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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 International Journal of Regional Innovation (IJORI) Volume 2 Number 2, May 2022.

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) The Tin Mining Conflict (An Analysis of Interest Group's Access and Policy Innovation to The Use of Natural Resources In The Water of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District), (2) The Innovation of Using Flashcards in Increasing Effectiveness of Teaching Method Through the Assistance of Hijaiah Recognition Program at Matabubu Subdistrict, (3) Innovation of INFIS (Integrated Natuna Financial Information System) and SALAM LABURA in Optimization of Public Services in Natuna and South Labuhanbatu District, (4) Analysis of regional innovation mapping in order to encourage strategic public policies in North Kalimantan Province, (5) Social Innovation of Livablehome as a City Government Policy in Social Development in Prabumulih City.

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, May 2022

Redaction

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ABSTRACT PAGE

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Murni Zaina, Ibrahim, Bahjatul Murtasidin (Bangka Belitung University, Gang IV No.1, Balun Ijuk, Merawang, Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands)

The Tin Mining Conflict (An Analysis of Interest Group's Access and Policy Innovation to The Use of Natural Resources In The Water of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, May 2022, vol 2, no 2, p.1-12, 0 ill, 0 tab, 20 ref

This study discusses the access to the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu which is an area that has considerable potential natural resources. Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K states that the area is included in the capture fisheries zone, port zone, and tourism zone. Precisely in Article 29 letter a, the Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu Bangka Regency is the developing zone area of the capture fisheries, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PT. However, in this area, it appears that there are tin mining activities carried out by KIP PT Timah and community mining where the legality of those is not clear and the amount is not appropriate, which triggers conflict or rejection from the fishing community. The purpose of this study is to analyze the interest group's access to the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu. The theory used in this study namely the Access theory of Jesse Ribot and Nancy Lee Peluso. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. While the data collection techniques in this study are interviews, observation, and documentation. The result of this study is that the interest group in the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu include the fishermen, tin miners, the government, and tin companies. First, regarding the right-based access mechanism, fishermen have the legal rights in accordance with Regional Regulation

Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K which is stated as a capture fisheries zone. a, it is illegal for tin miners owned by the community since the legality has not been clear. In addition, the government's right is legal in accordance with formal regulation. The access of tin company is legal through IUP ownership with Regent's Decree Number 188.45/465/TAMBEN/2010. Second, the structural and relational-based access mechanisms of these actors are influenced by several factors such as capital factors, social identity, authority, technology, social relations, and so on and so forth that are able to determine the benefits or power and reciprocal network relationships between them.

(author)

Keywords: Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Conflict, The Access, Innovation, Policy

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The Innovation of Using Flashcards in Increasing Effectiveness of Teaching Method Through the Assistance of Hijaiah Recognition Program at Matabubu Subdistrict

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, May 2022, vol 2, no 2, p.13-19, 0 ill, 0 tab, 37 ref

Matabubu Subdistrict is a subdistrict located in Poasia District, Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi which has the problem of low ability to recognize Hijaiah among children who are at the age of golden age. An unattractive teaching system and inappropriate use of media and lack of attention from parents cause children's low enthusiasm in learning to recognize Hijaiah. Therefore, it is very important in providing fun teaching Hijaiah for children in Matabubu Subdistrict, especially Lamasa Street by using audio-assisted flashcards media. This program aims to create fun learning activities and create an interactive social environment for children. The method used in this program is ATC (Assistance, Teaching, and Consultation) through a combination of playing and learning. Assistance is carried out to stimulate children to be more enthusiastic, teaching activities in recognizing Hijaiah, and involving

parents in the consultation room to find out the children's development. The results of the program within a period of 3 (three) months for 16 meetings showed that children were very responsive to flashcards. The results of the program evaluation showed a success rate of 85.2%, namely the achievement of children's success in mastering amaliyah content consisting of amaliyah practices, prophet stories, and memorizing daily prayers of 80.8%, while the achievement of children's success in recognizing Hijaiah was 89.6%. The program is equipped with a program implementation guidebook that has an ISBN 978-623-91098-9-9.

(author)

Keywords: flashcards, golden age, Hijaiah, Matabubu Subdistrict, ATC method

Tukino (Regional Planning, Research and Development Agency of Natuna District, St. Batu Sisir, Bukit Arai Ranai)

Innovation of INFIS (Integrated Natuna Financial Information System) and SALAM LABURA in Optimization of Public Services in Natuna and South Labuhanbatu District

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, May 2022, vol 2, no 2, p.20-25, 0 ill, 0 tab, 26 ref

This research is about public service innovation through Electronic Government (e-government). This research is interesting and relevant to study considering that the two innovations created use technology in the process of their use. With the use of technology, of course, it will have a lot of positive impacts on society because it is considered more efficient. With this research, it is hoped that it can become a learning medium for other regions in making innovations to facilitate the community in realizing efficient public services. The population in this study is in areas that have implemented policies or innovation in public services by utilizing technology. While the sample in this study is the innovation of Salam Labura and the Smart Application for Integrated Licensing Services for the Public (SiCANTIK) which are innovations created by North Labuhanbatu Regency. The results of this study indicate that North Labuhanbatu Regency has succeeded in realizing optimal public services by implementing good e-government by creating various electronic-based innovations such as the Salam Labura innovation and the Smart Application for Integrated Licensing Services for the Public

(SiCANTIK). Where, the Salam Labura innovation is a community report application system that is intended to facilitate the community in conveying their aspirations to the Regional Government of North Labuhanbatu Regency. While the use of SiCANTIK aims to facilitate the licensing service process.

(author)

Keywords: Public Service Innovation, Aspirations, Licensing, E-Government, Society

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Analysis of regional innovation mapping in order to encourage strategic public policies in North Kalimantan Province

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, May 2022, vol 2, no 2, p.26-35, 0 ill, 0 tab, 20 ref

This research is about mapping the Regional Innovation of North Kalimantan Province. The focus of this research is the mapping of regional innovations proposed by Regional Apparatus Organizations as an effort to support the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing OPD tasks related to governance, public services and regional competitiveness. This research is important to do because this study will discuss efforts to map regional innovations, especially in North Kalimantan Province in order to realize accelerated economic growth, regional competitiveness and improve people's welfare in North Kalimantan Province. The population in this study are regions that have implemented regional innovations. While the subject in this study is the regional innovation of North Kalimantan Province. The results of the study show that the Innovation of North Kalimantan Province is spread over 25 affairs out of 32 affairs that are under regional authority. When viewed from regional government affairs, the three regional innovations with the function of supporting affairs became the most innovations, namely 13 innovations, from health there were 9 innovations, and from community empowerment 9 innovations became the innovations with the highest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs. and from community empowerment as many as 9 innovations to innovations with the largest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs. and from community empowerment as many as 9 innovations to innovations with the largest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with

the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs.

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Keywords: Regional Innovation Strategy, Government, Public Service, Community, Welfare

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Social Innovation of Livablehome as a City Government Policy in Social Development in Prabumulih City

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REGIONAL INNOVATION, May 2022, vol 2, no 2, p.36-41, 0 ill, 0 tab, 26 ref

This research is about innovation or policy of a region in the context of poverty alleviation. This research is relevant and interesting to discuss because with the creation of this innovation, the Prabumulih City Government received a MURI Record certificate for the Poverty Alleviation Program (Development) of 10 livable houses/month without using APBD, APBN, and CSR funds in 2016. This innovation is of course can be a motivation for other regions that have similar problems, so as to minimize the occurrence of poverty. The population in this study is an area that has created innovations in the context of poverty alleviation. While the sample in this study is a livable house as a policy of the Prabumulih City Government to Empower the Participation of Civil Servants and Non Civil Servants in Poverty Alleviation of the Prabumulih City Community. The results of this study indicate that the innovations created by Prabumulih Regency have succeeded in achieving the goals that have been set, where the construction of habitable houses has helped many poor people to have houses that meet health standards so that they become comfortable housing for regional innovation programs with zakat/ infaq of employees within the Prabumulih City Government.

(author)

Keywords: Innovation, Poverty Alleviation, Liveable Houses, Community, Local Government

ARTICLE

The Tin Mining Conflict (An Analysis of Interest Group's Access and Policy Innovation to The Use of Natural Resources in The Water of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District)

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Abstract: This study discusses the access to the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu which is an area that has considerable potential natural resources. Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K states that the area is included in the capture fisheries zone, port zone, and tourism zone. Precisely in Article 29 letter a, the Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu Bangka Regency is the developing zone area of the capture fisheries, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PT. However, in this area, it appears that there are tin mining activities carried out by KIP PT Timah and community mining where the legality of those is not clear and the amount is not appropriate, which triggers conflict or rejection from the fishing community. The purpose of this study is to analyze the interest group's access to the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu. The theory used in this study namely the Access theory of Jesse Ribot and Nancy Lee Peluso. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. While the data collection techniques in this study are interviews, observation, and documentation. The result of this study is that the interest group in the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu include the fishermen, tin miners, the government, and tin companies. First, regarding the right-based access mechanism, fishermen have the legal rights in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K which is stated as a capture fisheries zone. a, it is illegal for tin miners owned by the community since the legality has not been clear. In addition, the government's right is legal in accordance with formal regulation. The access of tin company is legal through IUP ownership with Regent's Decree Number 188.45/465/TAMBEN/2010. Second, the structural and relational-based access mechanisms of these actors are influenced by several factors such as capital factors, social identity, authority, technology, social relations, and so on and so forth that are able to determine the benefits or power and reciprocal network relationships between them.

Keywords: Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Conflict, The Access, Innovation, Policy

1. Preliminary

The Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands has a variety of potential natural resources. The expanse of mangrove forests and marine products such as fish, coral reefs, and even the potential for tin in them are a unique and potential natural resource wealth in Bangka Belitung. Bangka Regency is one of the regencies in the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands which is a coastal area or vast marine waters and its surroundings are surrounded by small islands that have a variety of natural resources including tin. Tin as an extractive industry now has a relatively high selling value, so many people who

previously worked as farmers are now turning to tin miners. Tin mining has a relatively positive impact in supporting economic development which must be optimized, including the need to consider the long-term ecological impact especially for people who are very dependent on the results of the tin mining.

The Provincial Government of the Bangka Belitung Islands has a zoning plan for the use of marine space as stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 for the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands regarding the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K). The objectives of the regional regulation on RZWP3K are, among others, ecological protection, economic development, socio-cultural development, and institutional arrangement ([Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 3 of 2020](#)). In addition, there are also Bangka Regency Regional Regulations Number 14 of 2007 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulations Number 6 of 2001 concerning General Mining Management and Bangka Belitung Province Regional Regulations No. 7 of 2014 concerning Mineral Mining Management. These regulations are the basis or guidelines for implementing utilization, granting location permits for the management of marine space or coastal areas, especially the tin mining process, the legal basis for determining space allocation, spatial planning instruments, as well as guidelines for monitoring and controlling space utilization in structuring marine waters in coastal areas and small islands ([Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 3 of 2020](#)); ([Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 7 of 2014](#)).

The management of coastal areas must be carried out in an integrated and sustainable manner so as not to leave a bad impact on the community, especially fishermen who are very dependent on marine resources such as fish and others. The potential of natural resources is quite large, especially tin resources, will have a positive impact on the survival of people's lives if there is a suitability of utilization with the provisions that apply in general. However, currently there are many polemics or negative impacts that are felt by the community due to tin mining activities such as water pollution, physical degradation of coastal habitats, coastal abrasion, and even social conflicts between communities.

This is the same thing that happened in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District, Bangka Regency. The region has a wealth of natural resources

which is also quite large. In this area, conflicts arise between fishing communities and tin miners caused by the operation of a tin mine using a Sand Suction Pontoon (PIP), the existence of a Production Suction Vessel (KIP), and a floating IT whose legality is not yet clear. ([Bangka News, 2021](#)). Article 23 of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 for the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal and Small Islands (RZWP3K) states that the mining zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB, has a sub-zone, namely the zub mineral mining zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB. -M N. Article 24 states that the KPU-TB-MN areas in Bangka Regency include:

Table 1. List of KPU-TB-MN Regions in Bangka Regency

No.	Region
1.	Tanjung Sangau Sea Waters
2.	Tanjung Tarentang Sea Waters
3.	Pesaren Sea Waters
4.	Belinyu Sea and surrounding waters
5.	Malangtungal Island Waters
6.	North Penagan Sea Waters
7.	South Penagan Sea Waters
8.	Lime City Waters
9.	Tanjung Punggur Sea Waters
10.	South Waters of Lime City
11.	Tanjung Tuing Sea Waters
12.	Deniang Sea, Bedukang Sea, Tanjung Batu Sea, Matras
13.	Sungailiat Sea and surrounding waters
14.	And Sungailiat Waters, Malangtutul Island, Batu Hitam Island, Karang Panjang Island and its surroundings

Source: Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning Zoning Plans for Coastal Areas and Small Islands

Referring to table 1 above, it shows that based on Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K Teluk Kelabat Dalam is not included in the mining zone as mentioned above. The tin mining location in Teluk Kelabat Dalam is not in its zoning area as stated in Article 24 of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K above and is triggered by the presence of waste or fuel left over from tin producing vessels which causes a decrease in water quality. This is what triggers the conflict between the fishing community and the tin miners. Mining activities especially unconventional or illegal tin mining are often located in marine waters which are fishing areas for fishing communities thus triggering social conflicts due to the struggle for access to economic space in the utilization of natural resources in these waters.

Conflict in the marine sector is a phenomenon that often occurs to cause rejection from the local community, especially fishermen. Not only that, the waste, even fuel waste and metal debris from KIP sand

mining activities affect water quality and pollute fisherman's catch areas. Of course this causes the high intensity of tin sand mining activities in the area which is suspected to have caused a decrease in water quality in the Kelabat Dalam Bay. This was also triggered by the fishermen in Belinyu feeling the loss of marine biodiversity. The fishermen have felt the disappearance of the Gonggong Snail and shrimp, which are one of the important commodities of fishery products, which is thought to be closely related to the decline in the environmental quality of the Kelabat Dalam waters (Mongabay, 2021).

The conflict that occurs shows that there is a struggle for access to the use of natural resources in the water area caused by the dominance of access by one interest group, thereby limiting other groups, especially the local community. Conditions of aquatic resources that have changed, either directly or indirectly due to tin mining activities, affect access and change in the lives of the people who depend on them for their livelihoods or for the interests of these marine resources. The fishing community feels that they have the right to access the utilization of the water area, so other communities such as miners including tin companies also use the area as their production area. This is also closely related to differences in interests in order to gain access to the utilization of a natural resource. The problem of overlapping marine space has resulted in conflicts over the utilization of the marine sector, especially conflicts in tin mining which have shifted from land to coastal areas (Erwiza, 2014).

The explanation above makes researchers interested in discussing further related to the access of interest group actors in the use of marine space in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu which has caused conflict. The interest groups referred to in this study are parties who have interests or parties involved in the conflict and even involved in solving problems that occur in the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District. The purpose of this study was to analyze the mechanism of interest group access to the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District. While the usefulness of this research is expected to be used as reference material and contribution of scientific thought, especially in the context of the study of political ecology related to mining extraction, as well as educational insights, especially relating to the study of access to the use of natural resources. For the sake of scientific research, this research is expected to be a reference for research

that has relevant studies and as a contribution of thought in term of policy innovation in creating a sustainable ecology in accordance with the SDGs principles.

There are previous studies used by researchers as consideration. *First*, research conducted by M. Iqbal Naufal in 2019, with the title *"Community Access to Tourism Resources in the Komodo National Park Area, West Manggarai Regency"*. Iqbal Naufal only focuses on access and survival strategies for local communities, in the sense that there is only one actor. *Second*, the research written by Berlian Zarina in 2021 with the title *"Between Tourism and Mining: Spatial Contestation on Tanjung Putat Beach and Lepar Beach, Belinyu District, Bangka Regency"*. The research focuses on spatial planning contestations and focuses on parties at the top (authority owners) as research informants. *Third*, research conducted by Putuh Komaratulloh, et al in 2019, with the title *"Access Mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples in Utilizing Natural Resources (Case Study in Kasepuhan Karang, Jagaraksa Village, Muncang District, Lebak Regency, Banten Province)"*. The research only focuses on community access, there are no other actors discussed in the research. The difference in this study is that researchers examine the access of interest groups, both rights-based access mechanisms and structural and relational access, including their survival strategy for the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Subdistrict of Belinyu.

