

International Conference PROCEEDINGS

ICISPE

UNIVERSITAS
DIPONEGORO

22

*Embracing Global Transformation:
Collaborative Innovations through
Social and Political Research*

7-8th September
2022



ISSN 2593-7650

ICISPE
UNIVERSITAS
DIPONEGORO

22

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON INDOONESIAN SOCIAL
AND POLITICAL
ENQUIRIES 2022

International Conference PROCEEDINGS



ICISPE
UNIVERSITAS
DIPONEGORO

22


*Embracing Global Transformation:
Collaborative Innovations through
Social and Political Research*

7-8th September
2022



Faculty of Social Science and Political Science
Universitas Diponegoro

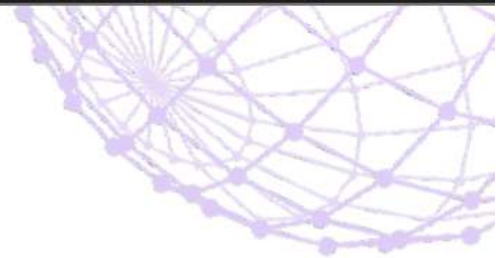
icispe.fisip.undip.ac.id



PROCEEDINGS The 7th ICISPE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDONESIAN SOCIAL & POLITICAL ENQUIRIES
“Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and
Political Research”

COMMITTEE OF THE 7th ICISPE 2022

Internal Steering Committee	Dr. Drs. Hardi Warsono, MTP (Dekan) Dr. Drs. Teguh Yuwono, M.Pol. Admin (Wadek I) Ika Riswanti Putranti, S.H., M.H., Ph.D (Wadek II)
Chairman	Amida Yusriana, M.I.Kom
Secretaries	Muhammad Faizal Alfian, S.I.P., MA Umi Lestari, S.S Herdiani Dewi S Maulia Ata Nur Shifa Cindy Anggun Wardhani Nabilah Zulfa Rahayu
Treasurers	Titik Eryanti, S.E. Cintia Nilam Sari
Public Relations	Primada Qurrota Ayun, S.I.Kom., M.A.
Event Coordinators	Neny Marlina, S.IP, M.A Dina Lestari Purbawati, SE., M.Si.Akt Gerry Bram Budiarto, A.Md Malis Furaida Ivanna Aruliya R Anissa Rizqi Adha Firza Syafitrah Fitria Ananda Geraldo T Hadikusumo Derwinto Sipayung Obed Toman Susanto



Speaker Coordinators

Dr. Nurul Hasfi, S.Sos., M.A.
Yohanes Thianika Budiarsa, S.I.Kom, MGMC
Dr. Lintang Ratri Rahmiaji

Publication Coordinators

Dr. Nunik Retno Herawati, S.Sos., M.Si.
Muhammad Bayu Widagdo, S.Sos, M.I.Kom
Nur Inayah, S. S.

**Publication & Documentation
Coordinators**

Hendra Try Ardianto, S.IP., M.A.

Abdul Maskur, S.Sn.

**Equipment & Logistic
Coordinator**

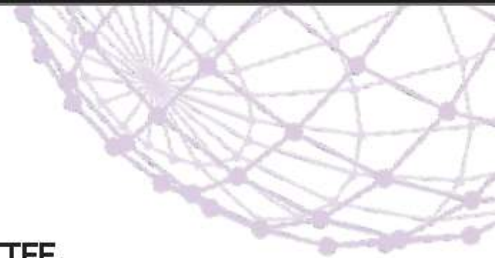
Jafar Latif, S.Ag, M.SI

Reviewers

S. Rouli Manalu, S.Sos., MCommSt., Ph.D.
Retna Hanani, S.Sos., MPP
Mohamad Rosyidin, S.Sos, M.A.
Bulan Prabawani S.Sos, M.M., Ph.D
Dr. Laila Kholid Alfirdaus, S.IP., M.PP.
Amni Zarkasyi Rahman, S.A.P., M.Si.
Fendy Eko Wahyudi, S.IP., M.Hub.Int.

ISSN 2593-7650

It is prohibited to quote part or all of the contents of this book in any form without the permission of the publisher.



