

ANALYSIS OF INDONESIA'S ONE DATA POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN SUKABUMI REGENCY (CASE STUDY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION 39 OF 2019 IN SUKABUMI REGENCY)

Anwar Hidayat¹, Munandi Saleh²

Master of Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah
Sukabumi, Indonesia

E-mail: anhid@bps.go.id¹, munandisaleh66@gmail.com²

Abstract

Satu Data Indonesia is a government data governance policy, to produce quality data so that it can be used for development planning and evaluation. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent of the implementation of Indonesia's One Data policy in Sukabumi Regency. This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The object of his research was a member of the Indonesian Data Source forum in Sukabumi Regency representing 6 informants. Data analysis is carried out through the stages of data collection, data presentation, data reduction, and conclusions. Testing the validity of data uses source, technique, and time triangulation techniques. The results of research on the implementation of Indonesia's one data policy in the Sukabumi Regency have generally been quite effective because policy standards and targets have resulted in changes in the implementation of government data governance in a better direction. In addition, the commitment and attitude of the implementers of this policy are very supportive. The characteristics of the implementing organization One Data Indonesia show that OPD members of the SDI Forum are bureaucracies that obey existing legal regulations. Communication between relevant organizations and SDI policy implementation activities has been going well. The current social, economic, and political environment supports the implementation of SDI policies.

Keywords: Implementation, Policy, One Data Indonesia, SDI Forum

INTRODUCTION

Data is our nation's new kind of wealth and more valuable than oil. This was said by the President in his State of the Nation address in front of a joint session of the DPD and DPR on August 16, 2019. On the occasion when delivering the President's Speech at the MPR Annual Session on August 16, 2021, the President said "In making decisions, the government must continue to refer to data, as well as to the latest science and technology". The statement emphasizes that current and future data have an important role in the development planning and evaluation process. High-integrity data is important in producing more accurate development information so that it can be used in policy making (Abdoellah & Rusdiana, 2016). *Evidence-based Policymaking* or evidence/fact-based policymaking is a policy-making process that is based on evidence and not on personal preferences that tend to be emotional, short-term, and based on past experiences, especially just to please superiors (Abdal, 2015).

To realize data with high integrity, the government must work hard to catch up with various policy inaccuracies that we have made in the past (Anggara, 2018). This policy inaccuracy will have an impact on misdirection and the opportunity to make new mistakes in making policies (Dunn, 2020). The fulfillment of data that will be used as a basis for

policy determination in its implementation encounters several challenges, including overlapping data at both the central and regional levels, low data accuracy, data in-date, difficult cross-agency data access, and weak data management (Islami, 2021). This data out-of-date results in many inconsistent data being found even though it involves the same object. For example, the population of an area still has differences depending on which agency/agency/institution publishes it. Likewise, in other cases regarding area data, the area of an area that should be the same and does not change every year is still found different (Cahyani & Aryani, 2022).

Differences in statistical data between agencies often occur until now, many find differences in concepts and definitions that explain data. The explanation of data is called metadata. Currently, there are still many data publications submitted by an agency that do not include metadata, even though metadata is very important for consumers so that they are not trapped in misinformation (Karudeng, 2021). No less important is the use of reference codes used by all data consumers. The reference code used must come from one agency that has been determined. Currently, there is still a discrepancy between the Ministry of Home Affairs and BPS (BPS, 2022). In the future, there must be an understanding of which agency is set to issue the required reference code, this is so as not to make it difficult for data users. The existence of differences in published data shows that the data harmonization mechanism has not yet been realized (Ode, 2022).

Valid and accurate data is one of the keys to development planning. Up-to-date data is also a major need for data consumers. The need for quality data for planning, monitoring, and evaluating national development has become an absolute need of the nation (Bappenas, 2019). The reality on the ground, until now valid, accurate, and up-to-date government data is still difficult to access by the public. Building is difficult but it is even more difficult to build without data and one of the indicators to measure the success of development is to look at the achievements listed in the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). Graph of data availability status of each SDG indicator based on development goals (Afriyani, 2021). Each indicator listed in the SDGs must be available data to show its achievement. However, as seen at the national level, there are still data that are not or not yet available. Of the seventeen development goals, almost none of them have met the availability of data, even at the district level, it can be seen that there is less available data, because the available government data is incomplete (BPS, 2022).

BPS Sukabumi Regency annually routinely issues the publication of the results of the Data Needs Survey (SKD). This survey aims to see the extent to which published data is used by the community. Information from this SKD is used as a basis for policy-making related to improvements in data presentation (BPS, 2022). Based on BPS data from Sukabumi Regency, most of them work in the government sector (PNS / TNI / Polri) at 44.12%, students/students with a percentage of 32.35%, private employees 5.88%, employees of SOEs / BUMD 2.94%, and others 14.71%. Meanwhile, when viewed from the use of data, it can be seen that the data obtained is used for government policies by 50%, utilization for schoolwork/college assignments by 23.53%, research by 14.71%, commercial 2.94%, and others by 8.82%.

