Implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 Concerning One Data Indonesia in Langkat District Government

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Abstract. *One Data Indonesia (Satu Data Indonesia/SDI) is a national policy designed to establish high-quality, integrated government data. Mandated by Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019, all government institutions, including local governments, are required to implement SDI to support effective planning, monitoring, and evaluation of regional development. This study analyzes the implementation of SDI in Langkat Regency, identifies key challenges, and proposes strategies for more effective adoption. Employing a descriptive qualitative approach, the study gathers data through observations, interviews, and documentation. Informants include members of the Langkat Regency SDI implementation team, such as representatives from Bappeda, BPS, Diskominfostand, and regional apparatus organizations (RAOs). Findings indicate that SDI implementation in Langkat is still in its early stages. Initial progress includes the establishment of local regulations, the formation of SDI-related institutions, and the development of the Langkat SDI Portal. However, several significant obstacles hinder full implementation. These include suboptimal coordination among RAOs, limited human resources with expertise in statistics and data management, inadequate technological infrastructure, low internet connectivity, lack of system integration, and insufficient understanding and commitment to SDI principles. Moreover, awareness of SDI's benefits among stakeholders remains low. Despite these challenges, SDI presents a strategic opportunity for enhancing data governance at the regional level. Strengthening institutional coordination, investing in capacity building, improving infrastructure, and increasing awareness are essential to ensure the successful and sustainable implementation of SDI in Langkat Regency.*

Keywords: *Public Policy, Public Policy Implementation, One Data Indonesia (SDI), One Data Langkat Regency*

INTRODUCTION

With the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia, it is expected that there will be an increase in the quality and integration of data managed by the government (Lumbantobing et al., 2022). This will facilitate data accessibility for the public and other stakeholders, and support the creation of data-based public policies. In addition, this policy also seeks to encourage collaboration between government agencies in data management, thereby reducing data duplication and increasing operational efficiency (Rachmad et al., 2024).

This Presidential Regulation aims to realize the integration of planning, implementation, evaluation, and control of development through accurate, up-to-date, integrated data that can be accessed and shared between government agencies (Linders, 2013). One Data Indonesia also aims to create data that is accurate, up-to-date, integrated, and accessible to the public. With

accurate data, the government can make more appropriate decisions. Up-to-date data ensures that the policies and programs implemented are always relevant to the latest conditions (Flowerday & Tuyikeze, 2016). Integrated data avoids duplication and inconsistency, which are often problems in managing separate data (Kusuma & Setiatin, 2025). Meanwhile, data accessibility for the public increases transparency and accountability, because the public can monitor and evaluate government performance themselves based on the available data.

According to Sholehah et al. (2023), well-managed data can also improve public services. For example, with integrated data, the government can identify areas that require special attention, such as areas with minimal access to health or education services. Thus, interventions can be more precise and equitable. In addition, transparent data makes it easier for the public to access information related to public services, so that they can be more proactive in utilizing various facilities provided by the government (Choirunnisa et al., 2023). This also increases public trust in the government, because they feel involved and given access to relevant information.

SDI is expected to be a solution to the problem of data that has often been inconsistent, inaccurate, and difficult to access, which ultimately has a negative impact on the policy-making process and public services. With SDI, data that was previously spread across various agencies and not well coordinated will be collected and organized in one standardized system. According to Marlin et al. (2024), this not only improves data quality but also accelerates data accessibility for stakeholders. Align with research from Idrus et al. (2023), in turn, policies resulting from high-quality data will be more relevant and effective in responding to community needs.

The SDI Presidential Regulation which was passed in 2019 of course cannot yet be fully implemented (Ayuningtyas et al., 2021). There are many challenges and obstacles that accompany the need and opportunities for SDI implementation, starting from the legal aspect (Sumantoro and Suwardi, 2019), collaboration aspect, technology and infrastructure aspect, human resources aspect, to data security aspect. However, almost all ministries, institutions, and local governments have started implementing SDI (Nugraha, 2018). In the district/city government environment, the level of difficulty in implementing SDI is different from that of ministries/institutions (K/L). In the district/city government environment, concurrent affairs consist of many areas of government affairs.

