



Effectiveness of Local Government Information System on Planning Document Preparation at the BPBD of Pasangkayu Regency

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INFO ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

The Local Government Information System is a system that documents, administers, and processes local development data into information that is presented to the public and used as decision-making material in the context of planning, implementation, and evaluation of local government performance. The research aims to determine the effectiveness of RGIS and support its utilization. A qualitative method with a descriptive analytic approach is used in analyzing this research to get in-depth data and data that contains meaning. The results show that RGIS is very effective as a joint program between the Central Government and local governments, where the completeness, currency, accuracy, and validity of data are important elements in the process of collecting and inputting data elements, which will then be further processed to produce data analysis in the RGIS application, and the support and commitment of the local government for its utilization and development.



INTRODUCTION

The Regional Government Information System is regulated by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 70 of 2019. This Permendagri was promulgated on September 27, 2019, which revoked Permendagri Number 98 of 2018 concerning Regional Development Information Systems promulgated the previous year on October 5, 2018. This was done because Permendagri No. 98/2018 had not regulated local government information in one connected system. Related to the acceleration of the implementation of the Regional Government Information System (RGIS), the Regional Government is obliged to integrate all systems related to regional development information and regional financial information into RGIS no later than 1 year since the promulgation of Permendagri Number 70 of 2019.

In accordance with Article 4 paragraph (1) of Permendagri Number 70 of 2019, regional governments are required to provide regional government information consisting of:

1. Regional development information; and
2. Regional Financial Information.

In addition to regional development information and regional financial information, regional governments can provide and manage other regional government information. Regional development planning is a very important series in the process of achieving the vision and mission of the region because, in the planning, there are activities, stages, and strategies for achieving regional development targets contained in the vision and mission of the region that have been arranged. Planning is the process of determining the right future actions through a sequence of choices and taking into account available resources. This is as stated in the definition of Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (Nanda & Ekaputra, 2021).

The successful implementation of a development program is determined by a plan that is able to answer problems and anticipate opportunities and challenges that arise carefully, and in the process, it is carried out in a participatory manner by involving all stakeholders, including the community and officials from the lowest to the highest level (Rochaeni et al., 2016). Regional Development Work Planning, commonly abbreviated as RKPD, has a very important role in the regency or city area of each government because it has great authority to manage and mobilize human resources in order to realize the vision and mission of the region concerned. Therefore, this really requires a local government information system that helps the development process in the region efficiently.

In addition, the planning process is inseparable from budgeting because these two things are interrelated and integrated with each other. The output of planning itself is budgeting. Budgeting also plays an important role as an essential tool to make the planning happen. Therefore, development planning and budgeting must be aligned so that planning can be carried out optimally (Yuwono et al., 2008). Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 70 of 2019 concerning Regional Information Systems is the implementative basis for the synchronization of regional development planning and budgeting. In terms of strategic management, regional planning and budgeting are an inseparable unit in the management function.

The above is also in accordance with Government Regulation Number 17 of 2017 concerning Synchronization of the National Development Planning and Budgeting Process, which provides criteria for the implementation of development planning to be synchronized with the implementation of budgeting (Ekaputra & Nanda, 2021). The Regional Government Information System, hereinafter abbreviated as RGIS, is the management of regional development information, regional financial information, and other government information that is interconnected to be utilized in the implementation of regional development (Permendagri, 2019). The Pasangkayu Regency Government is one of the regions that has implemented the Regional Government Information System (RGIS) at the Regional Development Planning, Research, and Development Agency of Pasangkayu Regency. This is used to assist local governments in improving the effectiveness of regional development planning.