● **INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION COMMITTEE**

External Steering Committee	Professor Vandana Pednekar-Magal	Grand Valley State University - USA
	Professor Marco Gregg	Universita Degli Studi Di Ferrara - Italy
	Professor Dr.Arndt Graf	Goethe University - Germany
External Editor	Nadia Farabi , S.Hub.Int.,M.A.	International Relations/Griffith University/Australia
	Andi Akhmad Basith Dir, S.IP., M.A., M.I.S.	International Relations/Philipps-Universität Marburg /Germany
	Nurist Surayya Ulfa, S.Sos., M.Si.	Communication Science/Bournemouth University/England

- SPEAKERS

NO	NAME	AFFILIATION	THEME
1	Prof. Budi Setiyono, S.Sos, M.Pol.Admin, Ph.D.	Universitas Diponegoro - Indonesia	Sebatik Cross Border Trade, Smokol vs Local Wisdom
2	Dr. Lynn Rose	The American University of Iraq - Iraq	People with Disabilities & The Pandemic
3	Prof. Marco Greggi	Universita Degli Studi Di Ferrara - Italy	Digital Platforms and Taxation: A European Perspective
4	Dr. Thomas Seitz	University of Wyoming - USA	Challenges to the 'Liberal Script' and a Rejection of Globalism: The rise of the strong leader as an alternative vision in both transitional and consolidated democracy
5	Hans K. Meyer, Ph.D	Ohio University - USA	Researching a Changing Media World: How does Journalism Adapt to Emerging Technologies, Audience Tastes



- MODERATORS

NO	NAME	AFFILIATION
1.	Drs. Yuwanto, Ph.D	Universitas Diponegoro
2.	Retna Hanani, S.Sos., M.Si	Universitas Diponegoro
4.	Dewi Setyaningsih, S.IP., M.A	Universitas Diponegoro
5.	Dr. Hari Susanta Nugraha, S.Sos., M.Si	Universitas Diponegoro
6.	Amni Zarkasyi Rahman , S.A.P. M.Si	Universitas Diponegoro
7.	Bangkit Aditya Wiryawan, S.Sos.,MA.,Ph.D	Universitas Diponegoro

The 7th ICISPE International Conference on Indonesian Social and Political Enquiries

"Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political
Research
September 7th- 8th 2022


FOREWORD



Research should be a valuable tool for finding solutions to existing problems faced by a country. This belief is reflected to ICISPE 2022 conference. Our world is constantly being challenged by global, massive, and fast changes, starting from the development of the digital era which causes disruption in all aspects of the industry until the world suddenly stops due to the Covid-19 pandemic. But humans continue to show their ability to overcome all these problems by implementing new ideas so that problems can become opportunities. Collaboration in innovation is the key to success in the connected era. We realize that we cannot work alone, we need help from others to achieve the objectives quickly and effectively. Therefore this year's ICISPE is here to accommodate collaborative innovation ideas from various parties to accept the ongoing global transformation.

The 7th ICISPE Proceeding is a summary of the research results presented at the 2022 ICISPE Conference by academics and researchers. This activity was carried out with the cooperation of all committee members at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro. Carrying the theme "*Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research*", this conference was held on 7th-8th September 2022 at the Orange Faculty of Social Sciences Campus.

Over 50 articles were submitted, this year we received some collaborative works of Indonesian authors and some authors from Russia, The Philippines, Germany, Malaysia and China. All were reviewed and refined to meet scientific work standards. We hope that the articles published through this conference will contribute to the improvement and development of society in various social aspects. We would like to thank all the speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for their contributions to this conference.



On behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, we would like to thank all speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for this conference.

Semarang, 8 September 2022
Dean of Social and Political Sciences Faculty
Universitas Diponegoro