The phenomenon that occurs seen from the two information above is that the demand for data is still dominated by elements of government and the world of education to formulate policies and also research. In other words, the demand for the implementation of one Indonesian data (SDI) is expected to show how crucial data integrity is needed by data users (Budianto, 2021). To reduce the impact of desynchronization of development planning due to invalid and accurate data, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 39 of 2019 concerning One Indonesian Data (SDI) was established on June 12, 2019 (Oktorialdi, 2021). SDI is a government data governance policy to produce accurate, up-to-date, integrated, and accountable data, as well as easily accessible and can share data/information (interoperability) between central agencies and regional agencies. One Indonesian data is intended to regulate the implementation of data governance produced by central agencies and regional agencies to support planning, implementation, evaluation, and control of Development (Wicaksono, et.al, 2018). Statistical data is required to be addressed immediately because of the many parties involved and their interest in even always being the subject of debate in the community. This situation is increasingly important since population and poverty data are used to distribute direct assistance to the community. Since there has been direct assistance to the community, there has begun to be an awareness that many unexpected events originate from different interpretations of the data used (Machdi, 2021). This happened especially in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic, where many people were affected. The government has been intensively providing direct assistance for the past two years, both in the form of cash and other subsidies to recipients.

There are four basic principles in the application of One Data Indonesia based on Presidential Regulation 39 Article 3, namely 1) Data Standards, defined as standards *that underlie certain data which include concepts, definitions, scopes, classifications, measures, units, and assumptions*, 2) Metadata, *is a set of information attributes that provide an overview/documentation of the implementation of statistical activities*, 3) Interoperability, *which is defined as capabilities Government organizations to share and integrate information and work processes by utilizing a set of standard standards*, 4) Reference codes and master data, namely references to data identities that are unique and represent an object. The problems that occurred in realizing the creation of One Data Indonesia in Sukabumi Regency, in its implementation, have not been achieved by the Presidential Regulation. Where the legal basis in the form of the Sukabumi Regent Regulation was only passed almost three years after the Presidential Regulation was promulgated. Likewise, the SDI forum has only formed its legal basis at the same time as the Perbup (Sukabumi Regent Regulation No. 20 of 2022). Based on the description above, this study aims to determine the extent of the implementation of Indonesia's One Data policy in Sukabumi Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Implementation

The implementation process is a crucial stage in the public policy process (Mustari, 2015). Public policy is a practical stage that greatly determines the success of a policy. Implementation is an action or implementation of a plan that has been prepared carefully and

in detail. Van Meter and Van Horn (in Wahab, 2006: 65) stated that implementation is actions carried out either by individuals/officials or government or private groups directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions, simply implementation is interpreted as implementation or application (KBBI).

Implementation according to Webster's dictionary (in Wahab, 1997: 64) is formulated shortly, where *"to implement"* means *"to provide means for carrying out; to give practical effect to"* (presents tools to implement; cause an impact/effect on something). In public policy studies, it is said that implementation is not simply concerned with the mechanism of translating political decisions into routine procedures through channels. Policy implementation is the implementation of a policy or a way for a policy to achieve its goals (Nugroho, 2021). Implementation is also an effort/activity carried out by policy implementers to obtain a result that is by the goals or objectives of the policy itself (Situmorang, 2016). From several definitions, it is explained that implementation involves three things, namely the first is the existence of policy goals or objectives, the second is the existence of activities or activities to achieve goals and the third is the results of activities.

Four factors are the most important conditions for successful implementation. The success or failure factors of policy implementation according to Edwards III (1980) in (Fadhil, 2021), are communication factors, resource factors, tendency factors, and bureaucratic structure factors. The relationship between these factors can be described as follows:

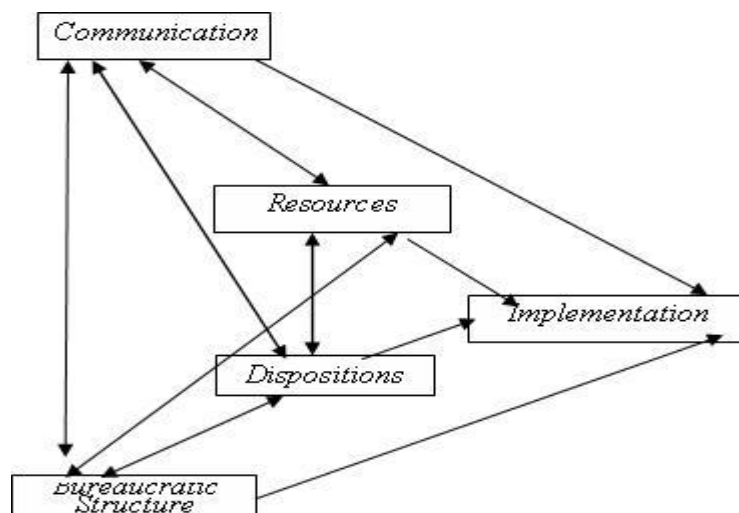


Figure 1. Policy Implementation Model

Source: Edward (1980)