This policy is intended to provide facilities and encourage the realization of regional development data, information systems, financial information, and other government information for decision-making both at the regional and central levels. It is expected that this system can improve the performance of local governments through technology-based cooperation so that it can build databases in the regions and can describe the potential and resources owned by the regions in supporting the development of valid and accurate regional management information systems, considering the main task of the Regional Development Planning, Research, and Development Agency of Pasangkayu Regency requires work efficiency to be precise and fast. The Regional Development Planning, Research, and Development Agency of Pasangkayu Regency has the main task of organizing supporting functions for regional government affairs in the field of regional development planning, including social, economic, and cultural planning, physical and regional infrastructure, research and development, macro planning, development funding planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (Peraturan.bpk.go.id, 2021).

Based on this, the Local Government Information System, or RGIS, is needed to support the implementation of the local government itself. The application of this web application can accelerate and facilitate the implementation of development in the region, especially in Pasangkayu Regency, but to run it is not easy and must require cooperation and hard work from the agencies involved. The Local Government Information System requires the support of human resources in related agencies who are dexterous and able to carry out detailed work processes and update with developing information technology in order to realize work effectiveness in the process of implementing regional development planning.

THEORETICAL OVERVIEW

Effectiveness

Effectiveness comes from the word effect," and this term is used to describe a causal relationship. Effectiveness can be seen as a cause of other variables. Effectiveness means that the previously planned goals can be achieved, or, in other words, the target is achieved because of the activity process. The word effectiveness cannot be equated with efficiency because both have different meanings, even though in sharing, the use of the word efficiency is closely related to the word effectiveness. Efficiency implies a comparison between costs and results, while effectiveness is directly related to achieving goals (Pasolong & Harbani, 2007).

Effectiveness as a communication means that there is a goal that must be achieved and adjusted to the costs that have been set, the time that has been determined, and the number of personnel who will be involved (Efendi & Onong, 1998). Effectiveness is a measure that illustrates how far the target can be achieved (Sedarmayanti, 1995). Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that effectiveness is a measure that shows how far a program or activity achieves the expected results and benefits. Effectiveness highlights work orientation as follows:

- a. Resources, funds, facilities, and infrastructure that can be used by an organization or company whose amount has been determined / limited;
- b. The amount and quality of services provided have been determined in accordance with the objectives to be achieved;
- c. The time limit for completing the work is in accordance with what has been previously determined;
- d. The procedure taken to complete the assigned task or work (Siagian & Sondang, 2003).

Human resources are an important factor in achieving effectiveness, which consists of skills, knowledge, and attitudes. If skills, abilities, and attitudes are sought to be improved, it will affect the implementation of their duties so that better effectiveness can be formed in the organization. Effectiveness is the relationship between output and the goals or objectives that must be achieved. This notion of effectiveness is basically related to the achievement of policy goals or targets. Operational activities are said to be effective if the activity process achieves the ultimate goals and objectives of the policy (spending wisely). Mahsun added that effectiveness is a measure of the success or failure of an organization to achieve its goals. If an organization succeeds in achieving its goals, then the organization is said to have run effectively (Mahsun & Mohamad, 2006).



This effectiveness theory is the main analysis knife in this study. To look deeply at the application of the Regional Government Information System to the preparation of planning documents at the Regional Development Planning Agency, Research and Development of Pasangkayu Regency, apart from the implementation of work that has been implemented with the use of RGIS, it can also be used to see human resource support for its application to support the achievement of effective local government performance.

Good Governance

Good governance is solid and responsible development management that is in line with the principles of democracy and efficient markets, avoiding misallocation of investment funds, preventing corruption both politically and administratively, and practicing budget discipline. Good governance is basically a concept that refers to the process of reaching decisions and their implementation that can be jointly accounted for. As a consensus reached by the government, citizens, and the private sector for the administration of government in a country (Prokomsetda.bulelengkab.go.id, 2022).