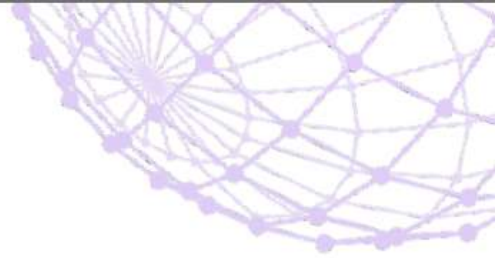
Dr. Hardi Warsono, MTP



Table of Contents

Category : Local Government

1. Understanding Disability Policy: Study in Kampar District, Indonesia 2
Steven Antony, Auradian Marta, Baskoro Wicaksono, Iqbal Miftakhul Mujtahid, Musa Thahir
2. Analysis of The "Service Triangle Model" in The Development of User-Oriented Public Services at DPMPTSP Semarang Regency 9
Aufarul Marom, Herbasuki Nurcahyanto
3. Vote Buying: The Practice of Support Mobilization on Head Village Election 18
Dewi Erowati, Puji Astuti, Turtiantoro
4. The Neutrality of Village Heads on The 2020 Simultaneous Local Elections in Demak Regency 24
Nunik Retno Herawati , Fitriyah, Neny Marlina
5. Challenges and Obstacles KPU in The Use Of Erekap in The 2024 General Elections 29
Fitriyah, Nunik Retno Herawati, Ratna Herawati
6. Electronic-Based Local Government System 34
Teguh Yuwono, Dzumuwanus Ghulam Manar, Laila Kholid Alfirdaus
7. Governing Community Based Tourism During Covid19 Pandemic in Central Java 40
Retna Hanani, Amni Zarkasyi Rahman
8. Implementation of Waste Management Policy to Realize Sustainable Development (Case Study: Silopah Program in Semarang Regency) 46
Supratiwi, Yuwanto, Kushandajani
9. Jokowi and Rumors of PKI on Presidential Election 2019 51
Triyono Lukmantoro and Nurul Hasfi



Category : The Economy and People Development Category

10. Dissemination of Information and Community Participation in The Development of Cultural Villages in Sumberwungu Kapenewon Tepus, Gunungkidul Regency 58
Joyo Nur Suryanto Gono; Wiwid Noor Rakhmad
11. Community Empowerment in Mangrove Conservation in The Coastal Area of Kertomulyo Village, Pati Regency, Indonesia 65
Nina Widowati, Hardi Wardono, Kismartini, Irfan Murtadho
12. Kudu Sekolah is an Effort to Improve Community Welfare in Pekalongan Regency 72
Hesti Lestari, Dewi Rostyaningsih, R. Slamet Santoso
13. The Role and Participation of Village Youth in the PKK in Rimpak Village 81
Arif Kurnia Ardi Pradana, Hardi Warsono, Tri Yuniningsih
14. Generation Y on The Spot: Early Assessment of Millennial District Heads' Performance on Human Capital In Indonesian Districts 87
Bangkit A. Wiryawan, Rina Martini, Nur Hidayat Sardini
15. Tracking Down the Place in the Learning of the Everyday Nature 96
June Cahyaningtyas, Wening Udasmoro, Dicky Sofjan
16. Social Capital in The Development of Pancasila Jrahi Tourism Village Pati Regency 104
Wahma Dewi Bintari, Kismartini, Retno Sunu Astuti
17. The Effectiveness of Using Finger Prints in Supporting The Work Discipline of Educators at The Wachid Hasyim I Foundation 111
Dwi Hardaningtyas. Nur Holifah

- 
18. Analysis of Women's Participation in The Local Economy through Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) 117
Novita Maulida Ikmal, Indriasturi, Dwi Hardiningtyas
19. Biased Illustration of Women in Reporting Rape on Online News Portal 123
Wiwid Adiyanto
20. A Review of The Possibility of Gender-based Tidal Flood Mitigation in Indonesia: Pekalongan City as a Case Study 139
Hartuti Purnaweni, Kismartini, Titik Djumiarti, Mohd Hairy Ibrahim, Anis Qomariah
21. Study of Family Communication on Indonesian Films “Ngeri-Ngeri Sedap” 144
Mutia Rahmi Pratiwi, Amida Yusriana, Nuriyatul Lailiyah
- Category : Business and Innovation Revision and Redefinition**
22. Solo City Branding Strategy: As Cultural Tourism City to Attract Tourists 154
Robetmi Jumpakita Pinem, Saryadi, Widayanto
23. Regional Innovation Development Cooperation in Poverty Reduction (Case Study of Poverty Laboratory in Pekalongan Regency) 162
R. Slamet Santoso, Dewi Rostyaningsih, Hesti Lestari
24. Eco-Tourism Development Strategies to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals in Mangrove Park Pekalongan 170
Robetmi Jumpakita Pinem, Widayanto, Bagus Rahmanda
25. Analysis of Muslim-Friendly Tourism Development in Palembang City with ACCESS Model Attribute 176
Tri Yuniningsih, Ida Hayu Dwimawanti
26. The Advantages of Developing Renewable Energy Power Plants in Karimunjawa 185
Hartuti Purnaweni, Titik Djumiarti, Himawan Bagas Wirastomo



