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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 4, November 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) Development of an Android-Based Application for Family Planning Education and Consultation (SIDUTA KB), (2) Implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 Year 2015 About Handling of Homeless People, Beggars, and Street Children, (3) Innovation Management MADU PELAWAN (Integrated House of Entrepreneurship Development and Services) in Central Bangka Regency, (4) Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA) As A Solution For Coverage Governance In The Special Region of Yogyakarta, (5) SIPDD Innovation (Regional Development Planning Information System) and ARABIKA CABINET (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) as Development Governance Innovation Programs in South Sulawesi Province and East Java Province.

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-review 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.

Bandung, November 2021

Redaction

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ABSTRACT PAGE

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Development of an Android-Based Application for
Family Planning Education and Consultation
(SIDUTA KB)

*INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL
INNOVATION,
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In suppressing the rate of population growth, the government seeks to optimize the Family Planning (KB) program. Miroto Public Health Center is a health center in the Central Semarang District which experienced a decrease of 13.4% of new family planning memberships. The decline was caused by the increase in the number of births, the delay in contraceptive services and the soaring unmet need during the pandemic. To support the role of cadres in providing socialization easily without having to meet during this pandemic, a Family Planning Education and Consultation System (SIDUTA KB) was created. Methods: This study uses Research and Development (RnD) which refers to the Sugiyono model with limited trials. The research data analysis technique is descriptive analysis and the data collected consists of qualitative and quantitative. Results: In this study, design validation was carried out through media expert tests with a percentage score of 83.55% (5 experts), material experts at 81.11% (3 experts), and users by 86.72% (73 users). Conclusion: SIDUTA KB makes it easy for users to find educational content about family planning programs, conduct consultations, and choose Miroto Health Center facilities or services related to the family planning program.

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Keywords: KB, SIDUTA KB

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Implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regional
Regulation Number 7 Year 2015 About Handling of
Homeless People, Beggars, and Street Children

*INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION,
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Implementation is an implementation or an application where there is already a regional regulation in the City of Pangkalpinang Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, The problem that occurs in Pangkalpinang City is that there are still homeless people, beggars, and street children who are in public places, highways, and red lights. themselves on the streets. The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children has been implemented and the next goal is to find out what are the supporting and inhibiting factors of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 Hold 2015. The theory used in this study is the theory of Edward III's Policy Implementation which in Edward III's theory has four variables indicating that a policy has been implemented or has not been implemented, the variables are communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method whose primary source is interviews with 9 informants. The informants were from 1 Pangkalpinang City Social Service agency, 1 Pangkalpinang City Satpol PP agency, 1 agency from the Women's Empowerment Service for Child Protection and Family Planning, 2 community red light intersections seven, 2 red light communities at the Ramayana intersection, 2 red light communities at the intersection of semabung. The results of this study indicate that the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children has been implemented, The supporting factor of this research is the completeness of facilities such as buildings, vehicles and human resources in handling the Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015, the inhibiting factor is financially, namely funds because the distribution of

these funds is for handling Covid 19.

(author)

Keywords: Implementation, Handling, Homeless, Beggars, Street Children

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Innovation Management MADU PELAWAN (Integrated House of Entrepreneurship Development and Services) in Central Bangka Regency

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION,

November 2021, vol 1, no 4, p.16-24, 0 ill, 0 tab, 20 ref

This research is about management Independent Entrepreneurial Development and Service innovation as one of the real actions of the government in an effort to improve the community's economy through empowering IKM (Small and Medium Industries). The focus of this research is the management of Independent Entrepreneurial Development and Service innovation carried out by Central Bangka Regency. This study used qualitative research methods. The population in this study is an area that has made innovations in the development and service of independent entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, the research subject is in Central Bangka Regency with an innovation called Madu Pelawan (Integrated House for Independent Entrepreneurship Development and Services). The results showed that the Honey Innovation Management of Pelawan (Integrated House for Development and Independent Entrepreneur Services) in Central Bangka Regency succeeded in making real changes. The existence of the Product Development House (RPP) has made significant changes to the growth and development of IKM/UKM in Central Bangka Regency. As it is very easy to find IKM products that already have a good label in accordance with the required provisions, it is very easy to find products that have used food grade packaging, many IKM products are found that are accepted and marketed in gift shops and modern stores, almost all packaged food products have marketing permits, the reach of loan services has become easier with the facilitation of counseling, many IKM products have promotional media such as the 7/9 booklet, some IKM actors already have process and promotional videos, and 5 IKM Centers have been formed.

(author)

Keywords: Innovation, Small and Medium

Industry, Public Service, Local Government, Community

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Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA) As A Solution For Coverage Governance In The Special Region of Yogyakarta

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION,
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This research is about development governance, namely the Regional Development Planning Information System. Of course, to create optimal development, concerning all aspects of the pre-facilities facility to maximize the economic potential in the region. This study used qualitative research methods. The population in this study are areas that have innovative development planning. Meanwhile, the research subjects are in South Sulawesi Province which has the Innovation of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPPD) and in East Java Province which has innovation named Arabica cabinet (collaborative collateral for Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development). The results of this study indicate that the innovation of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPPD) conducted by South Sulawesi Province has succeeded in achieving the designation that has been designed. Likewise the Arabica cabinet innovation (collaboration of the Integrated Economic Development of Arabica Coffee) in East Java Province has succeeded in optimizing land in its area and conducting counseling, education, training, sustainable assistance, and the assistance of coffee processing tools / machines.

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Keywords: Innovation, Governance, Regional Development, E-Government, Society.

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SIPDD Innovation (Regional Development Planning Information System) and ARABIKA CABINET (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) as Development Governance Innovation Programs in South Sulawesi Province and East Java Province

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION,
November 2021, vol 1, no 4, p.32-40, 0 ill, 0 tab, 23 ref

This research is about development governance, namely the Regional Development Planning Information System. Of course, to create optimal development, concerning all aspects of the pre-facilities facility to maximize the economic potential in the region. This study used qualitative research methods. The population in this study are areas that have innovative development planning. Meanwhile, the research subjects are in South Sulawesi Province which has the Innovation of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPPD) and in East Java Province which has innovation named Arabica cabinet (collaborative collateral for Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development). The results of this study indicate that the innovation of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPPD) conducted by South Sulawesi Province has succeeded in achieving the designation that has been designed. Likewise the Arabica cabinet innovation (collaboration of the Integrated Economic Development of Arabica Coffee) in East Java Province has succeeded in optimizing land in its area and conducting counseling, education, training, sustainable assistance, and the assistance of coffee processing tools / machines.

(author)

Keywords: Innovation, Governance, Regional Development, E-Government, Society

ARTICLE

Development of an Android-Based Application for Family Planning Education and Consultation (SIDUTA KB)

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Abstract: In suppressing the rate of population growth, the government seeks to optimize the Family Planning (KB) program. Miroto Public Health Center is a health center in the Central Semarang District which experienced a decrease of 13.4% of new family planning memberships. The decline was caused by the increase in the number of births, the delay in contraceptive services and the soaring unmet need during the pandemic. To support the role of cadres in providing socialization easily without having to meet during this pandemic, a Family Planning Education and Consultation System (SIDUTA KB) was created. Methods: This study uses Research and Development (RnD) which refers to the Sugiyono model with limited trials. The research data analysis technique is descriptive analysis and the data collected consists of qualitative and quantitative. Results: In this study, design validation was carried out through media expert tests with a percentage score of 83.55% (5 experts), material experts at 81.11% (3 experts), and users by 86.72% (73 users). Conclusion: SIDUTA KB makes it easy for users to find educational content about family planning programs, conduct consultations, and choose Miroto Health Center facilities or services related to the family planning program.

Keywords: KB, SIDUTA KB.

1. Preliminary

Worldometers data shows that in March 2020, the total population of Indonesia was 273,523,615 people with a population density of 151 people per km² that this number tends to increase by 1.49% compared to 2019 which was 270,625,568 people (Yusita et al. 2020).

In reducing the rate of population growth, the government is trying to optimize the family planning program (KB) where if it is not handled properly it will have an impact on controlling birth rates and decreasing AKI (Maternal Mortality Rate), especially IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) and AKABA (Mortal Mortality Rate). Toddlers) which is one of the indicators of health development in the 2015-2019 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) (Sitorus et al., 2020).

The population of Central Java Province based on population projections in 2017 is 34,257,865 people, consisting of 16,988,093 male residents and 17,269,772 female residents. Compared to the total population in 2016, the population of Central Java in 2017 grew by 0.71% (Widyawati et al., 2020). The growth rate in Semarang City has increased from 0.51% in 2018 to 1.57% in 2019 at the production age of 15-64 years due to increased fertility rates and limited access to contraception (BPS, 2019).

Miroto Health Center is one of the health centers in Central Semarang District which experienced a decrease in new family planning membership, namely 13.4% of participants with the number of repeat contraception participants as many as 436 participants out of a total service of 570 participants (DISDALDUK, 2020). The decline was caused by the increase in the number of births, the delay in contraceptive services and the soaring unmet need for family planning during the pandemic (BKKBN, 2020). The implementation of physical distancing in preventing the spread of Covid-19 can reduce family planning services which has an impact on decreasing family planning participants (Chairani, 2020).

Efforts to increase the capacity of cadres are due to the limited number of PKB, so in carrying out their duties, they are assisted by KB cadres who are local residents. Family planning cadres play more of a role in family planning counseling activities, because there are more numbers and the proximity of their places of residence makes interacting with the community more often so that family planning counseling activities are more optimal and effective (Devi et al., 2016).

In Karlina's (2020) research conducted the development of the "Smart Contraception" application as an IUD contraceptive education media using the ADDIE theory (Analysis, Design, Implementation and Evaluation). The analysis stage in this research is conducting land interviews. The initial design is made of flowcharts, storyboards and made a real application form. After that, the researchers did the implementation to the user. Evaluation is done to determine the quality. Users are selected with the inclusion criteria of husbands of women of childbearing age who are willing to be respondents, husbands of women of childbearing age who are in the working area of Depok II Health Center, husbands of women of childbearing age who have and can use Android smartphones (Karlina, 2020).

Rosalina's research (2018) carried out the development of family planning program applications by applying the User Centered Design (UCD) method including literature study, needs analysis, system design, interface design, user evaluation, system implementation, system testing, and drawing conclusions and suggestions. (Rosalina, 2018).

Lesmana's research (2017) conducted research by applying steps to create a system design using the Backward Chaining method in the selection of contraceptives. This research is a program that balances technological developments in today's

electronics sector such as Smart Phones (Lesmana, 2017).

The purpose of this study was to support the role of cadres in providing easy socialization without having to meet during this pandemic, so a Family Planning Education and Consultation System (SIDUTA KB) was created. In addition, this study also aims to describe the process of making product designs, product validity, product trials, making it easier for contraceptive users to consult with family planning cadres by using the WhatsApps API feature owned by SIDUTA KB, presenting interesting content and appearance of applications, informative, and up to date so that it can be of interest to many users (Users) and provides various features in applications that are useful for users (users) such as: Self Assessment Features, News, Consulting Facilities and Services, Educational Content, Family Planning Cadre Information, Call Center.

2. Research Methods

The research method used in this study is Research and Development (RnD) using a descriptive procedural model developed by Sugiyono. Sugiyono's model includes the model used in research and development methods to produce a product and test its effectiveness. Sugiyono's development model includes 10 stages of research and development, namely the potential and problem stages, data collection, product design, design validation, design improvement, product trials, product revisions, usage trials, product revisions and mass products. This research was conducted from July 1 to August 31, 2021 in the working area of the Miroto Health Center. retrieval technique the sample used is non-probability sampling with purposive sampling technique. Informants in this study consisted of material experts as many as 5 experts, media experts as many as 3 experts and users as many as 73 people consisting of family planning cadres and couples of childbearing age (PUS). Data collection techniques used are using questionnaires, interviews and product documentation. The instruments used in this study were questionnaire sheets and interview sheets. So that the instrument is feasible and can be used, it is necessary to test the validity and reliability test to test the validity and consistency of each question and answer in the questionnaire. In drawing conclusions, the method used is a scoring method based on the criteria or parameters used in the questionnaire which is converted in the form of points 1 to 5 for each

parameter. After determining the scoring, then the points are made in the form of a percentage by dividing the total value of each sub-variable by the maximum number of scores and then multiplying by 100%. Then the percentage obtained by each sub-variable will be determined by qualitative criteria based on certain intervals, namely 0 - 20% (very poor), 21 - 40% (poor), 41 - 60% (fair), 61 - 80% (good) and 81 - 100% (very good). This research has been issued by the Health Research Ethics Commission, Semarang State University on document number 222/KEPK/EC/2021.