Since the mid-2000s, governance issues in Indonesia have received considerable attention. The National Committee on Governance Policy (NCGP), which was formed based on the decision letter of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. KEP-49/M.EKON/II/TAHUN 2004 dated November 30, 2004, has the task of expanding the scope of the task of socializing corporate governance not only in the corporate sector but also in the public sector. Efforts to identify the principles of good public governance are based on the Indonesia Governance Index (IGI). Based on the IGI, there are six important assessment principles of good governance, namely as follows (Susanto et al., 2015):

- a. Participation, namely the involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making process in each arena;
- b. Fairness, which is a condition where policies and programs are applied fairly to everyone regardless of status, ethnicity, religion, or gender;
- c. Accountability is a condition in which government officials, agencies, and organizations in each arena are held accountable for their actions;
- d. Transparency, which is a condition in which decisions taken by employees in government agencies, civil institutions, and private organizations in every arena are open to the general public to be scrutinized, observed, and evaluated, is also a condition in which public information is available and easily obtained;
- e. Efficiency, which is a condition where policies and programs carried out have used existing resources, such as human, financial, and time resources, optimally;
- f. Effectiveness, which is a condition where the policies and programs carried out have obtained the results as planned using existing resources, such as human, financial, and time resources, optimally.

Good governance has become a very important part of the development discourse and also the paradigm for developing an effective bureaucracy. Because the role of the implementation of good governance principles is to provide mechanisms and guidelines for providing balance for stakeholders in meeting the demands of development planning performance itself, Therefore, in this study, good governance is fundamentally important to analyze the local government information system for the preparation of planning documents at the Regional Development Planning, Research, and Development Agency of Pasangkayu Regency.

Information System

Information systems are systems that can be defined by collecting, processing, storing, analyzing, and disseminating information for specific purposes. Like other systems, an information system consists of inputs (data, instructions) and outputs (reports, calculations) (Sutarman, 2012). Information systems consist of five resources known as information system components. The five resources are humans, hardware, software, data, and networks. The five components play a very important role in an information system (Agus & Mulyanto, 2009). Information systems are created or formed in such a way based on needs. Information systems are used for work effectiveness in planning, implementation, and evaluation. The existence of an information system will make it easier to collect data in an efficient space and store it in a large and systematic manner. In government,



the information system then becomes a work reference to make it easier to carry out the work of the government itself. Along with the rapid development of technology in all spheres of life, information systems are one of the most promising in the implementation of development planning and so on.

The Regional Government Information System, hereinafter abbreviated as RGIS, is the management of regional development information, regional financial information, and other government information that is interconnected to be utilized in the implementation of regional development (Permendagri, 2019). The purpose of the information system is to produce information in the form of data that is processed into a useful form (Mustakini, 2009). The quality of development planning is strongly supported by the availability of accurate and complete data and information regarding development support resources, both regarding human resources, natural resources, and existing energy resources, as well as various problems that can be submitted as an agenda item in the development planning process. The interest in obtaining complete and reliable data in the regional planning system is presented in the Regional Government Information System (RGIS) (Ni ketut & Ketut agus, 2019).

The preparation of planning documents at the Regional Development Planning, Research, and Development Agency of Pasangkayu Regency has used the Regional Government Information System in accordance with the mandate of Permendagri Number 70 of 2019. Therefore, in this study, the study of information systems is very important to find out how effectively they have been implemented in the preparation of development planning documents and also how much human resource support is responsible for implementing local government information systems to support regional performance.

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative method with a descriptive-analytic approach. This is to get in-depth data and data that contains meaning. This means that the qualitative method directly presents the nature of the relationship between researchers and informants, objects, and research subjects (Syamsuddin et al., 2015). In this study, informants as data sources were selected using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is significantly used in three situations. First, researchers use participatory sampling to select unique respondents or informants who will provide important information. Second, researchers use purposive sampling to select informants who are difficult to reach, for which researchers tend to be subjective (for example, determining samples based on categorization or general characteristics determined by the researcher himself). Third, when researchers want to identify certain types of informants for in-depth interviews. This goal is not to generalize but to obtain in-depth information about something. In this case, it is related to the implementation of the Regional Government Information System at the Regional Development Planning, Research, and Development Agency of Pasangkayu Regency to find out concretely and in depth what the effectiveness of its implementation is like and about the ability of human resources in its implementation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Effectiveness of RGIS Use