Each area has its own uniqueness and is always connected to the central government (Wahyuningsih & Rachman, 2021). This can be an opportunity and a threat for the implementation of SDI at the district/city level. The Langkat Regency Government, as one of the district governments in North Sumatra Province, is also trying to implement Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia. Langkat Regency has a fairly large area with various natural resource potentials. From the agricultural, plantation, to tourism sectors, Langkat Regency has wealth that has great potential to be developed (Safrida et al., 2024). However, to optimize this potential, accurate and integrated data is needed so that the government can formulate appropriate and effective policies. In the context of implementing the One Data Indonesia policy, the Langkat Regency Government also faces various challenges that may be the same as other local governments (Hanafi et al., 2023).

However, the Langkat Regency Government has a strong commitment to implementing One Data Indonesia. One of the steps in implementing One Data Indonesia at the regional level, the Langkat Regency Government already has regulations that regulate as the implementer of Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019, namely Regent Regulation Number 7 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of One Data Indonesia in Langkat Regency, Langkat Regent Decree Number 042.05-08 / K / 2024 concerning the Establishment of the One Data Indonesia Forum at the Langkat Regency Level, and Langkat Regent Decree Number 042.05-18 / K / 2024 concerning the Establishment of the One Data Indonesia Implementation Team at the Langkat Regency Level.

This initial step is expected to improve the quality of data management in Langkat Regency. With more accurate and integrated data, the government can make more effective and targeted policies. This will bring great benefits to the people of Langkat Regency, because public services can be improved and regional potential can be optimized to encourage sustainable development (Sitepu & Manurung, 2021). Therefore, an in-depth study is needed to determine the extent to which the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia in the Langkat Regency Government has been running and what obstacles have been faced and efforts have been made to overcome these obstacles.

This study should involve various parties, including academics, practitioners, and the community, to obtain a comprehensive picture of the implementation of this policy. An in-depth evaluation will help identify the weaknesses and strengths of the implementation of the One Data Indonesia policy, as well as provide appropriate recommendations for future improvements. Based on the background of the problem above, this paper will look at the Implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia in the Langkat Regency Government.

METHODS

The form of this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. This research attempts to solve problems by describing the problems that occur. Qualitative research by collecting, recording, analyzing and providing descriptions and brief explanations of existing data so that the conclusions drawn can approach the existing reality (Wijaya, 2018). The location of the research is a place or container where a research is conducted. The location of this research is located in the work environment of the Langkat Regency government. The researcher will conduct interviews with several informants who the researcher considers to have the competence to explain matters related to the research theme and the following names have positions according to the Decree of the Langkat Regent concerning the One Data Organizing Team in the Langkat Regency Government.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of SDI policy based on the Edward III Model, there are four variables that greatly determine the success of implementing a policy, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure as follows (Puspitasari & Martiningsih, 2023):

Communication

It is the most important stage in a program. The success rate of a program is greatly influenced by how the program is communicated and then implemented, whether it is in accordance with what has been determined or not (Kusnadi & Baihaqi, 2020). In this case, the parties involved as the SDI organizing team are Bappeda, BPS, Diskominfostand, and all Regional Apparatus. However, the leading sector of this policy is Diskominfostand. Although this policy is actually issued by the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Nasional & Pembangunan, 2013). Based on the Edwards III model, the researcher conducted interviews by considering three sub-factors, namely information distribution/transmission, clear/accurate, and consistent. This interview was conducted with the Langkat SDI Organizing Team, namely Bappeda Litbang Langkat Regency, BPS Langkat Regency, Diskominfostand Langkat Regency and several Regional Apparatus in Langkat Regency.

The results of the interview with Mrs. Diana Sartika, S.STP, ME, Head of the PPEPD Division at Bappeda Litbang Langkat Regency as Chair of the Langkat Regency SDI Secretariat:

> *"The One Data Indonesia Policy is to support planning, implementation, evaluation and control of development in Langkat Regency, so it needs to be conveyed to the Regional Apparatus. We, Bappeda, will encourage the Regional Apparatus to collect sectoral data. And we are ready to facilitate activities". (Interview with Mrs. Diana Sartika, August 20, 2024).*

However, from the results of the researcher's observations, it was seen that Diskominfostand communicated more often, especially with BPS and Regional Apparatus. This can also be seen from the Langkat Regency SDI WhatsApp group, as well as direct personal WhatsApp. Diskominfostand is more active in conveying matters regarding SDI. Even the Langkat SDI Forum meeting was only held once in 2024. More frequent direct communication.