3. Results and Discussion

The results of the SIDUTA KB testing were carried out through media expert validation, material expert validation and trials on family planning cadres and PUS (Pupes of Childbearing Age) by filling out an instrument in the form of a SIDUTA KB feasibility test questionnaire. The assessment instrument used in this study was adapted from a list of needs analysis and testing indicators for visual communication aspects as well as examples of learning media evaluation instruments according to Lukitaningrum (2016). Initial stage pDevelopment is done by looking for potential and existing problems to find out the situation or situation through literature study. Based on the potential and problems that have been collected, the next process is data collection. At the data collection stage, the researcher conduct a study of the content of materials and tools for the creation of an education system and consultation for family planning programs (SIDUTA KB). At this stage, researchers study the characteristics of the material and determine the content of the material that will be developed into the education and consultation system that is planned to be delivered to students users, after that the researcher determines the content of the content to be packaged in a system. Based on the data set, then the product design process is carried out. At this stage, the researcher makes an initial product plan for an Android-based educational system and consultation for family planning programs. The design carried out by researchers is to use several journal sources as the content of the material. At the design validation stage, the researcher consulted material experts, media experts, and users after the initial product was completed. This process is used to measure the feasibility of the system. The system developed by the researcher was assessed by several experts, then the product was revised (revised) to produce a system that was ready to be tested on fertile age couples and

cadres to determine the feasibility of this system. The total mean of SIDUTA KB testing conducted by media experts on the usability aspect obtained a percentage ratio of 81.50% with very good criteria, functionality aspect of 85.60% with very good criteria, and 75.20% visual communication aspect with good criteria. The following table summarizes the SIDUTA KB testing by media experts (Table 1).

Table 1. Recapitulation of SIDUTA KB Testing by Media Experts

No	Assessment Aspect	Number of items	Expert Score	Expected score	Percentage Criteria
1	Usability	8	163	200	81.50%
2	Functionality	5	107	125	85.60%
3	Visual Communication	10	188	250	75.20%
Total		23	Average		83.55%

Then at the validation stage, the material expert tests the quality of SIDUTA KB from the design aspect, material content, language and communication aspects. The total mean of SIDUTA KB testing carried out by material experts on the design aspect obtained a percentage ratio of 80.00% with good criteria, 83.33% material content aspects with very good criteria, and language and communication aspects 80.00% with good criteria. The following table summarizes the SIDUTA KB testing by material experts (Table 2).

Table 2. Recapitulation of SIDUTA KB Testing by Material Experts

No	Assessment Aspect	Number of items	Expert Score	Expected score	Percentage Criteria
1	Educational Design	6	72	90	80.00%
2	Contents	6	75	90	83.33%
3	Language and Communication	4	48	60	80.00%
Total		16	Average		81.11%

The SIDUTA KB has been successfully created and has been tested on 73 respondents. Each family planning cadre has 6 respondents and couples of childbearing age (PUS) in the working area of the Miroto Health Center as many as 67 respondents. The number in Miroto Village is 9 respondents or 13.3%, Pekunden Village is 14 respondents or 20%, Karang Kidul Village is 7 respondents or 9.3%, Brumbungan Village is 9 respondents or 12%, Jagalan Village is 19 respondents or 25.3% and Kelurahan Gabahan as many as 15 respondents or 20%. This stage is carried out to determine the feasibility of the media before it is used

for education and consultation. In this trial, cadres and couples of childbearing age (PUS) filled out a questionnaire containing 15 questions that tested usability. In this research, the expected score is 5475 points which is obtained from the maximum score for each aspect of the question multiplied by the number of questions. While the actual score obtained based on testing to the user has a total score of 4748 points. The ratio obtained to determine the eligibility criteria is by dividing the actual score by the expected score and multiplied by 100%. The results obtained based on this ratio are 86.72%. Based on the table of percentage range and qualitative criteria according to Akdon and Riduwan in 2013, the qualitative criteria were very good. The ratio obtained to determine the eligibility criteria is by dividing the actual score by the expected score and multiplied by 100%. The results obtained based on this ratio are 86.72%. Based on the table of percentage range and qualitative criteria according to Akdon and Riduwan in 2013, the qualitative criteria were very good. The ratio obtained to determine the eligibility criteria is by dividing the actual score by the expected score and multiplied by 100%. The results obtained based on this ratio are 86.72%. Based on the table of percentage range and qualitative criteria according to Akdon and Riduwan in 2013, the qualitative criteria were very good.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that the overall development of SIDUTA KB in the aspects of usability, functionality and visual communication as well as in the aspects of design, content, language and communication aspects can be categorized as very good. Test result SIDUTA KB by media experts is 83.55% with very good criteria, by material experts 81.11% with very good criteria, by 73 users 86.72% with very good category. The SIDUTA KB application product in the form of a website can be accessed via a browser using the address <http://sidutakb.com>. On the website, you can see a variety of available features that can make it easier for contraceptive users to consult with family planning cadres using the WhatsApps API feature, presenting content and application displays that are interesting, informative, and up to date. Some of the available features are as follows: Self Assessment, News, Consulting Facilities and Services, Educational Content, Family Planning Cadre Information, Call Center, and Health Tips Content. SIDUTA KB also has a User Friendly interface so that it is easy for users to understand and use. Therefore,

SIDUTA KB can be used as a medium for education and consultation for family planning programs.

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ARTICLE

Implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 Year 2015 About Handling of Homeless People, Beggars, and Street Children

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Abstract: Implementation is an implementation or an application where there is already a regional regulation in the City of Pangkalpinang Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, the problem that occurs in Pangkalpinang City is that there are still homeless people, beggars, and street children who are in public places, highways, and red lights. themselves on the streets. The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children has been implemented and the next goal is to find out what are the supporting and inhibiting factors of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 Hold 2015.

The theory used in this study is the theory of Edward III's Policy Implementation which in Edward III's theory has four variables indicating that a policy has been implemented or has not been implemented, the variables are communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method whose primary source is interviews with 9 informants. The informants were from 1 Pangkalpinang City Social Service agency, 1 Pangkalpinang City Satpol PP agency, 1 agency from the Women's Empowerment Service for Child Protection and Family Planning, 2 community red light intersections seven, 2 red light communities at the Ramayana intersection, 2 red light communities at the intersection of semabung.

The results of this study indicate that the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children has been implemented, the supporting factor of this research is the completeness of facilities such as buildings, vehicles and human resources in handling the Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015, the inhibiting factor is financially, namely funds because the distribution of these funds is for handling Covid-19.

Keywords: Implementation, Handling, Homeless, Beggars, Street Children.

1. Preliminary

Each region in big and small cities has its own regional development where there are many problems encountered in each region and one of the problems is the existence of a crisis, which has a lot of impact on people experiencing economic difficulties, which are caused by various things such as disconnection of relations. employment, the number of jobs in the area is inadequate, limited capital and others. This has resulted in an increasing number of homeless people, beggars, and street children in big cities as well as in small towns such as in Pangkalpinang City itself, of course.

Homeless, beggars, and street children have now become an inseparable part of life in various cities, both in big cities and small towns in Indonesia. Homeless, beggars, and street children are inseparable from social diseases whose lives depend on the results of begging from the community, where there are already regional regulations that are not allowed to sing at red lights, beg in public places but are still not obeyed by homeless people, beggars and street children. Children are a mandate as well as a gift that must always be guarded, in the life of the nation and state, children are the future of the nation (Amin Suprihatini, 2018:1).

Vulnerable children themselves are basically a term to describe groups of children who because of situations and conditions and cultural and structural pressures that cause their rights have not been fulfilled (Bagong Suyanto. 2010: 4) where the community in Pangkalpinang City very worried about the vagrants, beggars, and street children in the middle of Pangkalpinang City, both on the road and in other public places. They are active in disrupting the activities of the community, such as in a restaurant where beggars beg while some people are waiting for food and some who have already eaten are faced with beggars begging at the restaurant, as is the case in other places. a red light street where the homeless, beggars,

The homeless, beggars, and street children mostly come from outside Pangkalpinang City, although there are also those from within Pangkalpinang City, this is known from the Pangkalpinang City Social Service itself. Many of them admit that they are begging or singing to meet the needs of daily life, there are also those who claim to make their own lives because their parents have died or their parents have separated. Therefore they choose to beg and sing in the streets because they are no longer in school with the excuse that there is no money to continue their schooling.

The criteria for homeless people, beggars, and street children are contained in the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children in articles 5, 6, and 7, namely, Homeless people are people with criteria without a clear identity, without a definite or permanent place to live, without a steady income, and without plans for the future of his children or himself. Beggars are people whose livelihood criteria depend on the mercy of others, dress shabby, tattered and inappropriate, are in public places, and use others to stimulate the compassion of others. Street children are those who are active on the streets with the criteria

of children (boys or girls) aged 5 to 18 years, doing erratic activities,

The contents of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children are contained in Chapter I Article 1 where Handling is a process or method as well as actions taken through prevention efforts, prevention efforts, social rehabilitation efforts, and social reintegration efforts in order to protect and empower the homeless, beggars, and street children. In the Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015 in Chapter IV article 8, it is stated that prevention efforts are intended to prevent the emergence of homeless people, beggars, and street children in the community, which are aimed at both individuals and community groups who are estimated to be the source of the emergence of homeless people, beggars, and street children.

There is also an understanding of vagrants, beggars, and street children, among others, homeless people are people who live in conditions that are not in accordance with the norms of a decent life in the local community and do not have a permanent place to live and work in certain areas and live wandering in certain places. such as in front of shops, shop fronts and even in front of people's fences. While beggars are people who earn income by begging in public in various ways and reasons to expect mercy from others to get money from people who pass or walk in public. Street Children are children aged 0-18 years who make most of their time to earn a living to eat or roam the streets, red lights or public places.

Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling of Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children Article 3 Where the handling of homeless, beggars and street children aims to:

- a) Prevent and anticipate the increasing number of homeless people, beggars, and street children.
- b) Remove the homeless, beggars, and street children from life on the streets and other public places.
- c) Provide guarantees to the homeless, beggars, and street children so that they can live in accordance with the dignity and worth as citizens.
- d) Provide protection from discrimination, physical or mental violence including sexual violence, neglect, exploitation and ill-treatment.
- e) Creating public order, peace and a dignified life
- f) Increasing the participation and awareness of local governments, businesses and other elements of society to participate in dealing with homeless people, beggars, and street children.

The Social Service as one of the agencies that has the authority and is responsible for providing guidance to prevent the development of the number of street children, beggars, homeless people and buskers. Pangkalpinang City Social Service as it is known that the Pangkalpinang City Social Service has carried out several program activities to launch Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children which have carried out routine patrol activities, coaching for homeless beggars and children netted streets.

This research will focus on the implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, where it can be seen that homeless, beggars, and street children still operate around Pangkalpinang City. While the Regional Regulation has been running since 2015 in Pangkalpinang City. As it can be seen that in the Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015 in chapter IV article 9 there are prevention efforts which contain social counseling and guidance, providing information in public places, social assistance, skills training, internships and expansion of job opportunities, Facilitation of housing, improvement of health status, and improvement of education. Researchers are interested in studying this research because we already know that in the regional regulation there are efforts to be made, but we can see that there are still many homeless people, beggars, and street children around Pangkalpinang City. Here will also examine what are the inhibiting and supporting factors of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 so that it can be seen whether the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation runs smoothly or not.

Therefore, this study aims to find out how the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children and what are the supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning the Handling of Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

The researcher uses the theory of public policy implementation to examine the research entitled Implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children. The theory used is from George C. Edwards III (1980). Policy implementation is the decision-making stage between

the formation of a policy such as articles of a legislative law, the issuance of an executive regulation, the passage of a court decision, or the issuance of regulatory standards and the consequences of policies for the community that affect several aspects of their lives. (Hessel Nogi S, Tangkilisan.2003:1) In Edwards III's view, policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely the first iscommunication, second resource, third disposition, and fourth bureaucratic structure. The four variables are related to each other.

Four factors which are important requirements in order to examine and examine the success or failure of the implementation of these factors will be examined in this study, where this research is entitled Implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

2. Research Methods

According to Jary and Jary (1991), qualitative research is research whose research devotes the ability as an empathetic observer or interviewer to collect data about the problems studied (Roikan and Aminah S, 2019: 125).

Qualitative researchers are researchers who emphasize the quality or the most important thing of a product or service. The most important thing for a product or service in the form of events, phenomena, and social phenomena is the meaning behind these events which can be used as valuable lessons for the development of theoretical concepts (M. Djunaidi Ghony & Fausan Almanshur, 2016: 25). Meanwhile, according to Creswell, Qualitative research is an inquiry process for understanding based on methodological inquiry traditions that clearly explore human and social problems (Rulam Ahmadi. 2014:15)

In completing this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach by collecting data and analyzing the data obtained from interviews, observations and documents, where these data were associated with local regulations in Pangkalpinang City. Researchers will examine how the policy process of the government and related agencies.

