indonesian. Where this innovation is motivated by not many people who know that Indonesia is a country with the second largest number of defecating actors in the world. For some people, sanitation is still a "backward" affair that is often neglected. To date, the problem of sanitation is still not widely promoted. In fact, world leaders who are members of the United Nations consider access to sanitation as one of the targets that must be met by each country as stated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By 2030, according to the SDGs milestone, every country is expected to be able to realize 100% access to sanitation for its citizens.

In addition to the city of Banjarbaru, Batam City in 2017 also made an innovation for the Public Service Mall. Where the emergence of this Public Service Mall innovation is motivated by the spread of locations for public services in Batam City, causing the government to

provide a place that can provide public services to the community quickly, precisely, comfortably and integrated with one another. In addition, the large number of agencies that carry out public services as well as different locations for public services and complex bureaucracies, are an impetus for this innovation.

Not only the two cities, Bandung also has the innovation of TAMAN TEMATIK in 2018. Where, the existence of parks in Bandung City has not been present as representative, beautiful, comfortable and safe public spaces for the community to enjoy. The problem of garbage and park cleanliness, limited park facilities, security, 1/5 vandalism and theft of park facilities, park acupuncture by street vendors, illegal junk traders, homeless people, crazy people, street children are problems that have yet to be resolved in management park in Bandung City. To overcome the problems mentioned above, a Thematic Park Development Program is made which is expected to be one of the solutions for managing green open space in Bandung City by involving various stakeholders.

This study aims to analyze the innovations that have been made by various cities that have the aim of improving the quality of public services.

2. Research Methods

This research uses Qualitative approach. Where, according to Anggito in his book entitled "Qualitative Research Methods", qualitative research is the collection of data in a natural setting with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur where the researcher is a key instrument, the sampling of data sources is done purposively and snowbaal, the collection technique uses triangulation (combined), the data analysis is inductive / qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. The technique of collecting data by researchers is by conducting literature studies, where according to Hermawan in his book entitled "Educational Research Methodology (Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method)", part of the paper is a literature study which can contain discussion of previous research as well as scientific references that are in line with the research being carried out. The data used in this study are like journals and previous research related to research in order to obtain concepts that are relevant to the study of public policy innovation. Data collection is also carried out through tracing various sources, both from government documents and news media in print and electronic media as secondary data which is then

processed and described in narrative form according to data needs. Then the data analysis is carried out based on the theory and concept of public policy and then the data interpretation process is carried out. The population in this study are cities that have made innovations in public services, while the samples in this study are innovations made by the city of Bandung, Banjarbaru city, and also the city of Batam which has the aim of improving the quality of public services in each city.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Innovation of Public Services in Various Cities

Based on Article 15 and Chapter V of Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, Public Service Providers are required to fulfill 10 elements regarding the implementation of public services themselves, which consist of: a. Service Standards The service standard components referred to at least include: legal basis, requirements, system of mechanisms and procedures, time frame for settlement, fees / rates, service products, facilities, infrastructure or facilities, executive competence, internal control, complaint handling, advice and input, number of implementers, guarantee of services implemented in accordance with service standards, guarantee of security and service safety in the form of a commitment to provide a sense of security free from danger and risk of doubt, and evaluation of the performance of the implementer. b. Service Notice c. Public Service Information System A series of activities covering the storage and management of information as well as mechanisms for delivering information from public service providers to the public and vice versa in the form of oral, Latin writing, written in braille, picture language, and / or local language, and presented manually or electronic. d. Management of Public Service Facilities, Infrastructure and / or Facilities. e. Special Services with special treatment for certain community members, including persons with disabilities, elderly people, pregnant women, children, victims of natural disasters, free of charge. f. Public Service Fees / Rates g. Implementer Behavior in Services h. Supervision of Service Provision i. Complaint Management j. Performance assessment. Management of Public Service Facilities, Infrastructure and / or Facilities.

3.1.1. Public Service Innovation in the City of Banjarbaru "SI SEPTI MANJA" (the function of SEPTI tank in addition to being a place to stay)

It seems that not many people know that Indonesia is a country with the second largest number of perpetrators of defecation (BABS) in the world. For some people,

sanitation is still a “backward” affair that is often neglected. To date, the problem of sanitation is still not widely promoted. In fact, world leaders who are members of the United Nations consider access to sanitation as one of the targets that must be met by each country as stated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By 2030, according to the SDGs milestone, every country is expected to be able to realize 100% access to sanitation for its citizens.

Indonesia set the target for achieving the SDGs earlier, namely the end of 2019, as mandated in the 2015-2019 RPJMN, which is known as Universal Access, namely 100% public access to clean water, 0% slum settlements and 100% community access to proper sanitation. For this “rear business”, although the Minimum Service Standard (SPM) figure for the City of Banjarbaru is above the average of most regencies / cities in Indonesia - which is 70% in 2014 - the stigma of the people of this city towards defecating is still a number umpteenth. It seems that sanitation infrastructure development has not yet become the star of the village and district level musrenbang proposals. In fact, according to data from the Health Office in 2016, there were around 3. 301 houses in Banjarbaru City do not have sanitation according to standards and 586 houses still practice defecation. On average, those who practice defecation are low-income people (MBR). MBR is the term for households that have an income below the UMP and the electric power used is below 900 VA.

Since 2009, sanitation infrastructure according to the standards for MBR has become a concern of the PUPR Office. There are 98 units of individual septic tank buildings, communal septic tanks, MCK, MCK +, or individual toilets, spread over 5 sub-districts and 20 sub-districts which are 1/3 built from 2009 to 2016. However, even so, the community's stigma against sanitation areas is only limited to disposal just feces, which incidentally is always in the back. It has never been used as a building with other functions. In fact, to achieve 100% access to sanitation by 2019, all efforts need to be made so that the community is willing to contribute significantly in handling this “back affairs”.

The goal of the Si Septi Manja innovation is to make the septic tank not only function as a place to dispose of feces but also be able to function according to the needs of the community around septic tank users. In addition to these goals, Si Septi Manja is also indirectly able to realize some of the SDG's goals, including poverty alleviation (No Poverty) through improving the economy of low-income communities through the construction of

fish ponds and the distribution of thousands of fish seeds that are ready to be harvested, healthy and prosperous life Good Health and Well Being), because the septic tank is built using water and airtight construction, so as to avoid groundwater and air pollution,

Apart from the goals, there are also benefits resulting from Si Septi Manja's innovation, namely (1). Construction of a septic tank that is according to standards, environmentally friendly, waterproof and airtight so as to save groundwater damage. (2). Changing the stigma of septic tank. From what they thought was only a place to dispose of feces, now it can increase its function according to their needs. (3). Changes in thought patterns and patterns of life. From what they did not think of to change their economy, they developed their entrepreneurial spirit. Likewise with the lifestyle, initially accustomed to using toilets and septic tank cubluk became healthier by using standard toilets and septic tanks. (4). The community has channeled their artistic talents and creativity to beautify and beautify the septic tank. and (5). The achievement of access to proper sanitation, especially for low-income families, can continue to increase. Counting down to 100% by 2/3 2019 is no longer too grandiose the achievement target. Because it is at 89.56%.

The results of Si Septi Manja's innovations include: (1). Able to build 226 septic tank units over a period of 9 years and among them 58 septic tank units which have their own uniqueness. (2). Non-governmental organizations that could be raised last year through this innovation were 58,250,000, - (3). The number of residents who donated their land last year to build a septic tank was 58 people, with each person donating 6 m² of land. (4). With a price per meter of Rp. 200.000, - means that there is community participation of = 6 m² x Rp. 200,000, - x 58 units = Rp. 69,600,000, - (5). The increase in SPM Sanitation from ± 70% to 89.56%, an increase of 19.56%. The remaining 10.44% achievements will go to 100% in 2019. (6). Increased support that continues to flow if we provide positive results for the achievement of this innovation. This is proven by the funding assistance from the Government, from 7 sub-districts, 58 septic tank units with funds totaling 2,184,900,000 in 2017, to 17 urban villages, 162 septic tank units with a fund of Rp. 6,010,000,000, - in 2018.

3.1.2. Public Service Innovation in Batam City (Public Service Mall)

The background of the emergence of the innovation of Public Service Malls in Batam City begins with the

awareness that the spread of locations for public services in Batam City has led to the government's desire to provide a place that can provide public services to the community quickly, precisely, comfortably and integrated with one another. The problems that drive the implementation of this innovation are the large number of agencies implementing public services, different locations of public services, and complicated bureaucracy.

The objectives and benefits that can be felt with the innovation of the Public Service Mall are to provide facilities for the community and business actors to take care of the need for public services such as SIM, passports, licensing services, tax payments, land affairs and certificates, labor, BPJS and others in a comfortable place and supported by the availability of complete infrastructure. One of the results of this innovation is the management of public services that is complete and integrated.

3.1.3. Public Service Innovation in Bandung City (TAMAN TEMATIK)

The background of innovation and problems that encourage the creation of Thematic Park Development innovation is in accordance with the fighting motto of "Bandung Champion", the city government of Bandung wants to make Bandung a city that is superior, comfortable and prosperous. For the welfare of the city community, the Bandung City Government also aims to increase the happiness index of its citizens. The reason is that the progress of a region is not only measured by economic growth and per capita income, but currently there is a new theory used to measure the success of a region's development, which is based on the level of happiness of its citizens, which is known as the Index of Happiness. The Index of Happiness is an indicator used to measure people's welfare based on people's happiness level.

In connection with this, various programs were rolled out to increase the happiness index of Bandung residents, including the program to build city parks as public spaces. One of the characteristics that the residents of an area are happy with is when the members of the community are able to do outdoor activities comfortably and safely. Malls and other entertainment places are no longer the main choice of residents as locations for carrying out their daily activities, but they would prefer to do these activities in public spaces. In order for a city park to become a public space that is safe, comfortable and beautiful to be used by the community

for activities, the existence of a city park must have various functions. Apart from having an ecological function as a producer of oxygen, absorbing pollutants, absorbing water,

The existence of parks in the city of Bandung is not yet present as public spaces that are representative, beautiful, comfortable and safe for the community to enjoy. The problem of garbage and park cleanliness, limited park facilities, security, 1/5 vandalism and theft of park facilities, park acupuncture by street vendors, illegal junk traders, homeless people, crazy people, street children are problems that have yet to be resolved in management park in Bandung City. To overcome the problems mentioned above, a Thematic Park Development Program is made which is expected to be one of the solutions for managing green open space in Bandung City by involving various stakeholders. Increasing the provision of quality and quantity of green open space in the city of Bandung is one of the priority agenda programs of the elected regional heads of Bandung City 2013-2018 in the field of structuring public infrastructure in the form of creative use of vacant lands through the development of thematic city parks. In the 2013 - 2018 Regional Medium-term Development Plan, the Government of Bandung City through the Housing and Settlement Areas, Land and Landscaping Service plans to build 17 thematic parks.

The objectives of the development of Thematic Parks in Bandung City include (1) Increasing the quality and quantity of green open space in Bandung City in the field of structuring public infrastructure in the form of creative use of vacant lands through the construction of thematic city parks, namely a park development concept, with certain characteristics or specifications, so that each garden has certain characteristics. (2). Improving the function of Thematic Parks in addition to having an ecological function also has a social function, aesthetics can also be used as one of the tourist destinations in Bandung, so that the existence of Thematic Parks are more lively with a lot of activation from residents (3). Creating a Beautiful, Comfortable and Safe City Park. and (4). Optimizing the City Park Management Program as a Public Space by Involving the Active Role of the Community.

As for the benefits of the development of Thematic Parks in the City of Bandung, namely increased services in providing comfortable and beautiful public spaces which are expected to increase the Happiness Index of Bandung City residents, increase the sense of belonging and responsibility of the community towards city parks

as home spaces, and the establishment of collaboration between the City Government. Bandung with Stakeholders.

3.2. Things That Need to be Careful in Public Service Innovation

Public service is the most visible measure of government performance. The public can directly assess the government's performance based on the services it receives. For this reason, the quality of public services in all ministries / agencies is a fundamental matter that must be improved immediately. In Law Number 25 of 2009, it is stated that excellent service is service that is fast, easy, sure, inexpensive, and accountable. To improve services, efforts are made for the public to be involved in policy formulation, preparation of service standards, implementation of public service satisfaction surveys, and submission of complaints, complaints and appreciation. This community involvement and participation will support the improvement of the service standards that have been set. As an example, the results of the public service satisfaction survey will be able to better know from what side the services provided are considered unsatisfactory. (Kurniawan, 2016)

According to Valarie (in Kurniawan, 2016) things that need to be considered are: a. Determine the public services provided, what kind; b. Treating service users, as customers; c. Trying to satisfy service users, according to what they want; d. Looking for the best and best quality service delivery method; e. Provides ways, when service users have no other choice. Assessment of service quality cannot be separated from the ability of employees to provide services and provide physical facilities.