Policy

The term policy or some people's term policy is often equated with the word policy. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), policy is a series of concepts and principles that become the outline and basis of plans in the implementation of a job, leadership, and how to act regarding government, organization, and so on. Policies differ from regulations and laws. The policy is only a guideline for actions that are most likely to

obtain the desired result, while the law can impose or prohibit a behavior (Supriyanto, 2010). Hoogerwerf (in Sjahrir, 1988: 66) stated that essentially the understanding of policy is a kind of answer to a problem, which is an effort to solve, reduce, and prevent a problem in a certain way, namely by directed action.

The policy implementation approach model formulated by Van Meter and Van Horn is called "A Model of the Policy Implementation (1975)". This implementation process is an abstraction or performance of policy management that is deliberately done to achieve high policy implementation performance that takes place in the relationship of various variables (Parson, 2005). This model presupposes that policy implementation runs linearly from political decisions, implementers, and public policy performance. This model explains that policy performance is influenced by several interrelated variables, namely policy standards and objectives, resources, characteristics of implementing organizations, attitudes of implementers, communication between related organizations and implementation activities, and social, economic, and political environment.

Satu Data Indonesia

Satu Data Indonesia is a government program that aims to achieve the dream of the Indonesian nation to be sovereign in data, with one data there are also many benefits for Indonesia, one of which is helping the government in making a Development work plan (Prasetiya, et.al, 2022). At the One Data Web Summit, the Head of Bappenas said that collaboration and synergy between institutions, agencies, and regional and central governments incorporated in the implementation of SDI are very important. Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 Article 1 states that "One Data Indonesia is a government data governance policy to produce accurate, up-to-date, integrated, and accountable data, as well as easily accessible and shared between central agencies and regional agencies through meeting data standards, metadata, data interoperability, and using reference codes and master data" (Budianto, 2021).

Satu Data Indonesia aims to regulate the implementation of data governance produced by central agencies and regional agencies in supporting development planning, implementation, evaluation, and control. The implementation of One Data Indonesia based on a Presidential Regulation mandates that every data produced by data producers must have at least four basic principles, namely 1) must comply with data standards, 2) have metadata, 3) meet data interoperability rules, and 4) use reference codes or master data.

The objectives of One Data Indonesia according to Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 Article 2 are:

1. Provide implementation references and guidelines for central agencies and regional agencies in the context of implementing data governance to support planning, implementation, evaluation, and control of development, realizing the availability of accurate, up-to-date, integrated, accountable, and easily accessible and shared data between central agencies and regional agencies;

2. Realizing the availability of accurate, up-to-date, integrated, accountable, and easily accessible and shared data between Central Agencies and Regional Agencies as a basis for planning, implementing, evaluating, and controlling development;
3. Encourage data openness and transparency to create data-based development planning and policy formulation; and
4. Support the national statistical system through laws and regulations

One Data Indonesia Organizer at the Sukabumi Regency level is carried out by:

1. The Steering Board has the function of determining the direction of SDI policy in Sukabumi Regency. This council consists of the Regent and Vice Regent of Sukabumi.
2. The person in charge must monitor and control the implementation of SDI in Sukabumi Regency. The person in charge in this case is the Regional Secretary (Sekda) Sukabumi.
3. The coordinator performs the function of monitoring and coordinating the implementation of SDI. The coordinator in this case is the Head of the Regional Planning, Development, Research and Development Agency of Bappelitbangda.
4. Data coaches are BPS Sukabumi Regency as a statistical data supervisor and the Spatial Housing Office (DPTR) as a geospatial data supervisor with its duties to set data standards that apply across agencies, determine the standard structure of metadata formats, provide recommendations in the data collection planning process, re-examine priority data and conduct guidance on the implementation of SDI.
5. Walidata, namely the Communication, Information, and Encryption Service (Diskominfo) which is in charge of carrying out the collection, inspection activities, and data management submitted by data producers, as well as disseminating data through the SDI portal at the Sukabumi Regency level.
6. Supporting trustees consist of technical supporting trustees, one-data principle verifiers, and data validators.
7. Data producers must produce data according to SDI principles and submit it to data guardians. Data producers are regional devices and vertical agencies that produce data based on authority by the provisions of laws and regulations.