In this study, the types of data required include primary and secondary data. Where the secondary data of this research comes from direct interviews with informants in the field, and secondary data comes from important documents from related agencies. There are two sources of data, namely secondary data and primary data. Primary sources are the most important sources (Rahman and Ibrahim, 2009: 42), such as

direct respondents, objects that are observed directly, the main book which is used as a reference and so on. As explained above, the primary data in this study refers to the results of interviews and direct observations of researchers related to the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

Informant determination technique which aims to find out who the subject can be an informant. The technique of determining this informant in the study was carried out by means of purposive sampling technique. Where this purposive sampling technique is a technique for determining informants who are chosen intentionally based on predetermined criteria.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regulation No. 7 of 2015 Concerning Handling of Homeless, Beggars and Street Children

In policy implementation there are four variables in implementing public policy, because these four variables are operating stimulants and interact with each other to help or hinder policy implementation, the ideal approach would have to reflect on its complexity by discussing it at once, to understand the need for simplification, and to simplify it, it is necessary to divide the implementation explanation into its main components. However, it should be remembered that the implementation of any policy is a dynamic process, which includes the interaction of various variables (Hessel Nogi S. Tangkilisan. 2003).

3.1.1. Communication

Communication here is that those who are responsible for implementing a decision must know what they should be doing, so implementation will be effective. Inadequate communication also provides implementers with authority when they try to turn general policies into specific actions. Here, if the policy must be implemented correctly and correctly, then the measures of implementation must not only be accepted, but they must also be clear if it is not clear then the implementers will be confused with what they should do and do. Another aspect of the communication variable is its consistency.

Not only agencies but the people in Pangkalpinang City are also the same that the people in Pangkalpinang City already know about the ban from social media and there are already banners made to appeal to the public where in the banner it is mentioned for people who give

money to homeless people, beggars and children the streets will be fined, and there has been an appeal on social media related to the fine for every community to obey the rules from the government which has been carried out by the Pangkalpinang City Social Service agency installing appeals such as banners for people in Pangkalpinang City so they don't easily give to Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children so that they are not addicted to be loved with compassion from the people in Pangkalpinang City.

The Satpol PP agency also said that the communication with the agencies went well and was really smooth because the agencies inform each other if something happened so that the agencies can quickly find out anything, so if they are called to accompany the agencies they will always ready to carry out their duties for handling Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars and Street Children.

It's the same with the Office of Women's Empowerment for Child Protection and Family Planning, communication is well established to inform each other, especially with regard to street children who are part of the Office for the Empowerment of Women's Protection and Family Planning, so it's part of them to find out whatever happens if it's related. with children and women in order to implement the Handling of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children

Likewise with vagabonds, beggars and street children, where the vagrants, beggars, and street children who are caught in social raids will be arrested, brought to the Social Service and will be fostered and made a statement so as not to repeat their actions again and are urged to do not wander in public places and at red light intersections which can be dangerous for them if they are on the highway.

The statements of the informants, as a whole, show that the communication developed by the Pangkalpinang City Social Service, the Civil Service Police Unit and the Pangkalpinang City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service has so far been in the context of handling the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2015 concerning Handling the Homeless. Beggar and Street Children in effective communication because the agencies coordinate well and maintain communication between agencies where smooth communication between agencies will facilitate each other in dealing with Pangkalpinang City Regional

Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children. Of course, as well as agencies which communicate well with the community also give an appeal to comply with Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children so that Pangkalpinang City is clean from Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children. Smooth communication both within the field of each agency and outside the field of each agency.

3.1.2. Resource

Resources here are important including the right size staff with the necessary skills relevant and sufficient information on how to implement the policy and in other adjustments involved in implementing the authority to ensure that the policy is carried out all as intended and various facilities, these resources come from human resources and financial resources.

Resources are also critical for the effective implementation of policies, without them the policies that are on paper are not the same policies that are carried out in the practice of storage, one consequence of the lack of personnel is ineffectiveness in indirectly carrying out a policy. An even bigger problem is that formidable limitations often exist in monitoring other implementation activities or in regulating behaviour, insufficient staff is especially critical for implementation when the policy involved is one that appears or arises in a society that does not accept the constraints. this. Lack of effective authority leads officials to adopt services rather than a regulatory orientation towards those involved with the regulation, Essential shortages of buildings, equipment, supplies, and land may delay policy implementation as much as insufficient in other resources where there is often a clear shortage of these facilities, budgetary limits, complex acquisition regulations, and citizen opposition limit the acquisition of appropriate facilities. enough. (Hessel Nogi S. Tangkilisan.2003)

In the discussion of the resource variable from Edward III's theory, the ability for human resources itself is seen from the adequacy of employees from the Pangkalpinang City Social Service Agency, from the Pangkalpinang City Satpol PP Agency and from the Pangkalpinang City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, and The understanding of the human resources of each agency is quite broad because it is in accordance with their respective fields, so that the implementers of each agency have work in their respective fields in handling the Pangkalpinang

City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

So in every client, namely Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, each has its own role, such as in the Partoli section of group A and the Handling section of clients who are caught in group B, each has its own role so that they know what to do accordingly. with existing fields. Similar to the field that records data, making a statement for clients who contact the client's parents or guardians so as to facilitate the human resources of each agency in handling the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars and Street Children.

Financial resources are also said to have decreased slightly because there was a distribution of funds for handling Covid-19, which we already know that a pandemic has occurred in the past year which has caused some funds from the center to be divided for handling Covid-19.

In terms of buildings, equipment, and vehicles are complete from each agency, such as existing buildings Social Protection Houses (RPS) are places of service and Social Rehabilitation for PMKS (People with Social Welfare Problems) in the form of temporary protection and shelters before getting further services through referral based on identification and understanding of the problem

The Social Protection House (RPS) has the first main task of providing protection to PMKS (People with Social Welfare Problems) from various situations that can directly or indirectly pose threats, pressure, and endanger the physical, social, and mental health of clients or employees. The second PMKS (Persons with Social Welfare Problems) provides guidance on social rehabilitation, service advocacy and fulfillment of clients' basic rights or PMKS (Persons with Social Welfare Problems) according to the problems they face.

In handling the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, other resources are also vehicles where vehicles as a means of transportation to carry out patrol activities are carried out in order to facilitate the selection of clients or homeless people, beggars, and children. The road makes it easy to take clients to the RPS (Social Protection House) or to the Social Service directly.

It can be said that the resources from the research on the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children are

running effectively although they are a little disturbed by the financial resources.

3.1.3. Disposition

Disposition here is the attitude of the implementor is the third critical factor in the approach variable to the study of public policy implementation, Disposition is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementor, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature. If the implementor has a good disposition, then he or she will be able to carry out policies properly as desired by policy makers. When the implementor has a different attitude or perspective from the policy maker, the policy implementation process also becomes ineffective.

In addition, implementers may avoid the full impact of a policy by selectively accepting its terms and ignoring at least some of those who are at odds with their views, this allows them to appear to be in compliance with the law while avoiding its full consequences. The disposition of implementers prevents various obstacles to policy implementation, but top officials are limited in their ability to replace middle personnel because there are people who are more responsive to their policies.

Only a very small percentage of a particular bureaucratic unit is appointed by the chief executive of a governmental jurisdiction, and many of these appointments are made without a systematic and comprehensive talent search. Different bureaucratic units make it possible to have different views on policy, intra-agency resistance which hinders their cooperation and hinders implementation. Within a single policy, each relevant agency may have different priorities, different commitments, and different handling of issues. Similar differences may arise between differences with different program responsibilities within a Dinas, these differences are not conducive to creating mutual trust and close working relationships which are often necessary for effective implementation (Hessel Nogi S).

For research on the theoretical disposition variable from Edward III from various sources from the Pangkalpinang City Social Service, the Pangkalpinang City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service, and the Pangkalpinang City Satpol PP revealed that there is good cooperation or coordination between agencies making it easier for them. in communicating in the handling of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

The researcher saw from the various questions put forward by the researcher to the resource person, namely the Implementer himself that the attitude of the Implementers was the same because every discussion answered in the question was seen by the researcher, there was no different discussion from each agency concerned in the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation. Number 7 of 2015 Regarding the Handling of Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, the agencies as much as possible carry out good cooperation with fellow Implementers where it can be seen that the handling carried out by agencies is the same for each agency, there is no difference according to the fields of other agencies, which we know that the agencies that handle the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling, Homeless, Beggars, and these Street Children have their respective fields where each field has its own job.

So in the disposition variables related to agencies in Handling Homeless Beggars and Street Children, they work together to achieve the goal of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Policy Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, there is no difference in the answers given. given to each agency related to the questions asked by researchers to the tips of the relevant agencies in the research of researchers entitled Implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

3.1.4. Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure in charge of implementing policies has a significant influence on policy implementation. One of the most important structural aspects of any organization is the existence of standard operating procedures (SOPs). SOP is a guideline for every implementer in taking action. Organizational structures that are too long will tend to weaken supervision and lead to red tape, namely complicated and complex bureaucratic procedures. This in turn causes the organization's activities to be inflexible. In this fourth variable, the Bureaucratic Structure in Handling Homeless, Beggars and Street Children at the Pangkalpinang City Social Service Agency, Pangkalpinang City Satpol PP.

So the results of this fourth variable run effectively because the two agencies have SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) related to the Handling of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of

2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

3.2. Supporting factors and Inhibiting Factors for The Implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children

Supporting factors and inhibiting factors in the implementation of policies from the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, which so far in the handling of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 the Social Service as the implementer coordinated for Handling Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 also exists, such as the Satpol PP of Pangkalpinang City, and the Office of Women's Empowerment for Child Protection and Family Planning where the supporting factor for the implementation of the Regional Regulation of the City of Pangkalpinang Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children is human resources.

Human resources are the agencies involved in handling this Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 which when conducting a Patrol Raid from the Pangkalpinang City Social Service the relevant agencies participated in the patrol, such as coordinating with the Satpol PP and the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning. . Supporting factors are also such as facilities, such as vehicles when raids are carried out, existing vehicles can make it easier for agencies handling this regulation in carrying out raids on clients or homeless people, beggars, and street children who are caught, because clients who have been raided will be brought to the Department of Social Affairs.

The inhibiting factor of Handling Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children is the first budget problem which is known for the current handling budget divided by the handling of Covid-19 during this pandemic, the next inhibiting factor is known when the agencies are conducting raids where the agencies feel anxious about arresting clients, where some of the clients are running away, some are rebelling, and some even carry knives or sharp weapons.

The agencies have reminded their parents several times to forbid their children to roam the streets but they still do the same thing, the same as vagrants, beggars, and buskers, who have been trained and given

statements that they still repeat, even a lot of people clients who came from outside Bangka were sent back but still came to Bangka again.

3.3. Innovation in The Implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015

Innovation in the implementation of Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars and Street Children here is what we, the people of Pangkalpinang City, should obey the existing regulations made by the Regional Government so that Pangkalpinang City is clean from Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

It is known where we have the Pangkalpinang City Perda Number 7 of 2015 we should listen to the directions from the Pangkalpinang City Regional Government as well as people who don't know about the regulation, we should be more aware of the existence of these regulations so that we ordinary people can better understand the rules -the existing rules in Pangkalpinang City.

The government has appealed to us both on social media and banners on the streets and red lights urging us not to give goods or money to homeless people, beggars, and street children so that we as the people of Pangkalpinang City can be innovated by getting the Adipura Award which where the city is clean, both free from garbage and clean from homeless people, beggars, and street children. It is known that the government is trying to get us to get the Adipura Award.

The Pangkalpinang City Government asks for cooperation with the community so that we get the Adipura award by giving the community advice and innovations so that we are more enthusiastic about working together to realize the opinion of the Adipura award for a clean and clean environment for the city of Pangkalpinang.

The government of Pangkalpinang City really strives for this award because in 2012 the City of Pangkalpinang received the Adipura award, so the Government continues to strive for the City of Pangkalpinang to get the award again so that the government does not stop innovating the community to jointly maintain the cleanliness of the environment in Pangkalpinang City. this is both clean from garbage and clean from the Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children.

4. Conclusion

From the results of the research "Implementation of the Regional Regulation of the City of Pangkalpinang

Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children" it can be concluded that as a whole the Social Service as the agency that handles this regulation has worked as much and as hard as possible for the Regional Regulation of the City of Pangkalpinang No. 7 of 2015 concerning the Handling of Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children as well as related agencies such as the Satpol PP of Pangkalpinang City and the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning, have handled this regulation as much as possible, as well as the Social Service agency provides full support to Street Children. who have been netted to participate in activities held by the Social Service in the field of Social Rehabilitation, namely "Independence Training in Making Iron Racks and Flower Pots" in 2020, and also the agencies are very good at communicating and coordinating well, as well as coordinating with the people of Pangkalpinang City not to give money to homeless people, beggars, and street children.