4. Conclusion

With the innovations carried out by various regions, it shows that what is done will men courage the development of public service innovation, encourage the development and transfer of public service innovation, accelerate the improvement of the quality of public services, and also improve community satisfaction. Where innovation is carried out in the form of combining new elements, new combinations of existing elements, significant changes or starting from traditional ways of doing things, as well as referring to new products, new policies and programs, new approaches, and new processes.

One of the results of Si Septi Manja's innovations carried out by the City of Banjarbaru is the ability to build 226 septic tank units over a period of 9 years and among

them 58 septic tank units which have their own uniqueness. Meanwhile, one of the results of the innovation of Public Service Mall in Batam City is the complete and integrated management of public services. Not only in these two big cities, the City of Bandung also has the results and benefits that are felt by the innovation in the development of Thematic Parks in the City of Bandung, namely the increased service in providing comfortable and beautiful public spaces which are expected to increase the Happiness Index of Bandung City residents, increase the sense of have and community responsibility for city parks as public spaces.

5. Acknowledgments

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ARTICLE

Analysis Of Rural Innovation As An Effort To Improve Community Welfare (Research Studies in Bangka Regency, Banyuwangi Regency, and East Belitung Regency)

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Abstract: In Government Regulation No. 38 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation, regional innovation aims to improve the performance of local government administration. In order to achieve the objectives as intended, the target of regional innovation is directed at accelerating the realization of public welfare through improving public services, empowerment and community participation and increasing regional competitiveness. The purpose of this study is to describe and explain how innovation in rural areas is carried out and to analyze the factors and impacts of these innovations for each region with various phenomena. This research uses a qualitative approach. The data collection technique used by researchers is to conduct literature studies related to research in order to obtain relevant concepts. Can create something better, more functional, easier and such. Where, the innovations carried out by the three districts have distinctive characteristics, are new ideas that have never been published before, carried out in a planned manner, and the various innovations carried out have a purpose, namely to improve quality in various phenomena in accordance with regional characteristics.

Keywords: Innovation, Community Welfare, Rural

1. Introduction

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that data on the number of poor people in March 2017 in Indonesia reached 27.77 million people, an increase from September 2016 which was only 27.76 million. During the period September 2016 - March 2017, the number of poor people in urban areas increased by 188.19 thousand people from 10.49 million in September 2016 to 10.67 million people in March 2017. Meanwhile, in rural areas it decreased by 181.29 thousand people from 17.28 million in September 2016 to 17.10 million in March 2017 ([Tempo.co 2017](#)). However, from the same data, the socio-economic disparities of urban and rural communities are still said to be lame. It is recorded from the data released by BPS ([2017](#)) that the number of poor people in rural areas is greater than the number of people in urban areas, recorded as much as 13, 47% of poverty reside in rural areas and as much as 7.26% poverty in urban areas. This is what drives the flow of urbanization to continue. If left unchecked, there is a concern that the village will be abandoned by its inhabitants. In the end the village is no longer independent and continues to depend on the city. ([Suhendra, 2019](#))

According to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 1 paragraph (1) states that a Village is a village and customary village or what is referred to by other names, hereinafter referred to as Village is a legal community unit which has territorial

boundaries which is authorized to regulate and manage affairs governance, the interests of the local community based on community initiative, rights of origin, and / or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on this, the village has been given the authority to regulate and manage its own government affairs. So it is likely that an initiative or pioneering activity will arise related to village autonomy and related to the pattern of governance and management, as well as patterns in village development. In addition, the village is currently given the authority to improve the standard of living of its people through Village Original Income (PADes). Village income as referred to in Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 71 paragraph (2) originates from Village original income consisting of business results, proceeds of assets, self-help and participation, mutual cooperation, and other Village original income. In addition, the village has a major function and role from an economic perspective, namely to function as a barn for raw materials and labor (man power). From this, the village can be in the form of an agricultural village, a manufacturing village, an industrial village, even a fishing village. (Nursetiawan, 2018) Village income as referred to in Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 71 paragraph (2) originates from Village original income consisting of business results, proceeds of assets, self-help and participation, mutual cooperation, and other Village original income. In addition, the village has a major function and role from an economic perspective, namely to function as a barn for raw materials and labor (man power). From this, the village can be in the form of an agricultural village, a manufacturing village, an industrial village, even a fishing village. (Nursetiawan, 2018) Village income as referred to in Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 71 paragraph (2) originates from Village original income consisting of business results, proceeds of assets, self-help and participation, mutual cooperation, and other Village original income. In addition, the village has a major function and role from an economic perspective, namely to function as a barn for raw materials and labor (man power). From this, the village can be in the form of an agricultural village, a manufacturing village, an industrial village, even a fishing village. (Nursetiawan, 2018) then the village can be in the form of an agricultural village, a manufacturing village, an industrial village, even a fishing village. (Nursetiawan, 2018) then the village can be in the form of an agricultural village, a manufacturing village, an

industrial village, even a fishing village. (Nursetiawan, 2018)

In Government Regulation No. 38 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation, regional innovation aims to improve the performance of local government administration. In order to achieve the objectives as intended, the target of regional innovation is directed at accelerating the realization of public welfare through improving public services, empowerment and community participation and increasing regional competitiveness. Further explained in regional development, the form of regional innovation includes innovation in regional governance, public service innovation and / or other regional innovations in accordance with government affairs that fall under regional authority (Government Regulation Number 38 of 2017).

In Article 1 Paragraph 8 of Law No. 23/2014 states that decentralization is the transfer of Government Affairs by the Central Government to autonomous regions based on the principle of autonomy. Based on this definition, it can be stated that one of the policy actors who play an important role in delivering people in the regions to feel the welfare impact of the implementation of Regional Government policies is the Regional Government itself. As one of the important actors, the Regional Government according to its authority is expected to be able to produce the right decisions and actions to solve problems and meet the needs of the people in their regions. In line with this, we realize that serious efforts are needed to raise the quality of local government decisions and actions to be more effective and efficient through innovative breakthroughs. It can be more explicitly stated that innovation is needed by local governments to improve the quality of decisions and actions it produces so that their impact can improve the welfare of local communities. (Wicaksono, 2018)

Innovation is one of the important keys for rural communities to face these challenges. In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 11 of 2019 concerning Science and Technology Sinas that "Innovation is the result of thought, research, development, study, and / or application, which contains elements of novelty and has been applied and provides economic and / or social benefits (Rustiadi et al., 2011, pp. 125–126), gave an example that at first people used natural resources but because they were getting scarce, humans developed technology, or what is called the "induced innovation model". Innovation has now become a new movement in rural areas in the context of optimizing potential, in

which the people themselves are the actors, by utilizing natural, human and social resources in new ways. Hidayah's research results (2018, p. 153) found that initially the community did not realize they owned the assets and why it should be mapped, when the assets can be mapped, then it gave rise to the community's idea. Awareness of assets and utilization of skills plays an important role in empowering innovation in rural communities, and this step requires the role of a facilitator. (Sofianto, 2020)

As with the emergence of innovations carried out by Bangka Regency "Bang Muda" (Bangka Easily Obtain Deeds), which is supported by the considerable distance from the regency capital, causing the community's reluctance to process deeds. Although the issuance of deeds is actually free, residents are still reluctant to take care of it because they are burdened with transportation and accommodation costs due to geographical factors, namely living in an area that is far from the Office of Population and Civil Registry of Bangka Regency which is located in the district capital. The time and money they spend; causing them to be unable to work on document processing days is clearly a difficult dilemma for residents.

Apart from Bangka Regency, Banyuwangi Regency has also made an innovation called "Bumil Risti Hunters" (High Risk Pregnant Women). This innovation emerged because Banyuwangi Regency was included in the Red Zone category in terms of maternal, infant and under-five mortality. Of the 38 districts / cities in East Java, until now they are still in the top ten circles. Even though various attempts have been made, incident after incident is still continuing. Of the high mortality rate, Public health center Sempu is the biggest contributor.

Not only these two districts, the Rural Innovation was also carried out by the East Belitung Regency which was named "Movement of the Sekampong Ngenjage Anak Towards a Child-Friendly Village". The innovation that is carried out aims to solve the problem focus areas of child protection that have not been implemented optimally, through the optimization of all potential OPDs and vertical agencies related to the Sekampong Ngenjage Child Movement Towards a Child-Friendly Village. The Sekampong Ngenjage Child Movement Towards a Child-Friendly Village is aimed at improving the performance of child protection in a synergistic and integrated manner through optimizing child protection facilitation efforts carried out from the environment of the child, by people closest to the child,

with services that are faster, more precise, and serviceability can be achieved,

The purpose of this study is to describe and explain how innovation in rural areas is carried out and to analyze the factors and impacts of these innovations for each region with various phenomena.

2. Research Methods

This research uses Qualitative approach. The qualitative method is more based on the phenomenological nature that prioritizes appreciation (*verstehen*). Qualitative methods seek to understand and interpret the meaning of an event of human behavior interaction in a particular situation according to the researcher's own perspective. Research using qualitative research aims to understand the object under study in depth. Aims to develop the concept of sensitivity to the problem at hand, explain the reality related to grounded theory and develop an understanding of one or more of the phenomena at hand. (Gunawan, 2013)

The data used in this research are such as journals and previous research related to research in order to obtain relevant concepts for the study of public policy innovation. Data collection is also carried out through tracing various sources, both from government documents and news media in print and electronic media as secondary data which is then processed and described in narrative form according to data needs. Then the data analysis is carried out based on the theory and concept of public policy and then the data interpretation process is carried out. The population in this study are districts that have made innovations in their area, while the sample in this study is the innovations made by Bangka Regency, Banyuwangi Regency,

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Bangka Regency Rural Innovation "BANG MUDA" (BANGKA EASY TO GET AKTA)

Bangka Regency, one of the districts in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, consists of 8 (eight) districts, 60 (sixty) villages and 9 (nine) sub-districts, with an area of 2,950.68 km² or 295,068 ha with a population in 2014 based on Administrative Information System data Population (SIK) of 305,158 inhabitants. The 2014 budget for the Bangka Regency budget was Rp. 889,985,616,150.00.

Commissioner for the Protection of Children and Mother (KPAI) for Civil Rights and Child Participation, Rita Pranawati, (30-11-2014) stated that distance is an

important factor in making deeds. For residents in remote areas to obtain deeds is also an obstacle. The same problem is also experienced by the majority of the people of Bangka Regency, with a population distribution of 68.49% in 7 (seven) sub-districts other than Sungailiat District as the capital of Bangka Regency.

The distance is quite far from the district capital causing reluctance of the community to process deeds. Although the issuance of deeds is actually free, residents are still reluctant to take care of it because they are burdened with transportation and accommodation costs due to geographical factors, namely living in an area that is far from the Office of Population and Civil Registry of Bangka Regency which is located in the district capital. The time and money they spend; causing them to be unable to work on document processing days is clearly a difficult dilemma for residents. This has led to the emergence of the practice of brokers in obtaining certificates and triggered a high-cost economy, especially in educated and low-income people, as well as the low coverage of birth and death certificate ownership.

Citizens' reluctance to apply for certificates is also influenced by low awareness of the importance of birth and death certificates, even though the absence of certificates makes it difficult for them to access services in various fields such as health, education, banking, insurance, and others and are vulnerable to legal problems and crime. The slower and more difficult it is for residents to obtain certificates, the slower and more difficult their chances of life will be better. On the other hand, the sooner you get the deed; It is also quick for citizens to get their rights, easy access and validation of data owned by dukcapil, regional government, province and even affect the accuracy of the national data. In addition, the place where civil registration services are only served at the Dukcapil Office is felt to be inefficient and makes it difficult for the population. The absence of an Implementing Agency UPT that functions as an office branch or counter at the sub-district level has resulted in residents being obliged to come to the head office to be served. Services that rely on one point cause piled up services, long queues so that residents feel that the services of the officers at the Dukcapil Office are slow, long, crowded and convoluted.