Regional apparatus and vertical agencies included in SDI jointly form the SDI Forum as a forum for coordination and communication as mandated in Article 16 of the Presidential Regulation. SDI forum members consist of all parties involved such as data coaches, data trustees, and data producers coordinated by Bappelitbangda. The SDI Forum was formed to facilitate communication, collaboration, coordination, and synergy in the context of implementing SDI. In addition, the SDI secretariat was also formed which has the task of providing technical, operational, and administrative support and services to the SDI forum. The SDI Secretariat is *ex-officio* functionally implemented by Bappelitbangda. The SDI Forum in Sukabumi Regency is illustrated as follows:

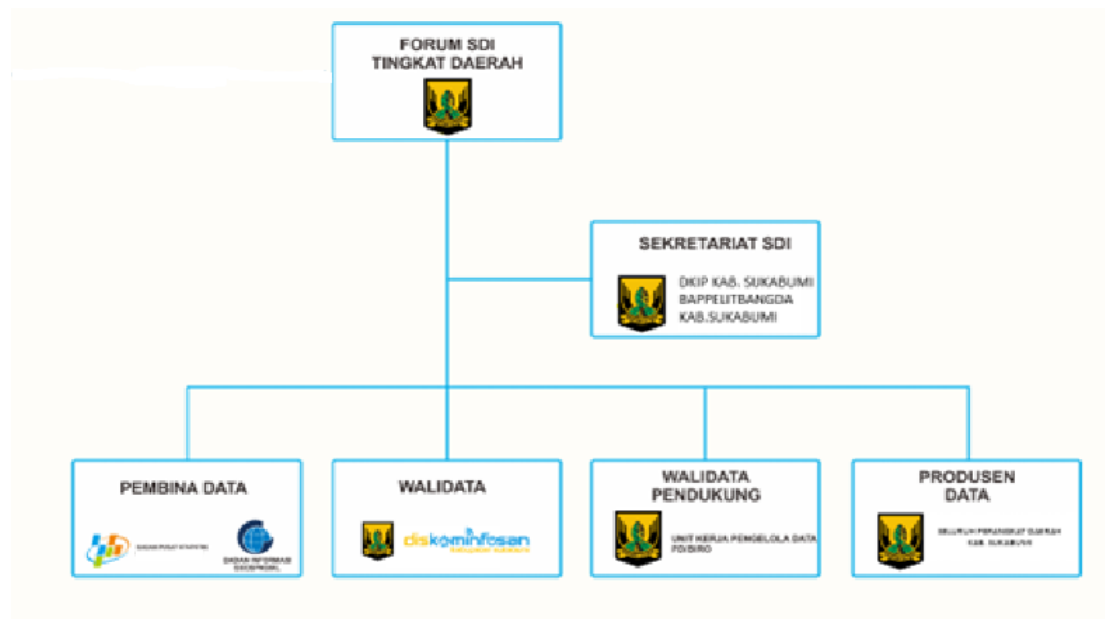


Figure 2. Sukabumi Regency Indonesia One Data Forum Chart.

Source: Diskominfosan Sukabumi Regency

METHOD

The object discussed in this study is the implementation of the One Data Indonesia policy in Sukabumi Regency, while the objects of research/informants are data coaches represented by BPS Sukabumi Regency, SDI forum coordinators (Bappelitbangda), SDI Walidata (Diskominfosan), and 6 data producer elements (Population Office, Social Service, and Education Office). This research uses a qualitative approach, where the research procedure can produce descriptive data, both in the form of speech, behavior, and phenomena found when jumping directly into the field to observe the Objects and Subjects to be studied (Sugiyono, 2019). The purpose of qualitative research is to understand a particular social situation, event, role, group, or interaction, which is largely an investigative process. Where researchers gradually understand social phenomena by contrasting, comparing, replicating, cataloging, and classifying research objects (Creswell, 2023). The type of research used is descriptive, which is research that aims to decrypt or explain something as it is. This study aims to provide a description or description of a situation. Data collection methods in this study are literature study, observation, interviews, and documentation. To test the validity of research data using triangulation techniques (sources, techniques, and time) which aims to obtain findings or interpretations accurately and credibly (Moleong, 2017: 327). This study uses qualitative data analysis techniques, namely data analysis is carried out simultaneously with data collection or at the time of observation and interviews. The practical steps taken during data analysis are (1) data collection, so what is found in the field can exceed the author's wishes, so the author must write down the data in detail because the longer the researcher plunges into the field, the more complex the data will be obtained. (2) data presentation, namely collecting information, taking action, and presenting qualitative data in the form of graphs, figures, or tables, (3) data reduction, namely

sharpening classifying, arranging, discarding unnecessary information, and organizing data. and action-taking. (4) data verification and conclusions, namely re-verifying the data and drawing conclusions on the data, the conclusion is taken when the data is saturated and each addition of new data only means redundant (Miles and Huberman, 1992: 16).