It's the same with researchers using the Policy Implementation Theory from Edward III which has four very important variables in policy implementation, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure. Researchers have conducted observations and interviews with resource persons to obtain data related to the research title of the researcher which shows that the four variables are effective in the Research Implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children I in variables communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure have been implemented, it's just that there are factors that cause homeless, beggars, and street children in Pangkalpinang City, namely the economic factor of homeless families, beggars and street children who are still doing what they have been doing. violated in the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2015. This causes the existence of homeless people.

Besides the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regulation Number 7 of 2015 it can be seen that the desire of the Government on the policy of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning Handling Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children has not been achieved because there are still economic factors that make people in Pangkalpinang City violates the rules of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015, where we know that the 1945 Constitution states that then to form an Indonesian State Government that protects the entire

Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed and to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life. , and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice, then the Indonesian National Independence was drawn up in a Constitution of the Indonesian State, which was formed in an arrangement of the Republic of Indonesia which was sovereign by the people based on the One Supreme Godhead, just and civilized humanity, Unity of Indonesia and Democracy led by wisdom in Deliberation/Representation, as well as by realizing a social justice for all Indonesian people

Economic problems cause homeless, beggars, and street children to continue to be around the highway, both at red lights and in public places, their families and even their parents on average do not work and there are also street children who claim that they are no longer living with them. their parents or broken home so they live with their old grandmother or grandfather who can no longer earn a living.

So in the research on the implementation of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning the Handling of Homeless, Beggars, and Street Children, it has been implemented.

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ARTICLE

Innovation Management MADU PELAWAN (Integrated House of Integrated Entrepreneurship Development and Services) in Central Bangka Regency

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Abstract: This research is about management Independent Entrepreneurial Development and Service innovation as one of the real actions of the government in an effort to improve the community's economy through empowering IKM (Small and Medium Industries). The focus of this research is the management of Independent Entrepreneurial Development and Service innovation carried out by Central Bangka Regency. This study used qualitative research methods. The population in this study is an area that has made innovations in the development and service of independent entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, the research subject is in Central Bangka Regency with an innovation called Madu Pelawan (Integrated House for Independent Entrepreneurship Development and Services). The results showed that the Honey Innovation Management of Pelawan (Integrated House for Development and Independent Entrepreneur Services) in Central Bangka Regency succeeded in making real changes. The existence of the Product Development House (RPP) has made significant changes to the growth and development of IKM/UKM in Central Bangka Regency. As it is very easy to find IKM products that already have a good label in accordance with the required provisions, it is very easy to find products that have used food grade packaging, many IKM products are found that are accepted and marketed in gift shops and modern stores, almost all packaged food products have marketing permits, the reach of loan services has become easier with the facilitation of counseling, many IKM products have promotional media such as the 7/9 booklet, some IKM actors already have process and promotional videos, and 5 IKM Centers have been formed.

Keywords : Innovation, Small and Medium Industry, Public Service, Local Government, Community

1. Preliminary

One of the strategic steps taken by the government in an effort to improve product quality and revive the industrial sector. This research is about management Independent Entrepreneurial Development and Service innovation as one of the real actions of the government in an effort to improve the community's economy through empowering IKM (Small and Medium Industries). Where this can be done one of them by increasing the competence of Human Resources in IKM such as technical guidance on improving product quality. Of course, this is intended so that IKM actors can understand the implementation of a good quality management system, production management, SNI certification process, product testing, and marketing strategies. Through this innovation program, of course, it is hoped that it can improve the image of SMEs and gain the trust of customers.

A business that produces various types of products from SMEs is an economic activity that processes and even changes the form of basic goods mechanically or by

hand so that they become finished or semi-finished products and even become inferior products into higher quality goods to users or consumers. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) on economic development since the first 3 Months in 2020, it shows that there has been a national economic deceleration of around 2.97%. The results of the report from the Buku Warung website also mention that there has been a decline in income of up to 90% in Small and Medium Industries (IKM) over the last four months (Santosa, 2020).

Business competition or competition Business is certainly something that cannot be avoided by business actors themselves with the aim of surviving in carrying out their business. This criterion is a big problem for economic entrepreneurs, especially for SMEs, even though it is now a government program. Business actors assume that business rivalry requires basic innovation and special strategies in creating competition for quality human resources, mastering technology, capital adequacy and having a conducive environment (Santosa, 2020). An increasingly modern and well-established society has a myriad of expectations, such as a comfortable living and work environment, the existence of an adequate public area, and the ease of managing all forms of public services. (Suhendra, 2017). One way that is packaged by the industry today is to promote quality, cheap, and affordable goods to its consumers. So that competition must exist in every industry in order to maintain the quality, this also applies to IKM in Indonesia in order to create cluster-based competition (Asmara & Rahayu, 2013). Thus, after the formation of a continuous competition cluster, new knowledge will be created in the form of the local product development strategy (Tambunan, 2012). With the birth of a cluster, it will naturally foster innovation which will eventually lead to the formation of collective innovation power and business area rivalry (Nuryanto, 2016). These IKM clusters will later become one of the drivers of the local economy, although in practice there are still many obstacles faced by IKM actors themselves and the government (Ratnasari, 2013; Santosa, 2020).

Global challenges and advances in information technology certainly bring changes to the life and business flow of an organization or company. This makes it important for innovation strategies to help companies survive change (Sasono & Y, 2014). According to Peter F. Drucker in Sasono & Y (2014) A good organization is one that can see opportunities in situations of uncertainty. In one of his books

"Management Challenges for the 21st Century," Drucker mentions several factors that support organizations to withstand change. First, Flexibility: Changes in the environment make companies have to be flexible in making strategies. Companies in essence must be adaptive and ready to face change in order to survive. The strategy includes policies, marketing, operations, and others. Second, Focus on opportunities: A company must have a clear focus, this is related to the company's vision and mission. The vision and mission used by the company will ultimately affect the company's performance. The strategy made by the company must also be clear, for example what products will be made or sold, who are the partners who can help and what are the achievement targets for the next year. Third, Facilities: A company must provide facilities that support the company's performance, both equipment, machinery, resources and technology. This is aimed at increasing company productivity and preparing to face global challenges. Fourth, Managing knowledge: Companies must continue to improvise on changes by managing the knowledge held by the company into more useful knowledge. Knowledge management can be obtained in various ways, such as employee knowledge and research that has been developed. And fifth, Innovation: Innovation is very important in the development of a company. Companies must not stop to innovate. Innovation can be done by combining existing knowledge and creativity within the company and supported by the facilities available in the company. Companies must continue to improvise on changes by managing the knowledge owned by the company into more useful knowledge. Knowledge management can be obtained in various ways, such as employee knowledge and research that has been developed. And fifth, Innovation: Innovation is very important in the development of a company. Companies must not stop to innovate. Innovation can be done by combining existing knowledge and creativity within the company and supported by the facilities available in the company. Companies must continue to improvise on changes by managing the knowledge owned by the company into knowledge that is even more useful. Knowledge management can be obtained in various ways, such as employee knowledge and research that has been developed. And fifth, Innovation: Innovation is very important in the development of a company. Companies must not stop to innovate. Innovation can be done by combining existing knowledge and creativity within the company

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The focus of this research is focusing on the innovation management of Independent Entrepreneurial Development and Services carried out by Central Bangka Regency named Madu Pelawan (Integrated House for Independent Entrepreneurial Development and Services). Small and Medium Industries or more popularly known as IKM so far have played an important role in the economic development of the community. However, the management is still limited to traditional conventional with relatively unorganized management. In fact, if managed properly, Small and Medium Industries will become one of the pillars of the community's economic strength. Even though the results are small-scale by targeting the needs of families, the cottage industry can strengthen the economic resilience of the community.

Innovation is a new discovery that is different from the previous one in the form of thoughts and ideas that can be developed and implemented so that the benefits are felt (Hutagalung & Hermawan, 2018). Several important factors that influence the development of local government innovation are human resources, community participation, leadership aspects, infrastructure, information management, and the (private) business environment.

Innovation management itself is about how companies manage innovation within the company, including planning, processes, to the implementation stage. Innovation management will pave the way for the company's future growth and competitive success (Sasono & Y, 2014). Innovation management is an important instrument to increase the innovation capacity of SMEs. Where, SMIs need to adjust several aspects of the innovation management system in order to ensure that long-term innovation can be a success for the progress of SMIs. 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 stated more explicitly that innovation is needed by the Regional Government to improve the quality of the decisions and actions it produces so that the impact can improve the welfare of the local community (Wicaksono, 2018).

Research related to the innovation management of Independent Entrepreneurial Development and Services in IKM (Small and Medium Industries) has been carried out by previous researchers. As research conducted by Gemina et al. (2016). Where, in his research explained that the role of entrepreneurship through business motivation and business ability to achieve business success is not optimal. While the problems faced by small and medium industries are multi-dimensional, including internal problems of each business unit, external problems in relation to suppliers (suppliers), buyers (buyers) or consumers and competitors, problems related to empowerment efforts as well as the problem of economic globalization in connection with the treatment of free trade and advances in information technology. Internally, SMEs which are dominated by very small scale businesses (micro enterprises) are faced with the problem of limited human resources such as low levels of education making their business insight very narrow,

Then, Karamoy et al. (2016) also conducts research related to Small and Medium Industries. His research explains that in facing the competition of the Indonesian industrial world, it must be ready and competitive, therefore efforts in planning, implementing, organizing and controlling in companies or Small and Medium Industries (IKM) need to be improved in order to achieve goals and increase competitiveness. The main and distinguishing feature between companies and Small and Medium Industries (IKM), is their production system, which is more specifically in the production process. Before the stage of the production process, there is also a layout that is closely related to the production process because it involves effectiveness and efficiency in a company or IKM business. The involvement of production factors is very important to be directed to the goals and objectives that have been set, so that it has a huge impact on the effectiveness of the company's production process and the IKM actors. The production process can take place continuously if the need for raw materials and placement of the right layout for the implementation of the production process can be met.

Research related to Small and Medium Industries was also carried out by Prasnowo et al. (2017) strategy focused. Strategy as a process of determining the plans of top leaders that focuses on the long-term goals of the organization, accompanied by the preparation of a method or effort on how to achieve these goals. The development of small and medium industries is an effort to improve the economy because of its enormous potential in driving the national economy. Small and medium industries have a big role in the economy because many people depend on SMEs for their lives.

Other than that, Asmanita (2018) in his research explained that the policy of developing new entrepreneurs is an inseparable part of the goals to be achieved from strengthening the people's economy as mandated by the constitution Article 33 of the 45th Constitution concerning the realization: "the economic system is structured as a joint effort based on kinship that guarantees justice and prosperity for all the people of Indonesia" (Article 33 paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution); "Production branches which are important for the state and which affect the livelihood of the people are mostly controlled by the State" (Article 33 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution); mandate that every citizen has the right to work and a decent living" (Article 27 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution). For the local government, innovation is a source of improvement in various aspects of social and economic life where economically is the key word to increase regional competitiveness. For now, increasing regional competitiveness through various innovations, both innovation in production processes and product innovation as a forum for developing small and medium industries, can be said to be no longer something exclusive but has a basic need for regions to increase competitiveness. The openness of the country's economy to other countries, both globally and regionally, such as the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA) in the Southeast Asian region has the consequence of regional readiness to increase regional competitiveness so that the region can compete with other regions in Indonesia, other countries in ASEAN, and be able to penetrate world market. For now, increasing regional competitiveness through various innovations, both production process innovation and product innovation as a forum for developing small and medium industries, can be said to be no longer something exclusive but has a basic regional need to increase competitiveness. The openness of the country's economy to other countries, both globally and regionally, such as the ASEAN Economic

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Not only that, Yudianto & Nurpratama (2021) in his research also explains that innovation management is a tool used by managers and organizations or companies to develop products and organizational innovations or in other words innovation management is the management and organization of a process. As explained by (Muflihah & Susanto, 2017) and (Andhika, 2018), namely that the success of implementing local government innovations is strongly influenced by the collaboration of institutional arrangements, policy actors, and the community. The quality of human resources is very influential on the growth of innovation, both in terms of the number and type of innovation itself, especially the ability of leaders to organize their work environment to be more innovative (Yudha & Susanto, 2019).

In contrast to previous research, in this study the author focuses more on innovation management such as what was done by Central Bangka Regency in its innovation called Madu Pelawan (Integrated House for Independent Entrepreneurial Development and Services). Where in realizing this innovation it is necessary to have mature innovation management and of course carried out by the local government and supported by community participation in order to create a stable economy as a solution in realizing economic problems that occur in Central Bangka Regency.

This research is considered important because in the midst of the influence of globalization which spreads the economic gap between the class and the small and medium class, the people's economic

business with its various principles should be read as a business that is the main driver of the nation's economy. Inevitably, the people's economy has also become an important job for local governments to move the community's economy which is rooted in people's daily activities. Through various small and medium enterprises, the wheels of the family economy as the smallest unit will move dynamically. Local governments are also required to provide full support for people's economic development efforts.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative method. Qualitative research method is a method used to answer research problems related to data in the form of narratives sourced from interviews, observations, document multiplication. In order to properly describe the approach and type of research, the presence of researchers, research locations, data sources, data collection techniques, data analysis, and checking the validity of the findings in a research proposal and/or report, a good understanding of each of these concepts is required (Dr. Wahidpure, 2017).