The results of the interview with BPS as the Supervisor of Statistical Data, conducted with Mrs. Leni Marlina Sigiro who is also the coordinator of the Supervisor of Statistical Data:

"BPS as the Data Supervisor has carried out its role, for example, it has provided guidance to data producers, although in stages. BPS conducts routine guidance to 10 OPDs every year, and actively utilizes other meetings. We convey the importance of organizing sectoral statistics in order to achieve quality data. We can also provide direct guidance to data producers if requested, so that they can better understand the standard for sectoral statistical activities carried out by Regional Apparatus. Because there is definitely sectoral data produced from services carried out by Regional Apparatus in accordance with the Law. If the sectoral data produced is to be of quality, then the sectoral statistical activities must follow the rules or principles of SDI. Communication with the Regional Government is ongoing, its effectiveness in implementation is not yet optimal." (Interview with Mrs. Leni Marlina Sigiro, August 13, 2024).

The results of the researcher's observations, that BPS communicates more often with Diskominfostand. Both to prepare regulations such as making SK, or to carry out activities such as meetings. This is because Diskominfostand is indeed the main organizer of SDI policies, according to statistical matters at Diskominfostand.

The results of the interview with Diskominfostand, conducted with Mr. Wahyudiharto, S.STP, M.Si as the Regional Data Guardian:

"We have conveyed this One Data Policy to the Regional Apparatus, by conducting socialization and technical guidance. Previously, we had also conveyed to them through a coordination meeting, regarding the existence of the Langkat SDI policy, the existence of decrees, circulars, and SOPs for the implementation of SDI. We coordinate more often with BPS, both in preparing regulations and coordination for the implementation of Langkat SDI. With Bappeda, it is more up to the Head of Division to handle it. Although in terms of role, Bappeda as the Forum coordinator should coordinate all SDI activities. However, maybe because of other activities at Bappeda, it is more difficult to coordinate with Bappeda". (Interview with Mr. Wahyudiharto, August 8, 2024).

The results of an interview with one of the Regional Apparatus as a data producer, namely with Mrs. Eka Roesmaini Ulfah, SE, Head of the Program and Finance Section of the Langkat Regency DPRD Secretariat:

"We have received information about the One Data Indonesia policy through socialization and technical guidance carried out by the Langkat Communication and Information Service which conveys the legal basis for the implementation and policy of One Data Indonesia. We also received technical direction from Bappeda, Diskominfo, or BPS regarding data preparation, during the implementation of the technical guidance". (Interview with Mrs. Eka Roesmaini Ulfah, August 21, 2024).

The results of the interview with Mrs. Elviza, S.Sos, Head of the Population Administration Information Management and Data Utilization Division of the Population and Civil Registry Service of Langkat Regency, as the data producer also:

"Information about the One Data Indonesia policy has been received through circulars, coordination meetings, and webinars involving related OPDs. We also received technical direction from Bappeda regarding regional development indicators, from Diskominfo regarding data formats and standards, and from BPS regarding data collection

methodology according to national statistical guidelines." (Interview with Ms. Elviza, August 22, 2024)*.*

From the results of the researcher's observations, it was found that the communication carried out was more Diskominfostand which played a role, both in coordinating with BPS and with the Regional Apparatus. And the Regional Data Manager who continues to coordinate with data producers. Based on the results of the study, communication between members of the Langkat SDI organizing team has been almost perfect. In this case, the Regional Data Manager's role is more in coordinating. The Langkat SDI organizing team has exchanged information clearly, consistently, and followed the rules related to policies. However, the Regional Data Manager communicates this information verbally, directly, or in writing using social media platforms such as WhatsApp.

Resource

Based on the explanation from Edwards III, the researcher conducted interviews by considering four sub-factors, namely staff/HR, budget, authority, and facilities. The following are the results of the interviews conducted by the author.

Results of the interview with Bappeda:

"We currently lack human resources who can be assigned to handle SDI affairs, because we are indeed short of people. Maybe because we are too busy, so we are the heads of divisions, we can handle all matters ourselves. For the budget, actually Bappeda has also provided it related to the activities of the Langkat SDI Forum. However, technically in the field, we submit the budget to Diskominfostand which budgets for the needs of organizing SDI." (Interview with Mrs. Diana Sartika, August 20, 2024).