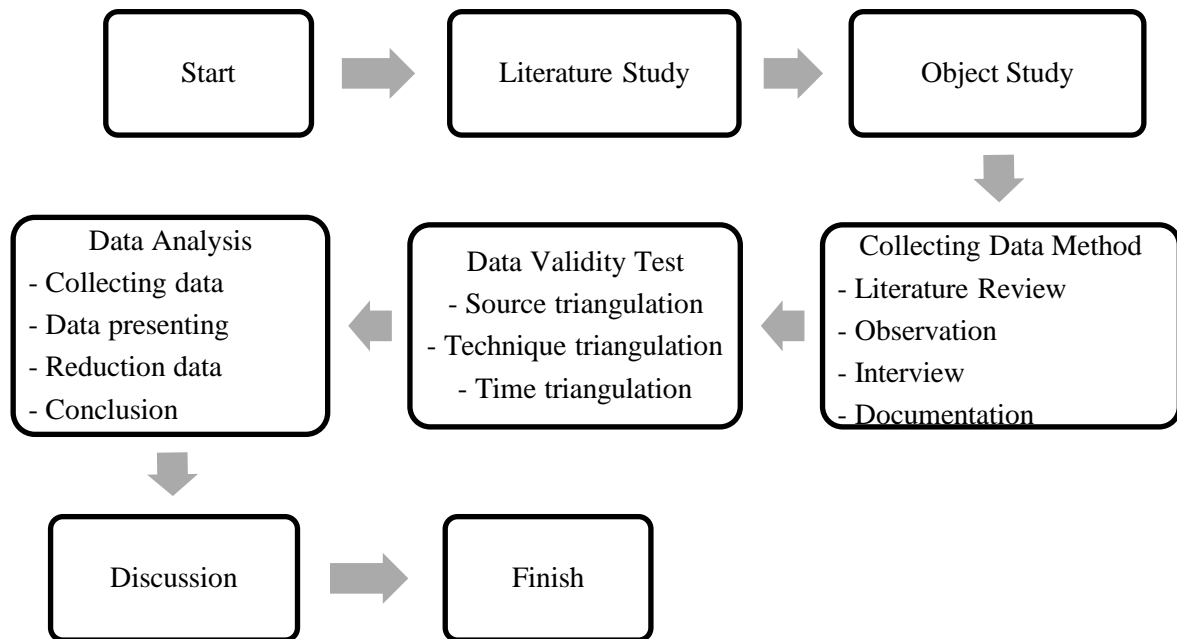


Figure 1. Research Flow Chart

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Informers

The following is a description of informant characteristics based on the agency where one Indonesian data is applied.

Table 1. Description of Informers

No	Position	Origin of Agency	Sum	Percentage
1.	Secretary of SDI	Bappelitbangda	1	16,67%
2.	Forum	Diskominfo dan Statistik	1	16,67%
3.	Trustee	Field	1	16,67%
4.	Data Builder	Head of BPS	1	16,67%
5.	Data Producer	Disdukcapil	1	16,67%
6.	Technical Team	Health Office	1	16,67%
	Data Producer	Archives and Library		
	Technical Team	Office		
	Data Producer			
	Technical Team			
	Sum		6	100%

Research Results

Analysis of the implementation of Indonesia's One Data policy as a form of Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 in Sukabumi Regency, which includes policy standards and targets, resources, characteristics of implementing organizations, attitudes of implementers, communication between related organizations and implementation activities, as well as social, economic, and political environments as follows:

Policy Standards and Objectives

Policy can be said to work well, that is, if the standards and targets to be achieved are directly proportional to the implementation of policies in the field. Researchers assess that several aspects contained in the dimension of SDI policy can be understood by the implementers. The measures and objectives of the policies outlined are also whether they are clear, logical, and measurable in their implementation. Based on information from informants, it was stated that the target of this Presidential Regulation policy was mainly to improve the governance of Sukabumi Regency government data, especially for development planning. There are 6 objectives of the Government to make SDI policy standards and objectives, namely:

1. **Regularity and Uniformity:** A single data standard and policy helps create regularity in the collection, processing, and use of data across sectors. This ensures that data generated from multiple sources can be accessed, used, and exchanged consistently and efficiently.
2. **Improving Data Openness:** One of the main objectives of the one-data policy is to increase the openness of government data. By making data more accessible to the public, government transparency can be improved, enabling greater public participation in decision-making processes.
3. **Driving Innovation and Development:** By providing easier access to data, the standard can support innovation across sectors. Open and accessible data can lay the foundation for the development of new solutions, better public services, and business and technology initiatives.
4. **Efficiency and Cost Savings:** The use of standards in data management can increase efficiency, reduce duplication, and save administrative costs associated with collecting and managing data.
5. **Data Security and Privacy:** While data is made more open, a single-data policy should also pay attention to security and privacy. The standard should also consider the protection of personal and sensitive data, ensuring that data accessed by certain parties remains protected.
6. **Collaboration and Synergy:** Indonesia's single data standard and policy also aim to encourage collaboration between different institutions and sectors. This creates synergy opportunities between governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society to work together on the development of better solutions and the use of data.