Qualitative methods develop when there is a change in the paradigm in viewing a reality, phenomenon, or observed phenomenon. During the paradigm shift, social reality has been seen and understood as holistic, complex, dynamic, and full of meaning (Zamili, 2015; Sugiyono, 2017).

In this study, data collection was also carried out through searching various sources which were then processed and described in narrative form according to data needs. The population in this study is an area that has made innovations in the development and service of independent entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, the research subject is in Central Bangka Regency with an innovation called Madu Pelawan (Integrated House for Independent Entrepreneurship Development and Services).

3. Results and Discussion

People's economic empowerment is an activity that utilizes various small and medium-scale community economic activities that are directly in contact with efforts to improve the economy of middle and small groups of people. The people's economy itself is the embodiment of the Pancasila Economy which is outlined by the state ideology, namely Pancasila.

Mubyarto (1997) said that the Pancasila economy which was later realized in the practical field into a people's economy was a moral economic activity, did

not require a strong command from the government, had a familial pattern, sought mutual prosperity, and upholds the spirit of solidarity in order to achieve social justice. Thus, if you look closely, the people's economy emphasizes the aspects of togetherness and justice in running an economic business.

One of the focuses of attention is the Small and Medium Industry which is still managed incidentally or regularly with simple management. Home industry in the form of folk snacks was chosen in this program with several important considerations.

First, this empowerment is in order to realize the OVOP (One Village One Product) national program so that it is hoped that every village/kelurahan has Small and Medium Industry products that are the mainstay and unique to the area.

Second, Small and Medium Industries are inherent in people's lives and are secondary foods that are always present in everyday life. As a complementary food outside of meals, Small and Medium Industries cannot be separated from people's daily lives. This means that IKM products can be categorized as mandatory consumption and will always be there to color the culinary dynamics of society at various levels.

Third, Small and Medium Industry is an activity carried out by productive groups with simple tools and capital so that it is not too difficult to develop these skills. The more productive groups who look at this business, the higher the promotion and consumption will be. The high level of supply, promotion, and consumption will have an effect on better competition so that there is a demand for better professionalism to manage and prepare Small and Medium Industry products.

Fourth, Small and Medium Industry products can be packaged more modernly with better absorption in society. If so far Small and Medium Industries seem very simple and only reach small communities, with better management, Small and Medium Industries can be developed to penetrate a wider market, namely the classy community market, hotels, offices, seminars - seminars, and better levels. Quality snacks, good management, good marketing and promotion will guarantee the conversion of a cottage industry to a classy industry.

This activity thus becomes important for efforts to empower the people's economy and is an effort to boost the acceleration of the economic power of the community. In this empowerment activity, it is possible to have a comprehensive empowerment design,

starting from concept maturation, training, providing capital, mentoring, to the evaluation stage.

In relation to the development of a people's economy based on the Pancasila Economy, Siswanto (2007; see also Boediono, 1981) says that the creative potential of the community is developed as long as it does not harm the public interest. The district government wants to ensure that government intervention can strengthen the community's economy by stimulating the creative potential and improvisation of the community to make breakthroughs that have economic value.

District governments as regulators as well as facilitators in terms of developing and empowering the people's economy are required to carry out various strategic policies to achieve the planned goals in the short, medium and long term.

The Central Bangka Regency Government especially through the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and MSMEs realizes how Small and Medium Industries have a very important and significant role in moving the wheels of the regional economy in general and the people in particular.

Small and Medium Industry (IKM) is one of the economic links that is resistant to various crises, especially the economic crisis. SMEs are still able to survive even though at the same time so many large companies have collapsed due to the economic crisis. That IKM is a labor-intensive economic chain and it comes from the community and to meet the needs of the community makes IKM more able to survive in the face of various economic crises.

IKM is also present as a pillar of the village economy by standing up and then embracing local workers so that it can be expected that their presence is proof of the existence of a people's economy that provides tangible evidence for the welfare of small communities. In addition to being considered positive from an economic perspective, IKM also has a positive role in educating people to think and be able to be economically independent and reduce latent dependence to only think as workers. The presence of IKM in the community is able to make it a real example that entrepreneurship and self-employment are a necessity for a better and dignified life.

SMIs also play an important role in meeting the needs of the community, both quantitatively and qualitatively, which are sometimes unable to be met by large industries due to their uniqueness which sometimes differs from one place to another.

The Central Bangka Regency Government through Disperindagkop-UMKM is very aware of the importance of IKM and sees IKM as one of the regional economic chains that really must be developed and empowered seriously and planned to get maximum results. The growth and development of SMIs are the two things that are most considered in this IKM development goal. Disperindagkop-UMKM Central Bangka Regency hopes to achieve a proud percentage in the calculation of entrepreneurial growth so that it can approach the figure of 2% of the population of Central Bangka which is a national reference for realizing a more prosperous society.

In running their business, IKM actors face various problems where the government must be present to help these problems. One of the innovations made by the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and SMEs is to form a forum or sub-unit of work that is able to overcome various problems of SMEs, including: 1). Licensing, 2). Counseling Assistance, 3). Consultancy, 4). Label and Packaging Design, and 5). Product marketing.

Departing from these needs, a Product Development House (RPP) was created to answer all these needs. In addition to forming the RPP which has been formed from the embryo of the Packaging Clinic which has been established since 2015, the Department feels it is increasingly important to raise the existing service standards by completing the various needs of existing facilities and infrastructure.

Central Bangka Regency is a new expansion district which was only established on February 25, 2003 based on Law Number 5 of 2003. The establishment of Central Bangka Regency was based on the desire of the community to obtain more effective and efficient public services. One of the main services expected by the community to be faster is services in the economic field. In 2014 the number of IKM (Small and Medium Industries) spread across all sub-districts in Central Bangka Regency was 2,658 IKM.

As a newly developing district, accelerations are felt to be absolutely necessary to solve the economic problems of the community which have begun to reach the end of the economic glory in the mainstay sector, namely mining and tin processing.

The independence and resilience of the community's economy is one of the pillars that is considered important to immediately spur growth and development. Because SMEs are one of the economic segments that have been proven to be more resistant to crises both locally and regionally and even globally.

Some of the main problems faced by the small business community at that time included first, capital. Where, the community feels the need to facilitate access to capital with a low interest rate and easier administrative requirements. Second, Business Assistance and Counseling. As people who are just learning entrepreneurship, they really need guidance and direction in running their businesses so that they can improve their business qualifications from micro to small, medium and large businesses. The community needs the direct presence of the government in assisting the businesses they run. Third, Label and Packaging. As many as 1. 200 SMIs or about 45% are Food SMIs and the products produced by these SMEs do not yet have appropriate labels and packaging as regulated in the Food Law on labels and packaging. Fourth, Product Marketing. The community needs wider marketing access in order to increase its sales volume from initially only at the local market level to expanding regionally. And fifth, business licensing / legality. Where, the community needs access to definite permits, both business licenses and distribution permits for products that have been produced. The community needs wider marketing access in order to increase its sales volume from initially only at the local market level to expanding regionally. And fifth, business licensing/legality. Where, the public needs definite access to permits, both business licenses and distribution permits for products that have been produced. The community needs wider marketing access in order to increase its sales volume from initially only at the local market level to expanding regionally. And fifth, business licensing/legality. Where, the community needs access to definite permits, both business licenses and distribution permits for products that have been produced.

This main problem then makes the business development of IKM and SME actors in Central Bangka Regency move slowly in an effort to accelerate economic growth after tin mining that is already in sight.

A program of economic acceleration activities was carried out in 2014 in Central Bangka Regency, where the program is planned to be based on integrated services to the community so that the various main problems above can be resolved immediately. The service must also be in the midst of the community with easy access and easily accessible by business actors. A service that is present right at the doorstep of IKM and SME business locations.

The objectives of this Madu Pelawan innovation are, among others, to provide Label and Packaging services, to provide Consultancy Services, to conduct Marketing Services, to provide Mentoring and Counseling Services, to conduct IKM Product Promotion Services, and to perform IKM Licensing Services.

While the benefits of this innovation are the service of application for product packaging labels for IKM products in Central Bangka, the service of IKM consulting services, increased marketing facilitation of IKM products, assistance and counseling services for IKM actors, and increased promotion of IKM products.

The results of the implementation of the Product Development House, among others, are the increasing number of types/variants of products produced by the IKMs, and the better packaging of products for the IKMs. The number of labels that have been facilitated by the Product Development House from 2014 is 533 product labels, and the number of unlabeled and packaged products circulating in the community has decreased significantly, which is monitored from the results of monitoring of circulating goods both by DIPERINDAGKOP-UKM and by the DINKES and BPOM. In addition, 90 SMI actors who have obtained Food Safety Extension Certificate Facilities, and 107 SMIs who have obtained Halal Certificate Facilities. IKM actors can buy packaging at the Product Development House and obtain supplier information through the Product Development House.

4. Conclusion

Innovation Management Madu Pelawan (Integrated House for Independent Entrepreneurial Development and Services) in Central Bangka Regency has succeeded in making real changes. The existence of the Product Development House (RPP) has made significant changes to the growth and development of IKM/UKM in Central Bangka Regency. Some significant changes can be seen through the following matrix:

No	Pre-RPP Conditions	Post-RPP Conditions
1	There are still very many IKM products that appear without a label or with a label that is not in accordance with the required conditions	It is very easy to find IKM products that already have good labels that comply with the required conditions
2	There are still many products that have not used good and correct packaging	It's very easy to find products that use food grade packaging

No	Pre-RPP Conditions	Post-RPP Conditions
3	There are no local products that enter the gift shop and modern shop	There have been many IKM products that have been accepted and marketed in gift shops and modern stores
4	Many products do not have a business license and distribution permit	Almost all packaged food products have a distribution permit
5	Difficult access to loan services	The range of loan services is made easier with the facilitation of counseling
6	It is difficult to find business actors who have promotional media	There are already many IKM products that have promotional media such as the 7/9 booklet
7	SMEs do not have process and promotion videos	Some SMI actors already have process and promotion videos
8	Not yet formed IKM center	5 IKM Centers have been formed

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ARTICLE

Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA) As a Solution for Coverage Governance in The Special Region of Yogyakarta

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Abstract: This research is about Archives Management, which is related to the innovation of the Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA) carried out by the DI Yogyakarta Province. This research is considered important because a good administrative system is the blood for the wheels of a public institution. The government administration system must receive proportional attention because of its importance as information material for decision making, administrative processes, and services to the community. This study uses a qualitative method. The population in this study is an area that has made archival innovations. Meanwhile, the research subject is the DI Yogyakarta Province which has an archival innovation called the Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA). The results of this study indicate that the Regional Office Administration System Innovation (SISMINKADA) carried out by the DI Yogyakarta Province has succeeded in achieving the goals that have been designed. Where, problems such as the lack of optimal archive management starting from the creation process, the process of managing (recording and controlling) letters, up to the shrinkage process will certainly have an impact on the slow service to the leadership, service to the community and the potential loss of archives can be resolved properly.

Keywords: Innovation, Administrative Governance, Public Service, Archives, Society

1. Preliminary

This research is about Archives Management is related to the innovation of the Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA) carried out by the DI Yogyakarta Province. Where along with the times, the government administration system that has been carried out manually is no longer an effective way. This is because manual administration makes mass services very slow, access and monitoring of the progress of follow-up letters are limited and the related archives do not file.

Innovation in the public sector is more emphasized on the "improvement" aspect resulting from these innovation activities, namely the government is able to provide public services more effectively, efficiently and of high quality, cheap and affordable according to the needs of the community. Innovation in the public sector is one way or even a "breakthrough" to overcome bottlenecks and organizational needs in the public sector (Eldo & Mutiarin, 2019). Changes that occur in the public administration process demand that many other things also change (Rina Mei Mirnasari, 2013). Innovation is present as a new product and its nature replaces the old way. This means that every public service, in principle, must contain a new innovation (Djamrud, 2015). It can be stated more explicitly that innovation is needed by local governments to improve the quality of the decisions and actions they produce so that their impact can improve the welfare of local communities (Wicaksono, 2019).

Awareness of assets and use of skills has an important role in empowering innovation in rural communities, and this step requires the role of a facilitator (Sofianto, 2020). Currently, the bureaucracy must be able to implement public policies that are effective, efficient and fast, leading to quality and speed of service and increasing competitiveness (Cahyono, 2017; Sofianto, 2019). The one who performs public services is the government, where the government is essentially not to serve itself but also citizens by dominating the conditions in order to form a comfort in all social access (Haqie et al., 2020).