Category : International and Global Network for Policy and Cooperation

27. Breaking The Deadlock Formality of The International Convention Become Law	195
<i>Ricca Anggraeni</i>	
28. Enhancing Cultural Diplomacy through Export Creative Commodity : A Case of Nasrafa Brand	204
<i>Rr. Hermi Susiatiningsih, Dewi Setyaningsih, Muhammad Faizal Alfian</i>	
29. Indonesia 2045: Strategy toward a Global Power in The 21st Century	215
<i>Mohamad Rosyidin</i>	
30. Awaken the Dragon: Threat Analysis to China-US Relations over Taiwan	226
<i>Isti Nur Rahmahwati, Muhammad Arief Zulyan, Muhammad Faizal Alfian, Rahmat Syahid Suraya</i>	



Local Government

Electronic-Based Local Government System

Teguh Yuwono¹, Dzunuwanus Ghulam Manar², Laila Kholid Alfirdaus³

{teguhyuwonos@lecturer.undip.ac.id¹, ghulam@lecturer.undip.ac.id², lailaalfirdaus@lecturer.undip.ac.id³}

Universitas Diponegoro, Jl. dr. Antonius Suroyo, Tembalang, Semarang 50275^{1,2,3}

Abstract. The Electronic-Based Government System in regency level is one of the promising of local government governance innovations. However, this does not stand of the aspects of technology alone, but it is also supported by several aspects, such as effective local government institutional, institutional capacity and policy from a strong leadership. However, these factors are not simultaneously characterizing the innovation process carried out so that there is no yet significant change in governance related to the use of an electronic-based government system. This problems roots from policy innovation that lack of leadership support so that policy and resources are not sufficient, interoperability and technical performance among multilevel government system that did not consolidate, and inward-looking orientation of the policy. It needs an innovative leadership skill to break-out the hurdles as well as systematic approach on creating policy and distribution of resources to maximize the result from electronic-based government system at local government level.

Keywords: innovation, electronic based, local government

1 Introduction

SPBE (Electronic-Based Government System) is the implementation of E-Government in Indonesia which is described through Presidential Regulation no. 95 of 2018. This is the basis for the government and local governments to use information technology in implementing their governance. At the local government level, SPBE is seen as important as a strategy for improving regional welfare and progress through electronic-based governance. In this context, the political will of regional heads in responding to the development of information technology and governance is an important prerequisite for implementing an Electronic-Based Government System in the regions. Therefore, the actions and policies of regional heads to advance their regions using electronic systems are very basic. The role of the regional head as the chief executive of the organization, a role that is more comprehensive than just the status of regional head, mandates a comprehensive management process to improve services to the community in all sectors. In this process, regional innovation is needed where with the support of information technology will create better governance and public services [4]. In essence, SPBE is not only related to technology, but what is more important is the human resources behind the implementation of SPBE. It is these actors who carry out technology-based governance policies, both from internal government and external government, as well as the community as users. Without qualified human resources, it will be very difficult to ensure that SPBE can run as planned and achieve its objectives. Therefore, identification of the need and availability of human resources is very important in the process of planning, implementing, and developing SPBE. In this context, the framework and policy directions, both from the central government and regional heads, are the main keys to the success of the SPBE implementation.

The district/city governments in Central Java Province, Kendal Regency, Batang Regency, and Demak Regency in 2021 occupy the top position in the monitoring and evaluation of the SPBE which has been held since 2019 by the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform. With a score above 3.18 on a scale of 4, the three districts are considered to have a competitive advantage over other districts/cities. Therefore, as a relatively new

concept, it is very necessary to identify and explore the factors that make these 3 districts able to have advantages compared to other regions as well as a study on the implementation of SPBE in general related to the dynamics of aspects in the field as a form of feedback, behind the policy, both from the aspect of regional policy, innovation, and the current situation of SPBE implementation. It is hoped that this study will gain perspectives on the SPBE process and development, the context of regional leadership and innovation as differentiating factors, as well as the real benefits of SPBE itself.

2 Research Method

The research that has been carried out uses qualitative methods to gather information related to the process and development of SPBE in the regions, especially in Kendal, Batang and Demak Regencies. Data were obtained from interviews with 40 key actors, particularly those managing SPBE from the Local Offices of Information Communication and Encryption Service (team leader and staffs). Secondary data is obtained from written data in official documents, news, from journals and other documents.