With the standards and policy targets made by the Central Government, as stated in Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019. In following up and supporting the Presidential Regulation on One Indonesian Data, the Regent of Sukabumi Regency made Regent

Regulation No. 20 of 2022. The purpose of this Regent Regulation is to facilitate various data between agencies, with the benchmark used being that when data can be used between agencies, it is said to be effective. The use of this data can certainly be accessed for research data, which is beneficial for the progress of the Sukabumi Regency Government. In addition, SDI policy standards and objectives are sufficiently directed, measurable, and ideal. This can already be implemented, by releasing district data information in numbers every year.

Resources

The success of the policy implementation process depends largely on the ability to utilize available resources. People are the most important and decisive resource in the success of the process. All stages of the implementation process demand qualified, competent, and integrity human resources according to the work required by the established policies. Public policy performance is difficult to implement when the competence and capability of these resources are minimal. In addition to human resources, other resources that need to be taken into account are also financial resources and technology and information (IT) device resources. These three resources are very important in the implementation of SDI policies because of the interrelationship between human resources, budget support, and IT tools these policies demand a good level of mastery of statistics, mathematics, and computerization and are supported by sufficient budgets.

All the informants asked for their opinions on resources said the same thing, that the resources in their respective places are still limited and need improvement in the future. Likewise, the competence and integrity of human resources who handle SDI is one of the determining elements for the success of public policy implementation. Many things can be done to improve these competencies. One of the popular ones is to conduct technical and non-technical training on its implementers. Related to this, the informants simultaneously said that technical training to enrich the technical and non-technical capabilities of SDI implementers in each agency is routinely carried out both by the SDI Forum and by central and provincial agencies in charge of these activities.

Characteristics of the implementing organization

The implementation of public policy will be influenced by the right characteristics and match the characteristics of the implementing organization. This is related to the policy context to be implemented, some policies require strict implementers and discipline in legal rules and sanctions, as well as public policies that aim to change basic human behavior. But in other contexts, democratic and persuasive implementing organizations are needed and are always open to science and technology. The scope or extent of policy implementation needs to be taken into account when determining the implementing organization. The wider the scope of policy implementation, the larger the organization should be.

The main characteristic that characterizes bureaucracy is the existence of standard work procedures (*SOP*). *SOPs* are developed as an internal response to the time and resource constraints of implementers and the desire for uniformity in the work of complex and widespread organizations. To further support the implementing organization of SDI, the

Regent of Sukabumi Regency not only issued Perbup No. 20 of 2022 but added the Regent Decree (Kepbup) which details the main duties and functions of SDI forum members. So the task of the executor is to collect, prepare, and input data into the Indonesian data system.

Attitude of the Executors

The attitudes of implementers are what Van Meter and Van Horn also identified as influencing the implementation of public policy. The attitude variable of the implementers is defined as the desire or agreement among the implementers to implement the policy. Policy implementation is said to be implemented effectively if implementers not only know what they have to do but also can implement the policy. In the assessment dimension of the disposition of implementers, researchers focus on three elements of implementers' responses that may affect their ability and willingness to implement policies, namely understanding of the policy, responses to it, and the intensity of those responses.

The attitude of the implementers towards the implementation of the SDI policy in each member of the SDI forum is welcome, responsive, and accepts the policy because it can integrate data that has been scattered in several regional devices. The government through the Regional Secretariat firmly supports and is fully committed to the SDI policy as evidenced by actively encouraging the preparation of Perbup, Kepbup, and other legalities that support the implementation of SDI in Sukabumi Regency. The commitment of the implementers to the implementation of SDI and the constraints and obstacles faced by the implementers of this policy are variously stated. The leadership of the regional apparatus as a whole is very committed to implementing the SDI policy in Sukabumi Regency enthusiastically welcomed the policy and even received priority because it was needed to support planning. Policy implementers in each member of the SDI Forum continue to implement their three tasks and their functions despite many obstacles and obstacles but still try their best.

Communication Between Related Organizations and Implementation Activities

The implementation of a policy program needs support and coordination with other agencies. Good communication and coordination between agencies are necessary to support the success of the policy. The better the coordination and communication between the parties involved, the more effective the implementation of the policy.