The focus of this research is to focus on the Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Where, DI Yogyakarta Province has problems related to the administrative system, such as the lack of optimal archive management starting from the creation process, the process of managing (recording and controlling) letters, to the process of shrinking them. In this study, it will be discussed thoroughly related to the innovation process of the Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in order to overcome administrative problems that have occurred so far.

According to Hutahaeen (2014) information is data that is processed into a form that is more useful and more meaningful to the recipient. In French the archive is "Dossier" which means a file consisting of several interconnected sheets. The term "file" for English people which means archive which comes from the Latin word "Filium" means rope or thread used to tie a collection of sheets of letters, receipts or reports for easy storage (Mulyono et al., 2012). In the digital era, electronic archive management has become a trend as well as the focus of management development in many institutions. Electronic archives are considered more in line with the needs of the times that demand speed of sharing, ease of access and flexibility in networking (Fitri, 2020).

Archival human resources cannot be filled by just anyone but must be planned, prepared, and are competent people in their fields, not outcasts (EE Mangindaan, 2011; Ria Indriani & Christiani, 2016). Good management of electronic records will ensure the availability of evidence of government decisions and activities, demonstrate compliance with the accountability of archive creators, support functions and tasks through the creation of reliable and usable records, contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness

of activities and reduce risk (Gunaidi et al., 2018; Harianto, 2013).

In Law No. 43 of 2009 concerning Archives, archiving is the entirety of activities including policies, archiving development and archive management in an archival system that is supported by human resources, infrastructure and facilities, as well as other resources. So management (management) of archives is one of the activities of organizing archives, in addition to policies and fostering archives (Saeroji, 2014). Thus, implementers must think creatively so that both the physical and the contents of the information recorded in the archive can be saved even though there has not been any determination of organizational leadership policies related to archiving (Handayani, 2018).

Research related to Archives Management has been carried out by several previous studies. Among them are research conducted by Neta (2014) explained that good governance of government administration that reflects the characteristics of good governance and clean governance is a very important role in planning development activities, both at the national, regional, and village levels because every development planning requires the right data and information. As a government administrator, in carrying out its main tasks and functions, of course, it requires adequate facilities (facilities and infrastructure), the existence of a set of regulations regarding the implementation of government administration, government administration guidelines, as well as guidance and supervision in the implementation of government administration so that the general task of government and development can be achieved effectively and efficiently.

This statement is supported by research conducted by Posumah et al (2019). In his research, it is explained that good village administration is the management of village government that upholds transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and equality / fairness and adheres to the applicable rules and procedures. Therefore, village administration administration in order to achieve orderly village administration must be mastered and understood by village government administrators. Because by mastering and understanding how the administration of village government, the administration of village government, will help ease the tasks of the village head and village officials in the field of village administration, thus the implementation of village governance consisting of the village head, village officials,

Then, there is a study conducted by Basir et al. (2020) focusing on village administration. In his research, it is explained that to improve the management of village government, administrative arrangements need to be made to be more effective and efficient. Administrative arrangement is the recording of data and information in supporting the administration of village governance. This is done as a guide for the village government in carrying out recording activities of village administration. Government Administration plays a role because of its great involvement in the development process in the government administration system. In order to create good village governance, the village government must be supported by proper village administration. Village administration is the entire process of recording data and information on the administration of village governance.

In line with research conducted by Basir et al. (2020), research conducted by Dhaniawaty (2020) also focuses on village administration. Public services provided by the government are services in population administration. Population administration is a series of document management activities and population data whose results will be used in government public services. The application of an information system in population administration is required by the government to facilitate population registration, making certificates and village inventories. The village government population administration information system is an information system that can provide services that can manage population data in a village. With the administrative information system in the process of making a certificate that can be seen the status of completion, making it easier for residents in the process of taking a certificate. This administrative information system can perform numbering automatically according to the format according to government standards, so that there is no duplication of data on population data and reference numbers for certificates. Meanwhile, in the process of recording village inventories, this administrative information system can adjust the recording process according to the guidelines provided by the village government.

Good administrative management can be done by utilizing technology. As research conducted by Anggareni et al. (2021). Where one of the resources that can be utilized by the village is the use of Information and Communication Technology, the development of science and technology cannot be separated from the development of human needs. One

of the rapidly developing information technologies currently uses application media and the internet that can be accessed anywhere, so that data entry can be done from anywhere and can be controlled from one place as a center. From this, modern humans are required to change the way in managing the village by utilizing IT from various fields, one of which is within the scope of the village government field.

In contrast to previous research, this research will focus on only one area by thoroughly discussing innovations carried out by local governments in order to optimize a well-designed administrative system, namely the Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA) innovation carried out by the DI Yogyakarta Province which focuses on the need to make improvements to the process and results of managing official documents. Optimal use of this innovation will greatly support administrative management which is integrated into a single unit management information management system for local government correspondence so that it can be accessed and presented more quickly and accurately.

This research is considered important because a good administrative system is the blood for the wheels of a public institution. The government administration system must receive proportional attention because of its importance as information material for decision making, administrative processes, and services to the community. A bad administrative system will certainly have an impact on slow service to leaders, service to the community and potential loss of archives. Of course, with the presence of the Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA) innovation, this will be a solution that answers the administrative system problems that occur in the DI Yogyakarta Province. And with this research, it is hoped that it can be an inspiration for other regions to be able to create a good administrative system.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative method. according to Sugiyono (2017), qualitative research is a process of exploring and understanding the meaning of behavior carried out by individuals and groups, as well as describing how problems occur in the social and humanitarian fields. The research process consists of research questions and temporary procedures, data collection, data analysis conducted inductively, constructing partial data into themes, then interpreting the meaning of the data, and the final activity is writing a report.

The first characteristic of qualitative methods is their emphasis on the natural environment. "Natural" means that the data is obtained by being in the place where the research will be made. The data is found directly from the first hand. The researcher is a data collection tool. In short, researchers are directly involved in the research, both in terms of collecting data through interviews or observations, as well as analyzing and interpreting data (Raco, 2010).

In this study, data collection was also carried out through searching various sources which were then processed and described in narrative form according to data needs. The population in this study is an area that has made archival innovations. Meanwhile, the research subject is the DI Yogyakarta Province which has an archival innovation called the Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA).

3. Results and Discussion

Archives are like blood for the sustainability of an institution, especially public institutions. Archives must receive proportional attention considering their function as information material for decision-making, administrative processes, and services to the public.

Less than optimal archive management starting from the creation process, the process of managing (recording and controlling) letters, up to the shrinkage process, of course, will have an impact on the slow service to the leadership, service to the community and the potential loss of archives.

The General Bureau and Protocol of the DIY Regional Secretariat as the entry point for the DIY Regional Government letter (a letter addressed to the Governor, Deputy Governor, Regional Secretary, and Secretariat Assistant) and at the same time has the authority to legalize outgoing regional letters, so it is very thick with information services to anyone dealing with the Regional Government. Like a front office that must be able to provide information about many things. The development of the position of the letter sent, the extent to which it has been followed up, the activities of the SKPD and the meeting rooms used for activities have become services that require service officers to know a lot.

Meanwhile, Archives Management as the cycle and lifeblood of the government administration system that has been implemented conventionally is no longer an effective method. Manual mail management makes mass services very slow, access and monitoring of letter follow-up progress is limited and the related archives are not filed.

The conditions prior to the existence of SISMINKADA related to the process of managing official documents and other services of the Regional Government were as follows, first, namely the Management of Letters. Second, the volume of incoming and outgoing local government letters that are getting higher in type and with increasingly diverse affairs demands better management. Without a good governance system and mechanism, incoming letters of no less than 1300 per day and outgoing letters of no less than 450 letters per day will certainly be difficult to monitor the progress of the follow-up position and difficult to find again when needed.

Third, repeated recording of a single letter becomes an impractical mechanism, requires a lot of time and effort, and is prone to errors. The entire process of recording, controlling, and storing official document control facilities is carried out manually which requires a lot of time and human resources and if an error occurs in the recording, it must be repeated from the beginning and if an error occurs in storage it will complicate the retrieval process. The conventional mail correspondence management mechanism with the Kendali Card is no longer able to support fast and high-volume services.

Fourth, the conventional method creates a dependence on correspondence services on one institution (local government) and on one person (institutional scope) which will potentially lead to a less positive bureaucratic culture and delays or even not being served if the management is not good or the appointed personnel. not in place.

Fifth, as an effort to ensure archive safety, management officers are required to register archive files in their work units. With this manual method, it is not an easy task, of course, considering that the officers have to recapitulate/register incoming and outgoing letters for one year as well as track their whereabouts. And the sixth is the activity information service.

As the entrance and exit of regional government letters, the General and Protocol Bureau functions as a front office so that it must be able to provide information services on meeting activities and agendas for leadership elements. In addition to being served to guests, of course this service is more intended for leadership elements. The problems faced in providing services include, firstly, so far the agenda of leadership activities has been recorded on the board in the leadership room. In addition to the limited number of activities that can be recorded on a very limited space board, officers tend to only register activities when the

leader is not there for fear of disturbing the activities and privacy of the leadership. This has the potential to delay activity information services.

Second, after being recorded on the board, the leader must re-write it in his agenda book or if the leader is not present or even when he is outside the area, the leader must ask the officers. If this happens outside of working hours, it becomes difficult for officers to be able to provide good service.

Third, if the activity has then been disposed of to the leadership elements below it, the serving officer must seek information from other departments or ask guests to seek information from other departments so that it slows down the service process, seems bureaucratic, and guests cannot be served properly. And the fourth is Meeting Room Management Services.

One of the services of the General Bureau and Protocol to the leadership is the provision of meeting rooms. There are at least 20 (twenty) rooms used for meetings, receiving visiting guests, and for activities. The problems faced include, first, the management of meeting rooms manually ordering meeting rooms is done by contacting the management officer and then written on a special board, so that if the officer is not there, the room reservation service will be delayed.

Second, bookings for meeting rooms cannot be made long before the activity because there is not enough space to write on a special board. The conventional method has the potential to cause service delays and anticipatory efforts made in advance cannot even be served.

Third, security for events at the local government office complex that are held outside of working days cannot be properly facilitated because security officers (Pol PP) often do not know the schedule for using the local government office complex.

Fourth, the formulation of the letter format that will be signed by elements of the Regional Leadership is not uniform and is not in accordance with the Governor's Regulation on Service Manuscripts, so the leadership must return the concept of the letter to the maker. Or vice versa, when it is not properly verified, the outgoing letter sent is not in accordance with the provisions of the Service Manuscripts. The impact is the occurrence of delays and even delays in the follow-up process and creates a less orderly administrative image.

Fifth, services to leaders and the public are limited in space and time. Services can only be carried out in the office during working hours. Outside the office and

outside working hours there are no means used to provide services.

And sixth, the limitations of human resources in quality and quantity as well as budgetary limitations make services in the field of managing official documents and administrative services to leaders and the community less than optimal.

The goals and benefits expected from the system development are, first, the need to make improvements to the process and results of processing official documents. Optimal use of this facility will greatly support the management of official documents which are integrated into a single unit management information management system for local government correspondence so that they can be accessed and presented more quickly and accurately. Second, the ease of providing information services on the agenda of activities for leaders and for monitoring the agenda of SKPD activities. Third, the ease of ordering and scheduling the use of the meeting room and its facilities and the ease of accessing the information. Fourth, uniformity in the format of official documents according to the Governor's Regulation on Service Manuscripts, minimizing errors and facilitating the drafting of official draft concepts. Fifth, Information services to leaders and the public are not limited by space and time. Services can still be carried out even though they are not in the office and not during working hours. Outside the office and outside working hours there are facilities/systems that are used to continue to provide services. Sixth, Availability of a system that supports mail management services and other supporting services can be carried out properly even with limited human resources in terms of quality and quantity and economical in terms of budget.

Some of the outputs that have been successfully generated from the use of SISMINKADA are first, ease of recording, controlling, numbering, filing, rediscovering official documents as well as printing archive lists. The problem of errors in recording official documents that often occurs can be corrected without repeating it. In one record, it can be printed into control cards, disposition sheets, letter receipts and barcodes, making it easier for officers and saving time. Rediscovery which used to take more than 5 minutes, with this system it can be found in less than 2 minutes the last position of the official document even though it is in another SKPD. Rediscovery can be done by officers anywhere and anytime using a PC computer or mobile phone so that officers can serve the leadership or the community more optimally. Another advantage is the

collection of official manuscript data according to the latest processing so that it can become an Archive List.

Second, the ease of monitoring the agenda of the leadership element. The event schedule view can display indefinitely in the future and the days that have been missed can automatically disappear from the display but are still stored on the server so they can be reopened. The leadership element can see who will carry out the said agenda. The leadership element does not have to ask the staff about the schedule of activities, but can monitor it via mobile phone. Facilitate coordination between leaders because each leader can see the schedule of other leaders' activities.