3 Result/Findings and Discussion

Since the first appearance of the term governance in the late 1980s until now, the discussion on the definition of governance continues to grow rapidly. Evans, for example, defines governance as: "the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)." Or simply it can be interpreted as a decision-making process and the process of how the decision is implemented [3]. Apart from the World Bank and Evans above, there are international institutions that refer to the notion of governance in slightly different ways. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) for example defines governance as "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development". On another occasion, the African Development Bank (AfDB) defined governance as "a process referring to the way in which power is exercised in the management affairs of a nation". Furthermore, the United Nations (UN) through UNDP conveyed the definition of governance as "the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels" [5].

Meanwhile, according to Glyn Davis and Michael Keating (1999), governance refers to how the system of governance takes place. That refers to a broader scope, not only government, but also non-government and civil society [1]. This means that the interaction between these three major actors contributes to the creation of government management capabilities. Davis and Keating further explain that governance is understood as something broad and has a more fundamental concept than the government itself. This is because the government is concerned with the links between the parts of the political system as with the institutions themselves. Thus, governance has a broader dimension, not just government, but also relates to the relationship between parts of a political system, including the various institutions that exercise their public authority. More clearly, many experts assert that the government is one of the actors in government (governance). Although only one actor, this actor is very important and quite decisive in regulating social life through public policy. The government has a dominant role in governance because it controls most of the use of political power and authority [1].

Governance innovation is a process of change that takes place from a certain state to a newer state. Governance innovation can be completely new or something that has been reinvention, reinvented or revitalized for a long time. Thus, governance innovation requires a process, where this process can take place slowly, moderately, or quickly. The framework for governance innovation includes four main processes or stages, namely innovation capability, innovation activity, wider sector conditions for innovation and impact on performance [7]. Innovation capability is an innovation capability that enables the process and results of governance innovation to be successful. This innovation capability is also able to create sustainable innovation activities. These innovation capabilities include leadership and culture, innovation management and organizational innovation capabilities that allow for successful innovative change. While the innovation activity is the activity of ongoing changes that flow so that innovation can run well. This innovation activity includes four main stages, namely generating ideas, selecting ideas, implementing ideas, and diffusing ideas. Wide sector conditions for innovation are environmental factors that influence the ongoing governance of governance innovations that enable innovation to work well. These conditional factors include several aspects such as leadership and culture, autonomy, incentives, and enablers. The impact on performance is the output and the impact obtained from the existence of innovation activities is an increase in performance within the organization (such as increased performance indicators in 1-3 years), increased

performance in service (positive assessment by customers in 1-3 years), and improvement of the performance context (e.g. understanding of the context of increasing impact. Specifically, the governance innovation process in innovation activities includes 4 main processes, namely generating ideas, selecting ideas, implementing ideas, and diffusing ideas [7]

First, generating ideas is the earliest stage in the governance innovation process. This stage includes several things, such as what type of change is expected; how much change is expected; Where is the source of the change and where is the novelty of the change? Innovation ideas can come from many factors, such as from service staff, customers, senior managers, research, competitors, suppliers and so on. In the context of the public sector, innovation thinking can come from leaders, people/society, employees and so on. Second, selecting ideas is the second process in innovation activities which includes activities for selecting the best ideas to be implemented, managing resources for innovation (skills and investment), developing ideas in multidisciplinary teams and activities through testing in pilot projects. Third, implementing ideas is the stage of the process of carrying out innovation activities. This third stage includes several things, namely embedding and measuring the innovation, conducting trainings, measuring the benefits or advantages generated and securing these advantages. Fourth, diffusing ideas is a process before the results or outputs can be measured, namely through the dissemination of ideas or innovation ideas through various things, such as sharing experiences, opinions and so on. This fourth stage is expected for the process towards the success or perfection of innovation activities in governance. Relationships with networks and various stakeholders are important at this stage.

In the context of electronic-based government innovation (SPBE), the above stages of innovation also occur and determine how they are managed. SPBE innovation requires a process that is not simple because as part of innovation it also requires structured and process steps from generating ideas, selecting ideas, implementing ideas, and diffusing ideas in successful initiation and management. SPBE as a government mandate through Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 which outlines the government and local governments to utilize information technology in carrying out their main tasks and functions, including in the management of governance. This means that public and internal government affairs must use information technology. Since being promulgated on October 5, 2018, the SPBE has begun to be implemented comprehensively in 2019 at the government and local government levels. In fact, to ensure the implementation of the SPBE, regular assessments are carried out, in the form of annual assessments by national assessors under the coordination of Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform (*Kemempaan RB*).