The current development of RGIS makes it a gateway for regional development data and information, in which it is easier to present data in the form of development information and information on regional development conditions, as well as a reference in regional planning and spatial planning stipulated by Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations. RGIS is a joint program between the Central Government and local governments where the completeness, currency, accuracy, and validity of data are important elements in the process of collecting and inputting data elements, which will then be further processed to produce data analysis in the RGIS application (sipd.kemendagri.go.id). RGIS has been implemented in Pasangkayu Regency (Rangga & Serly, 2020).



Regional development planning data and information, managed in electronic-based regional development planning data and information, are carried out through the following stages (Permendagri No. 70, 2019):

a. Data Planning

Data planning is the stage of identifying regional data needs in accordance with regional development planning needs, which at least contains regional development planning data and information as determined by the Minister. Data planning is carried out in February for data collection in the current year, the results of which are contained in an official report, which at least contains: a. data and information needed as the basis for b. regional development planning; c. planning the time for data collection; d. planning the time for filling in electronic-based data; and e. planning the time for checking electronic-based data.

b. Data Collection

Data collection is carried out by paying attention to the minutes of the data planning stage.

c. Electronic-based data filling

Data filling is carried out by paying attention to the planning of data filling time in the minutes at the data planning stage.

d. Electronic-based data checking

Data checking is used to see its conformity with the principle of one data Indonesia.

The data verification process takes place by January every year, comparing it with the data from the preceding year. The outcomes of this procedure are documented in minutes that must encompass at least two essential elements. First, an affirmation that the data provided and entered by the data producer is verifiable. Second, an assertion that the data adheres to the principle of unified Indonesian data.

The electronic-based data management outcomes, as described earlier, serve as the foundation for the formulation of various documents. These encompass regional development planning documents, encompassing the long-term, medium-term, and annual development plans. Furthermore, the electronic platform is instrumental in devising the strategic blueprint for regional apparatus along with corresponding work plans.

Support for RGIS Utilization

The effectiveness of the local government information system for the preparation of planning documents in the regions in its realization really requires the support of human resources and government commitment related to technological developments, electronics, and social media in order to be able to answer challenges and be careful in the implementation process. The use of accurate and accountable data and information is something that is absolutely necessary as reference material in the preparation of development planning documents. Based on valid and measurable data and information, it will facilitate the evaluation of development results and the mapping of problems that occur in the process of implementing development.

Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Article 274 mandates that regional development planning is based on data and information managed in the Regional Development Information System (RDIS). This is further emphasized by the obligation of the regional government to provide regional government information consisting of regional development information and regional financial information managed in a regional government information system (RGIS). The importance of information technology that contains data and information needed in the process of organizing regional development. Therefore, the Ministry of Home Affairs has created and developed a Regional Development Information System (RDIS). However, in line with the issuance of Law Number 23 of 2014, in the future, RGIS is directed to:

- a. The support and commitment of local governments to using RGIS as a legal database in regional and national development planning.
- b. The role of the province for districts and cities in socializing data elements in the new RGIS application, and
- c. Input from local governments related to RGIS data elements in order to improve the data elements.



CONCLUSION

RGIS, or Regional Government Information System, is the management of regional development information, regional financial information, and other government information that is interconnected to be utilized in the implementation of regional development. RGIS is a joint program between the Central Government and local governments where the completeness, currency, accuracy, and validity of data are important elements in the process of collecting and inputting data elements, which will then be further processed to produce data analysis in the RGIS application (sipd.kemendagri.go.id). RGIS has been implemented in Pasangkayu District and has the support and commitment of the local government to use RGIS as a legal database in regional and national development planning.

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