Third, the ease of managing meeting rooms. With this application, the officer who manages the meeting room can schedule the use of the room without fear of overlapping time or place because if there is the same time and place this application will refuse and there will be a notification that the room is already used. This application makes it easier to plan the use of meeting rooms, makes it easier for parties who will use/book meeting rooms, and makes it easier for officers to provide information to the public about events and meeting places.

Fourth, the ease of drafting official scripts. By having made an official document application in the form of a template that has been locked and in accordance with the Governor's Regulation, there will be no errors in terms of typeface, font size, letter shape and letterhead. Users can directly choose a letter template according to their needs and just fill in the contents without fear of being mistaken about the typeface, font size, letter shape and letterhead. After completing the draft letter, it can be directly uploaded and sent to the leadership without having to be printed first to get corrections. If the leadership is not pleased and wants to be changed, they can change it immediately and after it is finished it can be printed for signature. This model will certainly save paper usage.

Fifth, the convenience of providing 24-hour service. Servers that are activated 24 hours a day to run the system allow it to be accessed anytime and anywhere via a smartphone. Information and services needed outside business hours do not require us to return to the office to provide these services.

And sixth, the ease of providing human resources and budgets. A simple application with little input data but many facilities/functions produced does not require quality management officers to have an IT education background and do not demand large amounts. The side of savings in budgeting can also be

obtained from one application with many functions and is used together with all local governments.

4. Conclusion

The Regional Office Administration System (SISMINKADA) innovation carried out by the DI Yogyakarta Province has succeeded in achieving the designed goals. Where, problems such as less than optimal archive management starting from the creation process, the process of managing (recording and controlling) letters, up to the shrinkage process, of course, will have an impact on the slow service to the leadership, service to the community and the potential loss of archives can be resolved properly.

Some of the outputs that have been successfully generated from the use of SISMINKADA are first, ease of recording, controlling, numbering, filing, rediscovering official documents as well as printing archive lists. Second, the ease of monitoring the agenda of the leadership element. Third, the ease of managing meeting rooms. Fourth, the ease of drafting official scripts. Fifth, the convenience of providing 24-hour service. And sixth, the ease of providing human resources and budgets.

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ARTICLE

SIPDD Innovation (Regional Development Planning Information System) and ARABIKA CABINET (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) as Development Governance Innovation Programs in South Sulawesi Province and East Java Province

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Abstract: This research is about development governance, namely the Regional Development Planning Information System. Of course, to create optimal development, concerning all aspects of the pre-facilities facility to maximize the economic potential in the region. This study used qualitative research methods. The population in this study are areas that have innovative development planning. Meanwhile, the research subjects are in South Sulawesi Province which has the Innovation of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) and in East Java Province which has innovation named Arabica cabinet (collaborative collateral for Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development). The results of this study indicate that the innovation of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) conducted by South Sulawesi Province has succeeded in achieving the designation that has been designed. Likewise the Arabica cabinet innovation (collaboration of the Integrated Economic Development of Arabica Coffee) in East Java Province has succeeded in optimizing land in its area and conducting counseling, education, training, sustainable assistance, and the assistance of coffee processing tools / machines.

Keywords: Innovation, Governance, Regional Development, E-Government, Society

1. Preliminary

This research is about development governance, namely Regional Development Planning Information System. Of course, to create optimal development, it involves all aspects from infrastructure to maximizing economic potential in the region. As in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, it is explained that planning is a process to determine appropriate future actions, through a sequence of choices, taking into account available resources. Meanwhile, National Development is an effort carried out by all components of the nation in order to achieve the goals of the state.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, it is also explained that the political approach views that the election of the President/Head of Regions is a planning process, because the electorate determines their choice based on the development programs offered by each presidential candidate. District head. Therefore, the development plan is the

elaboration of the development agendas offered by the President/Head of Regions during the campaign into a medium-term development plan. Planning with a technocratic approach is carried out using scientific methods and frameworks by the institution or work unit that is functionally assigned to it. Planning with a participatory approach is carried out by involving all stakeholders in development. Their involvement is to get aspirations and create a sense of belonging. Meanwhile, the top-down and bottom-up approaches in planning are carried out according to government levels. The results of the top-down and bottom-up process plans are harmonized through deliberation held at the National, Provincial, Regency/City, District, and Village levels.

The focus of this research is related to the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD), which is an innovation in development governance made by the Province of South Sulawesi. Not only South Sulawesi Province, in creating optimal development, East Java Province also made an innovation that aims to create prosperous regional economic development, namely the ARABIKA CABINET innovation (Collaboration for Integrated Economic Development for Arabika Coffee). This innovation is made to solve problems that occur in the process of regional development governance, both in terms of infrastructure and related to economic development.

Development planning according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System consists of four (4) stages, namely: (1) planning; (2) determination of the plan; (3) controlling the implementation of the plan; and (4) evaluation of the implementation of the plan. The four stages are carried out continuously so that they form a complete planning cycle as a whole. The planning stage is carried out to produce a complete draft of a plan that is ready to be determined which consists of 4 (four) steps. The first step is the preparation of a technocratic, comprehensive and measurable development plan. The second step, each government agency prepares a draft work plan based on the draft development plan that has been prepared. The next step is to involve the community (stakeholders) and harmonize the development plans produced by each level of government through deliberation on development planning. While the fourth step is the preparation of the final draft of the development plan.

Of course, the government must make efforts to meet the needs of the community. The regulation is based on the formation of Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services. The essence of the content of the law also regulates the rights and obligations of public service providers in order to create legal certainty for the community and administrators, as well as the realization of decent public services (Saputra et al., 2018). As a public servant, the government is responsible for providing the best possible service to the community because basically, the community is a citizen whose rights must be fulfilled with no exception (Novaningrum et al., 2018).

Currently, the bureaucracy must be able to implement public policies that are effective, efficient and fast, leading to quality and speed of service and increasing competitiveness (Cahyono, 2017; Sofianto, 2019). Public sector innovations are new ideas or ideas that can be applied in the public sector and these ideas should be new ideas, at least some of them are new and useful (Mulgan, 2007; Wicaksono, 2019; Widiyarta et al., 2020).

Innovation in the public sector is one way or even a “breakthrough” to overcome bottlenecks and organizational needs in the public sector (Eldo & Mutiarin, 2019). Attention to aspects and activities that are very important for the improvement of added value that had previously been neglected need to be renewed and strengthened. The creation, utilization and dissemination of knowledge/innovation are increasingly important for and in productive activities. Changes in the strategic agenda of industrial development in several countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, and several other Asian countries, among others, concern improvements in this context (Taufik, 2005).

Public services can thus be interpreted as providing services (serving) the needs of people or communities who have an interest in the organization in accordance with the basic rules and procedures that have been set. (Shafrudin, 2014; Kurniawan, 2017).

It is very necessary to have community empowerment development innovations based on the collaboration of the community and the village government so that they can increase creativity and be able to manage natural resources in the village to the maximum. Empowerment or development in the regions should strive to become an important priority scale in our development at present and in the future, such efforts need to at least pay attention to three important things, including the form of real contribution

in the regions expected by the central government in the basic development process, the aspirations of the local community itself, especially those reflected in the priorities of regional development programs, and inter-regional linkages in local economic and political arrangements (Miradj & Sumarno, 2014; Wance et al., 2020).

In the Appendix to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan of 2005–2025, it is explained that in the era of globalization, information has economic value to encourage growth and increase the nation's competitiveness. The main problem in the development of post and telematics is the limited capacity, reach, and quality of post and telematics facilities and infrastructure which results in the low ability of the public to access information. This condition causes the digital divide to widen, both between regions in Indonesia and between Indonesia and other countries. In terms of service providers for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure (supply side), The digital divide is caused by (a) the limited financing capacity of operators so that the maintenance activities of existing facilities and infrastructure and new developments are limited; (b) there is no equal competition and there are still high barriers to entry so that the role and mobilization of private funds is not optimal; (c) not yet developed sources and other financing mechanisms to finance the development of post and telematics facilities and infrastructure, such as public-private, public-public, and private-community cooperation; (d) the still low optimization of the utilization of existing facilities and infrastructure so that there are national assets that are not used (idle); (e) limited ability to adopt and adapt technology; (f) limited utilization of domestic industry so that dependence on foreign industrial components is still high; and (g) the application industry and content developed by the service providers of facilities and infrastructure are still limited. Regarding the community's ability to take advantage of demand-side facilities and infrastructure services, the digital divide is caused by (a) the limited ability to pay of the public for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure; (b) the low capacity of the community to utilize and develop information and communication technology; and (c) the limited ability of the community to process information into economic opportunities, namely to make something that has economic added value. and (g) the application industry and content developed by the service providers of facilities and infrastructure are

still limited. Regarding the community's ability to take advantage of demand-side facilities and infrastructure services, the digital divide is caused by (a) the limited ability to pay of the public for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure; (b) the low capacity of the community to utilize and develop information and communication technology; and (c) the limited ability of the community to process information into economic opportunities, namely to make something that has economic added value. and (g) the application industry and content developed by the service providers of facilities and infrastructure are still limited. Regarding the community's ability to take advantage of demand-side facilities and infrastructure services, the digital divide is caused by (a) the limited ability to pay of the public for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure; (b) the low capacity of the community to utilize and develop information and communication technology; and (c) the limited ability of the community to process information into economic opportunities, namely to make something that has economic added value. the digital divide is caused by (a) the limited ability to pay of the public for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure; (b) the low capacity of the community to utilize and develop information and communication technology; and (c) the limited ability of the community to process information into economic opportunities, namely to make something that has economic added value. the digital divide is caused by (a) the limited ability to pay of the public for postal and telematics facilities and infrastructure; (b) the low capacity of the community to utilize and develop information and communication technology; and (c) the limited ability of the community to process information into economic opportunities, namely to make something that has economic added value.

In addition, in the Appendix to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan of 2005–2025, it is explained that many areas that have superior products and strategic locations outside Java have not been developed optimally. This is due to, among other things (1) the limitations of market information and technology for the development of superior products; (2) the absence of professionalism and entrepreneurship from regional development actors in the regions; (3) not optimal support for national and regional policies in favor of farmers and private business actors; (4) the undeveloped institutional infrastructure oriented towards sustainable business development management in the regional economy;

(5) still weak coordination, synergy, and cooperation among regional development actors, including the government, private sector, non-governmental institutions, and the community, as well as between central, provincial and district/city governments, in an effort to increase the competitiveness of superior products; (6) the limited access of farmers and small-scale business actors to business development capital, production inputs, technological support, and marketing networks, in an effort to develop business opportunities and investment cooperation; (7) limited network of infrastructure and physical and economic facilities in supporting regional development and regional superior products; and (8) the utilization of the framework for inter-regional cooperation is not yet optimal to support the improvement of regional competitiveness and superior products. and districts/cities, in an effort to increase the competitiveness of superior products; (6) the limited access of farmers and small-scale business actors to business development capital, production inputs, technological support, and marketing networks, in an effort to develop business opportunities and investment cooperation; (7) limited network of infrastructure and physical and economic facilities in supporting regional development and regional superior products; and (8) the utilization of the framework for inter-regional cooperation is not yet optimal to support the improvement of regional competitiveness and superior products. and districts/cities, in an effort to increase the competitiveness of superior products; (6) the limited access of farmers and small-scale business actors to business development capital, production inputs, technological support, and marketing networks, in an effort to develop business opportunities and investment cooperation; (7) limited network of infrastructure and physical and economic facilities in supporting regional development and regional superior products; and (8) the utilization of the framework for inter-regional cooperation is not yet optimal to support the improvement of regional competitiveness and superior products. (7) limited network of infrastructure and physical and economic facilities in supporting regional development and regional superior products; and (8) the utilization of the framework for inter-regional cooperation is not yet optimal to support the improvement of regional competitiveness and superior products. (7) limited network of infrastructure and physical and economic facilities in supporting regional development and regional superior products; and (8) the utilization of the framework for inter-regional

cooperation is not yet optimal to support the improvement of regional competitiveness and superior products.

Research related to development planning has been carried out by several previous researchers. As research conducted by Laily (2015) which explains that planning is the whole process of thinking and determining carefully the things that will be done in the future in order to achieve the goals that have been determined. The process of community participation has always been a major concern in Indonesia's development. Participation is an important part of our nation's culture which always takes a deliberation approach to reach consensus in finding solutions and making joint decisions. In other words, whatever is the result or decision of the consensus deliberation, it is the responsibility of all deliberation participants in this context, it is the community. So that community participation fosters a sense of belonging to the development process, especially the implementation of development programs in the village.

Of course, in carrying out development planning, it is necessary to have government role. As in the research conducted by Soares et al. (2015) which explains that the role of local government in regional development planning is a government that has a very strategic authority and a strategic position this is related to its function as a "public service" in order to improve welfare, prosperity, security, justice and peace for the community. Because regional development planning is an activity to be carried out in the future in this case starting from the stages of the program preparation process and activities that involve various elements in it, for the sake of utilizing and allocating existing resources with the aim of improving the welfare of the community in general. in a planned environment or area within a certain period of time.