As an embodiment of electronic government, SPBE aims to facilitate governance and public services with the characteristics issued by the World Bank, namely the publication phase where information providers, in this case the government, publish their information to the public. Next is the interaction phase where there is an exchange of information between the government and the public, either through e-mail, websites, or other relevant platforms that allow information technology-based interactions to occur. The last phase is the transaction phase where the public can use government services or transact with the government, such as paying taxes and the like online. This last phase is believed to be able to increase productivity on both sides, both the government and the public with the existence of a government system that is simple, fast, and cheap. (Alshehri and Drew, 2011). Therefore, substantively SPBE must provide benefits to both internal (internal government) as well as to the public (in the form of public services) which reflects the role played by the state and government in implementing governance.

In its implementation, SPBE turns out to require large resources and policy control from regional heads in the form of innovations or new ways of formulating and implementing policies. Considering that before the SPBE was effective, there had been information systems developed sporadically by local governments and existing local government organizations. SPBE management as a new integrated system; Putting things together so far has been going on and differing requires a systematic plan. This has implications for the integration of information technology governance which has been running with various and scattered characteristics that have been used so far. In addition to being a challenge, this is also a big obstacle because the existing system cannot immediately be replaced with a new system, instead there is a need for a transition mechanism to avoid system noise.

Financially, SPBE requires a very large cost considering the technology facilities are very expensive and the development is very fast. Some things that need to be considered, for example, are for spending on fiber optic networks, servers, network development to the sub-district level, as well as the cost of making programs or

service applications. In general, financial resources in the form of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) are not sufficient to meet this need. Especially after the Covid-19 pandemic, more budget allocations are dedicated to handling the pandemic through a refocusing scheme. The strategy carried out by the regional government is to synchronize the budget for meeting SPBE needs for each OPD so that at a macro level it looks quite large, but in essence it supports the development and development process of SPBE in each OPD on a micro basis.

In addition, cooperation schemes with third parties have been developed to fulfill needs related to access and networks. This is done up to the sub-district level through the procurement and construction of fiber optic networks in collaboration with service providers (internet service providers). At this point, carefulness is needed to understand the points of cooperation so that the local government and the community are not too disadvantaged. Ideally, 100% of the budget comes from the local government, but the pandemic conditions have changed the budget structure dedicated to handling the pandemic, both socially and economically through various government assistance schemes.

In its implementation, the efforts made by the regional government are very much drained of efforts to fulfill the indicators that have been determined by the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform (*Kemenpan RB*) in very large numbers. However, this is not necessarily in line with the SPBE's goal which leads to better public services. Admittedly, this is an ideal process in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2018, but in its implementation the local government cannot fulfill it all at once. Gradually, in accordance with the capacity of budgetary resources and human resources, local governments are trying to meet the indicators and standards contained in the government's policy on SPBE. This has an impact on outputs that cannot be implemented optimally, especially about public services because essentially the efforts made by the government and local governments related to SPBE are still focused on internal consolidation, both systems, mechanisms and technology.

Not all regional heads and OPD leaders have an interest and seriousness in developing SPBE governance. This is reflected in the leadership, policy and budget support dedicated to SPBE. In fact, it is not uncommon for sectoral ego sentiments to appear that underestimate and demean the SPBE initiation and innovation process. This is realized because not all human resources have the same vision and mission, especially SPBE as a new system. The understanding and awareness of regional heads and OPD leaders towards SPBE is still not evenly distributed resulting in the adoption and initiation of SPBE varies in each local government. Although a national assessment has been carried out, this has not fully aroused the awareness of regional heads and OPD leaders to focus on the development, development, and refinement of SPBE. The dynamize of SPBE implementation is still focused on the spearhead of the Office of Communication, Information, and Encryption whose main tasks and functions are indeed relevant to SPBE. Meanwhile, other OPDs have not been much moved to jointly make SPBE a shared responsibility for governance and public services. This condition creates fragmentation of SPBE implementation which is difficult for regional heads to moderate when they also do not understand the road map of the SPBE itself. This leadership challenge is very basic because it is from this leadership that conducive policies will emerge for the implementation of SPBE.