To overcome the problems described above, the Dukcapil Office has formulated a strategy to overcome problems regarding geographical distance, low awareness and the absence of an UPT Service, namely

by implementing the Active Stelsel Principle according to the mandate of Law Number 24 of 2013, namely Proactive Government through the Dukcapil Office providing services in the form of community coverage (pick up ball) at the place of the event of birth, death or residence. The method applied is an active system integrated between the Dukcapil Office and related agencies. So that the innovation of BANG MUDA (Bangka Easy to Get Deed), which is a service based on a combination of Information Technology (IT), a proactive web service, reaches residents in issuing birth certificates, death certificates and family cards in synergy with village / sub-district midwives,

The BANG MUDA initiative originated from a discussion or meeting at the Dukcapil Office, with the theme of finding a solution: Forms of service that can make it easier for residents to obtain birth certificates and death certificates in accordance with the geographic distance of the area, population distribution and the capabilities of the offices or local governments. The discussion resulted in an initiative needing to change the deed service strategy, which is based on a community-based approach that is easily accessible to residents or places of births and deaths by opening new service centers or counters other than the head office and involving relevant stakeholders. The more and more counters are close to the community, the easier it is for the community to get a certificate.

The form of BANG MUDA service is the service for issuing birth certificates for babies (0 - 60 days) at village / sub-district midwives, Public health center and Hospitals throughout Bangka Regency. In addition, there are also issuance services consisting of birth certificates whose reports are more than 60 (sixty) days late, and also death certificates, both those who have recently died (0 - 30 days) or those who are late for more than 30 (thirty) days. at the counters for Integrated District Administration Services (PATEN), Sub-district Offices in Bangka Regency. Then, the Proactive Service Officer picks up files and distributes documents (barter) synergies through Village / Sub-District Midwives, Public health center, Hospitals and Sub-District Offices with zone and route arrangements, namely the district is divided into 2 (two) zones, including the Sungailiat Zone, 1 (one) sub-district as the district capital (service points; 3 health centers, 3 hospitals and 1 sub-district office), as well as the Sungailiat outer zone, which consists of 7 (seven) sub-districts divided by 2 file pick-up routes and document distribution routes. Route A has a route from Pemali District - Riausilip - Belinyu, while Route B is Merawang

District - Mendobarat - Bakam - Puding Besar for the Sungaliat zone, 1 (one) service officer picks up files and distributes documents every working day. As for the outer zone of Sungaliat, 2 (two) teams were formed according to the route, each consisting of 2 (two) officers who regularly pick up files and distribute documents every Monday and Thursday. consisting of 7 (seven) districts divided by 2 routes of file pick-up routes and document distribution. Route A has a route from Pemali District - Riausilip - Belinyu, while Route B is Merawang District - Mendobarat - Bakam - Puding Besar for the Sungaliat zone, 1 (one) service officer picks up files and distributes documents every working day. As for the outer zone of Sungaliat, 2 (two) teams were formed according to the route, each consisting of 2 (two) officers who regularly pick up files and distribute documents every Monday and Thursday. consisting of 7 (seven) districts divided by 2 routes of file pick-up routes and document distribution. Route A has a route from Pemali District - Riausilip - Belinyu, while Route B is Merawang District - Mendobarat - Bakam - Puding Besar for the Sungaliat zone, 1 (one) service officer picks up files and distributes documents every working day. As for the outer zone of Sungaliat, 2 (two) teams were formed according to the route, each consisting of 2 (two) officers who regularly pick up files and distribute documents every Monday and Thursday.

The strategies implemented so that BANG MUDA achieve its goals are: First, making BANG MUDA the only form of service for issuing birth certificates and death certificates in the form of building counters, setting up web application systems, setting zones and routes, preparing personnel and products to be served. The Dukcapil office does not serve birth certificates and death certificates except for changes or corrections to certificates as well as marriage certificate services.

Second, institutional support consisting of collaboration with the District Health Office. Bangka through its network, namely village / sub-district midwives, Public health center and local government hospitals as well as 2 private hospitals namely Arsani Hospital and Medika Stannia Hospital. In addition, there is the use of PATEN counters at the sub-district office. Together with the Public Welfare Section of the Bangka Regional Secretariat, and the Bangka Regency PPKAD Office regarding the use of death certificates as the main condition for providing death compensation.

Third, Regulatory and budgetary support, including the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No: 29 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Providing Services for Birth and Death Certificates through

proactive services to PATEN in Bangka Regency, Regent Regulation No: 30 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the implementation of pro-active birth certificate services at Public health center and hospitals in Bangka Regency, Bangka Regent Letter No: 800/0825 / III / 2015 concerning death certificates for the requirements for disbursement of death benefits, Cooperation Agreement (PKS) with Arsani Hospital and Medika Stannia Hospital, and APBD at the 2016 Dukcapil Service in the form of proactive birth certificate service activities in Public health center and Hospital of Rp. 336,198,500, -.

This initiative aims to make it easier for the public to obtain birth and death certificate services in the form of ease of access to locations, procedures, and costs by making village / sub-district midwives, health centers and hospitals and the subdistrict head office a place for certificate services.

Some of the positive impacts felt by this innovation are first, an increase in the percentage of ownership of birth certificates and death certificates, where the percentage of ownership of birth certificates increased by 28.86% from 26,917 (2015) to 34,687 (2016), and the percentage of ownership of death certificates increased by 42, 07% from 4,502 (2015) to 6,396 (2016). BANG MUDA brought about a fundamental change in the ownership of death certificates in Bangka Regency. The percentage of direct death certificate ownership experienced a jump of 42.07%, with 1,894 new and late death certificates printed during 2016. The BANG MUDA 'show of force' turned out to be able to introduce the existence of death certificates, especially residents in rural areas.

Second, Simplification of requirements and procedures, requirements for birth certificates are no longer required for application letters and cover letters from the head of village / headman and sub-district head.

Third, reduction in the practice of brokers and illegal levies. The easier and closer to the community's access to service centers, the less opportunities for brokers and extortionists.

Fourth, harmonious and collaborative synergy between work units (SKPD). For the Health Office, this initiative is in line with the "Smart Mother SMS" program, which contains education and information for pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding mothers in an effort to reduce maternal mortality and infant mortality rates. Likewise, the Public health center can improve the performance of services at the Public health center and village / subdistrict midwife. For the sub-district

head, BANG MUDA can empower the District Integrated Administration Service (PATEN) program which previously only served cover letters for the management of population documents and served a small part of certain permits.

Fifth, The building of public trust in public services for midwives, health centers, hospitals, sub-district head, and the Dukcapil Office as well as other agencies in the form of increased achievement of the IKM version of Kepmenpan No. Kep / 25 / MPAN / 2/2004 with Very Good Value (81.75), Green Zone or High Compliance Predicate to Public Service Standards from the Indonesian Ombudsman Commission in 2016, and Winner of 2016 Adminduk Implementation Performance Assessment at Provincial Level Kep. Bangka Belitung.

Sixth, The residents feel the ease of service because they do not need to come to the head office and experience long queues, residents only need to come to the Village / Sub-district Midwife, Public health center, Hospital or the local sub-district head office. A concrete example: a birth certificate.

Mr. Yadi is a resident of Petaling village, Mendo Barat sub-district, before getting to know BANG MUDA, to obtain a birth certificate for his child who was born at a midwife, he must complete a photocopy of his Ktp, KK, marriage book, cover letter for the village head and a cover letter for the sub-district head and then taken to the dukcapil office with a distance of 50 km and incur transportation and accommodation costs of Rp. 120,000, with a waiting time of 4 (four) days. After the existence of BANG MUDA, Pak Yadi simply submitted a photocopy of his ID card, family card, marriage book to the midwife where he was born and the midwife immediately entered the deed application data via the Dukcapil website. The printed deeds are distributed to the Public health center, then Pak Yadi only needs to take the Deed and KK at the Public health center which is 300 meters from his house. In addition, Mr. Joni, who is a resident of Kuto Panji Village, Belinyu District, Before the existence of BANG MUDA to take care of the death certificate, Pak Joni must complete a number of requirements at the village head office, the sub-district office then go to the office which is 59 km from his house, the cost of transportation and accommodation incurred is Rp. 140,000, - and a waiting time of 4 (four) days. After BANG MUDA arrived, Pak Joni only needed to register and take a death certificate at the sub-district office which was only 1 km from his house.

3.2. Banyuwangi Rural Innovation "Bumil Risti Hunter" (High Risk Pregnant Women)

Banyuwangi Regency is included in the Red Zone category in terms of maternal, infant and under-five mortality. Of the 38 districts / cities in East Java, until now they are still in the top ten circles. Even though various efforts have been made, incident after incident is still continuing. Of the high mortality rate, Public health center Sempu is the biggest contributor.

In 2014, Banyuwangi District had 22 maternal deaths and 144 infant deaths. Meanwhile, in 2015, 23 maternal deaths and 163 infants died. From this figure, Public health center Sempu became the biggest contributor for two consecutive years. Below is data on maternal and infant mortality rates in Banyuwangi Regency in 2014-2015:

No.	INDICATOR	2014		2015	
		Banyuwangi	Sempu	Banyuwangi	Sempu
1	Maternal Mortality Rate	22	4	23	5
2	Infant Mortality Rate	144	11	163	9

Source: Public health center Sempu

The high mortality rate is caused by several factors, among others: First, the lack of data on high risk pregnant women (pregnant women) in the working area of Public health center Sempu. This is due to the limited number of midwives who can reach all existing areas. Geographical conditions also exacerbated the situation. Given that most of the area is at the foot of Mount Raung, with road access that is difficult to reach. So that Posyandu activities are often hampered.

Second, so far, midwives have a very heavy workload. Apart from being responsible for the safety of the lives of mothers and babies, they are also burdened by administrative work that takes up a lot of time and energy. Never mind to look for pregnant women in remote areas of the village, even to serve pregnancy examinations at health facilities where the time is very limited. Jobs outside the main tasks and functions include treasurer, program coordinator, JKN administration and even as a drug manager and supporting health centers. With this additional task, midwives often leave the service because they have to attend meetings that are far away in the city center. So, the main function seems to be a side job. As a result, interaction with residents is very limited. This fact,

happened in Puskesmas which until now has not been resolved.

Third, awareness of mothers to actively check their pregnancies in health facilities is still very low. In fact, many of them do not know if their pregnancy is classified as high risk. They only come to the midwife when they feel signs of labor. So that there is not much that can be done by midwives to prepare safe delivery assistance. To overcome the problem of late early detection of high-risk pregnancies, it takes proactive efforts from the Public health center to obtain earlier data on the existence of Bumil Risti. This can be done by recruiting communities who have high mobility in the midst of society every day. To overcome the above problems, the Head of the Sempu Community Health Center formed an innovation program "Bumil Risti Hunters", which is an activity that collaborates with residents, in administering public services. The Hunters, of course, were selected from individuals who had high mobility every day. Their existence is well known by society, especially women.

The innovation "Bumil Risti Hunters" is here to be an alternative solution. By utilizing the potential of mobile vegetable sellers, or those in Banyuwangi who are familiar with the title Mlijo as an early detection of high risk pregnant women (Bumil Risti). The main goal is to reduce the mortality rate for mothers, babies and children under five. With the target group "Vulnerable" (pregnant women, childbirth and postpartum). With three strategic steps: (1). Early detection of high risk pregnancies, carried out by mobile vegetable sellers. They are specially trained to recognize the characteristics of a High Risk pregnancy. So that they are able to become a reliable and accurate Bumil Risti Hunter. When they find Bumil Risti in between, they immediately report through the WhatsApp Group application. (2). Within hours, Bumil Risti, which was found by Hunters, immediately received assistance from the Laskar. The main task of the Laskar, which consists of these female leaders, together with the midwife, is to provide assistance from the first time they are discovered until the postpartum period. (3). Collaborating with a third party, to overcome budget constraints. By way, sending the concept of Risti Pregnant Women Hunters to an idea gathering event. After being awarded as the best concept to reduce mortality rates for mothers, babies and toddlers, the prizes are used to fund this innovation. Meanwhile, the incentives for Hunters and Warriors come from the APBDes. After running for almost two years, the Hunters were able to detect 49 pregnant women. Of

these, 37 have given birth to safe mothers and 2 babies died due to factors of low birth weight (LBW 1.1 kg). The community satisfaction index increased from 87.2% to 92%. consisting of these female leaders, together with the midwife, provided assistance from the first time they were discovered until the postpartum period. (3). Collaborating with a third party, to overcome budget constraints. By way, sending the concept of Risti Pregnant Women Hunters to an idea gathering event. After being awarded as the best concept to reduce mortality rates for mothers, babies and toddlers, the prizes are used to fund this innovation. Meanwhile, the incentives for Hunters and Warriors come from the APBDes. After running for almost two years, the Hunters were able to detect 49 pregnant women. Of these, 37 have given birth to safe mothers and 2 babies died due to factors of low birth weight (LBW 1.1 kg). The community satisfaction index increased from 87.2% to 92%. consisting of these female leaders, together with the midwife, provided assistance from the first time they were discovered until the postpartum period. (3). Collaborating with a third party, to overcome budget constraints. By way, sending the concept of Risti Pregnant Women Hunters to an idea gathering event. After being awarded as the best concept to reduce mortality rates for mothers, babies and toddlers, the prizes are used to fund this innovation. Meanwhile, the incentives for Hunters and Warriors come from the APBDes. After running for almost two years, the Hunters were able to detect 49 pregnant women. Of these, 37 have given birth to safe mothers and 2 babies died due to factors of low birth weight (LBW 1.1 kg). The community satisfaction index increased from 87.2% to 92%. together with the midwife, provided assistance from the first time they were found to the postpartum period. (3). Collaborating with a third party, to overcome budget constraints. By way, sending the concept of Risti Pregnant Women Hunters to an idea gathering event. After being awarded as the best concept to reduce mortality rates for mothers, babies and toddlers, the prizes are used to fund this innovation. Meanwhile, the incentives for Hunters and Warriors come from the APBDes. After running for almost two years, the Hunters were able to detect 49 pregnant women. Of these, 37 have given birth to safe mothers and 2 babies died due to factors of low birth weight (LBW 1.1 kg). The community satisfaction index increased from 87.2% to 92%. together with the midwife, provided assistance from the first time they were discovered until the postpartum period (3). Collaborating with a third party, to overcome budget