2. Research Methods

Types of Research

The research method used in this study uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that seeks to describe or explain and analyze social phenomena by describing social life from the point of view of individual respondents or informants (Nanang Martono, 2015). The main focus of this research is the mechanism of interest group access to the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu District. The qualitative research method in this study is a study that seeks to describe, explain, and understand how individuals interpret or define social phenomena or realities or research objects and reveal complex realities or objects that are studied systematically according to research needs in understanding and analyzing phenomena regarding the mechanism for access of interest groups to the utilization of Kelabat Dalam Bay waters resources as well as the reality of social

problems in the Kelabat Dalam Bay Waters, Belinyu District.

Research Time and Place

The time for carrying out this research is from September 2021 to March 2022. However, before that, researchers have conducted various literature reviews, discussions, and so on. The location of the research that will be carried out by researchers is in Belinyu District, Bangka Regency, precisely in the Teluk Kelabat Dalam waters area. The location of this research was chosen on the grounds that the tin mining conflict that occurred between fishing communities and tin miners occurred in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam in Belinyu District. Besides that, the complexity of the problems or conflicts between fishing communities and tin miners in the struggle for access or use of natural resource space and the high respect for customs such as ethnic heritage as evidenced by the diversity of ethnic groups in the sub-district of Belinyu as the reason researchers conduct research in this area.

Target/Research Subject

Research subjects or informants are people who provide information either about themselves or other people including an event or thing to researchers and are sources of information or primary data in a study to reveal facts in the field in order to obtain research data or information (Afrizal, 2016). The research subjects in this study were representatives of the Teluk Kelabat Dalam fishing community, Belinyu District, representatives of the mining community in Teluk Kelabat Belinyu District, the Belinyu Village government, and the provincial government of the Bangka Belitung Islands which in this case were the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Department of Energy and Resources. Minerals of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

The technique of determining the informant or subject in this study was carried out by purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations (Ibrahim, 2015). The use of purposive sampling where the researcher uses his judgment in selecting or identifying informants in accordance with the study in order to provide real and in-depth research information or data by interviewing informants who are considered to know or master the research object and facilitate data processing for the purposes of the research itself. The technique in determining the informants themselves

aims to make it easier for researchers to determine informants and not to make the whole community as informants.

Procedure

The qualitative research method explores the data more broadly and with quality so that the procedures in this study follow the flow and explore the information provided by the informants. In terms of data collection, researchers focused on exploring primary data sources through the interview process to predetermined informants and researchers conducted direct observations in the field to see the conditions and objects studied. In addition, in this study, to explore sources of secondary data, researchers collect documentation in the form of archives, data, news and related information regarding the object of research on access to natural resource utilization.

Data, Instruments and Data Collection Techniques

Sources of data or information used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data or research results obtained directly from the object of research with the aim of obtaining the data or information needed. In other words, primary data is obtained directly in the field, either from individuals who are interviewed (informants) in the study or the main object observed directly. While secondary data plays a role in supporting or supporting research results that have been obtained from primary data obtained from books, journals or theses, internet access (such as articles, online media), and regulatory documents or publication documents from certain institutions relevant to research that are able to provide an overview of the social conditions in which the research/study is conducted.

While the data collection techniques used in this study were interviews, observation, and documentation. Interviewing is defined as a form of conversation, the art of asking questions, and listening. Regarding the implementation process, the researcher will use an unstructured interview type. According to Kaelan, unstructured interviews are free interviews where researchers do not use structured, systematic, and complete interview guidelines for data collection (Ibrahim, 2015). Based on this definition, the interview technique referred to in this study is in the form of a question-and-answer process that the researcher conducted with some of the previously mentioned informants.

In this regard, the observation referred to in this study is a data collection technique, in which the researcher will conduct direct observations on the issue of fishermen and the mechanism for access of interest groups to the utilization of the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Subdistrict of Belinyu. Meanwhile, the documentation referred to in this study refers to data sourced from books, journals, online media, to other published documents dealing with conflict issues, especially access mechanisms.

Data Analysis Technique

Of all the data that has been collected by researchers to answer the formulation of the problem. With this, the data that has been collected is analyzed using the technical analysis of qualitative data using the Miles and Huberman model. In Afrizal (2016) Miles and Huberman divide data analysis in qualitative research into three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction is summarizing, choosing the main things, and focusing on the things that are important (Sugiyono, 2013). Referring to the explanation at the data reduction stage, the researcher sorts or simplifies by choosing which raw data is important, interesting, new, and useful from the data or information that has been obtained to focus on certain problems according to the object of research regarding the conflict that occurred. and the access of interest groups to the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District.

Data presentation is an activity to present research data. Presentation of data is done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, and so on (Sugiyono, 2013). Through the presentation of data, a reduced data or information will be structured or structured so that it is easier to understand. The last step is that the researcher will draw conclusions or verify. Drawing conclusions is an activity to formulate conclusions based on two previous activities (data reduction and data presentation). Conclusions are drawn to find conclusions on what has been researched to answer research problems which are then carried out a study or analysis in accordance with the approach or theory of access from Jesse Ribot and Nancy Lee Peluso.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on research results that refer to data collection techniques at the research location, the conflict that occurred in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu between

fishermen and tin miners began when fishermen asked for justice due to tin mining activities whose legality was not clear and the amount was inappropriate or excessive. Fishermen feel the impact of water damage which has a very significant impact on their income or the number of catches. Findings in the field that fishing boats and tin mining pontoons are very close side by side. The following is research data from the documentation of researchers at the research location which shows that there is a struggle for access or differences in interest in the use of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District:



Figure 1. Fishing Boats and Tin Mining Pontoons
(Source: Research Documentation in the Field)

Based on the picture, it can be seen that the pontoons of the miners are dominating and there are more of them than fishing boats causing the conflict to occur so that their access is certainly greater to threaten the sustainability of the Teluk Kelabat Dalam which triggers a bad impact on fishing activities of fishermen.

A. Identification of Interest Group Actors

An interest group is a collection of people who have an interest in something. In this study, what is meant by interest groups are parties who have interests or parties involved in conflicts over the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu District. Of course, each actor has different interests in the area. Based on the researcher's interview with the Belinyu Sub-District Government that the actors who have an interest in the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Kelabat Dalam Bay or parties involved in solving problems that occur in Kelabat Dalam Bay are fishermen, tin miners, the government, and tin companies.

Based on the findings of researchers in the field that there are *small fishermen and large fishermen*. Small fishermen are fishermen who have their own fishing production equipment and do not employ other people or fishermen, in the sense of working individually. The fishing gear they have is relatively simple (such as trawls, sungkur, nets, and rawi), the boat or boat used is not too big, the fishing area or area is still not far from the ship auction place. The small fishermen found in the field are mostly local indigenous people. Meanwhile, big fishermen are the opposite where fishermen who have subordinates have their own fishing production equipment that is relatively very capable or more modern to attract more fish resources and so on.

Tin miner. Based on the findings in the field, most of the tin miners encountered were immigrants, namely residents of Selapan and Palembang. Then, *the government*. This government is a combination of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands, and the Belinyu Village Government. The government is an actor who functions as a policy or decision maker and has the authority to set policies on the regulation or management of marine space in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu. *Tin company* (PT. Timah), is a company that is a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) which is engaged in mining, industry, trade, transportation and services related to the mining business sector.

B. Access Mechanism for Interest Group Actors

According to Jesse C Ribot and Nancy Lee Peluso (2003) that there are two mechanisms for the formation of access consisting of a right-based mechanism and a structural and relational health insurance mechanism. Rights-based access mechanisms include legal access and illegal access. Legal access based on the provisions of formal regulations such as local regulations, customs or conventions, and customary law or agreements formed from decisions between actors or access to resources is obtained through the existence of a permit to carry out a business activity and or a business location permit. Illegal access is access that is against the law, customs, and conventions. While the mechanism based on structural and relational is the ability to benefit from the resources framed by the economy - politics and culture. Structural and relational access relates to patterns and characteristics of relationship or

social interactions between actors that have a relationship that will have a positive effect of trust or the same perspective between actors so as to determine feedback and form the flow of power networks between actors.

Access mechanism based on rights. *First*, access to fishermen. Based on research data at the research location, fishermen in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu District who have an interest in access to the use of natural resources in these waters consist of two small fishermen and large fishermen. Of course they have a high dependence on Teluk Kelabat Dalam. They have used the bay's resources for a long time and even for generations. In terms of rights, the ability of fishermen to obtain and maintain benefits from the natural resources of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu is in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K. This shows that the fishing community already has the right to access or utilize natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu. This is reinforced in an interview conducted by the researcher with one of the small fisherman and the relevant government that Teluk Kelabat Dalam is indeed a capture fisheries zone and not a mining zone.

In addition, based on the statement and the researcher's interview with the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, it is true that fishermen have a legal rights-based access mechanism in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K Article 29 letter a, namely Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu is a capture fisheries zone which clearly shows This is an arena for fishermen to use marine space, especially for catching fisheries in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu. The following is a list of areas that are included in the capture fisheries zone category in Bangka Regency:

Table 2. List of Capture Fisheries Zone Areas in Bangka Regency

No.	Region Name
1.	Belinyu Waters
2.	Kelabat Dalam Bay Waters
3.	West Mendo Waters
4.	Waters of rancid water
5.	Sungailiat waters

Source: Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020

However, the existence of mining activities operating in Teluk Kelabat Belinyu of course has an impact on fishermen, especially damage to the aquatic environment. fishermen who legally already have the right to access the use of Teluk Kelabat Dalam trying to maintain access to meet their daily needs. As the main

and important source of course they have dependence on the bay through fishing activities which are an income and source of economic livelihood for the family.

Second, tin miner access. Based on an interview with one of the tin miners that his effort to obtain tin resources legally is having a permit from the community itself. even the miners stated that there was coordination with the village government. However, referring to the results of interviews with fishermen that currently most of the tin miners do not have clarity regarding the permits they have obtained because there are no written permits on paper, even the party or subject who gave the permit is not clear, so it can be said that some mining activities The tin in Teluk Kelabat Dalam has an illegal or unclear rights-based access mechanism. The permit is not written in the sense that the community itself gives a permit system to obtain a permit to carry out tin mining activities.

The following is an image of the Kelabat Dalam Bay zoning map:

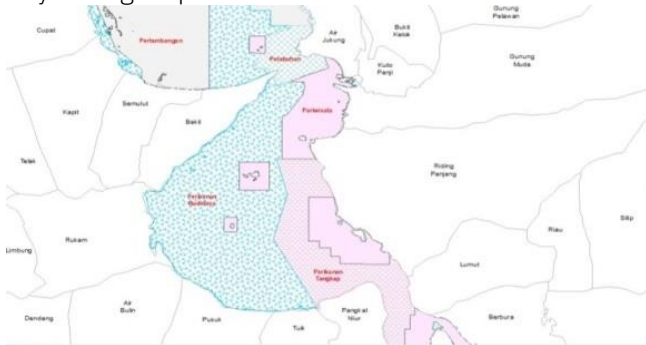


Figure 2. Kelabat Dalam Bay Zoning Map (Source: Marine and Fisheries Service of Bangka Belitung Province)

Based on the picture, Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu in particular consists of 4 (four) sub-zones, namely the capture fisheries zone, the port zone, and the tourism zone. Based on interviews with the Subordinator of Expert Planning for the Marine and Fisheries Service and the Head of Metal Mineral Mining, the Energy and Mineral Resources Office of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, that the tin mining activity operating in Teluk Kelabat Dalam through the pontoons is illegal without a business license or permit. mining operations because the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam are a capture fisheries zone as stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K and are not mining zones. Tin mining activities operating in Teluk Kelabat Dalam through these pontons are illegal without a business license or mining operation permit.

Third, government access. The government, in this case, is the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands, and the Belinyu sub-district government. The government's rights-based access mechanism is an actor who has an interest in the form of authority and power over the management, supervision, and organizing arrangements for the utilization of the Kelabat Dalam water space. Referring to the results of an interview with the Head of the Belinyu Sub-District Administration that the government has the authority to grant permits to a tin company agency or the public to organize or manage businesses, including regional planning, policy formulation, and supervision.

The government seeks to control and maintain access to the use of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu, particularly in terms of controlling or regulating access, has efforts in the form of holding meetings, committing to reduce conflict, conducting sweeping and controlling tin mining activities in Teluk Kelabat Dalam. In addition, the researchers interviewed with the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Province of Bangka Belitung that they support the implementation of fisheries sector management because in fact Kelabat Dalam Bay is a capture fisheries zone and aquaculture area. The form of support is coaching and assistance in the form of providing Vaname (Shrimp) seeds so that the community can also become independent. So as a form of effort to reduce conflicts that occur and as an effort to eliminate the feeling of being affected by the fishing community.

Fourth, tin company access. A tin company, in this case PT Timah Tbk as a company engaged in the production of the mining industry, has an interest in obtaining or collecting mining resources such as tin sand. The source of the rights-based access mechanism for tin companies is based on interviews with the Belinyu Village government, the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and the ESDM Office of Bangka Belitung Province that the tin company in obtaining natural resources is the existence of a Mining Business Permit (IUP) even though Kelabat Dalam Bay is not a mining zone. . The IUP existed or was issued before the Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K was enacted. So that the IUP is still valid so that PT Timah can still carry out mining production operations. In other words, the use of marine space for tin mining activities is not a problem

as long as the activity has legality. When the decree expires, the IUP cannot be extended again. The following is a picture of the IUP of PT. Tin in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu:

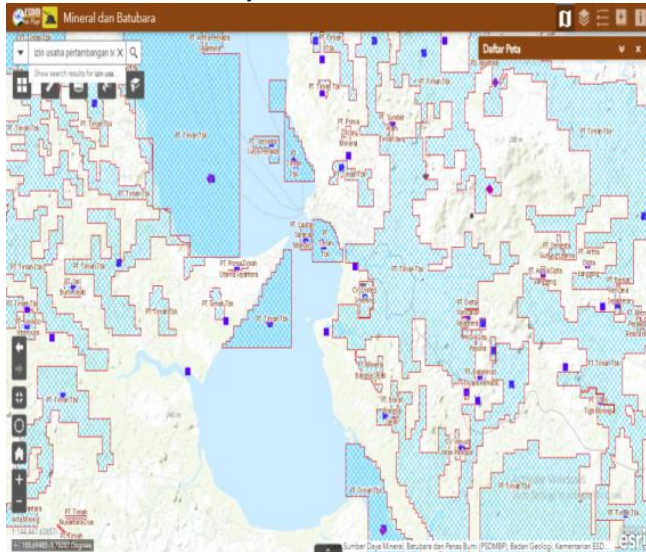


Figure 3. IUP PT Timah in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu
(Source: Geoportal ESDM Office of Bangka Belitung Province)

Based on the picture, PT Timah does have an IUP to utilize tin resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu. The IUP exists or is valid with the permission of the Regent of Bangka Regency with the number SK 188.45/465/TAMBEN/2010 with the effective date of the decree on 27 April 2020 and ends on 20 July 2025 at the mine site in the sea area of the Belinyu river, Bangka Regency. The PT Timah IUP has a mining production area of 446,118 Ha with a distance of 1 mile or 150 meters from the coastline with a validity period of until July 20, 2025 (EMR Geoportal).

In terms of the power to grant mining business permits, it is in the hands of the district and provincial governments and even the central government. The central government which has the authority to grant permits to conduct mining business if the production area is more than 12 miles and also if the size of the ship exceeds 30 tons becomes the central authority in terms of licensing. The administrative area boundary in the coastal area or sea direction as far as 0-12 miles from the shore is the authority of the Marine and Fisheries Service of the Province of Bangka Belitung.