Another very important aspect is the aspect of human resources (HR) who build and run the system. With this highly competitive digital era, the government sector must compete for resources to create, run, and maintain information technology applications and systems. The human resource recruitment scheme is still hampered by the financial incentive system. Government standards related to honorariums/salaries for technicians or programmers of information technology systems are still very small compared to the private sector. As an illustration, with a monthly salary of around 2.5 million, it is not an attractive offer for technicians or programmers because outside government agencies per project or activity they get an honorarium in the range of 4 million. Inequality in payment systems for technicians and programmers makes local governments not have human resources capable of handling SPBE management from a technical aspect. The result that has been done so far is relying on existing human resources, which of course in terms of skills, competencies and abilities are very difficult to adapt to developments in technology and information systems.

SPBE must be able to maintain a balance of inward looking (governance of internal government management) and outward looking (governance of public services). However, in practice it focuses more on efforts to meet internal government standards which are more inward-looking than outward-looking, which is more oriented to public services. This can be confirmed through systems related to public services, either through websites or

applications, which often experience interruptions or even cannot be accessed at all. Indeed, this is not entirely due to the ability of local governments, but also the lack of synergy and interoperability of systems developed by the central government. For example, matters relating to population information systems are controlled by the central government and local governments do not always have access, making it difficult for population administration services. Even the official SPBE website, <https://spbe.go.id>, could not be accessed for quite a long time due to maintenance reasons. In this context, the accountability of the information system and its interoperability still needs to be improved and improved so that the balance of governance can be realized. It is understandable that it may still be in the development stage which still requires several repairs and maintenance.

Regarding policy and budget support, regional heads and OPD leaders need to be aware of information technology as the backbone of operations so that they need support for policies, solutions, and budgets. In addition, new methods related to SPBE management innovation are a must because of the various regional characteristics, both from the aspect of budget, geography, socio-economic, and technological needs. There is no policy and budget scheme that is one-size-fits-all because of these diverse characteristics, so an effort is needed in the form of innovation that is in accordance with the existing situation and conditions of regional heads and OPD leaders.

As a new policy, SPBE experienced turbulence in the aspect of policy implementation, especially in local governments related to resources, especially human resources, and budget resources. Both resource aspects require enormous effort and cost for SPBE to run. Several regions that can overcome this problem have innovation strategies related to policies and budgets, as well as collaboration with stakeholders. In addition, in general the process of initiation and development of SPBE is still in the stage of internal consolidation of the government so that the real results for public services are not yet visible. The big challenges are related to policies, resources, and innovation so that SPBE can develop and bring results and benefits, both for the government and the community.

4 Conclusion

In 3 years, the development of SPBE still revolves around the initiation process and the internal integration of government which results in public services being somewhat neglected. Using the characteristics of the World Bank, the SPBE carried out is still mostly focused on publications, not fully in the interaction or transaction phases. This is due to the complexity of the problems, including the most basic of which is the role of regional heads, through regional secretaries and OPD leaders, to ensure SPBE can run and provide benefits to internal government and the public through policy support, budgets, and information technology innovation strategies. This mix of 3 things is a key factor in the implementation of a technocratic, systematic, and dynamic SPBE.

References

- [1] Davis, G. & Keating, M. 1999. *The Future of Governance*, NSW Australia: Allen n Unwin.
- [2] Drew, S. J. & Alshehri, M. 2011. E-Government Principle: Implementation, Advantages, and Challenge. *International Journal of Electronic Business* 9 (3).
- [3] Evans, J. 2012. *Environmental Governance*. UK: Routledge.
- [4] Homburg, V. 2008. *Understanding E-Government, Information System in Public Administration*, Oxon: Routledge.
- [5] IFAD (*International Fund for Agricultural Development*). 1999. *Good Governance: An Overview*. Executive Board-Sixty Seventh Session. Roma: 8-9 September.
- [6] Maldonado, N. 2010. "The World Bank's Evolving Concept of Good Governance and Its Impact on Human Rights". *Doctoral Workshop on Development and International Organizations*. Stockholm, Seden. 29-30 Mei.
- [7] Serrat, O. 2012. *Innovation in the Public Sector*. Asian Development Bank. Manila.
- [8] World Bank. 1994. *Governance: The World Bank's Experience*. Washington D.C. :World Bank.
- [9] World Bank. 1992. *Governance and Development*. Washington D.C.:World Bank.
- [10] Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 concerning Electronic-Based Government Systems.

International Conference
PROCEEDINGS



22

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON INDONESIAN SOCIAL
AND POLITICAL
ENQUIRIES 2022

icispe.fisip.undip.ac.id