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The Innovation of Bumil Risti Hunters with the aim of reducing the mortality rate of mothers, babies and toddlers in line with the SDGs goal of 2030, namely Goals 3: Ensuring a healthy life and promoting welfare for all people of all ages by 2030, Goals 3.1. Reduce maternal mortality to below 70 / 100,000 live births, Goals 3.2. End preventable infant and under-five mortality, by reducing neonatal mortality to 12/1000

live births and under-five mortality to 25/1000 live births, Goals 3.4. Reducing by one third premature deaths from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promoting mental health and well-being, Goals 5: Ensuring gender equality and empowering all women and girls. This is in line with the empowerment of hunters and warriors, all of which are women, Goals 5.3. Eliminate all forms of harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female circumcision, and Goals 5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

The main objective of this innovation is to reduce mortality rates for mothers, babies and children under five. With the target "Vulnerable groups" (pregnant women, childbirth and postpartum). Activities with the Collaboration for: Early detection of High Risk Pregnancy. From the examination conducted by the Hunting Team, 3/10 vegetable builders around or in Banyuwangi who are familiarly known as Mlijo were selected as the best community to become Bumil Risti Hunters. They are active every day, from morning to noon, with routes that are passed evenly to remote corners. So that with the presence of Hunters, it can help improve pregnancy data and replace midwives' time for early detection of high risk pregnancies. The vegetable artisan's main customers are housewives. Every day interacting, so that information outside the buying and selling of vegetables often just flows. Including news about which residents are pregnant and how they are. Equipped with training on the characteristics of a high risk pregnancy, it is proven that they are capable of being reliable and accurate Hunters. All Hunters are equipped with a smartphone and a special red vest with the words Hunters of Bumil Risti. In addition, it is also equipped with a helmet and boots. As a means of education, the Team compared a special vegetable container (Javanese: Tobos) so that Banner could be occupied with the signs of pregnancy classified as High risk. If you find a pregnant woman with the characteristics that have been taught, then with the smartphone facility the Hunter takes a picture, name, age, husband's name, address and Risti indicators. Furthermore, uploading on the WhatsApp Group application whose members consist of the Head of the Public health center, midwives and hunters. At that time, the Head of the Public health center assigned a Team to check the area.

In addition, this innovation aims to provide assistance for pregnant women with Risti. Within hours, Bumil Risti's findings received assistance from Laskar.

They consist of Perempun figures who are coordinated by a midwife and spread throughout the existing hamlets. The number of members is 43 people, consisting of 23 Posyandu cadres wearing pink uniforms. 10 Breastfeeding Motivators in yellow Vests and 10 Nutrition Motivators in Blue Vests. The main task of the Laskar is, together with the midwife, to accompany Bumil Risti from the first time she is found until the postpartum period. Including making referrals, improving nutrition and ensuring the baby gets breast milk intake. In addition, they also held Sweeping K 1 (pregnancy less than 12 weeks) for early detection of pregnancy.

The next objective is Cooperation with Third Parties. To maintain the sustainability of the performance of the Hunters and Warriors, the Team engaged the village government to provide incentives through the APBDes. This is due to the active participation of the Head of the Public health center in participating in the MusrenBangDes. As for transport and credit, it comes from the Health Operational Assistance (BOK) budget. Deutsche Gesellschaft Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Disbursing funds for training and procurement of Smartphones, Tobos, Vests and Boots. The funds were given, after the vegetable seller as a Bumil Risti Hunter, was in Nobatan as the best concept to reduce mortality rates for mothers, babies and toddlers in the 2016 East Java Urun Ideas event.

The utilization of this vegetable craftsman as a Bumil Risti Hunter is very effective and innovative. Because with a little training on the characteristics of High Risk pregnancy, it is proven that they are able to become reliable and accurate Hunters. This Unusual and Unique Collaboration Model is still relatively new and Original. Because there has never been found any references or news so far, about the utilization of Vegetable Builders of the Age of Nowadays as a Risti Pregnant Woman Hunter. How to raise funds for this innovation is very creative. For example, before the concept is implemented, it must first be included in an idea gathering event. By achieving the Predicate as the best concept to reduce mortality rates for mothers, babies and toddlers, it will automatically receive a Reward which can be used as an innovation budget. While the incentive funds for Hunters and Warriors,

For educational facilities, the Team compared Tobos to the vegetable container with red paint. So that it looks different from vegetable craftsmen in general. Each Tobos, is given a special place to put up a banner with the signs of pregnancy classified as High risk. This

education method is creative and innovative, so that every day people while shopping can read and understand.

The benefits that can be felt with this innovation include, among others, a very significant reduction in maternal and infant mortality. Until March 2018, the death of the mother from 5 people to Zero, and the infant mortality rate from 9 to 2 people due to LBW cases. In addition, all pregnant women with Risti get free access to services until they are complete. Starting from mentoring, referral, specialist consultation and childbirth. Because all Bumil Risti have become BPJS participants, with the facilitation of the midwives. The information system is more complete. There is a map of the distribution of Bumil Risti. Complete data, starting from the cohort of pregnancy, childbirth, childbirth and the cohort of infants and toddlers. Includes data on Bumil Risti, which contains complete photos, name, age, husband's name, address and Risti indicators. As of March 2018, 49 pregnant women with Risti have been identified. This step is the beginning of saving the lives of mothers and babies. Of these, 37 people have given birth and the rest are still waiting for delivery. Then, increasing public knowledge about the benefits of pregnancy checkups. It is proven that K1 coverage (gestation less than 12 weeks) reaches 100% from previously only 92%. Then, increasing public participation in development in the health sector. The collaboration between midwives, 10 vegetable sellers and 43 Laskar is clear evidence. Not only that, the husband's concern for his wife who is pregnant has increased dramatically. Data until February 2018, pregnancy examinations with the assistance of their husbands reached 90%. Whereas previously only 36%. The social groups that are directly affected by the innovation of the Bumil Risti Hunter are women. Because all activities are in favor of Vulnerable groups, especially high-risk pregnancies. The emergence of innovation has an impact on increasing public trust in Public health center Sempu. The survey results in December 2017 show, the community satisfaction index reached 92% from the previous 87.2%.

The results of the innovations that have been implemented include the health aspect, maternal mortality has decreased sharply to Zero. And the death of 2 babies due to LBW factor. In the service aspect, all Bumil Risti get optimal service access. Starting to look for, accompanied, referrals, shuttle to the ambulance to delivery and postpartum 100% free. On the budget aspect: Many budget sources support the sustainability of innovation activities. Apart from the BOK, there are

other sources from the Village Fund and the Coaching Fund from Giz. In terms of infrastructure: A map of the distribution of pregnant women with Risti is formed, and a complete cohort of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and infant and toddler cohorts. On human resources. there is empowerment of Vegetable Sellers as Bumil Risti Hunters and women leaders as Laskar companions for Bumil Risti.

No.	Description	Before		After
		2014	2015	2016 s / d March 2018
1.	Mother's death	6	5	0
2.	Infant death	11	9	2
3.	Maternal and child health data	Not complete	Not complete	complete, there is a map of pregnant women risti
4.	K1 visit	87%	92%	100%
5.	Participation	Not available	Not available	Hunters and lascars
6.	Accompaniment	Not available	Not available	Warriors
7.	Budget	BOK	BOK	BOK, GIZ, APBDes
8.	IKM	84.3%	87.2%	92%

Source: Public health center Sempu

Not only that, this innovation provides very meaningful results where a shared commitment is realized, from all elements involved in innovation. To work together to reduce mortality rates for mothers, babies and toddlers. This commitment, manifested in the form of signatures ranging from internal Public health center to Sub-district head, Village Heads, hunters and Laskar. Then, 10 mobile vegetable sellers are trained, which are able to identify the characteristics of a high-risk pregnancy. So that it can become a reliable and accurate Bumil Risti Hunter. Not only that, this innovation also encouraged the formation of 43 Laskar, as companions of Bumil Risti. Starting from the first found to the puerperium including Reference. In addition, it also ensures that the baby is getting breast milk and sweeping K1 for early detection of pregnancy. With the innovation of Bumil Risti Hunters, making the availability of a simple reporting system in the form of the WhatsApp Group application as a means of reporting the findings of Bumil Risti. The application is also used as a discussion media for members about the development of innovation in the field. As well as the issuance of a Village Head Decree Number: 188/25 / Kep / 429.519.02 / 2017 concerning the provision of incentives for Bumil Risti and Laskar Hunters.

3.3. East Belitung Regency Rural Innovation "Movement of Sekampung Ngenjage Children Towards Child-Friendly Villages"

More than 30% (thirty percent) of the 119,261 total population of East Belitung Regency who are entitled to services are in the age structure group of children (data source: 2016 Semester II Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs RI Dukcapil); age structure 10-14 years with a total of 10,454 people (the second largest number of age groups), 5-9 years with a total of 10,192 people (the fourth largest number of age groups), and 15-19 years with a total of 9,683 people (the fifth largest number of age groups). This condition implies that the quality of local government intervention in the age group of children determines the quality of human resources in the region as well as the future of the region.

Based on the results of data / information analysis of the OPD sector reports related to the fields of Education, Health, Family Planning and Population Control, National and Political Unity, and the Civil Service Police Unit, focused discussions with stakeholders of Community Social Workers, Social Workers / Child Assistants, Institutions and The forums that handle women, children and families, and direct observations in the field, found that the number of cases that were concerning with children was increasing both in terms of the number of cases and emergency interventions.

One of the children's problems is deviant and destructive behavior due to consuming and abusing certain brands of inhalant substances and cough medicine mixtures with energy or alcoholic drinks, and other toxic substances. It was found that 35% (thirty five percent) of the 40 (forty) cases of psychotic patients who sought treatment at the Community Mental Health Center (BKJM) of East Belitung Regency were found to be 35% (thirty five percent) of the cases of teenage pregnancy and child marriage (229 the number of pregnancies in 2016 and 51 the number of pregnancies as of March 2017) due to the free sexual behavior of children in the addictive influence of the consumption of inhalants and adulteration, poisoning, disorientation and adrenaline stimulation after consumption of inhalants and adulterants that trigger death, criminal behavior theft and other cases by Children. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection mandates; "The State, Government, Local Government, Community, Family, and Parents or Guardians are Obligatory and Responsible for the

Implementation of Child Protection". Local government has the obligation to: (1). Fulfilling the Rights of the Child regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, class, gender, ethnicity, culture and language, legal status, birth order, and physical / mental conditions; (2). Provide support for facilities, infrastructure, and availability of human resources in the implementation of Child Protection; (3). Ensuring the protection, maintenance and welfare of children by taking into account the rights and obligations of parents, guardians, or other people who are legally responsible for the Children; (4). Oversee the implementation of child protection, guaranteeing children to exercise their rights in expressing opinions, according to the child's age and level of intelligence.

The innovation that is carried out aims to solve the problem focus areas of child protection that have not been implemented optimally, through the optimization of all potential OPDs and vertical agencies related to the Sekampong Ngenjage Child Movement Towards a Child-Friendly Village. The Sekampong Ngenjage Child Movement Towards a Child Friendly Village is aimed at improving the performance of child protection in a synergistic and integrated manner through optimizing child protection facilitation efforts carried out from the environment of children, by the people closest to the child, with services that are faster, more precise, and serviceability can be achieved, which in the end is expected to provide benefits and ensure the fulfillment of children's rights.