Structural and relational access mechanisms. As for the structural and relational access mechanism of interest groups to the use of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam waters, Belinyu sub-district which is analyzed based on the access theory of Jesse C Ribot

and Nancy Lee Peluso, which refers to the results of researcher interviews with several informants as follows:

First, fishermen access. Small fishermen, that the ability of small fishermen to obtain and maintain the benefits of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu is influenced by their structure and relations as a form of interaction between actors who are able to determine feedback and form a power network based on interviews of researchers with several fishermen actors namely (1) influenced by social identity because they are local indigenous people and are hereditary. (2) the existence of capital control that comes from personal finance as well as assistance from the government such as financial assistance, fishing gear, and so on. (3) mastery of technology in the form of ownership of ships for fishing and fishing gear. (4) the existence of social relations such as they are members of groups consisting of 11 people so that there are social relations there based on interviews of researchers with fishermen such as discussing the environmental sustainability of the Teluk Kelabat Dalam waters and even other related matters. In addition, small fishermen also have a defense strategy, namely to stay at sea even if they get money from tin miners of 300 thousand rupiah, which fishermen can use to maintain access which can be used for fishing capital such as buying fuel and even giving it to their families.

While the big fisherman. The efforts of large fishermen in obtaining and maintaining a beneficial relationship network from natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu are influenced by factors of capital ownership and personal technology as well as social relations with other fishermen. Big fishermen have their own capital and fishing vessels which are relatively larger and more capable than small fishermen to cover longer distances to find fish. Between them, of course, there is a well-established relationship or interaction in terms of their relationship with fisheries and so on.

Regarding the impact felt by fishermen due to mining activities, based on the results of interviews with small fishermen, it is very influential, especially from an economic perspective, namely income or catches of fish, shrimp, and so on. This is caused by the cloudiness of the water so that many fish run away or are difficult to find while the boat or boat they use is unable to travel further and the death of tobacco trees or mangroves in which there are holes where fish breed due to smoke/fog from the air. suction vessels and TI

Floating owned by tin miners. Similarly, the results of the researcher's interview with the big fishermen, that they also felt the impact, but they were able to slightly reduce the bad impact through fishing boats that were bigger than small fishermen.

Second, access to tin miners. Efforts or interactions or relationships between tin miners in obtaining and even maintaining benefits from the utilization of marine resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam are influenced by the frame of relationships or social relations where tin bosses employ subordinates as labor or tin mining workers who are paid a monthly salary system depending on monthly income. also so as to determine the performance of actors. Findings in the field that the subordinates are placed in a rented house where the cost of renting the house is borne by the tin boss. Based on interviews with fishermen, the majority of the miners are immigrants compared to local residents or equivalent to 100: 5 (100 vs 5). Tin miners strive to maintain open access and sustainable benefits/access for them by asking permission from the authority holder. When there is capital ownership, the power of technology will be easily utilized in the production or extraction process, even in the mobilization of labor and obtaining business permits and even permits obtained through payment.

Third, government access. The government's efforts to obtain and maintain the flow of benefits from natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu are influenced by knowledge and authority factors, meaning that they have the authority to issue business permits, control, and supervise the management and utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu District. . Of course, there are social relations or cooperation and coordination between other governments for the sake of enforcing regulations on the management and utilization of natural resources, there is a commitment to reduce conflicts that occur, one of which is through meetings, conducting move to other water areas, conducting raids on mining sites. which does disturb or damage the waters of Teluk Kelabat and the existing mangrove forests. Besides that, to maintain the flow of power or authority, the government uses capital in the form of giving fishermen 10 million in money and assistance with fishing gear in the form of 30 pieces of wire as described above including the provision of Vaname shrimp seeds.

Fourth, tin company access. Structurally and relationally, tin companies in obtaining and maintaining the flow of benefits in exploiting tin sources in Teluk

Kelabat Dalam Belinyu are influenced by factors of capital ownership, technology in the form of KIP, negotiations, and markets. Based on an interview with the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Province of Bangka Belitung that tin companies are able to dominate the market both regionally, nationally, and even internationally related to sales, supply, and demand as well as their influence on prices so that they are able to shape the distribution of profits, especially in the mining industry. PT Timah's access control strategy is to provide Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and compensation one of which is that they give money 300 thousand rupiah to the fishermen according to the fishermen's statement and provide compensation to fishermen and provide compensation to fishermen and surrounding communities who feel the adverse environmental impact in the form of giving capital for fishermen to purchase Vaname shrimp seeds as stated by the Head of Metal Mineral Mining Division of the Energy and Mineral Resources Office of the Province of Bangka Belitung.

C. Policy Innovation Towards The Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources

Damage or threat to the preservation of the aquatic environment is the main factor causing the conflict that occurred in Teluk Kelabat Dalam which has an impact on economic resources to problems in the social life of the local community. Differences in interests or differences in access always appear in the social life of the community, but this needs to be balanced and does not interfere with the interests or economic resources of other individuals who are guided by legal certainty that has been determined so that the most significant problem in the form of conflict can be minimized.

Regarding the differences in interests over access to the use of marine space, a consistent and fair policy is needed for both human resources and natural or environmental resources. The government that has a policy on the use of marine space must be consistent, especially regarding the issuance of business permits so that it does not cause social problems in the community as well as legal certainty, guaranteeing the preservation of the marine environment, binding protection, and regulation of the management or utilization of marine space related to natural resources. Conflict resolution is not as easy as continuing to issue various policies from the government, but one must understand the various socio-economic characteristics of coastal communities who are directly dealing with

marine areas and need to understand the political and economic power possessed by each party or actor.

Therefore, in order to increase awareness in creating a sustainable ecology in accordance with the SDGs principles and to minimize the emergence of social conflicts caused by environmental damage, researchers provide a contribution of thought as an innovation that aims as ecological protection and legal certainty for ecological sustainability that prioritizes aspects of transparency, participation, and of course it is sustainable. The following are some innovations and steps that can be taken to maintain ecological sustainability and as well as legal certainty in the use of natural resources, including:

1. Democracy Education

Democracy education is not only about contesting general elections. However, democracy is a state principle whose context is very broad, including those concerning ecological sustainability and legal certainty in the use of marine spatial planning. Democracy education which includes education to the public and even interest groups or related stakeholders about the importance of maintaining and creating a balanced and sustainable marine or ecological space based on established regulations that do not hinder the access of other groups and do not damage the environment. Democracy education can also be done through education to related parties who have public authority in establishing concrete and consistent regulations that take into account the socio-cultural conditions of the community, especially grassroots actors. In addition, democratic education is also related to a literacy culture that is oriented to the use of natural resources, and the need for public political education so that they are not blind to politics.

2. Exclusive Ecology

Exclusive ecology is related to policy/regulation making, management domain, socio-ecological innovation, technology diffusion, and ecological spatial planning and even environmental advocacy which is not only limited to the technical aspects of the environment. Exclusive ecology in this case is oriented to ecology with the principle of sustainable development. Exclusive ecology is very necessary for ecologists such as extractive industries and especially to maintain the availability of resources. Exclusive ecology also requires the participation of all elements, not only the government but also community organizations,

even the most important, the community itself as the highest democracy holder.

3. Government Institutional Restructuring

The purpose of this step is to strengthen the consistent function and role of public authorities in decision making or policy formulation and policy implementation in order to uphold the principles of public participation, transparency, integration, synchronization, and justice, especially in the ecological sector (natural resources, waters, environment). In addition, restructuring also has a positive impact on the government that aspirations and initiatives from all parties (stakeholders) need to always be given space and stimulated to produce new ideas or innovative breakthroughs, especially in terms of public policies. Concrete steps from the government as the main party in decision making are needed, for example by creating an exclusive ecology that concerns the sustainability of marine ecosystems and community welfare.

In addition, the government as the party that has the authority to make marine spatial planning policies must also control or supervise the implementation of policies or related regulations that have been determined and need to synchronize existing regulations with conditions in the social life of the community so that they are optimally useful so that they overlap and dominate. Interest or power can not happen. Restructuring is also not only within the scope of the government that sets policies but also all public authorities such as law enforcement agencies. This is intended so that all forms of policies that are implemented as well as various social problems that occur can be enforced with the principle of justice in accordance with applicable law indiscriminately.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that the researcher has done regarding the "Tin Mining Conflict (Analysis of Interest Groups on the Utilization of Natural Resources in the Waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District)" which has been described in the previous chapter. So it can be concluded that the utilization of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu cannot be separated from the existence of struggles and differences in the access interests of actors who have an interest in the utilization of marine space. This illustrates that the use of marine space is inseparable from the political economy frame. Policies taken or even regulations that are used as references in the

utilization and management of marine space will certainly have an impact on marine sustainability in the future. The tin mining conflict depicts a complex face with overlapping struggles and domination of access and even competing with flow of benefits and get more profits. This is also to create a harmonious relationship not only within the scope of the government but also for the community.

The management and utilization of marine space in the Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu area has shown the complex formation of power relations which is shown through each party having different interests in the resources of Teluk Kelabat Dalam. On the other hand, the dominance of the role of one actor can reduce the status of other actors, namely fishermen in accessing fishery resources.

Findings in the field that: *Rights-Based Mechanism*, where the actors involved in the utilization of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu include fishermen, tin miners, the government, and tin companies.

1. Fishermen legally have the right to access the use of marine space in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K. This is contained in Article 29 letter a where the Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu area is a capture fisheries zone so that it clearly shows that there is a legal right of fishermen to utilize the marine space of Teluk Kelabat Dalam.
2. Tin miner. Tin mining activities belonging to the community that operate using floating pontoons are illegal, so the mechanism for accessing them is illegal because the legality is not clear. This is also reinforced by interviews conducted by researchers with some of these informants.
3. Government. The government's rights-based access mechanism is legal which has the authority to regulate, supervise, and even organize the management or utilization of marine space in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam in accordance with formal regulations.
4. Tin Company (PT Timah). PT Timah's rights-based access mechanism is legal, namely through ownership of an IUP to carry out mining production operations in accordance with SK Number 188.45/465/TAMBEN/2010 with the enactment date of the decree on 27 April 2020 and ending on 20 July 2025.

Second, Structural and Relational Based Mechanisms. Structural and relational are both

interrelated because they involve patterns and characteristics of relationships and interactions between actors that are able to determine feedback between the two and form a network of strengths. Likewise with rights-based access, actors who are also involved in the utilization of marine space in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu consist of fishermen, tin miners, the government, and tin companies.

1. Fishermen, access mechanism based on structural and relational fishermen is where small fishermen are influenced by factors of social identity, capital, technology such as boats and fishing gear, as well as social relations. Meanwhile, large fishermen are structurally and relationally influenced by capital, technology ownership, labor, and social relations.
2. Tin miners, structurally and relationally the access of tin miners is influenced by negotiation factors or social relations, capital, and labor.
3. Government, where structural and relational access to government is ownership of authority, social relations, capital, and knowledge.
4. Tin companies, where PT Timah's structural and relational-based access mechanism is influenced by factors of capital, technology, labor, markets, and social relations or negotiations. Access mechanisms, both rights-based and structural and relational, both play an important role for actors in obtaining, controlling, maintaining, and identifying or maintaining the flow of benefits and power relations or distribution of interests in their social relations to the utilization of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu. The rights mechanism is strengthened by structural and relational mechanisms in the sense that they go hand in hand in maintaining the flow of benefits in the utilization or management of marine space in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu.

In the end, each actor still maintains access with their respective interests to the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu even though they are still overshadowed by social problems due to the dominance of tin mining activities which have a bad impact on the aquatic environment for fishermen. The power of capital or finance, technology, and even social relations that are built are the power capital to gain and maintain access. These efforts are a series of material, political-economic, and cultural bundles and webs of power that regulate access to resources.

Now is the time to minimize environmental damage and social conflicts due to tin mining activities through the determination of the latest policy innovation efforts especially in the determination of policies on the use of natural resources which are then synchronized with the social conditions of the community. Issues that arise such as the conflict that occurred in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu can be minimized which then creates sustainable natural resources in accordance with the SDGs principles through the implementation of several policy innovation efforts that the researchers propose.

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ARTICLE

The Innovation of Using Flashcards in Increasing Effectiveness of Teaching Method Through the Assistance of Hijaiah Recognition Program at Matabubu Subdistrict

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Abstract: Matabubu Subdistrict is a subdistrict located in Poasia District, Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi which has the problem of low ability to recognize Hijaiah among children who are at the age of golden age. An unattractive teaching system and inappropriate use of media and lack of attention from parents cause children's low enthusiasm in learning to recognize Hijaiah. Therefore, it is very important in providing fun teaching Hijaiah for children in Matabubu Subdistrict, especially Lamasa Street by using audio-assisted flashcards media. This program aims to create fun learning activities and create an interactive social environment for children. The method used in this program is ATC (Assistance, Teaching, and Consultation) through a combination of playing and learning. Assistance is carried out to stimulate children to be more enthusiastic, teaching activities in recognizing Hijaiah, and involving parents in the consultation room to find out the children's development. The results of the program within a period of 3 (three) months for 16 meetings showed that children were very responsive to flashcards. The results of the program evaluation showed a success rate of 85.2%, namely the achievement of children's success in mastering amaliyah content consisting of amaliyah practices, prophet stories, and memorizing daily prayers of 80.8%, while the achievement of children's success in recognizing Hijaiah was 89.6%. The program is equipped with a program implementation guidebook that has an ISBN 978-623-91098-9-9.

Keywords: Flashcards, Golden Age, Hijaiah, Matabubu Subdistrict, ATC method

1. Preliminary

Early age is the most effective time in human life to develop the various potentials of children (Uce, 2017). The age of 0-8 years is the phase of early childhood with high curiosity (Syahrizal, 2021), and it needs good support in the learning process. This phase is also known as the golden age, which is the phase when children are easy to accept stimuli, so that good education will be able to make children better. The development of the first 4 (four) years of children will affect the development of children for the next 14 years, especially the characters formed (Fasli, 2002).

Islamic religious education is very important to build a good character for children. The urgency of religious education (spiritual quotient) for early childhood is able to function effectively intellectual intelligence, emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence. There are the highest intelligence (Sukidi, 2004). Therefore, providing Islamic education is very important. Changing and straightening aqidah really needs to

be done in different ways, such as is playing while learning about basic Islamic education through games (Mustofa, 2018). If the existing culture contains a set of beliefs that can protect children's development then the parenting values obtained by parents have a tendency to have a positive impact on children's development, and so does it (Brooks, 2011).

In the Matabubu Subdistrict which is located in Poasia District, Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province. It has an area of 6.50 km² (Soares, 2013) with a total population of 1,489 people (BPN, 2020). It has 3 (three) mosques, 1 (one) *pesantren* and 1 (one) *TPQ* as a facility in learning *Al-Qur'an*. Lamasa Street is an area with a population of around 45% of the total number of people. Matabubu Subdistrict is aspired by religious leaders will become *Al-Qur'an* Subdistrict (Primary Data, 2021). This is supported by the existence of Islamic boarding schools which have been established since 2010. However, the role of it has not been able to reach the entire community. Moreover, the non-conducive *TPQ* environment does not support learning *Al-Qur'an*. It is caused of the mindset and behavior that contradicts between religion and their daily life as a human. Therefore, it cannot be changed in a short time, and it affects the development

of children. However, the role of *TPQ* is very potential to minimize this at that *TPQ* is a non-formal education institution desired and reaching the community also has a big influence on the growth of religious education in the local community (Haji, 2015).

Children in this subdistrict have problems in *Al-Qur'an* education. In fact, reading *Al-Qur'an* is an obligation for Muslims due to *Al-Qur'an* is a guideline that must be implemented in everyday life (Suhati, 2014). Children need to be taught to read the *Al-Qur'an* as early as possible, because if it is not started as early as possible it will make it difficult for them. The children are not familiar with the *Hijaiah*, because in this subdistrict there is still a shortage of teaching resources, the lack of enthusiasm for the children, the absence of consistency in learning the *Al-Qur'an*, the lack of religious knowledge of parents and a rigid religious learning system and inappropriate use of media. Children aged 2-8 years still find it difficult to pronounce, show and distinguish *Hijaiah*. Moreover the ineffective contribution of parents at home is quite worrying. According to Syahrizal (2021) explained that the trigger for difficulties in recognizing *Hijaiah* was the lack of proper use of media. In this study, it was explained that the media is going to be a communication relation between teachers and

students. According to him, without the media, communication cannot take place optimally. This was also stated by Prasetyorini (2020) that the use of inappropriate media can affect children's motivation in learning. The media used in learning are generally divided into three types, namely audiotive media that utilizes sound media, visual media that utilizes images, and audio-visual media that utilizes sound and image media (Febrita, 2019). Therefore, it is very important to introduce *Hijaiah* and provide insight into Islamic values for children on Lamasa Street, Matabubu Subdistrict through audio-assisted flashcards media.