Lantaeda et al. (2017) also explained that the administration of regional government as an integral government of the government system in the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, has historically undergone various changes in the management structure of regional government administration which was marked by the improvement of Law No. 22 of 1999, which was continued by Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning local government. So that development can be carried out in a comprehensively directed and integrated manner, it is necessary to have a fairly mature plan that is adjusted to the objectives to be achieved so that what is to be implemented is actually realized properly. Based on this, each

autonomous region is formed a body called the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA).

In line with previous research, research conducted by Mustanir et al. (2018) also explained that development planning is a long-term community capacity building process that requires precise and accurate planning. This planning means that it must be able to cover when, where and how development must be carried out in order to be able to stimulate sustainable economic and social growth of the community. Decentralized regional development planning opens a new era for local government. Where in Indonesia's National Development Planning System currently uses two top down and bottom up approaches, the aim is to ensure a balance between national priorities and local priority aspirations,

Of course, every innovation or planning carried out by the government cannot be separated from the participation of the community. As explained in the research Wiguna, Dewi, and Angelia (2019) that community aspirations in village development planning are important, therefore it is the village government's obligation to accommodate community aspirations in village development planning. Community aspirations can be accommodated by involving the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in the development planning. Because basically they are the ones who accommodate and channel the aspirations of the people they represent. Therefore, village development planning will be carried out at village development meetings between the government. In this case, the village government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) function to accommodate and channel the aspirations of the community in meeting the needs of life and livelihood. As we all know, both the mass media and electronic media report that village development planning is often delayed. Therefore, the problem in this case is whether the BPD has actually carried out its role in village development planning in accordance with what has been mutually agreed upon.

In contrast to previous research, this research will focus on innovations carried out by two provinces. Namely, South Sulawesi Province which made an innovation called the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) as a Development Governance Innovation program. And in East Java Province which made an innovation that aims to create a prosperous regional economic development, namely the ARABIKA CABINET innovation (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) in East Java Province.

This research is considered important because a good regional development planning information system is the blood for the wheels of a region to achieve advanced development. As explained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, that by controlling the implementation of the development plan, it is intended to ensure the achievement of the development goals and targets set out in the plan through correction and adjustment activities during the implementation of the plan by the leadership of the Ministry/Institution/Regional Apparatus Work Unit. Furthermore, the Minister/Head of Bappeda compiles and analyzes the results of monitoring the implementation of the development plan from each head of the Ministry/Institution/Regional Apparatus Work Unit in accordance with their duties and authorities.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative method. The data collection technique is done by triangulation, the data analysis is inductive and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Tahir, 2017). This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, which is a form of research that aims to provide an overview of various kinds of data collected from the field objectively, while the basis of the research is a survey, namely the purpose of this descriptive research is to describe situations or events systematically, factual and accurate information on planning innovations carried out by three provinces in Indonesia.

In this study, data collection was also carried out through searching various sources which were then processed and described in narrative form according to data needs. The population in this study is an area that has made development planning innovations. Meanwhile, the research subjects are in South Sulawesi Province which has an innovation in the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) and in East Java Province which has an innovation called ARABIKA CABINET (Collaboration for Integrated Economic Development for Arabica Coffee).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Innovation of Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) in South Sulawesi Province

The National Development Planning System based on Law Number 25 of 2004 is a unified development

planning procedure to produce long-term, medium-term and annual development plans implemented by elements of state administrators and the public at the central and regional levels. In relation to the planning process, regions are required to prepare a Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) with a period of 20 (twenty) years. The RPJPD contains the vision, mission and direction of regional development. Furthermore, the long-term planning document is translated into the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) with a period of 5 (five) years. The RPJMD contains regional financial policies, regional development strategies, general policies, SKPD and cross-SKPD programs, regional programs accompanied by work plans within the regulatory framework and indicative funding framework. Furthermore, the RPJMD is translated into a Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) for each year to be then implemented into a technical document for the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

Law Number 25 of 2004 also states that Planning is a process to determine appropriate future actions, through a sequence of choices, taking into account available resources, and stipulates that the Development Planning System has the objective of supporting coordination among development actors, ensuring the creation of integration, synchronization, and synergy between regions, between spaces, across time, between government functions as well as between the center and regions, ensuring linkages and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation & supervision, optimizing community participation, and ensuring the achievement of efficient, equitable & sustainable use of resources.

Therefore, it is crucial for the regions to be able to integrate and synergize the process of planning programs & activities as well as the budget, starting from the process, MUSRENBANG, RKPD preparation, RENJA-SKPD preparation to KUA-PPAS, which simultaneously maintains consistency with priorities and targets. annual and 5-year performance set out in the RPJMD.

For this reason, the Regional Development Planning Agency of South Sulawesi Province presents an Innovation in Development Planning, namely the Application of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD).

The objectives and benefits of this innovation are first, to synchronize Programs and Activities in planning documents starting from the RPJMD, OPD Renstra, RKPD, OPD Renja. Second, to provide supporting tools

for regions (provinces and districts/cities), especially BAPPEDA in preparing an efficient and effective RPJMD, RKPD and ensuring OPD consistency in the preparation of Programs and Activities. Third, provide tools for districts/cities in compiling proposed activities on the MUSRENBANG menu, and directing these proposals to each OPD in accordance with their respective areas of authority. Fourth, provide tools for the preparation of RENJA-SKPD, RKPD and KUA-PPAS at BAPPEDA which is an accumulation of all existing RENJA-SKPD. And fifth, creating an effective, efficient and consistent planning system.

The keywords above are consistency, planning consistency is absolutely applied, just imagine if the Planning Document Preparation is compiled manually by paper or manually inputted every year, then OPD can create a new program where the program is not in the RPJMD, it is very fatal.

We can explain the sub menus in this application, namely first, the RPJMD SIM which contains the Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives, Target Indicators, Policy Directions, RPJMD Programs, and OPD Strategic Plans (Programs and Activities). Second, namely the RKPD SIM which contains the OPD Renja Draft/RKPD Draft, Musrenbang, and Final Renja/RKPD Final. Third, namely the KUA/PPAS (General Budget Policy/Temporary Budget Priority). And the fourth is SIM MONEV which contains OPD Financial Realization, OPD Performance Evaluation on the OPD Renja Document, and Local Government Performance Evaluation on the RKPD Document.

This innovation can be said to be creative and innovative for several reasons. First, Bappedda imports the RPJMD Data, Vision, Mission, Objectives, Targets and Target Indicators and mainly the RPJMD Program and Outcomes into the RPJMD SIM. Second, the OPD describes (does input) the Program into Activities and the output becomes the OPD Strategic Plan. Third, on the RKPD SIM, at the beginning of the planning year, OPD Strategic Plan Programs and Outcomes and Activities in year n+1 are automatically withdrawn from the OPD Strategic Plan sub menu, so OPD does not need to re-enter it because the Strategic Plan Sub-Menu and the OPD Renja Sub-Menu are already connected. The reports on the SIM RKPD are Chapter V RKPD (Program and Activity Indications) and Chapter III Renja OPD (Goals, Targets, Programs and Activities). Fourth, still on the RKPD SIM, there is a Musrenbang Sub Menu, in this menu, Regency/City Bappedda is given access to be able to propose proposed activities to be implemented in their area.

The proposal is faced with activities in accordance with the OPD Strategic Plan so it is not possible to add new activities if the activities are not urgent. And fifth, SIM MONEV, in this Menu Programs and Activities on SIM RKPD are automatically drawn into SIMONEV, SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Document, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of the physical and financial OPD. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned. The proposal is faced with activities in accordance with the OPD Strategic Plan so it is not possible to add new activities if the activities are not urgent. And fifth, SIM MONEV, in this Menu Programs and Activities on SIM RKPD are automatically drawn into SIMONEV, SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Document, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of the physical and financial OPD. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned. The proposal is faced with activities in accordance with the OPD Strategic Plan so it is not possible to add new activities if the activities are not urgent. And fifth, SIM MONEV, in this Menu Programs and Activities on SIM RKPD are automatically drawn into SIMONEV, SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Document, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of the physical and financial OPD. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned. SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Documents, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of physical and financial OPDs. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned. SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Documents, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of the physical and financial OPD. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned. SIMONEV is to evaluate the achievements of the Planning Documents, mainly Outcomes from Programs and Outputs from Activities as well as the realization of the physical and financial OPD. This is important because Evaluation Planning and Control is a unity, it cannot be separated or partitioned.

From the above explanation that SIPDD has a unity in carrying out development planning in a structured manner, the mechanism starts from Upstream (RPJMD) to Downstream (Monitoring and Evaluation), this is what we think is very innovative and creative.

The results of the innovation, in terms of proposals, this SIPDD was proposed by all planning

stakeholders at the OPD, the Head of the Program Sub-section and his staff expected an innovation in planning preparation, the Sub-Programmes and their staff wanted that existing applications should be developed and made easier to implement.

For this reason, the Macro Planning and Development Financing Division, BAPPEDA Prov. South Sulawesi redesigned SIMBANGDA which in our opinion is too partial and not user friendly. As a result, we had to work extra hard on how to pour the planning flow for the day upstream to downstream, from the RPJMD, OPD Strategic Plan, RKPD, and Renja PD into a single unit in the SIPDD Application.

The solution to the problem of SIPDD is to make the preparation of Planning Documents run on time and save time. Just imagine that the main planning document, the Program and Activity Chapter, which is usually done for months, can be saved in just a matter of weeks.

Inaccuracy in the completion of the process in the application by the user which leads to inefficiency, filling in the application which seems convoluted, there is still an inconsistency of existing document data so that it slows down data processing, the lack of information related to the application system is presented which causes users to be a bit confused in the process. input and appearance or features that seem conventional.

The SIPDD application can be accessed at the url sippd.sulselprov.go.id as for the results (output) of this application, namely, first, the consistency of the RPJMD Program to the OPD Strategic Plan, the OPD Strategic Plan to the OPD Renja and Monitoring and Evaluation. Second, web-based applications, the use of applications that are easy to understand. Third, consistency of program targets and outcomes as well as activity targets and outputs, this is important to ensure that the Governor's Vision and Mission are correctly targeted by the OPD. Fourth, time efficiency in the preparation of Planning Documents. And fifth, support the implementation of e-government.

3.2. ARABIKA CABINET Innovation (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) in East Java Province

East Java has many mountainous areas, there is not much variety of plants suitable for planting in the highlands of $\pm 1,000$ meters above sea level (asl). Plants in the highlands must have two fundamental benefits. On the one hand, it must be an erosion barrier. So that it becomes a fortress that prevents landslides.

On the other hand, it must have economic value. So that it can be cultivated and become a promising source of income for the local community. One type of plant that falls into this category is Arabica coffee. However, it must also be admitted, to create world-class quality Arabica coffee, there are many things that need to be considered. Moreover, Arabica coffee requires relatively complicated cultivation requirements, starting from seeding, on farm,

The purpose of this innovation is to optimize land in the area and provide counseling, education, training, ongoing assistance, and assistance with coffee processing equipment/machines. While the benefits are being able to improve the welfare of the community through the fast-moving economic wheel, the quality of Kayumas Situbondo's local coffee is getting better and more secure, the market being touched is wider, even overseas, and Kayumas Situbondo coffee often wins the best title in coffee festivals at the national level. even international. This innovation resulted in an integrated economic development collaboration based on Arabica Coffee.

4. Conclusion

The innovation of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) carried out by the Province of South Sulawesi has succeeded in achieving the objectives that have been designed. Likewise, the ARABIKA CABINET innovation (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) in East Java Province has succeeded in optimizing land in its area and providing counseling, education, training, sustainable assistance, and assistance with coffee processing tools/machines.

The results of the Regional Development Planning Information System (SIPDD) innovation can be accessed at the url sipdd.sulselprov.go.id which contains several outputs, namely first, consistency from the RPJMD Program to the OPD Strategic Plan, the OPD Strategic Plan to the OPD Renja and Monitoring and Evaluation. Second, web-based applications, the use of applications that are easy to understand. Third, consistency of program targets and outcomes as well as activity targets and outputs, this is important to ensure that the Governor's Vision and Mission are correctly targeted by the OPD. Fourth, time efficiency in the preparation of Planning Documents. And fifth, support the implementation of e-government.

While the results and benefits of the ARABIKA CABINET innovation (Arabica Coffee Integrated Economic Development Collaboration) in East Java

Province, namely being able to improve people's welfare through a fast-moving economic wheel, the quality of Kayumas Situbondo's local coffee is getting better and more secure, the market being touched is wider, even to overseas, and Kayumas Situbondo coffee often won the best title in coffee festivals at national and even international levels.

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