The results of the innovation of the Sekampong Ngenjage Children's Movement Toward Child-Friendly Villages are divided into 3 (three) goals, namely the short term, consisting of a Regent Decree for the formation of P2TP2A (the formation of the district P2TP2A institution), a Sub-district Decree on the formation of a sub-district children's forum (the formation of a sub-district children's forum in 7 (seven) sub-districts), the Regent's MoU Manuscript, the Head of the Belitung Timur Police and the Gapo 0414 Belitung Dandim for mobilizing the resources of BABINKAMTIBMAS and Babinsa Friends of the Children (manifesting the commitment to mobilize BABINKAMTIBMAS and BABINSA resources to support the Ngenjage Anak Sekampong Movement Toward Child-Friendly Villages throughout the Village East Belitung District), Regent's MoU Manuscript, National Commission for Child Protection, and the Village Head for the Sekampong Ngenjage Child Movement Towards Child-Friendly Villages (manifested of the commitment to organize the Sekampong Ngenjage Child Movement

Towards Child-Friendly Villages in all Villages in East Belitung Regency), the inauguration of the Children's Friends task force and a joint declaration to support the Sekampong Ngenjage Child Movement Towards a Proper Village Children (forming an integrated commitment and collective agreement to handle children down to the village level), the Child Friend Task Force Work Team (the formation of a consolidation of support with the Three Pillars of the Village, PSKS and the Community), building 5 (five) models of creative child protection activities (the availability of facilities and services adequate and service oriented child protection), piloting the facilitation of child protection efforts by the Child Friends Task Force in 8 (eight) villages (availability of synergistic and integrated child protection facilitation at the village level), Ngopi with the Child Friends Task Force (availability of communication forums between stakeholders for up to date data & information, maintaining understanding & joint commitment and building change project development initiatives).

Meanwhile, in the medium term, namely the facilitation of child protection efforts by Task Force Friends of Children in all villages (increasing the speed, accuracy and percentage of solving child cases). As well as in the long term, namely the integrated child protection service system based on the android "Hello Anak" (the development of an integrated, child-friendly, attractive, interactive and sustainable child protection facilitation).

3.4. Application of Innovation And Things That Need To Be In Doing Innovation

According to Rogers (in Setiawan, 2018) states that the application of innovation to change a situation is based on thoughts, as follows, first, Relative advantage, which is the relative advantage of an innovation that will be adopted if the benefits are seen to be beneficial based on individual needs. Is it economic value, social prestige, or excellence. The more it looks profitable or has many uses, the more likely it is to be adopted by its adopter. Second, compatibility is the level of speed in adopting an innovation because it is in accordance with or in accordance with previously adopted norms or values. The closer to the values, the greater the speed at which they are received. Whenever it is contrary to the values believed, the slower an innovation is adopted. Third, Complexity is the level of difficulty in understanding an innovation by the adopter, the more complex or complicated the more difficult it is to spread to be accepted, the simpler and easier it is to

understand the faster it will be accepted or adopted. Fourth, Trialability testing is an important part of picking up an innovation. An innovation cannot run immediately and can be carried out by adopters without testing it first. Innovations that can be tested on a smaller scale to find out the process, benefits, results and impacts will be easily accepted, because doubts will be reduced, especially failure and the impact will be predictable in advance, especially if the benefits have been seen. And fifth is Observability.

According to Rogers (in Hutalagung, 2018) says that innovation has the following attributes: (1). Relative Advantages An innovation must have advantages and more value than previous innovations. There is always a newness inherent in innovation, which differentiates it from others. (2). The suitability of innovation should also be compatible with the innovation it replaces. This is intended so that old innovations are not simply thrown away, other than for reasons of low cost, but also because old innovations are part of the transition process to the latest innovations. In addition, it can also facilitate the adaptation process and the learning process for the innovation more quickly. 3. Complexity With its new nature, then innovation has a level of complexity that may be higher than previous innovations. However, because an innovation offers a newer and better way, this level of complexity is generally not an important issue. 4. The possibility of being tried an innovation can only be accepted if it has been tested and proven to have an advantage or value compared to the old innovation. So that an innovation product must pass the "public test" phase, where each person or party has the opportunity to test the quality of an innovation. 5. Ease of observation an innovation must also be observable, in terms of how an innovation works and produces something better. because an innovation offers a newer and better way, this level of complexity is generally not an important issue. 4. The possibility of being tried an innovation can only be accepted if it has been tested and proven to

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3.5. Driving Factors for Success of Innovation

According to Rogers (in Hutalagung, 2018) there are several factors that determine the success of the diffusion of innovation, namely four factors, namely first, Innovation Characteristics (Products) A new product can be easily accepted by consumers (society) if the product has a relative advantage. This means that a new product will attract consumers if the product has advantages over existing products on the market. For example, cellphones. In a relatively short time it has been widely used by the community because these products have relative advantages compared to the previous means of communication. Another product factor in the form of compatibility also affects the results of innovation. Compatible products are products that are able to consistently fulfill consumer needs, values and desires. The third factor of product characteristics affecting diffusion is complexity. The more complex it is, the more difficult it is to operate, the less attractive it is to consumers. Consumers will choose products that are simple and easy to use. Consumers are more attracted to use products that are simpler than products that are difficult to operate. The fourth factor is the ability to be tried (trialability). A new product if it makes it easy for consumers to try and feel it will be attractive to consumers. And another factor is

the ability to be seen by consumers (observability). Observability refers more to the ability of a product to be communicated to other consumers.

Second, innovation communication channels will spread to consumers in society through existing communication channels. A new product will be able to immediately and widely spread to society (consumers) if the company utilizes many communication channels and a wide reach such as mass media and interpersonal networks.

Third, change efforts from the Company's agents must be able to identify exactly which opinion leaders will be used and be able to involve them as company agents to influence consumers or society in accepting and using new products (innovation).

Fourth, social systems in general, the social systems of modern society are more receptive to innovation than those oriented to traditional social systems because modern societies tend to have positive attitudes towards change, generally respect education and science, have better exit perspectives and are easy to interact with people -people outside the group, thus facilitating the input of acceptance of new ideas in the social system and members can see themselves in different roles.

4. Conclusion

With the innovations made by various regions such as districts, of course can create something better, more functional, easier and such. Where, the innovations carried out by the three districts have distinctive characteristics, are new ideas that have never been published before, carried out in a planned manner, and the various innovations carried out have a purpose, namely to improve quality in various phenomena in accordance with regional characteristics.

The results of the rural innovations carried out by Bangka Regency have had several positive impacts on the community. Among them are: (1). Increased percentage of ownership of birth certificates and death certificates (2). Simplification of requirements and procedures, requirements for birth certificates no longer require application letters and cover letters from the head of village / headman and sub-district head. (3). Decreasing the practice of brokers and illegal levies (4). Harmonious and collaborative synergy between work units (SKPD). (5). Built public trust in public services for midwives, health centers, hospitals, sub-district head, and the Dukcapil Office and other agencies in the form of achievements; (6). The

residents feel the ease of service because they do not need to come to the Dinas and experience long queues, residents only need to come to the Village / subdistrict Midwife, Public health center, Hospital and local district office. Concrete example: Birth Certificate.

The results of the innovations that have been carried out by Banyuwangi Regency include: (1). Health Aspect: Maternal mortality decreased sharply to Zero. And the death of 2 babies due to LBW factor. (2). Service Aspects: All Risti Pregnant Women get access to optimal services. Starting to look for, accompanied, referrals, shuttle to the ambulance to delivery and postpartum 100% free. (3). Budget aspect: Many budget sources support the sustainability of innovation activities. Apart from the BOK, there are other sources from the Village Fund and the Coaching Fund from Giz. (4) Infrastructure: A map of the distribution of pregnant women with Risti is formed, and a complete cohort of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and infant and toddler cohorts. (5). Human resources: the empowerment of Vegetable Sellers as Bumil Risti Hunters and women figures as Laskar assisting Bumil Risti. (6).

The results of innovations carried out by East Belitung Regency include the Sekampong Ngenjage Child Movement Towards a Child Friendly Village aimed at improving the performance of child protection in a synergistic and integrated manner through optimizing child protection facilitation efforts carried out from the child's environment, by people closest to Children, with services that are faster, more precise, and friendly to service can be achieved, which in the end are expected to provide benefits and ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. In the medium term, this innovation has resulted in the Facilitation of Child Protection Efforts by the Task Force for Child Friends in all Villages (Increasing Speed, Accuracy and Percentage of Child Case Resolution). And in the long term in the form of an Integrated Child Protection Service System Based on Android "HALO ANAK"

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ARTICLE

I Ternak and Innovation in the Making of Animal Farmers Data Group Applications for North Sumatra Province

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Abstract: Lack of animal food availability to meet the needs of food security in Indonesia causes the government to import to various countries so that food stock needs are safe, this indicates that our country still depends on other countries to meet the needs of animal food, the lack of adequate empowerment of cattle farmers, especially in West Sumatra made the writer to be the background for this research. To solve the problem of the lack of empowerment of cattle farmers, the government has made innovations, by making the I application of cattle and the application of data grouping . The method used in this research is descriptive by conducting interviews with several sources with qualitative analysis, the results obtained that the application provides benefits to cattle farmers, this can be seen by increasing investors and increasing coordination between cattle farmers.

Keywords: innovation, I Ternak, Data Group Application, System, Cattle

1. Preliminary

As the human population increases, the level of demand for meat consumption and the like is also increasing, but in fact, to meet the needs of meat and its like, the government must import from other countries. This is because local breeders are not able to meet the needs of the community, so the government has to import cattle from other countries.

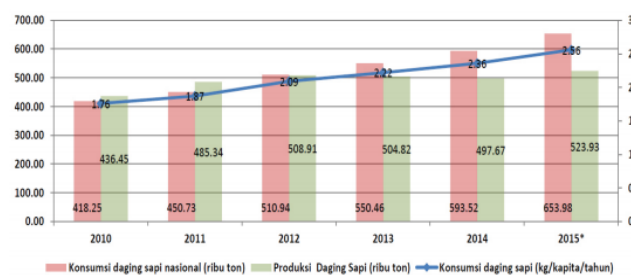


Figure 1 . Comparison of Consumption and Production of Beef 2011-2015
(Source: Central Bureau of Statistics)

Based on Figure 1. It is clear that from 2011 to 2015 the need for national beef consumption has always increased, this indicates that the national demand for meat is always increasing, but the national beef production does not appear to have increased, it can be said that it still means that there is a difference that must be fulfilled to address the national meat shortage. This condition can be caused by a lack of education to cattle farming and a lack of coordination between cattle farmers to develop their cattle businesses, in order to meet national food needs (S.W. Walsh et al. 2011).

The maturity in managing livestock is also influenced by the level of education of the livestock farmer itself, the level of education will greatly affect the adoption of technology, where at a higher level of education it will be easier for someone to adopt innovations and understand the nature and function of these innovations (Rogers, 1983). However, most of the livestock farmers in the province of West Sumatra have graduated from elementary schools, this means that maturity in technology still needs to be improved.

Government programs to meet the level of animal protein are still mainly focused on increasing the productivity and population of beef cattle (Pambudi, 1999). The increase in beef cattle production in Indonesia is still not good enough, namely meat production in 2016 as much as 3.4 million tons with donations from beef and buffalo 0.6 million tons (16.40%). Meanwhile, broilers still contributed the highest to 1.9 million tons (56.77%). The population of beef cattle in 2016 was 16 million heads and buffalo 1.4 million heads (Directorate General of PKH 2017). Until now, the existing cowcalf operation (CCO) is still carried out by small breeders intensively, which is generally a side business, while commercial beef cattle business in Indonesia is generally for fattening.

The government tries to encourage breeders to revolutionize their cattle system. The direction of the development of the cattle sector is to make reliable breeders. This will closely relate to support for government programs in achieving the target of selfsufficiency in beef and rbau, which are one of the commodities included in the special efforts that the Indonesian government is promoting this year. It is necessary to build an even farm so that all components and elements can work optimally.

The development of cattle as an industry controlled by humans includes four components, namely breeders as subjects, cattle as objects, land as the ecological basis for cultivation and environment and technology as tools (Saleh, 2014). Animal husbandry itself has an understanding, which is a production process in which efficient use of production factors can increase farmer acceptance and income (Widharyadi, 2010). So, breeders must strive to use the smallest possible factor of production to get a large output. According to (Daniel, 2002), technical efficiency is the efficiency that links actual production and maximum production. A use of production factors is said to be technically efficient (technical efficiency) if the production factors used produce maximum production.