The advantages of the flashcards program are from the ATC (Assistance, Teaching, and Consultation) method including illustrated flashcards media as Herlina (2018) that children who learn to recognize *Hijaiah* with picture cards are very enthusiastic, and they are also assisted by audio as Ana (2018) that children's cognitive development can improve with audio. Flashcards is a two sided card consisting of 60 cards with various color variations as the use of color cards will affect creativity (Prasetyorini, 2020). Flashcards has the principle of playing as well as learning. This principle was formed because of the needs of children, namely playing, but the boundaries that children need to know need to be carried out through education, especially the cultivation of values in *Islam*. Children's learning curriculum through the ATC method are contained in game cards so that children repeat their learning, and they will be more fun in applying it in everyday life.

This program aims to create a fun and interactive place for teaching the *Al-Qur'an*. In particular, the purpose of this program is to build a strong foundation for *TPQ Al-Amin's* children in recognizing *Hijaiah* using flashcards media and applying the right method with the support of *TPQ Al-Amin's* parents and teachers. The resulting output is the effectiveness of children's learning achievements in recognizing *Hijaiah* and *amaliyah* content which includes memorizing daily prayers, *amaliyah* practices, prophet stories and basic Islamic knowledge and learning outcomes not only in cognitive aspects but also psychomotor as shown by social conditions.

2. Research Methods

A. Implementation Time and Place

The implementation of the program lasted for 3 (three) months, namely June-August 2021 with 16 meetings, taking place at the residence of the head of the Lamasa

Street, Matabubu Subdistrict, Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi with 20 participants.

B. Program Instruments

The instruments used during the implementation of the program consisted of audio-assisted flashcards, *iqro*, whiteboards, props of the story of the prophet, writing tools, learning curriculum, attendance, assessment sheets, *Al-Qur'an* table, laptop, x-banner, and *HVS* paper.

C. Program Implementation

The implementation of the flashcards program consists of several stages, including the following.

1. Program Preparation

The preparatory stage is carried out in May and lasts for 1 (one) month. In the preparatory stage, it is carried out with internal member meetings and consultations with accompanying lecturers as well as religious education experts and psychologists in the context of: 1) planning concepts and developing ideas; 2) communicating with partners related to program implementation; 3) regulating the division of labor; 4) preparing learning tools; 5) making and testing flashcards instruments; and 6) providing game guide books.

2. Program Implementation

The program will be implemented in June-August 2021 and lasts for 16 meetings. In this stage, a series of activities are carried out, namely as follows (Suharyana, 2016).

1) Socialization

This activity includes an introduction to the flashcards program as a tool for recognizing *Hijaiah* for learning to read and showing and distinguishing the sounds of the *Hijaiah*.

2) Assistance

This activity is carried out by teaching groups that depart from the needs and abilities on the basis of interactions from, by, and for members in groups as well as solidarity between groups in order to improve their welfare. Assistance consists of:

- a) The practice of *amaliyah* is directing children to know the *adab* of the *Al-Qur'an*, performing ablution, the pillars of *Islam* with each practice made in a singing model;
- b) The story of the prophet is to tell some of the journeys of the prophets; and

- c) Memorizing daily prayers such as studying prayers, going out of the house, getting used to answering and greetings.

3) Teaching

This activity is carried out by forming a study group that is guided directly by the facilitator. This study group consists of the initial and advanced groups. The initial group is a group that will be new to the *Hijaiah*. The advanced group is a group that already knows the *Hijaiah* but still does not distinguish the shape of the letters and the makhraj of the *Hijaiah*. Teaching consists of:

- a) The introduction to the preamble from the companion either introduces himself or explains some of the things that will be done;
- b) Overview/introduction to introduce *Hijaiah* by reading the *Al-Qur'an* and based on flashcards as supporting media; and
- c) Learning while playing/cheerful zone to direct children to play using flashcards in recognizing *Hijaiah* as the proper card game method with reference to the song '*alif, ba, ta*'.

4) Consultation

This activity is carried out by listening to the problems faced by the community (parents) in implementing the introduction of *Hijaiah* both before and after using the flashcards.

5) Monitoring and Evaluation

This activity is carried out to see the progress of program participants in the assessment book and the results of the consultation.

6) Closing

This activity is carried out after all ATC activities have been carried out and coupled with carrying out children's activities, namely coloring, quick intelligence, practice of *amaliyah* (prayer movements, ablution procedures, and memorizing daily prayers).

3. Program Sustainability

1) Training of Trainers

This activity is a form of activity expansion by inviting teaching staff to participate in implementing and planning programs.

2) Expansion of Activities

This activity is a form of recruitment of volunteers, guidebook for implementing ISBN programs, and expansion activities in the FIM Kendari Study Room.

Table 1. Program Implementation Stages

Activity	Activity Goals and Results
Program preparation (May 2021)	There are concepts and the development of ideas, communication with partners regarding program implementation, division of labor, ready learning tools, audio-assisted flashcards, and game guidebooks.
Program implementation (June-August 2021 for 16 meetings)	Socialization, so that parents entrust their children to participate in the program and are motivated to guide their children to study at home. Accompaniment, so that children apply prayer and practice of <i>amaliyah</i> in daily life and imitate the characteristics of the prophet. Teaching, so that children recognize the <i>Hijaiah</i>. Consultation, so that parents are involved in children's education and there are innovations in new activities that can support the implementation of the program in the future. Monitoring and Evaluation, so that children can be reviewed for changes in both social and knowledge and there are solutions to problems that arise after running the program. Closing, so that children and parents feel achievement (a form of appreciation) after participating in the program.
Program sustainability (August-September 2021)	Training of Trainers, so that there is regeneration to keep the program going. Activity Expansion, so that the benefits of the program can be known by the wider community, especially <i>TPQ</i> with similar problems have references to make variations in learning and use the right media.

3. Results and Discussion

A. Regional Government Data Collection of Childrens at Matabubu Subdistrict

Based on the results of interviews and discussion with local government, at 2020 the population of Matabubu Subdistrict reach 1,489 people and 45% of the total number of people which there are childrens.

B. Factors Affecting Childrens Do Not Have Enthusiasm for Learning Al-Qur'an

The facts show that Lamasa Street is an area with a Matabubu Subdistrict is aspired by religious leaders will become *Al-Qur'an* Subdistrict. This is supported by the existence of Islamic boarding schools which have been established since 2010. However, the role of it has not been able to reach the entire community. Moreover, the non-conducive *TPQ* environment does not support learning *Al-Qur'an*. This happens because of several factors that cause, namely:

First, there is the public opinion, mindset, and behavior that contradicts between religion and their daily life as a human. Therefore, it cannot be changed in a short time, and it affects the development of childrens.

Secondly, children's enthusiasm for learning *Al-Qur'an* is lower that playing. This condition also causes childrens to be inconsistent in learning *Al-Qur'an* and only interested in the beginning of learning *Al-Qur'an*.

Third, there are concerns from parents that their childrens are not developing because they often play instead of studying.

C. The Strategy so that Childrens at Matabubu Subdistrict Get Religious Education from an Early Age

First, *TPQ* is a non-formal education institution desired and reaching the community also has a big influence on the growth of religious education in the local community. The role of *TPQ* is very potential to minimize the public opinion, mindset, and behavior that contradicts between religion and their daily life as a human. The strategy is to: (1) provide socialization to parents so that they can take an active role to participate in assisting children to learn; (2) reactivate religious activities at *TPQ*; (3) utilize local youth as teaching staff; (4) familiarize children to apply Islamic's *adab* in their daily life and are monitored by their parents at home.

Secondly, to increase enthusiasm, maintain children's consistency, and increase children's interest in learning *Al-Qur'an* every day, the ATC (Assistance, Teaching, and Consultation) method through a combination of playing and learning with the help of flashcards is used. Assistance is carried out to stimulate children to be more enthusiastic, teaching activities in recognizing *Hijaiah*, and involving parents in the consultation room to find out the children's development. In addition, the correlation between the use of flashcards and the ATC method that is applied is an innovation idea to increase effectiveness in learning *Al-Qur'an*.

Flashcards are illustrated media that help childrens learn about *Hijaiah* and are also assisted by audio, so that children's cognitive development can increase. Flashcards are double-sided cards consisting of 60 cards with various color variations because the use of color cards will affect creativity. Flashcards have the principle of playing as well as learning. This principle is formed because of the needs of children, namely playing, but the limitations that children need

to know need to be carried out through education, especially the cultivation of values in Islam. Children's learning curriculum through the ATC method is contained in game cards so that children repeat their learning together at home.

Third, parents' concerns about their children are overcome by involving parents as stated in the ACT method, namely in the consultation room. In addition, the innovation of flashcards is designed to be used to play in groups, so parents can be actively involved in children's learning.

D. Achievement of Program Targets

The flashcards program which was carried out on Lamasa Street, Matabubu Subdistrict, Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province was able to run well according to the targets scheduled in the timeline. The targets of the flashcards program activities carried out on Lamasa Street, Matabubu Subdistrict are: (1) jobdesk distribution; (2) preparation of learning tools; (3) audio-assisted flashcards creation; (4) instrument testing; (5) flashcards game guide book; (6) licensing with related parties; (7) socialization; (8) pre-test; (9) implementation of ATC (Assistance, Teaching, and Consultation); (10) post-test; (11) monitoring and evaluation; and (12) training of trainers. Some of the activities carried out during the program can be seen in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Several flashcards program activities at *TPQ Al-Amin*: (a) socialization; (b) assistance; (c) teaching; (d) consultation; (e) MONEV (Monitoring and Evaluation), and closing; (f) training of trainers; and (g) audio assisted flashcards.

During the program, there was a significant change in the children, especially in the indicators of achievement of the expected outcomes of the program. The total success of the introduction of *Hijaiah* to *TPQ Al-Amin* children which was carried out for 16 meetings with a duration of 3 (three) months through the mentoring program experienced significant development in 2 (two) program output components, namely the introduction of *Hijaiah* and amaliyah

content that covering practice of amaliyah, memorizing daily prayers, and stories of the prophet with success up to 85.2%. The most significant change is in the output of amaliyah content, from 13.3% to 80.8%. This is because in providing amaliyah content which consists of prayer practices, ablution practices, memorizing daily prayers was given by varying it into songs and included in the flashcards game, while the introduction to the stories of the prophets was given using hand puppet properties. In addition, the introduction of *Hijaiah* also gave a significant change, namely from 55.4% to 89.6%. This is because the introduction of *Hijaiah* is not only through recitation activities but together with the use of flashcards media innovations so that children are easier, faster to understand and have strong memory.

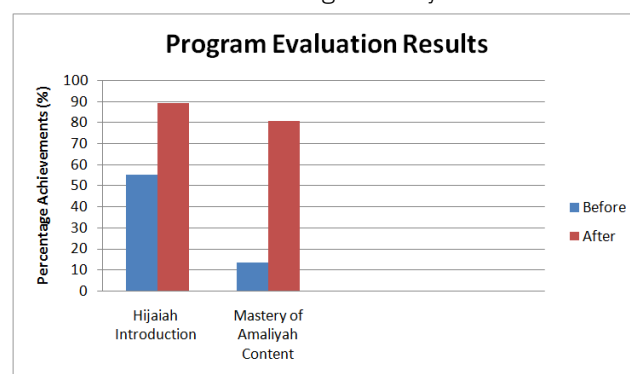


Figure 2. Program Evaluation Results

E. Program Expansion

The expansion of the flashcards program is carried out through expansion activities and media publications. The publications of activities that have been carried out are as follows.



Figure 3. Several flashcards program expansion activities at *TPQ Al-Amin*: (a) interview by Kendari Info; (b) sharing excitement by PKM Dikti; (c) news articles on the Kendari Info website; (d) expansion

activities at the FIM Kendari Study Room; and (e) expansion of activities through live instagram @matabubu.flashcards.

a. Media Mass

- 1) Kendari Info, Eradicating *Al-Qur'an* Illiteracy, UHO PKM Group Creates Flashcards Innovation, 07 June 2021.
- 2) PKM Dikti, Sharing the Excitement of Implementing PKM 2021, 20 June 2021.
- 3) Kendari Info, Eradicating *Al-Qur'an* Illiteracy, UHO PKM Group Creates Flashcards Innovation, 11 June 2021.
- 4) Expansion of activities through live instagram @matabubu.flashcards, 16 June, 27 June, 04 July, 11 July, 18 July 2021.

b. Activity Expansion

- 1) Guidebook for Program Implementation with ISBN and publisher UHO Press in September 2021.
- 2) Volunteer recruitment is 1 (one) person from FIM Kendari, 08 August 2021.
- 3) *Training of trainers* to the teachers of *TPQ Al-Amin*, 11 August and 23 August 2021.
- 4) Expansion activities at the FIM Kendari Study Room, 27 August 2021.

F. Sustainability Potential

Based on the field of education, the flashcards program plays a major role in the advancement of education, especially *Al-Qur'an* education. The results achieved that the ATC (Assistance, Teaching, and Consulation) and flashcards media can become religious education programs from an early age, character education even with further research can also be used for elementary school education, especially in *balistung* consists of reading, writing, and counting which has many positive impacts for students or children. The media that is packaged in the form of games has the potential to be developed in collaboration with educational institutions for facilities to support the learning process after obtaining a patent. Collaborative partners that have been established are UHO Press as a publisher and printer of program implementation manuals, wood craftsmen, and printers as audio-assisted flashcards media printers.

4. Conclusion

ATC method using audio-assisted flashcards media is a learning model solution for early childhood

in improving knowledge and skills of Islamic religious education by covering aspects of cognitive and psychomotor. Flashcards are applicable so that they create pleasurable spiritual activities. This program has succeeded in increasing the achievement of the introduction of *Hijaiah* and mastery of amaliyah content in *TPQ Al-Amin* children is up to 85.2% with the implementation of activities already implemented 100%. Flashcards program has expansion opportunities and potential sustainability through collaboration with various parties both communities, student organizations as well as the community and youth of *Al-Amin's* Mosque.

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ARTICLE

Innovation of INFIS (Integrated Natuna Financial Information System) and SALAM LABURA in Optimization of Public Services in Natuna and South Labuhanbatu District

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Abstract: This research is about public service innovation through Electronic Government (e-government). This research is interesting and relevant to study considering that the two innovations created use technology in the process of their use. With the use of technology, of course, it will have a lot of positive impacts on society because it is considered more efficient. With this research, it is hoped that it can become a learning medium for other regions in making innovations to facilitate the community in realizing efficient public services. The population in this study is in areas that have implemented policies or innovation in public services by utilizing technology. While the sample in this study is the innovation of Salam Labura and the Smart Application for Integrated Licensing Services for the Public (SiCANTIK) which are innovations created by North Labuhanbatu Regency. The results of this study indicate that North Labuhanbatu Regency has succeeded in realizing optimal public services by implementing good e-government by creating various electronic-based innovations such as the Salam Labura innovation and the Smart Application for Integrated Licensing Services for the Public (SiCANTIK). Where, the Salam Labura innovation is a community report application system that is intended to facilitate the community in conveying their aspirations to the Regional Government of North Labuhanbatu Regency. While the use of SiCANTIK aims to facilitate the licensing service process.

Keywords: Public Service Innovation, Aspirations, Licensing, E-Government, Society

1. Preliminary

This research is about public service innovation through Electronic Government (e-government). The development of information technology (IT) today is increasingly rapid, especially computing technology and internet networks, internet penetration by the government and Telkom has even penetrated to the countryside. This technological progress has brought a significant influence on government management, namely the development of a public service system through the internet network called e-government (Supriyanto, 2016).