Results of interviews with BPS:

"BPS human resources in terms of numbers are sufficient to provide guidance, and in terms of knowledge, BPS Supervisors routinely receive internalization training. BPS has formed a Data Supervisory Team coordinated by myself. This team provides guidance related to sectoral statistics to Regional Apparatus. We have provided guidance to regional apparatuses, before the Langkat SDI institution was formed. As I previously stated. We provide door-to-door guidance to regional apparatuses, which we have previously written to through the Governance Section of the Langkat Regency Secretariat. But after the SDI institution was formed, we continued to provide guidance, by writing to the Regional Data Guardian. Because according to the role of the Data Guardian, assisting Data Supervisors in fostering Data Producers". (Interview with Mrs. Leni Marlina Sigiro, August 13, 2024).

Results of an interview with Diskominfostand, with Mr. Hadi Haryono, ST and Mrs. Leli Irawati, SE, JF Computer Technician in the Field of Cryptography and Statistics:

"For human resources, we do not have competent human resources in the field of statistics/data management. So we have to learn again from the beginning about these statistics. But we have also followed technical guidance on statistical activities, we also do learning with BPS, or through the internet media by searching on Google. Honestly, it feels very difficult to accept the learning, because the basic knowledge is not in this field, plus the age factor that makes it difficult to grasp learning. But we also share knowledge between leaders and subordinates in the field of Code and Statistics. For the budget, it is already available for the implementation of SDI Langkat. This budget is for activities that support the implementation of SDI Langkat Regency". (Interview with Mr. Hadi Haryono and Mrs. Leli Irawati, August 2, 2024).

Results of the interview with the Head of Information Technology and Application Development, Diskominfostand, Mr. Muhammad Nas Arief, S.STP, M.AP:

"For information technology infrastructure facilities, we already have the SDI Langkat portal. We install this SDI portal from the central SDI portal. By requesting an account. So

that the SDI Langkat Portal is integrated with the SDI Langkat Portal. This SDI Langkat Portal is a regional government sectoral data platform. So sectoral data in the Regional Apparatus can be collected on this SDI Langkat Portal. But we don't have an application that can be used to manage statistical data. This portal is only a medium for collecting data or you could say a sectoral data bank." (Interview with Mr. Muhammad Nas Arief, August 5, 2024).

Results of interviews with Regional Apparatus:

"We do not have special human resources in the field of statistics. Data input into the SDI Langkat portal is still carried out by finance staff. So far, data input is still carried out using existing computers and laptops, and there have been no significant obstacles. More specific advanced training is still needed, such as sectoral data analysis, data integration between OPDs, and the application of the latest technology in data management." (Interview with Mrs. Puan Meirina Matondang, August 25, 2024).

Based on the research results, overall, the Langkat SDI organizing team does not lack human resources from various educational backgrounds. However, human resources with statistical competence are still very few, even non-existent, even though a special data management team has been formed to promote the policy. However, this team has not been able to work optimally, due to the limited number of individuals with adequate competence. In addition, information sourced from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Bappenas RI, online booklets, laws and regulations related to policies, and other sources have provided a lot of information to implementers that can be used to increase knowledge in implementing SDI policies because information is a requirement in building and improving policy performance (Hidayat, 2024).

Regarding authority resources, agencies such as regional data guardians have understood the responsibilities they carry as mandated in Regent Regulation Number 7 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of One Indonesian Data in Langkat Regency. Then the Communication, Informatics, Statistics and Cryptography Service has adequate infrastructure resources overall, including in the field of statistics and the Langkat Regency data management team (Mora, 2013). Such as laptops, computers, internet networks, and other equipment facilities to support the work of the Regional Data Administrator role. Findings on facility resources, because facilities are a technical resource in implementing the One Data policy.

Disposition

Based on the explanation from Edwards III, the researcher conducted interviews by paying attention to four sub-factors, namely cognition, direction, response, and bureaucratic appointment and incentives.

Results of the interview with Bappeda:

"We at Bappeda, in addition to being the coordinator of the Forum, also have the SDI secretariat. But in carrying out our duties, we are in accordance with the direction of the Head of the Agency, between the Secretary of the Agency and the Head of the Division in charge. So before going into the field, if the Regional Data Representative coordinates with us, we must comply with the direction of the Head of the Agency. We have not budgeted for incentives yet. But in the future we will propose it. As a work motivation." (Interview with Mrs. Diana Sartika, August 20, 2024).