The government's direction in the development of the cattle sector is to make reliable breeders. It will be very closely dal am support for the program estabering in achieving the target of selfsufficiency in beef and buffalo, which is one of the commodities included in the special effort that is being promoted by the Indonesian government this year.

To achieve this, the first focus of local government will do pe RLU held guidance to farmers by extension as well as other relevant agencies. Coaching these breeders is carried out using a group approach . This is partly due to the limited number of officers. At sa at this extension have formed a group of farmer groups of farmers subsector cattle in the field. In order to facilitate guidance from the provincial level, it is felt that it is important to collect data on the cattle subsector farmer groups that have been formed as a first step.

The second is that the government collaborates between the cattle service and the health service to facilitate breeders in keeping their animals healthy and having good quality as a protein source. The government wants to collaborate between investors, breeders and insurers. However, cattle farmers do not have enough funds to meet their maintenance needs and guarantee insurance.

Based on the background above, the aim of the author is to know the characteristics of farmers needed to develop their business and make their cattle healthy and have good quality meat for consumption.

2. Research Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive method using qualitative analysis. The descriptive method is a way of describing how innovation is used by conducting interviews with various parties, the interviews are conducted with the regional government of West Sumatra province, West Sumatra cattle farmers, potential investors, and insurance parties. The data of this research are primary data, namely by conducting interviews with sources.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Compilation of Animal Grouping Data Applications

Based on the results of interviews with a number of cattle farmers and local governments, it is found that to fulfill the wishes of the central government in realizing the development of the cattle sector is to make reliable breeders. This is very closely related to support for government programs in achieving the target of food self sufficiency .

To achieve this, it is necessary to provide guidance to breeders by extension agents and other related agencies. Coaching these breeders is carried out using a group approach. This is partly due to the limited number of officers. At this time, extension workers have formed farmer groups in the cattle sector in the field. In order to facilitate guidance from the provincial level, it is felt that it is important to collect data on the cattle subsector farmer groups that have been formed as a first step.

In order to facilitate the development of cattle farmer groups in the province, the Department of Food Security and Animal Husbandry of North Sumatra Province has created a "Data Application for Animal Farmers Groups". To facilitate the revitalization of Ternak 2018 (inputting data into partic ASI) for this job description should be drawn gradually began from Provincial level, and the level of the Regency / City as follows

Table 1. Preparation of Guidelines for the 2018 Cattle Farmers Group Revitalization Activities

Province	Regency / City
Coordinating with district / city parties	Coordinating with the sub-district / extension center at the sub-district level
Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities	Provide assistance in collecting data on cattle sub-sector farmer groups at the sub-district level
Carry out formal collection / data collection of cattle farmer groups from the district / city level	To provide guidance for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities
To collect the format / data collection group farmer ter , son of the district / city	Collecting / collecting farm farmer group data formats from the BPK level
Conducting a data recap of the cattle sub-sector farmer groups at the North Sumatra Province level	Carry out a data recap of the cattle sub-sector farmer groups at the Regency / City level
Facilitating the making of data software for farmer groups in the cattle subsector	
Compile and submit a report on the implementation of activities to the Head of the Food and Animal Husbandry Service Office of North Sumatra Province.	

From the table above, it is explained how the process of implementing the revitalization activities of cattle farmer groups in 2018. This process describes the concrete steps of the government to immediately form a farmer group application, in this case

Coordination is carried out directly to the Agency which handles counseling at the district / city level. In this coordination, several things were conveyed:

- Explanation of the activities of the Farmers Group Revitalization of the Animal Husbandry Subsector;
- Delivery of data collection Subsector Livestock farmer groups to be deployed in the field of Agricultural Extension to facilitate data collection;
- Submit a recap form at the district / city level and at the BPK level.
- Coordination meetings with regencies / cities, covering data collection of cattle subsector farmers from districts / cities and inputting (entering) data into the data software for farm subsector farmer groups.

It can be seen that the coordination has been carried out directly to the cattle farmer groups to immediately record the cattle farmers so that they are input into the application where the application is connected to the West Sumatra cattle service server, so that the data can be followed up so that it can be processed as much as possible what will be conducted by local governments to increase farmer production.

3.2. Innovation I Ternak

iTernak itself is an online breeding application that makes it easy for users to raise cattle online through a mobile application and website, without having to have the land, skills and time to care for cattle. iTernak connects the cattle Market, smallholder breeders / cattle cooperatives, and cattle investors.

iTernak creates opportunities for cooperation between smallholder breeders / cattle cooperatives as cattle carers with urban communities as investors who want to raise cattle. With the concept of online cattle farming, smallholder breeders / cattle cooperatives will become more productive, so that the welfare of smallholder breeders / cattle cooperatives will also increase.

I-Ternak cattle is development of several strategies agribusiness from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health of the Province of West Sumatra. In the early stages of 2017, one of the strategies implemented was to facilitate the development of the Beef Cattle Fattening Cluster known as the Tri Arga Cluster which covers the areas of Timor-Timor , Bukittinggi, Lima Puluh Kota, Padang Panjang, Payakumbuh and Tanah Datar. The obstacle faced is the fact that the breeders are not able to meet

the requirements needed to access the existing credit scheme with banking (not bankable).

Furthermore, in 2018 the Triarga Model scheme was initiated, which is a collaboration of three potential investors, farmers and insurers, which tested the cob will at some breeders and showed him the results were quite positive.

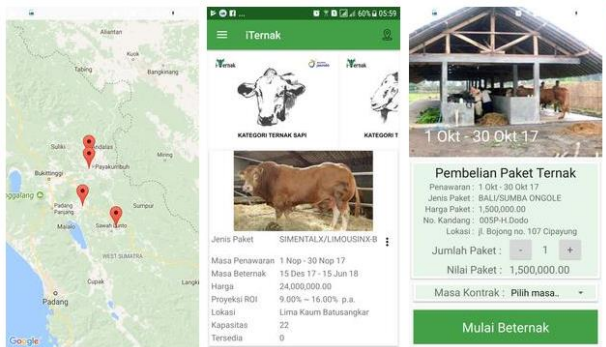


Figure 2. I-Ternak Application
(source: <https://apkpure.com/id/i-ternak/id.iternak.iternakinvestor>)

Figure 2 is a display of the I-Ternak application, with some information, such as where the farmer is located, because this system is connected to Google Maps, investors and insurance and health doctors can automatically find out where the farmer is, for an image next to the map image This is information from cattle that is being sold, the display in this second picture contains information on the offering period with a time span that has been determined by the farm animal cattle farmer, the time range for doing the meditation by the cattle farmer, the price of the cattle to be purchased by the cattle farmer with the investment system, the location of the cattle farm that will raise cattle, the capacity of the cattle pen owned by the farmer, and finally how many cattle are already in the cattle barn. And the most recent image contains information on the purchase of cattle packages with information on the offering period determined by the cattle farmer, the type of package, the price of the package itself, the number of the cattle pen when the contract is completed, the location of the cattle pen when the contract is made, the number of packages to be purchased, the total value of the package to be purchased, and the contract period the investor wants to buy the package.

From the overall information, it is clear that this application already contains detailed information so that potential investors will not be confused when investing in cattle from the I-Ternak application.

3.3. Perceptions of Cattle Farmers on Applications I-Ternak and Applications of Animal Farmer Groups

The results of interviews with cattle farmers about the application I of cattle, from representatives of 20 interviewed respondents from cattle farmers, it appears that 95% of cattle farmers feel helped by this application, this is because they feel they get funds to develop their business from investors, with a system of sharing mechanisms. As a result, the application also collaborates with the animal health office so that the quality of these animals can be monitored for their development so that they become cattle with good quality for consumption, cattle farmers also get cattle health insurance when something unexpected happens.

Interviews were also conducted with cattle farmers about the innovative application of cattle farmer data grouping, according to them the application also helps them to be able to coordinate with each other, can share among cattle farmers, so that they can help solve problems around cattle because there is a container for this application. . And also the application of this data group is also connected to the official, so that farmers get attention when there are problems with their cattle.

3.4. Local Government Strategies to Introduce ITernak Applications and Grouping Data Applications

Introduce to cattle farmers if application I-Ternak using a production sharing system. This system has been developed in West Sumatra since 2017. The Tri Arga Concept This model is an innovation that brings together pen owners, feed suppliers, cattle keepers, and insurers manually. Where later, investors believe that the cattle they buy will be managed to be fattened by the pen owners, animal feed suppliers and cattle keepers by implementing a profit sharing system. If the cow is lost or dead, the insurance company will replace it. With this mechanism, cattle farmers are interested in taking part in using this application, to introduce investors to the West Sumatra provincial government to carry out advertising on banners, posters, social media, the internet, in order to attract the attention of investors to invest their money and also help prosperity. cattle farming economy.

And for the innovation of the cattle farmer data group application, the provincial government of West Sumatra district conducts outreach to areas by inviting cattle farmers to provide education about the benefits and benefits of raising cattle by using the cattle farmer data group application.

3.5. Advantages of Using Animal Husbandry Applications and Group Data Applications

With the application I Ternak and the application of the cattle farmer data group there are several advantages

First, by using the community data group application, information about cattle farmer groups in all districts / cities in North Sumatra Province can be obtained. So that cattle farmers can always be up to date on the development of cattle in West Sumatra province

Second, the data group application will be stored in a database about who is a cattle farmer that has been registered with the West Sumatra provincial government, this is useful when cattle farmers have problems with their cattle, the government can provide assistance.

Third, for the innovation of animal husbandry applications I see it from an investor's point of view, the application provides a transparent profit sharing system and the security of the application has been guaranteed by the insurance company, this can make investors not hesitate to invest their funds.

Fourth, the innovation of application I of cattle from the side of cattle farming, cattle farmers are guaranteed to raise cattle with a supply system, this is not a concern for farmers when there is a lack of capital, they can use the application I mechanism, this cattle also provides marketing guarantees so that their cattle can be easily sold

The **five** advantages of cattle application I from the government perspective, the government can guarantee the availability of safe limit food stocks, this is because it can be coordinated with all cattle farmers, and supports food selfsufficiency sovereignty.

4. Conclusion and Suggestions

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the application of cattle and the application of the data group have functioned well, this can be seen from some cattle farmers agree that this application is applied. There are also many benefits that will be obtained from all stakeholders, from cattle farmers, government and investors

Suggestions for the West Sumatra provincial government in the future so that the application can be sure to run well, this is so that there are not many technical problems when it is used, thus minimizing existing errors. For cattle farming, always update the information so that it can be known by the government and investors.

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ARTICLE

Innovation System LARAKU NYATA (Population Administration Service for Persons with Disabilities) Bulukumba Regency

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Abstract: Population documents generated from the population administration process are the right of every citizen, this is inversely proportional to Indonesian citizens with disabilities, this can happen for several reasons, including difficulty accessing services, the view that people with disabilities are not important to have documents. Population and the lack of information related to disabilities in the population administration process, so that this is the background for innovation, so that persons with disabilities have the right to have a residency identity . The method used in this research is descriptive conducted interviews with several resource persons with qualitative analysis, the results obtained show that there is an increase in the number of persons with disabilities who already have e-KTPs increased sharply from 2016, the ownership of e-KTPs from 85 people, increased to 223 people in early 2018.

Keywords: population identity, innovation, administrative services, disabilities, government programs

1. Preliminary

Population documents generated from population administration are the right for the people of goodness, as stated in Article 2 of Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration which has been converted into Law Number 24 Year 2013 on the Amendment of Act Number 23 2006 concerning Population Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Adminduk Law). Population documents such as National Identity Card (KTP), Family Card (KK), and Birth Certificate are very important, because they are often a prerequisite for obtaining other public services. For example, KTP is a requirement for obtaining a business license or birth certificate as a condition for school registration. Apart from population documents, the rights of the community related to Adminduk include getting the same services in population registration and civil registration, protection of personal data, and legal certainty of document ownership. According to (Firdaus, Ferry, and Fajar Iswahyudi, 2010) that state protection for citizens and society must be developed and facilitated without discrimination.

Reports from (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2016) that Indonesia had 6,008.661 mental disability which is 2.45% of the total population of Indonesia, persons with disabilities consists of blind 1.7802 million inhabitants, 472 855 impaired mental disabilities, speech disabilities 164,690 people, with mental disabilities 402,817 people, 616,387 people with physical disabilities, 170,220 people with disabilities, with multiple disabilities 2,401,592 people.