E-government is the administration of government by using information technology and telecommunications to improve government performance, as well as to meet the public's need for transparency and accountability of government financial information with the aim of achieving good governance. According to Indrajit, e-government is the use of the internet to carry out government affairs and provide public services to become better and oriented towards community service (Akadun, 2009; Widodo, 2016). With e-government, it is hoped that services to the community can be better, the internal effectiveness of government organizations is increasing and public access to information within the government environment is getting easier (Kase, 2010). Therefore, information systems and information technology not only serve as a

mere support, but also have a key operational, high potential, strategic role and can be used to support effectiveness, efficiency and productivity in an organization (Wheelan & Hunger, 2004).

Various regions have used this technology to improve the quality of public services to the community. Therefore, the focus of this research is related to the innovation of Salam Labura and the Smart Application for Integrated Licensing Services for the Public (SiCANTIK), which are innovations created by North Labuhanbatu Regency. The Salam Labura innovation is a community report application system that is intended to facilitate the community in conveying their aspirations to the Regional Government of North Labuhanbatu Regency. While the use of SiCANTIK aims to facilitate the licensing service process.

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). 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, 2019). Where, 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).

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). 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 proper 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 without exception (Novaningrum et al., 2018).

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; Nugraha et al., 2020; Wicaksono, 2019; Widiyarta et al., 2020). The

government is obliged to facilitate every need of the community to support the creation of public welfare through public services. As a state facility, public services are closely related to a set of service provision from the government to the community (Sodani & Fanida, 2020).

In developing countries such as Indonesia, to be able to improve the welfare of the community, it is necessary to have the role of the government through public services to be able to meet the basic needs of its people such as health, education, and other basic needs (Khariza, 2015; Ardinata, 2020). In Indonesia, the application of innovation in the public sector has been developed in various sectors, including the education, health, environment, infrastructure and other sectors. Innovations in the public sector in Indonesia have changed the characteristics of public organizations that are rigid, rigid, and tend to be status-quo, into a system that is more flexible and dynamic (Suwarno & Yogi, 2008; Zakso, 2012; Kuipers et al., 2014; Aprilianto et al., 2019).

Research related to e-government has been carried out by many previous studies. As in the research conducted by Widodo (2016) explained that the development of information and communication technology is very profitable compared to manual or traditional methods. This is evidenced by the speed with which people get information through various information and communication technologies that are getting better. Several developed countries have now begun to take advantage of the latest digital information and communication technology and have given birth to a new form of government bureaucratic mechanism, known as Electronic Government (E-government).

Wahyuningsih & Purnomo (2020) stated that the implementation of e-government innovation itself has been widely carried out throughout Indonesia but with varying degrees of success. E-Government in its application does not only use technology alone but must be supported by good regulations and policies as well. Through E-Government, all state institutions, businesses, communities and other interested parties can use information and government services optimally at any time. The use of technology in the application of e-government is an effort carried out by government agencies in optimizing the provision of services for the community. In addition, the use of e-government also seeks to make the implementation of public services more effective and efficient in terms of the use of time, budget, and resources.

Nugraha (2018) also stated that the face of public services is now better. The fast and slow evolution of a government from a knowledge society to e-government is very dependent on how sensitive the government and its people are in reading the signs of the times (trends or tendencies). Recently, efforts to develop e-government are being actively carried out by the public bureaucracy. The tendency of public bureaucracies such as ministries, non-ministerial government agencies, provincial, city and district governments to implement e-government in the governance system.

However, in a study conducted by Wirawan (2020) it is said that the implementation and realization of e-government in Indonesia has experienced challenges since the growth of the industrial era 4.0, one of the obstacles in implementing e-government is due to the limited regulation as a legal umbrella. Currently, there is no regulation that really explains in detail the mechanism for implementing e-government along with the unbalanced development of technology that is so rapid and unstoppable. Digitalization has begun to enter the cracks of our daily lives. These technological advances are then widely used by the public sector and the private sector. Many companies and even small creative industries are using digital technology to develop their businesses. Thus in this paper will describe the formulation of the problem:

In line with the statement Wirawan (2020), in research conducted by Widodo (2016), the implementation of public services carried out by the central government and local governments are still faced with services that are not yet effective and efficient and the quality of human resources is not adequate. This can be seen from the number of complaints from the public, either directly or indirectly, such as through the mass media demanding an increase in the quality of public services. The main problem at this time is the lack of responsiveness of the government in responding to the wishes of the community. The concept of e-government or electronic government, which is a government system that in the implementation of its government uses the latest information technology. Even so, this e-government can be said to be the right innovation in government,

This research is interesting and relevant to study considering that the two innovations created use technology in the process of their use. With the use of technology, of course, it will have a lot of positive impacts on society because it is considered more efficient. The effects of these technological advances

are utilized by the Government and the people of North Labuhanbatu Regency in realizing efficient public services. With this research, it is hoped that it can be a learning medium for other regions in making innovations to facilitate the community in realizing efficient public services, so that it can be a motivation and this innovation is not only beneficial for North Labuhanbatu Regency, but also beneficial for other regions in order to create an environmentally friendly environment. more prosperous society.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a literature review method. Literature review or literature review is a literature search and research that can be done by reading various books, journals, and other publications related to the research topic, to produce an article regarding a particular topic or issue (Marzali, 2016). Research by studying literature uses sources and data collection methods by taking data in the library, reading, taking notes, and processing research materials (Melfianora, 2019).

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 data used come from reports, journals, scientific articles, literature reviews containing the concepts studied.

This research was conducted by describing the innovations in North Labuhanbatu Regency which were arranged systematically and in accordance with the reality that occurred. The population in this study is in areas that have implemented policies or innovation in public services by utilizing technology. While the sample in this study is the innovation of Salam Labura and the Smart Application for Integrated Licensing Services for the Public (SiCANTIK) which are innovations created by North Labuhanbatu Regency.

3. Results and Discussion

A. Infis Natuna Innovation

The development of this application is part of the regional management system reform (financial management reform), and focuses on the entire process of regional financial management carried out by e-planning, e-budgeting, executing e-budget, and e-monitoring so that regional financial management will be realized by even better accountability

The Natuna Regency Regional Financial Management from 2005 to 2011 uses an application built by a third party. A high budget is required for the development and development and maintenance of

application systems. Dependence on third parties at that time led to the regional government's independence in implementing regional financial management.

The purpose of this information system is, first, to facilitate the management of regional finances towards compliance with related laws and regulations. Second, Presenting financial report data quickly, precisely, effectively, and efficiently.

Third, Support the provision of Regional Financial Information needed in the National SIKD. And fourth is to create clean, accountable, clear, and transparent regional financial management.

The application system built by third parties at that time was only limited to budgeting, administration and reporting, thus causing a lack of consistency and resulting in the quality of SKPD data being unable to be measured clearly. This condition has motivated several ASN in the Regional Government to immediately build and develop an integrated and sustainable application system by following the development of regulations set by the Central Government. The problem of data consistency from the entire financial management process causes reporting from all SKPD entities to be ineffective and inefficient, causing costs and being vulnerable to misstatement and report submission.

The Natuna Regency Local Government built the Integrated Natuna Financial Information System (iNFIS) or the Integrated Natuna Financial Information System is a computer application that aims to assist the local financial management of the Natuna Regency Government by prioritizing regional independence and maximizing the role of ASN in the development and development of applications so as to reduce dependence on third party. The iNFIS application uses SQL Server as a database, it is Client-Server online.

iNFIS was developed with several modules such as iNFIS Planning (ePlanning), iNFIS Budgeting (eBudgeting), iNFIS Treasury, iNFIS Regional Property, iNFIS SAP, iNFIS Monev, iNFIS TEPR, iNFIS SIMRS (BLUD), iNFIS SIKEKAH, iNFIS DAK, iNFIS Desa and iNFIS SAKIP. Application development continues to be carried out according to needs in order to support and improve the performance of local governments. Applications are built based on an integrated desktop and web so there is no need to re-enter. Geographical conditions and limited infrastructure are the reasons for the Natuna Regency Government to develop desktop and web-based applications.

The development and development of the iNFIS application has a very significant impact on the local

government of Natuna Regency. The Natuna Regency iNFIS application makes a real contribution to improving government performance in terms of planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting. With the development and development of iNFIS, it provides several benefits, including:

1. Facilitate the Regional Head and all stakeholders in making decisions.
2. Increasing the performance of local governments in submitting reports.
3. Openness to advances in developing information technology.
4. Readiness of infrastructure to support information technology systems.
5. There is a spirit of employee change towards the use of information systems and technology.

B. Innovation Greetings Labura

North Labuhanbatu Regency was formed based on Law Number 23 of 2008 dated July 21, 2008 regarding the Expansion of North Labuhanbatu Regency in North Sumatra. In the development process of North Labuhanbatu Regency to be even better, it takes the participation of every element, both from the Government itself, stakeholders, and also the community.

The community itself is an important element that cannot be separated from the development process of North Labuhanbatu Regency for the better. Some things that can be done by the community in assisting the development process of North Labuhanbatu Regency are by providing criticism, suggestions, or even reporting things that are deemed necessary for the government to know such as public service problems, infrastructure problems, social problems, and so on.

To absorb and collect these aspirations, it is necessary to create an electronic-based system that can be used by all levels of society to make it easier for the community to express their aspirations and at the same time make it easier for the North Labuhanbatu Regency government to collect these aspirations and then distribute them to related parties or agencies for immediate action. responded.

The name that will be given to this system is SALAM Labura which stands for Application System for Reports and Aspirations of the North Labuhanbatu Community.

This community report application system was created and developed by the Department of Communication and Information of North Labuhanbatu

Regency which is intended to facilitate the community in conveying their aspirations to the Regional Government of North Labuhanbatu Regency, whether in the form of questions, criticisms, suggestions, or reports about anything they want to convey or complained, for example about public service problems, health problems, education problems, social problems, infrastructure problems, and so on.

The results of this innovation are, first, making it easier for the public to express their aspirations by utilizing electronic media. Second, it makes it easier for the local government of North Labuhanbatu Regency to absorb the aspirations of the people of North Labuhanbatu to be followed up immediately. And third, accelerating the Regional Government of North Labuhanbatu Regency in responding to people who have expressed their aspirations.

C. Intelligent Application Innovation for Integrated Licensing Services for the Public (SiCANTIK)

The background for using SiCANTIK by DPMPTSP Labuhanbatu Regency is to follow the progress of digitizing licensing services to make it easier to service applications and issue permits requested by applicants, and so far no significant problems have been found.

The purpose of using SiCANTIK by DPMPTSP Labuhanbatu Regency is to facilitate the licensing service process. Meanwhile, the benefit of using SiCANTIK is that it facilitates the licensing application process for permit applicants that can be accessed by Android technology.

The use of SiCANTIK by the Labuhanbatu Regency DPMPTSP makes it easier for the front office service apparatus and the inspection apparatus for the completeness of the licensing application requirements so as to speed up the completion time/signing of the Permit document by the Head of the Labuhanbatu Regency DPMPTSP.

4. Conclusion

North Labuhanbatu Regency has succeeded in realizing optimal public services by implementing good e-government by creating various electronic-based innovations such as the Salam Labura innovation and the Smart Application for Integrated Licensing Services for the Public (SiCANTIK).

The results of the Salam Labura innovation are, first, making it easier for the public to express their aspirations by utilizing electronic media. Second, it makes it easier for the local government of North

Labuhanbatu Regency to absorb the aspirations of the people of North Labuhanbatu to be followed up immediately. And third, accelerating the Regional Government of North Labuhanbatu Regency in responding to people who have expressed their aspirations.

Meanwhile, the use of SiCANTIK by the Labuhanbatu Regency DPMPTSP makes it easier for the front office service apparatus and the inspection apparatus for the completeness of the licensing application requirements so as to speed up the completion time/signing of the Permit document by the Head of the Labuhanbatu Regency DPMPTSP.

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ARTICLE

Analysis of Regional Innovation Mapping in Order to Encourage Strategic Public Policies in North Kalimantan Province

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Abstract: This research is about mapping the Regional Innovation of North Kalimantan Province. The focus of this research is the mapping of regional innovations proposed by Regional Apparatus Organizations as an effort to support the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing OPD tasks related to governance, public services and regional competitiveness. This research is important to do because this study will discuss efforts to map regional innovations, especially in North Kalimantan Province in order to realize accelerated economic growth, regional competitiveness and improve people's welfare in North Kalimantan Province. The population in this study are regions that have implemented regional innovations. While the subject in this study is the regional innovation of North Kalimantan Province. The results of the study show that the Innovation of North Kalimantan Province is spread over 25 affairs out of 32 affairs that are under regional authority. When viewed from regional government affairs, the three regional innovations with the function of supporting affairs became the most innovations, namely 13 innovations, from health there were 9 innovations, and from community empowerment 9 innovations became the innovations with the highest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs. and from community empowerment as many as 9 innovations to innovations with the largest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs. and from community empowerment as many as 9 innovations to innovations with the largest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs.

Keywords: Regional Innovation Strategy, Government, Public Service, Community, Welfare

1. Preliminary

This research is about mapping the Regional Innovation of North Kalimantan Province. Innovation itself has the meaning of an idea, practice or object that is considered new by an individual from one adoption unit to another (Rogers, 2003). Innovation as an interactive process that involves many other people and often involves people across sectors (Leoncini & Montresor, 2008). Therefore, innovation is meant a process that involves the ideas and opinions of many different people. Innovation requires diversity and collectivity at the same time, where the balance between the two is an important aspect of today's innovative activities. This balance is influenced by the market as well as other social and organizational forces (Sakti, 2018).

The focus of this research is the mapping of regional innovations proposed by Regional Apparatus Organizations as an effort to support the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing OPD tasks related to governance, public services and regional competitiveness.

In this case, what is meant by Regional Innovation is a renewal carried out by the regional government in order to improve the performance of regional government administration as contained in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation. In the Government Regulation it is explained that to achieve the goals of Regional Innovation, the target is directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through improving public services, empowerment and community participation, and increasing regional competitiveness. Regional Innovation is carried out based on the principles of increasing efficiency, improving effectiveness, quality of service, not causing conflicts of interest, oriented to the public interest, being open, having appropriate values, and being accountable.

Innovation is very synonymous and is often linked as a strategic component in many organizations or companies to respond to the unpredictable pace of development and technological change. The introduction of new technologies, new applications in service products, the development of new markets, to the introduction of new forms of organization, is a process of innovation (Darmawan, 2019). Regional Innovation is essentially aimed at supporting the improvement of the performance of the Regional Government and Public Services, optimally in order to realize the welfare of the community. The target of Regional Innovation is directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through increasing public services, empowerment and community participation, and increasing regional competitiveness. In line with that, the proposal for Regional Innovation is certainly not limited to only coming from the Regional Government, but the widest possible opportunity is opened for the community to propose Regional Innovations. Regional Innovation as referred to in Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government is defined as all forms of reform in the administration of Regional Government. Regional innovation can be realized in various forms, namely innovations in regional governance, public service innovations, and or other regional innovations in accordance with government affairs that are under the

authority of the region. An idea or idea to become a Regional Innovation must go through the stages which are detailed in this Government Regulation.

In an effort to realize public welfare in public services, it is necessary to make breakthrough innovations. In general, innovation is often interpreted as the discovery of new things, but actually the "newness" aspect of innovation is emphasized for private sector innovation. Currently, the value of the business sector is indeed the time to be adopted by the government sector "corporate value". Later only in corporate institutions, but also in government agencies. Although current innovations still have pros and cons, if they are not implemented, there will never be any renewal or change (Kasali, 2012; Wulandari & Purnomo, 2019).

Innovation is renewal, the discovery of something new, whether in the form of ideas, methods, tools, products or others (Purba, 2009; Robbins, 1997). This update is different from the existing or previously known ones. In general, innovation can be classified into two groups, namely first, new discoveries (discovery) which include all discoveries of the existence of an aspect of reality. Second, new inventions which include findings when cultural elements are combined into a form that did not exist before. (Schaefer & Lamm, 1986). A new idea or innovation (innovation's) is a concept that can be a tool for social change. New ideas can be in the form of ideas, knowledge or physical equipment that can be learned and practiced to make life easier and improve the welfare of life (Drucker, 1985).