A clear division of tasks between agencies that are members of the SDI Forum is carried out to support harmonious and harmonious communication and coordination. The distribution of duties between members in the SDI Forum has been carried out because it is clearly stated in the Presidential Regulation and its derivative rules. Some serve as coordinators, data trustees, data coaches, and data producers. The SDI Coordinator is more of a coordination and facilitation function for the smooth implementation of SDI. Walidata has a central role because it is tasked with collecting, checking, managing, and disseminating data. Meanwhile, BPS acts as a data coach who sets data standards and provides various kinds of statistical recommendations. Data producers themselves play a role as data producers in each OPD. Likewise, the organizational structure chart has been uniformly used

by all SDI Forums in Indonesia. The division of tasks has been listed well in the Presidential Decree and Perbup and the organizational structure chart is clear and standard. Each data producer has been appointed by the operator on duty, it's just that data processors and operators who are usually SDI implementers at the producer level experience a rotation of higher positions, making it difficult in terms of coordination between data producers and data guardians.

Communication and coordination between members in the SDI forum must be carried out properly because it will determine the success of SDI policy implementation in Sukabumi Regency. Members of the SDI forum agreed that communication and coordination between members in the SDI forum has been carried out. Communication in daily activities is more intense using online communication media. Meanwhile, more coordination is carried out through data forum meetings, sometimes it is also met on the agenda of meetings for metadata preparation and sectoral data reconciliation. According to one informant, communication and coordination related to SDI Forum members are common, especially with data guardians, because data producers are required to be timely in filling in the requested data. Communication between data coaches and data trustees has been carried out intensely and well. The problem is that communication with data producers is still hampered by what unit or units must access it. In the OPD leadership, it seems that the range is too far from SDI, they only use data, so for the details that are managed in OPD it should be the SDI technical team which is usually held by the program coach.

Social, Economic, and Political Environment

The social, economic, and political environment is very influential in the process of implementing public policy. The third condition of an environment that is not conducive can be the cause of the failure of the performance of the implementation of the policy. Therefore, efforts to implement policies must also pay attention to the conditions of the external environment. What needs to be considered to assess the performance of public policy implementation in the perspective offered by Van Meter and Van Horn is the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of public policies that have been determined.

The response of the data user community, both individuals and bureaucracy, especially those who often use product data from SDI policies, has generally been positive. External and internal factors that influence the success of SDI policies are public pressure on accurate and up-to-date data. One of SDI's principles is that common data sharing has begun to materialize. Currently, the open data website has become a means of sharing between agencies, both central and regional, and the general public can access the data. In addition, the commitment of local leaders is very influential in the successful implementation of SDI policies in Sukabumi Regency.

The implementation of Indonesia's single data concept can have a significant impact on the social, economic, and political environment:

1. Social Environment:

- a. Equitable Access: With easier access to data, especially related to public services and social welfare, this can help reduce information access gaps among different groups of people.
 - b. Government Transparency: Open data can increase transparency in government policies, allowing citizens to monitor government performance, understand decisions, and participate in decision-making processes.
 - c. Community Empowerment: With greater access to data, people can use that information to fight for their interests, monitor government policies, and fight for social rights.
2. Economic Environment:
- a. Innovation and Economic Growth: Better access to data can spark innovations, aid the development of startups and new industries, and improve overall economic competitiveness.
 - b. Better Decision Making: Consistent and standardized data enables decision makers, from both the public and private sectors, to make more informed and strategic decisions.
 - c. Improved Business Efficiency: Structured and easily accessible data can help companies in better analytics, more efficient supply chain management, and reduced operational costs.
3. Political Environment:
- a. More Active Public Participation: Open data allows citizens to engage more actively in the political process, understand relevant issues, and elect their representatives with better knowledge.
 - b. Government Accountability: With data transparency, the government becomes more open to accountability for decisions and policies taken, because the public can see data that supports those policies.
 - c. Collaboration between Institutions: The single-data standard also enables cooperation between government agencies and private entities to develop better policies, reduce bureaucracy, and improve efficiency.

In the implementation of one data, Indonesia has the potential to change governance, encourage inclusive economic growth, and strengthen the political and social involvement of the community.

Policy standards and objectives

The policy standards consisting of the concepts and definitions used in SDI are clear and understandable to all informants. This is because the desired standard is clearly stated in the Presidential Regulation. The standard consists of four basic principles that must be met so that every data produced is of high quality. The four basic principles are data standards, metadata, data reference, and sharing. Although not all can be done, it has seen its development from time to time. The policy objective of SDI implementation is to produce good government data governance so that it will produce quality, valid, and timely data that

is useful for development planning and evaluation. It can be said that in the implementation of the SDI policy, this dimension has been running quite effectively.