It needs to be done to change the image of society towards people with disabilities as stated (Taylor, 2009) states that the culture of minority groups must not only survive in a liberal democracy, but must also be recognized in the dominant culture in the process of mutual recognition interactions. Recognition itself begins with "self-image" politics. As a group that represents and reflects their own faces, they have the challenge of turning negative views into positive ones by themselves. According to (Eny Hikmawati, 2004) Persons with disabilities psychologically will experience a sense of inferiority and difficulty in adjusting to society, because they treat the community or the environment in the form of reproach or compassion when looking at them. The problems faced by persons with disabilities in Indonesia include the lack of access to information on the importance of rehabilitation, lack of public facilities that make it easier for persons with disabilities to carry out their daily activities and lack of access to jobs for persons with disabilities (Eny Hikmawati, 2004)

According to (Edi, 2008) Public administration service in Indonesia tends to have several fundamental problems. Apart from the relatively low effectiveness of organizing and public participation in service delivery, public services also do not have a complaint and dispute resolution mechanism. As a result, the quality of service products has not satisfied its users.

Service Related Disability Administration of Civil Registration (Adminduk Capil) Persons with disabilities are a group of people who are vulnerable to unfulfilled rights (Kiser, Larry L. and Stephen L. Percy. (1980). This happens because some because, among others, the difficulty of accessing services, the view that persons with disabilities are not important to have population documents, and a lack of information regarding disabilities in the population administration process (LAN 2008). Even though the rights of persons with disabilities are specifically mandated in the Adminduk Law, Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services (Law on Public Services), and Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities.

Although persons with disabilities have the right to the services of Capil adminduk which are guaranteed to be fulfilled by the state, in practice they are often neglected. This occurs because the resistance experienced people with disabilities, due to no availability of access to physical facilities for persons with disabilities; the unavailability of disability friendly services; and there is a stigma in the family and society

that persons with disabilities do not need identity or residence documents.

No access physical facilities can be found in buildings / government offices or public services that do not provide the user the incline for wheelchair, making it difficult to reach the higher floors of the building in question. Meanwhile, the unfriendly services for persons with disabilities include the unavailability of assistants or sign language translators needed by deaf persons, so they are unable to communicate and obtain information optimally. Meanwhile, the negative stigma most often affects persons with mental disabilities, who are often ridiculed and considered incapable of the law, making it increasingly difficult to fulfill their rights as citizens. These various obstacles make it difficult for persons with disabilities to process and obtain residence documents.

In Bulukumba, there are 1,018 people with disabilities. 8.34 percent of them do not have e-KTPs, 75.24 percent do not have KKs and 60.12 percent of their children do not have birth certificates. The reason for their recording of e-KTPs was that internally the family closed access for family members with disabilities to take care of their own population administration. The fact is that one of a family with a disability, someone is shackled by his family and is not allowed to interact with other communities. There is still a traditional view of society towards family members with disabilities which is considered a curse and others should not know. In addition, supporting equipment is still limited to reach people with disabilities (Addlakha, Renu. And Saptarshi Mandal , 2009)

There are even people with severe disabilities who have been neglected and have lived alone since their parents died, but their names have never been included as recipients of social assistance such as the National Health Insurance. After being analyzed, the cause was not having a KTP and not being recorded in any family card. Even after checking with the local Dukcapil Office, the person concerned is never recorded as having a Population Identity Number (NIK)".

The reason is when the Bulukumba community tries to register there is a tendency for persons with disabilities or assistants who help fill out the data form to be reluctant to write information on disabilities because they are ashamed or think that they do not need to write it down. In addition, not all persons with disabilities who already have a Population Identity

Number (NIK) are registered as persons with disabilities. This problem is caused by three things, namely: first, because persons with disabilities or their families feel ashamed to admit the existence of a disability, so they do not write it down; second, persons with disabilities or their families are not aware of the data column, and the clerk did not remind them to fill them in, who may also not know because their disabilities are invisible; and third, there is a change in conditions, from non disabled to disabled, but not or have not made changes to the data related to the condition of the disability.

Because it is considered important to eliminate all barriers for persons with disabilities bag, through provider physical facilities that are easy to reach, providing friendly services for people with disabilities, including providing tool assistance, as well as eliminating negative stigma on persons with disabilities to always look to the advantages of every person with disabilities in their activities. Persons with disabilities also should deemed capable or provided reasonable accommodation to be able to report him to obtain residence documents.

Troubleshooting problems of disability in the district Balakumba, government through the innovation of Population Administration for Persons with Disabilities, or " Adminduk Inclusive". This innovation is the response of the Population and Civil Registration Service in meeting service standards without discrimination. Services are carried out in an integrated manner, in the form of easy access to biometric recording of e-KTP for persons with disabilities. Services that include data collection, pickup, and biometric recording services for e-KTP. The data collection was carried out by the Social Service, and the pickup was carried out by PPDI and PMI Bulukumba Branch. Post service, the Health Office and BPJS then take on the role of recommendations and issuance of BPJS Health cards. For those with disabilities are given the ease of excellent service without following the requirements of the queues and file previous recording has been verified by the operator.

2. Research Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive method using qualitative analysis. The descriptive method is a way to describe how innovation is used by conducting interviews and discussions with various parties, the interviews and discussions are carried out to the local government of Bulukumba who is directly involved in the research, namely persons with disabilities, families

of persons with disabilities, representatives of the village office, representatives sub-district office, representative of population service.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Regional Government Data Collection for Persons with Disabilities in Bulukumba Regency

Based on the results of interviews and discussions with local government data obtained Total Project ah Bulukumba residents of 2016 amounted to 435 810 inhabitants of which there are 1,018 mental disability or 0, 23 percent. Of the total population of that there are 133 378 head of family which there are families persons with disabilities of 206 family card.

Of the 84.27 percent of the population who already have e -KTPs, only 85 persons with disabilities are registered in the Population Administration Information System (SIAK) version 6.0 application and already have e-KTPs. Meanwhile, based on data from the Bulukumba Regency Social Service, there are 1,018 people with disabilities. The low number of persons with disabilities who have identity to occupation is due to the lack of awareness and active participation of the community in reporting people with disabilities in their respective neighborhoods, the difficulty of citizens with disabilities to access the basic right to have an e -KTP; and limitations of residents with disabilities in carrying out biometric e-KTP records

3.2. Factors Affecting Persons with Disabilities Do Not Have A Identity Country

The facts show that residents of Bulukumba district who experience disabilities are found shackled in the house and this shackling is carried out by the family, it turns out that this person does not have a population identity and is even excluded from the family card . This happens because of several factors that cause, namely:

First, there is the public opinion that families with disabilities do not need to have an identity. This assumption is given by the community due to the lack of role played by persons with disabilities in neighboring activities, people who think that people with disabilities have an average SD-SMP education. So that it forms the mindset of people who think in such a way with the lack of support for education that people with disabilities deserve to be treated like normal people in general.

Secondly, many families in Bulukumba district who have family members with disabilities are considered to have low social status. This mindset formed from the public perception that lack of respect

for the existence of persons with disabilities, so that the impact on the family members of persons with disabilities. There is a need for government and community efforts that understand the importance of respecting persons with disabilities to provide education and eliminate perceptions about persons with disabilities.

Third, there is concern that family members are lost to family members with disabilities, so that people with disabilities must be shackled to stay at home and not embarrass other family members. This kind of attitude can make family members with disabilities feel discouraged about going through life.

The problem of people with disabilities, according to (Eva Rahmi Kasim, 2011), must be seen as something universal and comprehensive. Universal and comprehensive in the sense that disability is a reasonable condition in any society, therefore policy makers must also consider that the needs of persons with disabilities are the same as those of other citizens by integrating persons with disabilities in all OLICY regarding all aspects of life. (Satya Arinanto, 2008).

Based on the description above, there are two main points that need to be resolved. Namely, only 225 people with disabilities have e -KTPs so that access to basic service fulfillment is still low and community participation in reporting people with disabilities in their respective neighborhoods is still low. From the two main points above, it affects the achievement of ownership of e-KTP for persons with disabilities and population registration of vulnerable population of population administration in a cumulative manner as regulated in Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 11 of Year 2010 concerning Guidelines for Population Data Collection and Issuance of Population Administration Vulnerable Populations.

3.3. The Strategy of the Bulukumba Regional Government so that People with Disabilities in Bulukumba Regency Get a Identity Country

The local government of Bulukumba district made a strategy to be able to solve the problem of people with disabilities who have not yet obtained a population identity, this strategy is expected to have a clear impact by increasing people with disabilities in order to obtain a population identity, namely through the innovation of Population Administration for Persons with Disabilities, or " Inclusive Adminduk. ".

This innovation is the response of the Department of Population and Civil Registration in meeting service standards without discrimination. Services are carried

out in an integrated manner, in the form of easy access to biometric e-KTP recording for persons with disabilities. Services that include data collection, retrieval and service commitment At ABC nan-el recording of biometric ID cards. Data collection is carried out by the Department of Social, pick-up was carried out by PPDI and PMI Bulukumba Branch. Post-service, the Health Office and BPJS then take on the role of recommendations and the issuance of BPJS Health cards. For persons with disabilities who are provided with excellent service without having to follow queues and previous file registration requirements have been verified by the operator.

3.4. Results of the Bulukumba Regional Government's Innovation with the Implementation of Population Administration Services for Persons with Disabilities

Before the innovation was implemented, people with disabilities did not get population administration services, they were considered trivial, service rights were not fulfilled. After the Inclusive Admin innovation is implemented, all residents without exception have equal access to population administration services. The number of people with disabilities who have KT P-el has increased sharply from 2016, the ownership of e-KTPs from 85 people, increased to 223 people in early 2018. Through cross-sector cooperation, persons with disabilities can also access free medical treatment, free education, house renovation assistance, and other social assistance. Internally, the Department of Education and Civil Registration has documentation of population data based on the type of disability and increases the cumulative ability of e -KTP ownership.

This can make it easier for the Department of Population and Civil Registration when they want to see population data for disabilities, with this data the Department of Population and Civil Registration can process it for the benefit of the community. This is to fulfill the rights of every citizen to be entitled to a resident identity.

3.5. Benefits after the Innovation in the Application of Population Administration Services for Persons with Disabilities

First, for the government, with this innovation, data collection can be carried out accurately according to the data in population documents. So that the rights of every Indonesian citizen to have a population identity are fulfilled. Both advantages for local governments

have been present in providing service residence rights to people with disabilities. This is stated in the law on the rights of persons with disabilities mandated specifically in the Adminduk Law, Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services (Law on Public Services), and Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities.

The third is as material for local governments in formulating development policies, including regional policies in poverty alleviation. As the government tries to alleviate poverty from all elements of society.

Fourth, with this innovation the government can expand the scope of services for providing e-KTP for the people of Kab. Bulukumba, so that the rights of every citizen of Bulukumba district can be equalized, with the existence of an e-KTP for residents with disabilities in Bulukumba district, Persons use resident identity as the basic condition for processing public services including, Services can get a BPJS card as a condition for health services, Persons with disabilities can actively participate in political life to choose and be selected, Persons with disabilities can process education and skills training as well as other assistance from the Social Service, Persons with disabilities can get assistance in the form of wheelchairs, crutches, sewing machines and other assistance.

Fifth, the advantages for persons with disabilities in the presence of this innovation is The existence of innovation from the ministry of administration has provided official identities for people with disabilities to have access to the fulfillment of rights as a citizen, especially in health, Education and social assistance are expected to help with with disabilities to be able to have a better life.

4. Conclusion and Suggestions

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the Population Administration Service Innovation for Persons with Disabilities can run well, this can be seen how the steps taken by the local government of the Bulukumba district to alleviate the problem of at least people with disabilities, residents of Bulukumba district who have not received a population identity facility. With the provision of services that include data collection, pickup, and biometric recording services for e-KTP. The data collection was carried out by the Social Service, and the pickup was carried out by PPDI and PMI Bulukumba Branch. Post-service, the Health Office and BPJS then take on the role of recommendations and issuance of BPJS Health cards. For people with disabilities, excellent service is

provided. The results of this innovation is seen that the increase on the number with disabilities who have a KTP-el increased sharply from 2016 ownership of VAW-el of 85 people, up to 223 people at the beginning of 2018.

Suggestions for local governments to always understand that the Inclusive Adminduk innovation is not an innovation planned for the short term. This innovation will not stop until all persons with disabilities in Bulukumba Regency have a population document and civil registration in the form of e-KTP, family card, and birth certificate. So it needs to be done continuously until all persons with disabilities in Bulukumba district are registered as Indonesian citizens.

5. Acknowledgments

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ARTICLE

Rapid Accurate and Accurate Medical Services System Innovation in Bangka Regency Depati Bahrin Hospital

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Abstract: Depati Bahrin Hospital experiencing an death rate increased from year to year, seen in 2015 the death rate in Depati Bahrin Hospital have 348 people, while in 2016 amounted to 384 inhabitants. This is what lies behind the need for investment to reduce the mortality rate. This innovation makes the application of a fast service system medical accurate and precise. The method used is descriptive research with qualitative analysis application is proven to be effective to reduce death rate, in 2017 the death rate in Depati Bahrin hospital down to 308 people. It is hoped that in the future this application can be more developed and useful for mankind.