Agustino (2008) defines public policy as a permanent decision that is characterized by consistency and repetition (repetition) of the behavior of those who make and of those who obey the decision. The definition of public sector innovation is inseparable from the influence of business sector innovation. However, the practice of public sector innovation is unique from the private sector, namely the existence of political agreements that allow these innovations to occur (Lynn, 2013; Windrum, 2008). Public sector innovation certainly has special characteristics with what is in the private sector. Several studies have attempted to define the boundaries and forms of public sector organizations such as Windrum (2008) by distinguishing 6 (six) forms of public sector innovation, namely service innovation, service delivery innovation, administrative and organizational innovation, concept innovation, policy innovation, and systemic innovation.

The application of regional innovations that vary in each region results in the emergence of levels in developed and developing regions. This level seems to classify areas that have high innovation, are not even innovating. For this reason, the Center for Regional Innovation Research and Development conducts mapping of regional innovations. The purpose of holding regional innovation mapping is to map regional innovations, to foster regional innovations, as well as to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of proposed Regional Innovations ([Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kementerian Dalam Negeri, 2018](#)).

So far, there have been quite a number of studies that have reviewed regional innovations. Kurniawan's research in 2017 which discusses public service innovation is the most visible benchmark for government performance. Because with public services, the community can directly assess the government's performance based on the services it receives. For this reason, improving public services is the main thing that must be improved.

Research conducted Suhendra ([2018](#)) regarding the government reforms carried out by the city government by using its main innovations in public service innovation, governance, and regulation. Meanwhile, the journal of renewal partners Kartika and Simorangkur in 2019 discussed the importance of Technical Guidance as an effort to provide understanding to regional innovation facilitators to focus and be consistent in dealing with regional innovation.

Study Syamsuddin & Fuady ([2020](#)) regarding efforts to strengthen the Regional Research and Development and Innovation Agency can be done by providing space for interaction and collaboration of innovation actors, accelerating coordination and intermediation between stakeholders in utilizing research and development results to be more optimal with the existence of regional regulations regarding research and development activities that strengthen Balitbang.

However, various studies on regional innovation are only partial from the researcher's point of view. The difference between this study and the research above is that this study discusses the characteristics of regional innovation, especially in North Kalimantan Province based on the Regional Innovation Index data set by the Ministry of Home Affairs as an effort to realize regional innovation.

North Kalimantan Province in its efforts to improve competitiveness continues to develop regional

innovations. There are 5 regencies/cities in North Kalimantan Province. Based on the report on the Regency/City Regional Innovation Development Map on the island of Kalimantan, the regional innovation index data from 55 Regency/City Governments on Kalimantan Island is 9 or 16% of the Regency or City Governments which have the very innovative predicate. Tana Tidung Regency is one of the regencies in North Kalimantan Province which is categorized as very innovative. Bulungan Regency is one of the regencies in North Kalimantan which received the title of less innovative Regency, while 3 regencies/cities of them received the predicate that they had not filled out data so that there was a need for guidance in the form of inventory and data identification ([Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kementerian Dalam Negeri, 2020](#)).

This research is important to do because this study will discuss efforts to map regional innovations, especially in North Kalimantan Province in order to realize accelerated economic growth, regional competitiveness and improve people's welfare in North Kalimantan Province. Innovation is a tool in accelerating the improvement of Indonesia's competitiveness. The success of Regional Innovation requires strengthening of the Regional Innovation System. The key to the success of developing regional innovation systems in order to increase regional competitiveness is the strong will, pioneering and consistency of regional heads, both in setting the policy agenda for developing regional innovation systems, strengthening the framework for regional innovation system elements, as well as providing a budget for developing regional innovation systems ([Ismiatun, 2015](#)). The Ministry of Home Affairs in its efforts to oversee the success of regional governments in implementing regional innovations carries out regional innovation development as stipulated in Law no. 23 of 2014 and its derivative regulations, namely Government Regulation no. 38 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 104 of 2018 concerning the Assessment and Awarding of Regional Innovation Awards and/or Incentives. The Ministry of Home Affairs seeks to carry out technical guidance including replication, facilitation, and supervision related to the implementation of regional innovation policies. Currently, collaboration with the Ministry of Finance is also being carried out in the context of preparing Regional Incentive Funds (DID) for local governments that have successfully implemented Regional Innovations.

2. Research Methods

The research method used is a literature study. Research with literature study is a research that has the same preparation as other research, but the sources and methods of data collection are by taking data in the library, reading, taking notes, and processing research materials (Melfianora, 2019). Meanwhile, according to Philippines (2020) Literature study or literature study is a series of activities related to the methods of collecting library data, reading and taking notes, and managing research materials.

The population in this study are regions that have implemented regional innovations. While the subject in this study is the regional innovation of North Kalimantan Province.

Literature studies are carried out by each researcher with the main objective of finding a basis for obtaining and building a theoretical basis, framework of thinking, and determining tentative assumptions or also known as research hypotheses. So that researchers can classify, allocate, organize, and use a variety of literature in their fields. By conducting a literature study, researchers have a broader and deeper insight into the problem to be studied.

3. Results and Discussion

According to Ministry of Home Affairs Research and Development Agency (2020), in the Regional Innovation Development Map, North Kalimantan Province is an area with the predicate of being less innovative with a total score of 220. North Kalimantan only inputs indicators for Regional Government units, while indicators for regional innovation units are not inputted. This requires encouragement for the Regional Government of North Kalimantan in increasing innovation.

A. Characteristics of the Proportion of the Number of Regional Innovations Based on the Form of Innovation

Based on North Kalimantan Province Regional Innovation index data implemented from 2019 to 2020, it shows that 38% Regional Innovation comes from public service innovations with a total of 30 Regional Innovations from 79 Regional Innovations, 33% comes from regional governance innovations with a total of 26 innovations, and 29% came from other Regional Innovations in accordance with government affairs which became the authority of the regions with a total of 23 innovations.

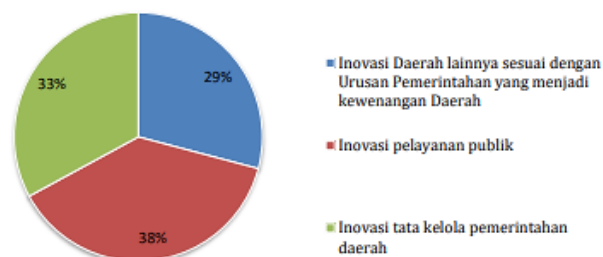


Figure 1. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on the Form of Innovation

Table 1. Regional Innovation by Form

No	Judul Inovasi
1.	Restoran C-19
2.	PTSP C-19
3.	Transportasi Umum C-19
4.	PERISAI (Pelayanan Rekomendasi Izin Penelitian Secara Online)
5.	Sistem Penerimaan Rujukan Pasien Ke Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) Terintegrasi (Simanjur Pake Garansi)
6.	Sistem Rawat Inap, Kontrol, dan Antar Jemput Pasien (SIRIKA)
7.	go. RSUD Tarakan
8.	Sistem Informasi Pangan Asal Hewan (SIPAWAN)
9.	Sistem Informasi Fasilitas Keselamatan Jalan Raya (SI FAJAR)
10.	PESONA (Perizinan Sistem Online Kalimantan Utara)
11.	SAMLING (Samsat Keliling)
12.	SIGANA (Edukasi Kesiapsiagaan Bencana)
13.	Sistem Informasi Deteksi Dini Tumbuh Kembang Anak (SINDEN TUMBANG)
14.	Implementasi Program "Pelayanan Farmasi Tanpa Kantong Plastik" di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
15.	Sistem Pelayanan Administrasi Kependudukan di Wilayah Pedalaman dan Perbatasan dengan pendekatan specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time base (SIPELANDUKILAT SMART)
16.	SIAP KAKA (Strategi Pengendalian Ketertiban Umum dan Ketenteraman Masyarakat)
17.	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pengawasan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Kawasan Perbatasan Negara Kalimantan Utara
18.	Sistem Pelayanan Aduan Lingkungan Hidup Online (SIPALING ONLINE)
19.	Sistem Aplikasi Jual Beli Online Komoditi Pertanian (SISKA JUAL LIONTIN)
20.	SI PEDAPASTRA (Sinergitas Aplikasi Penguatan Data Pangan Strategis)
21.	Sistem Informasi Benih Perkebunan (SimFoNih-bun)
22.	Peningkatan Akurasi Data Penumpang Berbasis Sistem Informasi Pada Pelayaran Tradisional Dalam Kaitan Meningkatkan Keselamatan Pelayaran Dan Optimalisasi Pendapatan Asli Daerah Di Kalimantan Utara
23.	Akselerasi Pengembangan Pelayanan Antar Obat (Abang Tarbat)
24.	KOTAK (Komunitas Orang Tua Anak dengan Kondisi Khusus) di RSUD Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
25.	PELINTAS NEGERI (Pelayanan Perizinan di Perbatasan Negara Republik Indonesia)
26.	Pengembangan KUBE Menuju Kemandirian Masyarakat (BANG KUBE MANDIRI)

No	Judul Inovasi
27.	Optimalisasi Monitoring Pemberian Cairan Intravena Menggunakan Label Dan Tabel Dosis Cairan Di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
28.	Perpustakaan Berbasis "Book Store" (PERSIS BOS)
29.	SiDeskTana (Sistem Informasi Desa/Kelurahan Tangguh Bencana)

B. Characteristics of Proportion of Number of Regional Innovations by Type

Regional innovations based on type are grouped into three, namely digital innovation, technological innovation and non-digital innovation. Digital innovation in the form of renewal activities. Technological innovation produces something new or important improvements in programs, processes and services. Meanwhile, non-digital innovations can be in the form of innovations created by the Province of East Kalimantan, only two, namely digital innovations and non-digital innovations. Based on the characteristics of the number of Regional Innovations implemented from 2019 to 2021 by type, it shows that the proportion of Regional Innovations 58% or 46 of the 79 Regional Innovations comes from digital innovations while 42% or 33 innovations come from non-digital innovations.

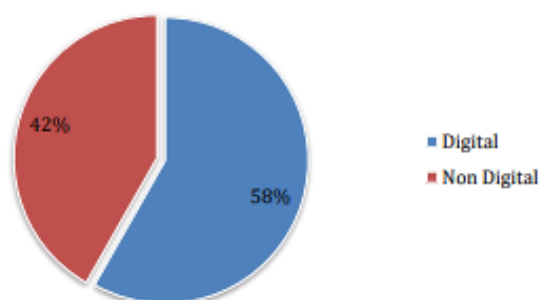


Figure 2. Characteristics of Regional Innovation by Type of Innovation

List of Regional Innovations by Type, among others:

Table 2. Regional Innovations by Type

No	Judul Inovasi
Inovasi Digital	
1.	Sistem Informasi Kawasan Perbatasan
2.	SiCantik (Sistem perencanaan instansi dan Komunitas)
3.	PERISAI (Pelayanan Rekomendasi Izin Penelitian Secara Online)
4.	Smart Monev
5.	sistem informasi sarana prasarana olahraga
6.	APLIKASI MANAJEMEN SURAT
7.	Sistem Penerimaan Rujukan Pasien Ke Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) Terintegrasi (Simanjur Pake Garansi)
8.	go. RSUD Tarakan
9.	Cerita Dara

No	Judul Inovasi
10.	Sistem Informasi Pangan Asal Hewan (SIPAWAN)
11.	SiDetektifASN
12.	Harian Giga
13.	Irianto Menjawab
14.	E-Sarpras Desa
15.	Sistem Informasi Fasilitas Keselamatan Jalan Raya (SI FAJAR)
16.	E-Konsultasi
17.	PESONA (Perizinan Sistem Online Kalimantan Utara)
18.	Gaji Sistem Terpusat Online (GASTON)
19.	SIAPKU (Sistem Informasi Air Permukaan Kalimantan Utara)
20.	Sistem Informasi Deteksi Dini Tumbuh Kembang Anak (SINDEN TUMBANG)
21.	Reka Suara
22.	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Potensi Ekonomi Wilayah (SIMPAN YAH)
23.	Perencanaan dan Implementasi Transfer Anggaran Provinsi Berbasis Ekologis di Kalimantan Utara (PERI TAPE KU)
24.	E-SAKIP
25.	Sistem Pelayanan Administrasi Kependudukan di Wilayah Pedalaman dan Perbatasan dengan pendekatan specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time base (SIPELANDUKILAT SMART)
26.	SIAP KAKA (Strategi Pengendalian Ketertiban Umum dan Ketentraman Masyarakat)
27.	Sistem Inventarisasi Persediaan Barang Pakai Habis Pada Biro Organisasi (Si-IVANKA)
28.	SIMACAN (Sistem Informasi Manajemen Cabang Dinas Pendidikan)
29.	Sistem Informasi Pelayanan Administrasi Pemerintahan (SEPADAN)
30.	Elektronik Sistem Peregistrasian SPP-SP2D Online (ESPRESSO)
31.	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pengawasan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Kawasan Perbatasan Negara Kalimantan Utara
32.	Sistem Pembayaran Retribusi UPT Pelabuhan Perikanan Tengku II Tarakan Secara Non Tunai (Si Bayar Non Tunai)
33.	Sistem Manajemen Informasi Arsip Dinas Kelautan Perikanan "SI MANIS DARI UTARA"
34.	Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum (JDIH) KALTARA (aplikasi Android)
35.	Peningkatan Kinerja Pengelolaan Usaha Pemanfaatan Air Tanah (KI-PUTAT) dalam Rangka Meningkatkan Kualitas Informasi air Tanah (KUAT) di Wilayah Kalimantan Utara
36.	Sistem Penomoran Elektronik SPT dan SPPD Terintegrasi dengan Kontrol Pagu Anggaran dan Kontrol Batas Perjalanan Dinas Pegawai
37.	Sistem Pelayanan Aduan Lingkungan Hidup Online (SIPALING ONLINE)
38.	Sistem Aplikasi Jual Beli Online Komoditi Pertanian (Siska Jual Liontin)
39.	SI PEDAPASTRA (Sinergitas Aplikasi Penguatan Data Pangan Strategis)
40.	Sistem Informasi Benih Perkebunan (SimFoNih-bun)
41.	Peningkatan Akurasi Data Penumpang Berbasis Sistem Informasi pada Pelayaran Tradisional dalam Kaitan Meningkatkan Keselamatan Pelayaran dan Optimalisasi Pendapatan Asli Daerah di Kalimantan Utara
42.	Elektronik Biro Pembangunan (e-BANG)
43.	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Diklat (SIMDIKLAT)

No	Judul Inovasi
44.	SiDeskTana (Sistem Informasi Desa/Kelurahan Tangguh Bencana)
45.	Pengembangan Sistem Informasi Data Statistik Sektoral Provinsi Kalimantan Utara Cepat, Akurat, Nir Biaya, Transparan, Informatif, Konkrit (SIDARA CANTIK)
46.	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Analisis Standar Belanja (ASB) Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
Inovasi Non Digital	
1.	Restoran C-19
2.	Hotel C-19
3.	Desa Wisata Sajau Metun New Normal C-19
4.	PTSP C-19
5.	Transportasi Umum C-19
6.	Klinik Kinerja Terpadu (Klik Aja Tu)
7.	Sistem Monitoring Utang (SI MITA)
8.	Sistem Rawat Inap, Kontrol, dan Antar Jemput Pasien (SIRIKA)
9.	Gemilau BUMDes
10.	Penggunaan Drone dalam pencegahan dan pengendalian kebakaran hutan dan lahan (Karhutla)
11.	SAMLING (Samsat Keliling)
12.	Humas Goes to School
13.	Kaltara Sepekan
14.	SIGANA (Edukasi Kesiapsiagaan Bencana)
15.	Implementasi Program "Pelayanan Farmasi Tanpa Kantong Plastik" di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
16.	KOPDAR IDAMAN
17.	Penyusunan dan Penilaian Kinerja Tenaga Honoror
18.	ALGOSENA
19.	EMPIRIK
20.	Penerapan Eco-Office (Peace)
21.	Akselerasi Pengembangan Pelayanan Antar Obat (Abang Tarbat)
22.	KOTAK (Komunitas Orang Tua Anak dengan Kondisi Khusus) di RSUD Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
23.	PELINTAS NEGERI (Pelayanan Perizinan di Perbatasan Negara Republik Indonesia)
24.	Pengembangan KUBE Menuju Kemandirian Masyarakat (BANG KUBE MANDIRI)
25.	Optimalisasi Monitoring Pemberian Cairan Intravena Menggunakan Label dan Tabel Dosis Cairan di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
26.	Perpustakaan Berbasis "Book Store" (PERSIS BOS)
27.	Sinkronisasi dan Koordinasi Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah dan Kelitbangan Daerah (SI KOKO PEMBERANI)
28.	Penggunaan Flowmeter sebagai alat ukur Pajak Air Permukaan
29.	Penyusunan Standar Operasional Prosedur Permohonan Bantuan Sarana dan Prasarana Destinasi Wisata
30.	Pedoman Teknis Penyusunan Laporan Perjalanan Dinas (MANTIKSUN LPD)
31.	Layanan Sertifikasi & Kartu Tenaga Kerja Konstruksi Daerah (LASKAR GARUDA)
32.	Slogan "YUK PANAU PANAU KE KALTARA"
33.	Bantuan Sanitasi Rumah Tidak Layak Huni (BUSI RTLH)

C. Characteristics of the Proportion of Number of Regional Innovations Based on Initiators

According to Government Regulation No. 33 of 2017 concerning Regional Innovation states that Regional Innovation proposals can come from Regional Heads,

DPRD Members, State Civil Apparatuses, Regional Apparatuses, and Community Members. The biggest innovation of North Kalimantan Province comes from the proposal of the State Civil Apparatus with a proportion of 55% or 43 of 79 Regional Innovations. The second largest innovation was proposed by the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) with 38% or 30 innovations. The Regional Head is the smallest party in proposing Regional Innovations, which is 1% or only 1 Regional Innovation, namely the innovation of the Maritime Fishery Service Archives Information Management System "SI SWEET FROM THE NORTH".