Resources

The resources studied here are limited to HR, budget, and IT support. In general, all members of the SDI Forum are still lacking in quantity. Meanwhile, in terms of quality, existing human resources can carry out SDI activities because they have been equipped with various trainings carried out, both organized by the SDI Forum of Sukabumi Regency and by provincial and central SDI teams. The budget allocated for SDI activities is very minimal and still sticks to other activities or programs. Existing IT facilities to support input, inspection, dissemination, and data sharing are still far from their proper condition. So far, the use of IT equipment still uses a lot of replication applications from provincial and central SDI. The server used for storage and sharing is still the parent of the central SDI team.

Characteristics of the implementing organization

The characteristics of the SDI implementing organization show that OPD members of the SDI Forum are bureaucracies that obey the legality that has been determined. A clear and non-overlapping division of tasks and functions indicates this situation. SOPs built as a foundation for work are important capital in implementing SDI policies. Most SOPs already exist but still do not touch all SDI business processes. The difficulty in determining SOPs is due to the ongoing field dynamics following developments in each regional apparatus so the leadership has not dared to make it in the form of formal legality.

Attitude of the Executors

The attitude of implementers towards the implementation of SDI policies is strongly influenced by commitment and support from both OPD leaders and from SDI technical implementers. They are welcoming, and responsive, and accept that the policy even gets priority because it is needed to support planning. Policy implementers in each member of the SDI Forum continue to carry out their functions despite many obstacles such as delays from the technical field in submitting data. The use of online communication media is very effective and efficient in the daily monitoring and evaluation process. Although informal, the use of online communication media is more humanist. Coordination meetings are also routinely held to carry out monitoring, evaluation, supervision, and control. Monitoring and evaluation should be carried out measurably so that progress can be known from time to time.

Communication between related organizations and implementation activities

Communication between relevant organizations and SDI policy implementation activities has been going well. It is no longer the case that personal relationships are preferred to access and obtain data from OPD. This situation occurs because the division of duties of members in the SDI Forum is clearly stated in the Presidential Regulation and its derivative rules. The socialization carried out relies more on online communication media, social

media, and the internet, as well as in coordination meetings in each OPD. Communication in daily activities more often uses online communication media while coordination is more carried out through the SDI Forum meeting channel.

Social, Economic, and Political Environment

Strong commitment from local leaders is very influential on the successful implementation of SDI policy in Sukabumi Regency. The resulting data is already used for decision-making in every planning. Political pressure from local leaders to improve public services based on proper planning has pushed the implementation of this policy in a positive direction. SDI is a pure tool that is expected to be a material for development planning and evaluation, not from information packaged in such a way as a justification tool. Pressure from the public on the need for accurate and up-to-date data can be realized immediately, especially with the principle of SDI sharing that allows all parties to access data and information.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the implementation of the SDI policy in Sukabumi Regency is quite effective. This is because policy standards and objectives have resulted in changes in the implementation of government data governance in a better direction. The human resources of SDI Forum members in terms of quantity are still lacking. The quality of existing human resources can carry out SDI activities because they have been equipped with technical training that has been carried out. IT budgets and facilities to support the implementation of SDI policies are available but inadequate. The characteristics of the SDI implementing organization show that OPDs who are members of the SDI Forum are bureaucracies that obey the legality of existing laws. A clear division of tasks and functions indicates such a state. Most SOPs already exist and are written but still do not touch the entire business process of implementing SDI policies. The attitude of the implementers towards the implementation of SDI policies is strongly influenced by the commitment and support from OPD leaders and SDI technical implementers. Currently, the commitment and support from regional leaders is very good. Communication between relevant organizations and SDI policy implementation activities has been going well. The division of each member's three tasks and functions is clearly stated in the existing formal legality. The process of monitoring, evaluation, control, and socialization is more effective and efficient through online communication media and coordination meetings that are held regularly. The current social, economic, and political environment supports the implementation of SDI policies. Political pressure from local leaders to improve public services based on proper planning has pushed the implementation of SDI policies in a positive direction.

Obstacles that hinder the implementation of SDI policies in Sukabumi Regency include limited human resources that manage each member of the SDI Forum and the high mutation and rotation rate of SDI technical team members makes it difficult to maintain the continuity of policy implementation. The limited budget has not been able to meet all

planned programs. The IT equipment available today is still less than it should be. Meanwhile, efforts made so that the implementation of SDI policies in Sukabumi Regency is achieved well, namely adding SDI technical team members in each OPD data producer, carrying out statistical and computing training must be carried out to improve technical competence, and increasing IT budget and equipment must be the focus of policymakers to accelerate policy implementation. Suggestions for the Sukabumi Regency Government, even though it has been effective in implementing SDI, must continue to be updated by the development of science and conditions that occur in the field. As well as suggestions for further research related to SDI both in Sukabumi Regency and in other regions. Researchers who will conduct similar studies are expected to use different research methods so that they can enrich the information obtained.

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