Keywords: Service System Applications, Innovation, Hospital, Medical Service

1. Preliminary

The community has the right to get quality, affordable and safe health services (Hadiyadi, et al, 2017). In this 21st century, the hospital has an important role in improving the health status of each individual by providing counseling, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation to improve the standard of human life (Figueras, J, 2012), this is evident from the rapid growth of hospitals in various cities in Indonesia. This is supported by data from the website of the Indonesian hospital association that the growth of public hospitals every year is an average of 0.4%, while in private hospitals the average growth is 15.3%, and also the growth of private hospitals is on average. an average of 7% while the government hospitals averaged 3%. This can be a competitive advantage for each hospital to perform fast, accurate and precise medical services. So that service quality is defined as differences in customer expectations and reality services received (Cronin, JJ, and Taylor, SA, 1992).

In the health care industry body and spirit, the hospital has to provide the types of services the same, will but they do not provide the quality of service the same (Yousef, FN, 1995). Meanwhile, customers now tend to choose other alternatives offered in an effort to increase the level of service that can increase their life expectancy. In the health care industry, patients are customers and they are a very vital part of the development of the health care industry in (Yanuar, Jak and Grace Rumengan, 2018).

The existence of service quality will certainly provide satisfaction to health service users (Hadijah, 2016). The quality of service itself must start with the patient's needs and end with the patient's perception or judgment. This means that good quality is not seen from the perception of the service provider, but based on the patient's perception. The patient's perception of service quality is a comprehensive assessment of the superiority of a product or service. Service quality itself is formed by a comparison between the ideal and the perceptions of the performance of the quality dimension. The quality of service itself is determined solely by the patient so that patient satisfaction can be achieved by providing good quality (local government of Bangka Regency).

The patient's perception of the quality of hospital services is an overall assessment of the ability of more than a product or service. Service quality itself is formed by a comparison between the ideal and the perceptions of the performance of the quality dimension. The quality of service itself is determined solely by the patient so that patient satisfaction can be achieved by providing good quality (Hartono and Bambang, 2010).

Previous studies revealed that as the number of patients increases, hospital management requires a fast and accurate data management system, manual data management has many weaknesses and takes a long time, it is necessary to create web-based management (Topan W, Hans F, Xaverius B, (2015). Another study revealed that medical records in one hospital in Indonesia still use manuals and have not been integrated with all units, using this manual can increase human error (Renny, A and Benni, P., 2016).

The Depati Bahrin Regional General Hospital is one of the highest referral hospitals in Bangka. As one of the government hospitals that image government services to the general public, competition with private hospitals and other government hospitals is also quite popular with the community, and complaints from patients are often found due to the lack of optimal health services at the Depati Bahrin Regional General Hospital so require Depati Bahrin General Hospital to conduct continuous service improvement in all aspects, in order to always take place in the hearts of the public .

Currently, the Depati Bahrin Regional General Hospital has a problem with the high patient mortality rate. seen from the following data (local government of Bangka Regency), in the year 2015 the total number of patients who died was 348 people, in 2016 it increased to 364 people from initial research and surveys. One of the contributing factors is the frequent delay in reading the results of medical supporting examinations (results and radiological laboratory). causing delays in determining medical diagnoses resulting in delays in providing advice and action and therapy by DPJP to patients. This is the background for researchers to make innovations in order to accelerate services so as to minimize the mortality rate from year to year. This problem in the Depati Bahrin regional general hospital with previous studies has the same problem in the lack of speed of information delivery to other units (local government of Bangka Regency). The solution to this problem will be discussed in this study



Picture 1. Depati Bahrin Hospital

(source: <https://bangka.tribunnews.com/2018/07/31/rsud-depati-bahrin-tetap-berikan-pelayanan-bpjs-untuk-3-hal-ini>)

In this case, researchers and a team from the management of the Depati Bahrin Regional General Hospital plan to make innovations to make it easier for the public to get fast, accurate and precise medical services by making the application SIMPANAN CANTIK (Fast Accurate and Accurate Medical Service System).

2. Research Methods

This research method uses a descriptive method using qualitative analysis. The descriptive method is a way to describe how innovations designed by researchers can have a positive impact on all groups, both hospitals, doctors and the community. This research is limited by making an application as a solution to reduce queues, and the Board of Physicians in charge of doctors and the team of doctors can get diagnosis information more quickly so as to reduce the death rate at the Regional General Hospital Depati Bahrin. The purpose and benefits of this research. Making the application "SIMPANAN CANTIK" or (Fast Accurate and Medically Appropriate Service System) Depati Bahrin Regional General Hospital as a problem solving solution was proposed by the Director of the Regional General Hospital Depati Bahrin and discussed in a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) which formed to accommodate individual innovative ideas and proposals to become more systemic and institutionalized.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Innovation Digital "Simpanan Cantik"

The results of the descriptive data in this study include descriptive, this discussion can be seen from the making of innovation planning by the Forum Group Discussion. In getting that discussions with therein Director of Depati Bahrin Hospital, Head of Planning, Head of Nursing, Head of Service, Head of Administration of effort, the

whole of Section Head, the Supervisory Board Depati Bahrin Hospital, the Medical Committee, the Nursing Committee, and Doctors in Charge of Services (DPJP), then the results were presented and discussed with the Bangka Regent. Regent Bangka very enthusiastic and supportive of innovative steps taken by the Director of Depati Bahrin Hospital because the application is very supportive of efforts for increased quality of public services to all levels of society, especially in the field of health care.

Based on the discussion in the Forum Group Discussion, that this application is urgent to get where it is needed to solve existing problems, with this application it is hoped that this application can facilitate the service of medical personnel to the community and utilize Android-based technology to help accelerate public health services, with just one applications on Android are integrated with the Hospital Information System, can solve problems faced both in outpatient and inpatient departments. In short, the Depati Bahrin Regional General Hospital made a revolution in accelerating health services to the community. .

The purpose of making the application system "SIMPANAN CANTIK" which is integrated with SIMRS and connected online to all outpatient, inpatient and medical support units at the Depati Bahrin Blood General Hospital will improve the performance of all service providers at the Depati Bahrin General Hospital, including the Doctor in Charge of Service (DPJP) to the community.

With the increase in the benefits of the hospital information system through the development of the Android-based "SAVE CANTIK" application, it has been able to solve the problems that exist in the Depati Bahrin Regional General Hospital, which is very helpful in providing easy medical services by DPJP to patients, both medical services in outpatient installations. as well as inpatient installations.

3.2. Feature Applications "Simpanan Cantik" and Strategy for Introduction of Applications to Public Services

Applications "SIMPANAN CANTIK" Depati Bahrin Hospital comprises several features that greatly help solve the problem of delay when risk of medical services to patients. Some of these features are:

First queuing data for polyclinic patients, this feature provides information to the DPJP how many patients have registered and queued at the polyclinic, so that the DPJP can predict the time of service to be carried out.

At the second outpatient and Inpatient services, this application has been connected to all medical support rooms, namely laboratories, radiology, and pharmacy rooms, thus accelerating the DPJP in providing services to patients without having to wait for patients to wait long for the results of laboratory and radiological examinations, including determination. drugs that will be received by patients, because by using this application, all data is automatically connected to the Android DPJP.

And the third this application has solved the problem of delay in providing therapy when the DPJP is not at the location of the DB Hospital, when the DPJP with patients inpatients need immediate answers from supporting examinations to determine therapy for patients where so far there is often a time lag but with the application DPJP can quickly get the results of medical support in its Android and can immediately provide advice simply by typing on the DPJP android and it will be immediately accepted by room nurses and pharmacy rooms, even though the DPJP is out of town and even abroad.

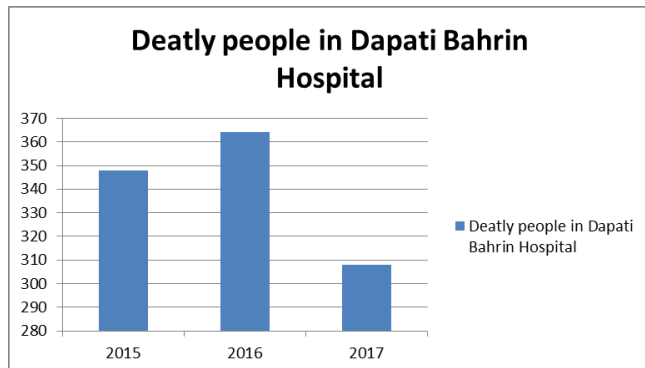
Fourth, this application also provides a means for patients to consult their DPJP via email chat, this application allows two-way communication in the treatment process being carried out, so that this system is an effort of the DB Hospital to provide transparent and accountable services by utilizing information technology in the process. patient therapy.

The management is intensively introducing the "Beautiful Savings" application to the surrounding community, the following steps are as follows: First Each security guard introduces and educates prospective patients when they want to seek treatment at the hospital to download the application by providing the purpose and function of the Cantik Savings application. Second other management, especially those on the frontliners and nurses who are in direct contact with patients, always provide education in the use of the application. As For Third Making videos of how to use the applications that are displayed in each hospital room to educate independently and Fourth Creating banners around the company to support prospective patients so that they can easily and understandably use the application.

3.3. Number of Deaths After Using the Beauty Savings Application

With the application of the Fast Accurate and Accurate Medical Service System application at the Depati Bahrin

Regional General Hospital, data on the number of patients who died each year from before the use of the application "SIMPANAN CANTIK" until after using the application "SIMPANAN CANTIK" are as follows:



Graph 1. Patient Died from 2015-2017

From Graph 1. above can be seen that in 2015 patients who died in Depati Bahrin Hospital amounted to 348 people, while in 2016 patients who died were 364 people. From these two years, it was seen that there was an increase in patient mortality in DB Hospital, this is because in those two years the management has not made the application of SIMPANAN CANTIK, in 2017 the patient mortality rate at Depati Bahrin Hospital decreased to 308 people. This year the SIMPANAN CANTIK application has been used, it can be seen from the graph that it has decreased, so it can be said that the use of the SIMPANAN CANTIK application has a significant impact on all groups, both from the management of Depati Bahrin Hospital, doctors and also for the community, especially service users directly to Depati Bahrin Hospital.

3.4. Advantages Applications "Simpanan Cantik"

First make it easier for the DPJP to quickly find out how many patients have registered at its polyclinic, wherever the DPJP is, so that the DPJP can arrange service time at the polyclinic (local government of Bangka Regency).

Second speed up the DPJP in laboratory and radiology examination orders, the results of these examinations no longer have to wait or print manually because laboratory and radiology results are directly connected to the DPJP android, so that the DPJP is faster in identifying problems, faster making medical diagnoses which ultimately provide therapy to patients became fast and accurate only through the DPJP android, even though the DPJP at that time was no longer in the polyclinic (local government of Bangka Regency).

Third It is easy for the DPJP to monitor the condition of all patients in the inpatient room which is the responsibility of the DPJP with just one touch of android (local government of Bangka Regency).

Fourth acceleration of reading the results of patient investigations in the inpatient room. All results of medical support examinations of all patients in the inpatient room are automatically connected to the DPJP android, and accelerate the DPJP to provide further advice to patients, thereby reducing patient mortality (local government of Bangka Regency).

4. Conclusion and Suggestions

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the use of the application "SIMPANAN CANTIK" for purposes at the Depati Bahrin Regional Hospital has been proven to reduce patient mortality, as well as make it easier for doctors to make diagnoses more quickly and accurately, so that the life expectancy of patients is higher, this also makes it easier for patients to do administration, you don't need to queue to get services or just register. It is hoped that in the future this application can be developed again to facilitate all matters between patients and management of Depati Bahrin Hospital. And in the future, this application will not only be used in the Depati Bahrin Regional Hospital, but can be used in private hospitals in Bangka, as well as hospitals throughout Indonesia, this is to support the performance of hospitals in Indonesia to reduce the risk of death from patients.

5. Acknowledgments

Thanks to the Director of the Depati Bahrin regional hospital, Head of Administration-Business, Chief entire reflection, the Governing Council of Regional Head Regional General Depati Bahrin hospital, Medical Committee Depati Bahrin hospital, Committee on Nursing Depati Bahrin hospital, Doctors Responsible Patient Depati Bahrin Hospital, Application Maker Team, has discussed and realized in making the application "SIMPANAN CANTIK".

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