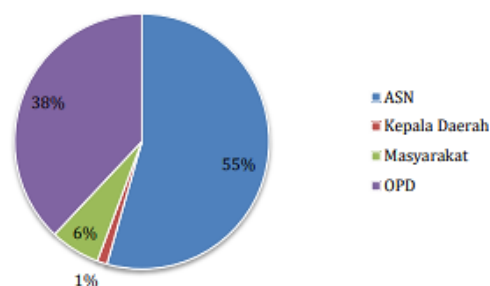


Figure 3. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on Initiators

The State Civil Apparatus became the largest proponent in creating Regional Innovations in North Kalimantan Province. The following is a list of innovations proposed by the State Civil Apparatus.

Table 3. List of Proposed State Civil Apparatus

No	Judul Inovasi
1.	Sistem Informasi Kawasan Perbatasan
2.	SiCantik (Sistem perencanaan instansi dan Komunitas)
3.	Klinik Kinerja Terpadu (Klik Aja Tu)
4.	PERISAI (Pelayanan Rekomendasi Izin Penelitian Secara Online)
5.	sistem informasi sarana prasarana olahraga
6.	Aplikasi Manajemen Surat
7.	Sistem Monitoring Utang (SI MITA)
8.	Sistem Penerimaan Rujukan Pasien Ke Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) Terintegrasi (Simanjur Pake Garansi)
9.	Sistem Rawat Inap, Kontrol, dan Antar Jemput Pasien (SIRIKA)
10.	go. RSUD Tarakan
11.	Cerita Dara
12.	Sistem Informasi Pangan Asal Hewan (SIPAWAN)
13.	SiDetektifASN
14.	Harian Giga
15.	Irianto Menjawab
16.	Gemilau BUMDes
17.	Sistem Informasi Fasilitas Keselamatan Jalan Raya (SI FAJAR)
18.	Humas Goes to School
19.	Kaltara Sepekan
20.	SIGANA (Edukasi Kesiapsiagaan Bencana)
21.	Sistem Informasi Deteksi Dini Tumbuh Kembang Anak (SINDEN TUMBANG)

No	Judul Inovasi
22.	Reka Suara
23.	Implementasi Program "Pelayanan Farmasi Tanpa Kantong Plastik" di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
24.	SIAP KAKA (Strategi Pengendalian Ketertiban Umum dan Ketentraman Masyarakat)
25.	Sistem Inventarisasi Persediaan Barang Pakai Habis Pada Biro Organisasi (Si-IVANKA)
26.	Sistem Informasi Pelayanan Administrasi Pemerintahan (SEPADAN)
27.	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pengawasan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Kawasan Perbatasan Negara Kalimantan Utara
28.	Sistem Pembayaran Retribusi UPT Pelabuhan Perikanan Tengku II Tarakan Secara Non Tunai (Si Bayar Non Tunai)
29.	Peningkatan Kinerja Pengelolaan Usaha Pemanfaatan Air Tanah (KI-PUTAT) Dalam Rangka Meningkatkan Kualitas Informasi air Tanah (KUAT) Di Wilayah Kalimantan Utara
30.	Sistem Penomoran Elektronik SPT dan SPPD Terintegrasi dengan Kontrol Pagu Anggaran dan Kontrol Batas Perjalanan Dinas Pegawai
31.	Sistem Aplikasi Jual Beli Online Komoditi Pertanian (Siska Jual Liontin)
32.	SI PEDAPASTRA (Sinergitas Aplikasi Penguatan Data Pangan Strategis)
33.	Sistem Informasi Benih Perkebunan (SimFoNih-bun)
34.	Peningkatan Akurasi Data Penumpang Berbasis Sistem Informasi pada Pelayaran Tradisional dalam Kaitan Meningkatkan Keselamatan Pelayaran dan Optimalisasi Pendapatan Asli Daerah di Kalimantan Utara
35.	Akselerasi Pengembangan Pelayanan Antar Obat (Abang Tarbat)
36.	KOTAK (Komunitas Orang Tua Anak dengan Kondisi Khusus) di RSUD Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
37.	Optimalisasi Monitoring Pemberian Cairan Intravena Menggunakan Label dan Tabel Dosis Cairan di RSUD Tarakan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara
38.	Perpustakaan Berbasis "Book Store" (PERSIS BOS)
39.	Penyusunan Standar Operasional Prosedur Permohonan Bantuan Sarana dan Prasarana Destinasi Wisata
40.	SiDesktana (Sistem Informasi Desa/Kelurahan Tangguh Bencana)
41.	Layanan Sertifikasi & Kartu Tenaga Kerja Konstruksi Daerah (LASKAR GARUDA)
42.	Slogan "YUK PANAU PANAU KE KALTARA"
43.	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Analisis Standar Belanja (ASB) Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Utara

D. Characteristics of the Proportion of Number of Regional Innovations Based on Government Affairs

According to Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government regarding government affairs which is discussed in Chapter IV "Government affairs consist of absolute government affairs, concurrent government affairs, and general government affairs". Concurrent government affairs become the regional authority which consists of mandatory government affairs and optional government affairs. Government affairs must include basic services and government

affairs that are not related to basic services. Meanwhile, mandatory government affairs related to basic services.

Mandatory government orders relating to basic services include: education, health, public works and spatial planning, public housing and settlements, peace, public order and community protection, social. Mandatory government affairs that are not related to basic services are: manpower, women's empowerment and child protection, food, land, environment, population administration and civil registration, community and village empowerment, population control and family planning, transportation, communication and information, cooperatives, small and medium enterprises investment, youth and sports, statistics, coding, culture, libraries, archives. Selected government affairs include: marine and fisheries, tourism, agriculture, forestry, energy and mineral resources, trade,

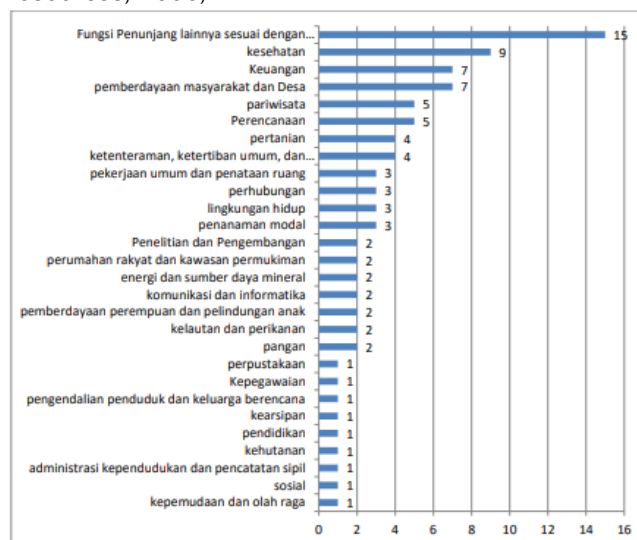


Figure 4. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on Government Affairs

The following is a list of Innovations with other Support Function categories in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Table 4. List of Supporting Function Innovations in accordance with the Provisions of Laws

No	Judul Inovasi
1.	Sistem Informasi Kawasan Perbatasan
2.	Cerita Dara
3.	Harian Giga
4.	Irianto Menjawab
5.	E-Konsultasi
6.	Humas Goes To School
7.	Kaltara Sepekan
8.	Reka Suara

No	Judul Inovasi
9.	E-SAKIP
10.	Sistem Inventarisasi Persediaan Barang Pakai Habis Pada Biro Organisasi (Si- IVANKA)
11.	Sistem Informasi Pelayanan Administrasi Pemerintahan (SEPADAN)
12.	Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum (JDIH) KALTARA (aplikasi Android)
13.	elektronik Biro Pembangunan (e-BANG)
14.	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pengawasan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Kawasan Perbatasan Negara Kalimantan Utara
15.	Sistem Informasi Manajemen Potensi Ekonomi Wilayah (SIMPAN YAH)

E. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Maturity Value

The maturity value is more than 100 then the innovation is good. The majority of North Kalimantan Province created innovations with other supporting function categories in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations as many as 15 innovations. The number of Regional Innovations created by North Kalimantan is based on the smallest category of government affairs, namely innovations in the categories of libraries, staffing, population control and family planning, archives, education, forestry, population administration and civil registration, social, and youth and sports.

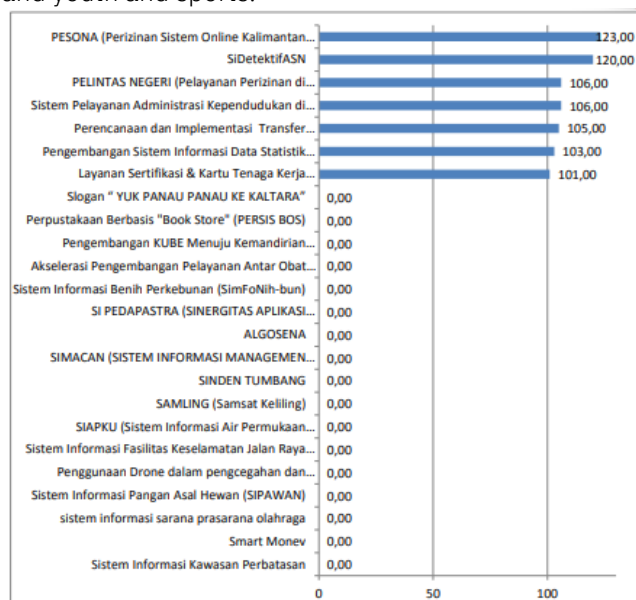


Figure 5. Maturity Value of Regional Innovation

F. Characteristics of the Proportion of the Number of Regional Innovations Based on the Stages of Innovation

In the process, Regional Innovation is formed based on 3 stages of the process, which include innovation initiatives, innovation trials and application of

innovations. The proposal for the Regional Innovation initiative as according to the Presidential Regulation must be accompanied by a Regional Innovation proposal which contains; Forms of Regional Innovation Design and Build Regional Innovations and the Principal Changes to be made Objectives of Regional Innovation Benefits Obtained During the Regional Innovation Trial Budget if needed If the Regional Innovation proposal that has been discussed by an independent team is formed incidentally at the time of need it is declared feasible or not feasible. According to the Presidential Regulation, an independent team consists of elements of universities, experts and/practitioners according to the needs and is coordinated by the Regional Head in charge of research and development. If the results of the evaluation of the Regional Innovation initiative are declared feasible, the Regional Head then stipulates the Regional Head's decision regarding Regional Innovation accompanied by the determination of Regional Apparatuses according to their fields to carry out Regional Innovation trials. Regional Innovation Implementers periodically submit reports on the implementation of trials. However, if the results of the Regional Innovation trial are not successful, the Regional Innovation implementer stops the Regional Innovation trial and stops the pilot implementation and reports to the head of the regional apparatus in charge of research and development. The application of regional innovations can be carried out directly without testing regional innovations if regional innovations are simple. The implementation of Regional Innovations is reported by the Regional Head to the Minister no later than 6 months after the Regional Regulations and Regional Regulations are enacted.

Based on North Kalimantan Province Regional Innovation data which has been implemented from 2019 to 2021, the proportion of the number of innovations based on the stages is 83% or 66 innovations out of 79 innovations that are already in the implementation stage, 9% or 7 are still in the trial stage, and 8% of them are still in the implementation stage. the stage of the initiative proposed by the innovation proposer. Innovations that are still in the pilot stage include the Information System for Food of Animal Origin (SIPAWAN), the Information System for Early Detection of Child Development (SINDEN TUMBANG), the Archives Management Information System for the Marine Fisheries Service "SI MANIS FROM UTARA", Implementation of Eco-Office (Peace), electronic Development Bureau (e-BANG), SiDeskana

(Disaster Resilient Village/Kelurahan Information System), Management Information System for Expenditure Standards Analysis (ASB) of North Kalimantan Province.

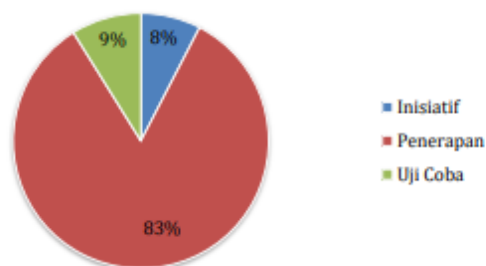


Figure 6. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on the Stages of Innovation

G. Characteristics of Number of Regional Innovations Based on Implementation Time

Based on Regional Innovation data in North Kalimantan, which was implemented from 2019 to 2021, it showed a decrease in the number of innovations every year. From 2019 to 2020 there was a decline from the previous 33 implemented innovations down to 32 innovations implemented in 2020. In 2021 North Kalimantan Province is only able to implement the existing 14 Regional Innovations.

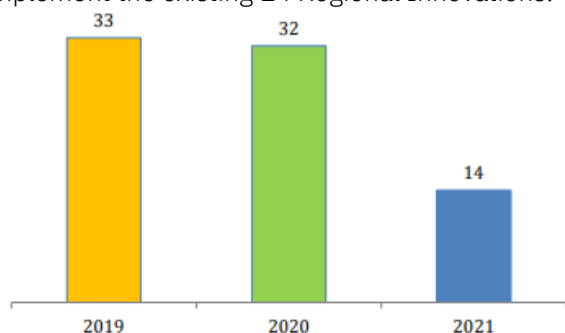


Figure 7. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on Implementation Time

H. Characteristics of the Proportion of Number of Regional Innovations Based on the Attachment of Innovation to Covid-19

Based on regional innovation index data implemented from 2019 to 2021, it shows that 91% of Regional Innovations in North Kalimantan Province have no connection with Covid-19 with a total of 72 Regional Innovations out of a total of 79 Regional Innovations in North Kalimantan Province. Meanwhile, the proportion of Regional Innovations that are related to Covid-19 is only 9% or 7 Regional Innovations from 79 innovations in North Kalimantan Province. Regional innovations related to COVID-19 include Restaurant C-

19, Hotel C-19, Sajau Metun New Normal Tourism Village C-19, PTSP C-19, Public Transportation C-19, Improved Performance of Groundwater Utilization Business Management (KI- PUTAT) In Order to Improve the Quality of Groundwater Information (KUAT) in the North Kalimantan Region, Accelerate the Development of Drug Delivery Services (Abang Tarbat).

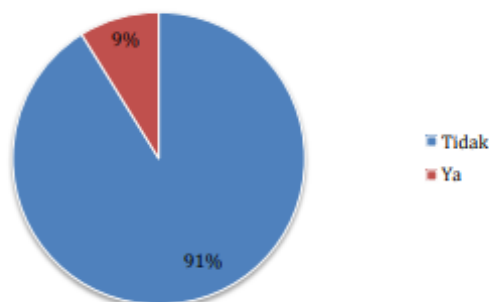


Figure 8. Characteristics of Regional Innovation Based on the Attachment of Innovation to Covid-19

4. Conclusion

Based on the report on the Regency/City Regional Innovation Development Map on the island of Kalimantan, the regional innovation index data from 55 Regency/City Governments on Kalimantan Island is 9 or 16% of the Regency or City Governments which have the very innovative predicate. Tana Tidung Regency is one of the regencies in North Kalimantan Province which is categorized as very innovative. Bulungan Regency is one of the regencies in North Kalimantan which has received the title of less innovative Regency, while 3 regencies/cities of which have not filled in the data so that it is necessary to provide guidance in the form of inventory and data identification, assistance or consultation and advocacy, socialization, technical guidance, development and innovation collaboration.

As for the number of innovations based on the year of application, there were 33 innovations implemented in 2019, 32 innovations were implemented in 2020 and 14 innovations in 2021. The stages of implementation assessed in the regional innovation index are innovations that are at the implementation stage, not innovation initiatives and trials. area. Meanwhile, when viewed from the form of innovation, as many as 30 innovations are public service innovations, 26 governance innovations and 23 innovations are other forms of innovation in accordance with regional affairs and authorities.

The innovations of the North Kalimantan Province are spread over 25 affairs out of 32 affairs that are

under regional authority. When viewed from regional government affairs, the three regional innovations with the function of supporting affairs became the most innovations, namely 13 innovations, from health there were 9 innovations, and from community empowerment 9 innovations became the innovations with the highest number. Meanwhile, the innovations with the fewest issues are those from education, social, library, energy, forestry and youth affairs.

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ARTICLE

Social Innovation of Livablehome as a City Government Policy in Social Development in Prabumulih City

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Abstract: This research is about innovation or policy of a region in the context of poverty alleviation. This research is relevant and interesting to discuss because with the creation of this innovation, the Prabumulih City Government received a MURI Record certificate for the Poverty Alleviation Program (Development) of 10 livable houses/month without using APBD, APBN, and CSR funds in 2016. This innovation is of course can be a motivation for other regions that have similar problems, so as to minimize the occurrence of poverty. The population in this study is an area that has created innovations in the context of poverty alleviation. While the sample in this study is a livable house as a policy of the Prabumulih City Government to Empower the Participation of Civil Servants and Non Civil Servants in Poverty Alleviation of the Prabumulih City Community. The results of this study indicate that the innovations created by Prabumulih Regency have succeeded in achieving the goals that have been set, where the construction of habitable houses has helped many poor people to have houses that meet health standards so that they become comfortable housing for regional innovation programs with zakat/ infaq of employees within the Prabumulih City Government.

Keywords: Innovation, Poverty Alleviation, Liveable Houses, Community, Local Government

1. Preliminary

This research is about innovation or policy of a region in the context of poverty alleviation. Based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, that poverty is an urgent national problem and requires systematic, integrated and comprehensive handling and approach steps, in order to reduce the burden and fulfill the basic rights of citizens properly through inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for create a dignified life. In an effort to accelerate poverty reduction, it is necessary to take coordinated steps in an integrated manner across actors in preparing the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction policies. In addition, to accelerate poverty reduction, it is necessary to sharpen efforts which include target setting, program design and integration, monitoring and evaluation, as well as budget effectiveness.

The problem of poverty is one of the main things faced by the Indonesian state, with various problems (Müller, 2015; Sawitri, 2020; Zulfa et al., 2020; Yusriadi et al., 2020). This is because to overcome it not only focus on one factor but on several interrelated factors. The government views poverty as a multidimensional and multi-sectoral problem that must be addressed immediately because it involves human dignity, so that the government seeks to solve the problem of poverty with various programs (Permana et al., 2014).

Poverty is also a social problem that is always relevant to be studied continuously, not only because the problem of poverty has existed for a long time, but because until now poverty has not been eradicated and even the symptoms are increasing in line with the multidimensional crisis that occurs. Poverty is characterized by underdevelopment and unemployment which further increases to trigger income inequality and disparities between population groups. The gap and widening of the gap between the rich and the poor is impossible to continue because it will cause various problems, both social and political problems in the future. In order to reduce the level of poverty in an area, poverty alleviation must be carried out as a whole, which includes all causes of poverty. Some of them that are part of poverty alleviation that need to be followed up and perfected in their implementation are equitable economic growth, increase and equalization of wage levels, increase public education, control inflation, and expand employment opportunities (Ramdhan et al., 2018).

This poverty problem can be overcome by creating an innovation. An innovation does not have to be a perfect solution or a final solution, but an open solution that can be transformed by those who adopt it (Sirait, 2011; Silalahi et al., 2019; Rinaldi, 2012; Munawaroh & Mutiarin, 2019; Wismaningsih et al., 2021). Sangkala (2013) stated that innovation in public sector management can also be defined as the development of new policy designs and new operating standards produced by organizations aimed at public policy problems an innovation in public administration is effectiveness, creativity, and unique answers to new problems or new answers to problems long.

The focus of this research is related to livable houses as a policy of the Prabumulih City Government to Empower the Participation of Civil Servants and Non Civil Servants in Poverty Alleviation of the Prabumulih City Community. Where, the Regional Innovation for the Development of Liveable Houses in Prabumulih City using Employee Infaq funds channeled through Baznas (Amil Zakat National Agency) is regulated in Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 1.A 2015 and has been amended in Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 5 Year 2017 concerning Provision of Regional Welfare Allowances.

According to Sofianto et al. (2014) Poverty is a condition where there is an inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health. Poverty can be caused by the scarcity of tools to fulfill basic needs, or the difficulty of access to work,

education and health, disasters, and other social factors. The increase in the poverty rate shows the weak performance of development. Meanwhile, according to Marini (2016), poverty occurs because the ability of the community of economic actors is not the same, so there are people who cannot participate in the development process or enjoy the results of development.

Miftah (2022) in his research explained that failure to overcome poverty can lead to the emergence of various problems such as social, economic and political problems in the community. Furthermore, the terminology of poverty according to Supriatna (1997) can be said to be a completely limited condition that occurs not at the will of the person concerned. Bastos et al. (2009) further said that poverty also has implications for the vulnerability of women as the group most threatened by poverty compared to men.

In addition, according to Aziz et al. (2016) Basically, national development is to improve general welfare that is just and equitable for all Indonesian people. Thus poverty alleviation is a top priority for development. The Indonesian government realizes that National Development is one of the efforts to achieve the goal of a just and prosperous society. Development should be directed in such a way that each stage is getting closer to the goal. A decent life is a universally recognized human right. A low poverty rate indicates that the development program has been successful and can directly improve the welfare of the community (Humaedi, 2017; Matondang, 2017; Zahra et al., 2019).

Furthermore, Susanto et al. (2018) in his research explained that Poverty alleviation efforts must be carried out comprehensively, covering various aspects of people's lives, and implemented in an integrated manner. The term poverty arises when a person or group of people is not able to meet the level of economic prosperity which is considered a minimum requirement of a certain standard of living. Efforts to reduce unemployment and reduce poverty are equally important. In theory, if people are not unemployed, it means that they have jobs and income, and with the income they have from work, they are expected to meet the needs of life. If the necessities of life are met, it will not be poor.

This research is relevant and interesting to discuss because with the creation of this innovation, the Prabumulih City Government received a MURI Record certificate for the Poverty Alleviation Program (Development) of livable houses of 10 units/month

without using APBD, APBN, and CSR funds in 2016. In addition, many other districts/cities have learned how to reduce poverty without using APBD funds to Prabumulih City, and received visits from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia. This innovation can certainly be a motivation for other regions that have similar problems, so as to minimize the occurrence of poverty.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a literature review method. Literature review or literature review is a literature search and research that can be done by reading various books, journals, and other publications related to the research topic, to produce an article regarding a particular topic or issue (Marzali, 2016). Literature review will allow a researcher to identify a theory or method, develop a theory or method, identify gaps between a theory and its relevance in the field / to a research result (Rowley & Slack, 2004; Bettany-Saltikov, 2012).

The population in this study is an area that has created innovations in the context of poverty alleviation. While the sample in this study is a livable house as a policy of the Prabumulih City Government to Empower the Participation of Civil Servants and Non Civil Servants in Poverty Alleviation of the Prabumulih City Community.

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 data used come from reports, journals, scientific articles, literature reviews containing the concepts studied. Starting with research material that is sequentially considered from the most relevant, relevant, and quite relevant.

3. Results and Discussion

Housing density based on number of houses and area based on number of households (KK) can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Number of Households (KK) and Houses in Prabumulih City in 2012

No	Districts	Area (ha)	Household (KK)	Resident (soul)	house (unit)	Density (unit/ha)
1.	West Prabumulih	61.34	7,579	29,842	7,732	126.05
2.	East Prabumulih	134.00	13,429	61,888	13,809	103.05
3.	Cambai	58,96	4,780	16,475	4,533	76.88
4.	Middle Ax Mine	72.34	2,876	11,512	3,147	43.50
5.	North Prabumulih	11.04	8,561	31,753	6,527	591.21

No	Districts	Area (ha)	Household (KK)	Resident (soul)	house (unit)	Density (unit/ha)
6	South Prabumulih	96.78	4,394	17,552	4,519	46.69
Total		434.46	41,619	169,022	40,267	92.68

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics and Bappeda of Prabumulih City in 2013

The need for housing is one of the basic needs of every person. The physical meaning of housing/settlement is the residence of community members and individuals who usually live in marital or family ties with various supporting facilities. The house is used as a place of refuge from outside disturbances and as a place for its residents to live, namely as a place to grow, live, interact and have other functions. Therefore, the house is expected to be able to provide a sense of comfort for its residents and must meet health requirements.

Based on data obtained by the Prabumulih City Government, there are still many people who live in uninhabitable houses with the following data:

Table 2. Number of Uninhabitable Houses 2014 – 2017

No.	Year	Number of Houses
1.	2014	2340
2.	2015	1458
3.	2016	1001
4.	2017	546

Source: Prabumulih City Government

Taking into account the data, the Prabumulih City Government made several innovations. One of the strategies is Prabumulih Peduli, in which several programs are contained, including house renovation and construction of livable houses. In accordance with the vision of housing development, everyone can live in a decent house in a healthy, safe, harmonious, productive and sustainable housing and settlement environment.

The mission of Housing Development is to help everyone to live in a decent house in a healthy, safe, harmonious, productive and sustainable residential environment, all of whose activities are focused on the following goals. First, namely the realization of a community that is able to meet their housing needs in comfortable settlements. Second, the realization of a representative housing and settlement environment. And third, namely the promotion of regional growth through the development of housing and settlement areas in urban and rural areas that are harmonious, balanced and integrated.

The objectives and targets for the construction of livable houses are as follows. First, the fulfillment of housing needs for the entire community of Prabumulih City evenly. Second, increasing access for lower class people to get decent houses for the poor. Third, improve the degree of public health by improving and improving the quality of the residential environment. Fourth, improve the quality of the urban environment by improving the quality of the residential environment, either through handling the slum environment or by rejuvenating residential areas. And fifth, improving infrastructure in the Prabumulih City area for the welfare of the people.

To overcome the problem, there are still many uninhabitable houses in Prabumulih City. The local government takes a policy for civil servants and non-civil servants to pay zakat which is distributed through the Prabumulih City Baznas and improve employee welfare as outlined in the Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 1.A of 2015 and has been amended in the Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 5 of 2017 concerning Provision of Regional Welfare Allowances.

Prabumulih City Government employees totaled 7,305 employees consisting of 4,445 civil servants and 2,860 non civil servants. The number of Prabumulih City Employees can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. Number of Civil Servants of Prabumulih City Government in 2015

NO	PNS GROUP	TOTAL
1.	IV	845
2.	III	2.835
3.	II	738
4.	I	27
TOTAL		4.445

Source: BKD Prabumulih 2015

Table 4. Number of Employees in Prabumulih City Government in 2015

NO	CITY OFFICERS	TOTAL
1.	civil servant	4.445
2.	NON PNS	2,860
TOTAL		7.305

Source: BKD Prabumulih 2015

From the number of Civil Servants and Non Civil Servants of Prabumulih City, the potential zakat/infaq and sadaqah collected for one month can be seen in the table below.

Table 5. Potential Zakat / Infaq in Prabumulih City Government Every Month

No	Employee	Number Of Employees	Total Infak (Rp)	Total (Rp)
1	Group IV	845	125.000,-	105,625,000,-

No	Employee	Number Of Employees	Total Infak (Rp)	Total (Rp)
2	Group III	2.835	60,000,-	170.100.000,-
3	Group II	738	25.000,-	18.450.000,-
4	Group I	27	25.000,-	675.000,-
5	Non civil servant	2,860	10,000,-	28,600,000,-
TOTAL		7.305		323,450,000,-

Source: Prabumulih City Government in 2015

For one month, the potential for infaq collected from employees, both civil servants and non-civil servants in Prabumulih City, is Rp. 323,450,000, - which is transferred to the BAZNAS (National Zakat Agency) Account of Prabumulih City. Furthermore, from the collected infaq funds, it is used to build a livable house for the people of Prabumulih City that meet certain criteria, including the house that must be built on its own land.

From the results of the infaq collected through Baznas, Prabumulih City was able to build 10 new houses for the poor as many as 10 units/month with a value of Rp. 30,000,0000,- which can be seen in the table below:

Table 6. Number of livable houses built by Baznas Kota Prabumulih from 2014 to July 2017

NO.	YEAR	TOTAL
1.	2014	91 House
2.	2015	133 House
3.	2016	127 House
4.	2017	62 House
TOTAL		413 House

Source: Prabumulih Amil Zakat National Agency (Baznas) 2017

Of the number of uninhabitable houses in Prabumulih City until 2017, there are still 546 houses left and will be built in the following years.

This regional innovation for the development of livable houses in Prabumulih City using Employee Infaq funds distributed through Baznas is regulated in Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 1.A of 2015 and has been amended in Prabumulih Mayor Regulation Number 5 of 2017 concerning Provision of Regional Welfare Allowances.

The implementation of Poverty Alleviation Regional Innovations through the Construction of Liveable Houses using Employee Zakat/Infaq Funds began in 2014 until now.

From the results of infaq/sadaqah, civil servants and non-civil servants of Prabumulih City through the Amil Zakat National Agency (BAZNAS) have succeeded in building livable houses for the poor in Prabumulih City. The indicators of success can be seen, among others, first, in 2016 the Prabumulih City Government

received a MURI Record certificate for the Poverty Alleviation Program (Development) of 10 livable houses/month without using APBD, APBN, and CSR funds. Second, in 2014 – 2017 413 units of livable houses have been built for the people of Prabumulih city which have been equipped with free certificates as well as free KWH and electricity network. Third, many other districts/cities have learned how to reduce poverty without using APBD funds to Prabumulih City. And the fourth is getting a visit from the Ministry of Public Works.

4. Conclusion

The innovations created by Prabumulih Regency have succeeded in achieving the goals that have been set, where the construction of livable houses has helped many poor people to have houses that meet health standards so that they become comfortable dwellings for regional innovation programs with zakat/infak Employees within the City Government. Prabumulih.

With the Regional Innovation for the Development of Liveable Houses, one of which uses Employee Infak funds, then the people around Prabumulih City move in droves to Prabumulih City in the hope of getting assistance in the form of habitable housing construction so that the number of Uninhabitable Houses in Prabumulih City continues to grow. from year to year.

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