Results of the interview with Diskominfostand:

"The formation of the Langkat SDI Organizing Team means that each role has been determined. Of course, it is hoped that these roles will be carried out well, so that the Langkat SDI will run well. It is better for each person to be aware of their role in carrying out their role. However, in fact, the role of the Diskominfostand is currently more dominant. We even sometimes take over the role of Bappeda. Although the SDI policy actually comes from Bappenas. For incentives, currently there are no incentives given to the Langkat SDI

Organizing Team. However, maybe in the future we can propose it so that team members can be more enthusiastic in carrying out their roles. Well, this needs to be discussed further in the Langkat SDI Forum." (Interview with Mr. Wahyudiharto, August 8, 2024).

Interview with BPS:

"The One Data Indonesia Policy in Langkat has not been implemented effectively. The obstacles faced are the limited human resources of the Regional Government in the field of Statistics and the commitment of the Regional Government Leadership to implementation is not optimal. The BPS workflow in ensuring regional data is in accordance with the One Data Indonesia principle is through EPSS (Evaluation of Sectoral Statistics Implementation). BPS has a role in verifying and validating data produced by Regional Apparatus only as far as data that will be published for DDA." (Interview with Mrs. Leni Marlina Sigiro, August 13, 2024).

Interview with Regional Apparatus:

"The One Data Indonesia Policy is very useful, with this policy, the public can see what data is the main data in a Regional Device, and the public can take the information needed according to their needs, so that it becomes information that can be used in aspects and activities and can even become data for decision making." (Interview with Mrs. Eka Roesmaini Ulfah, August 21, 2024).

"The One Data Indonesia Policy is considered important to improve data accuracy, speed, and integration, which supports data-based planning and decision-making in Langkat Regency. The main obstacles include limited human resources who are experts in the data field, uneven distribution of technology infrastructure across OPDs, and lack of alignment of work mechanisms between agencies." (Interview with Mrs. Puan Meirina Matondang, August 25, 2024).

Based on the research results, the Langkat SDI Organizing Team and all levels of bureaucracy in the statistics sector already know and understand the rules, responsibilities, and authorities related to the SDI policy, thus indicating that the implementers have a very good awareness of the policy. The government's understanding of the benefits of the policy is a driving force in implementing the policy (Herdiana, 2020). In addition, in relation to the direction and response in the SDI policy, the heads of agencies such as the head of the Diskominfostand as well as the Regional Data Guardian, provide very good guidance for members/staff, especially for the Cryptography and Statistics Sector. This can be seen from the responses of the members/staff, who receive orders from the leadership and carry them out (White et al., 2009).

Direction and response are supporters in facilitating the implementation of the policy. Furthermore, the Langkat SDI policy involves the appointment of bureaucracy and incentives. Personnel confirmed as part of the Langkat SDI Organizing Team, especially in the Regional Apparatus as Data Producers, are taken and appointed from the Secretariat Section of each Regional Apparatus. However, the team still faces challenges because the tasks given do not match their competence. In addition, there have been no incentives/honors given to the team. In fact, financial resources can affect member performance, especially in implementing a policy. For the Regional Data Administrator itself, there have been no incentives given.

Bureaucratic Structure

Based on the explanation from Edwards III, the researcher conducted interviews by considering two sub-factors, namely standard operating procedures and fragmentation.

Results of interviews with Diskominfostand:

"Diskominfostand has created SOPs for SDI implementation that apply to cross-sectors, such as SOP for SDI Langkat Implementation, SOP for Data Collection, SOP for Data Management,

SOP for Data Checking, SOP for Data Dissemination, and many other SOPs related to SDI implementation and sectoral statistics implementation. These SOPs apply to the entire team." (Interview with Mr. Hadi Haryono, August 2, 2024).

Results of interviews with BPS:

"The SOP has been created by the Regional Data Guardian. This SOP was created as a derivative of Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 and also the implementation instructions from Bappenas or the Central BPS. This SOP was created as an implementation procedure to comply with the SDI Principles." (Interview with Mrs. Leni Marlina Sigiro, August 13, 2024)*.*

Results of interviews with Regional Apparatus:

"The data reporting mechanism from regional devices to the Diskominfostand, namely the Program and Finance Section as the data producer will request through the Sekwan, to the Heads of Sections to fulfill the data request from the Satu Data Indonesia application, collected and then inputted into the application. Furthermore, it will be reported to the Diskominfo to obtain data verification in accordance with the data structure and data collection rules requested by the Langkat DPRD Secretariat." (Interview with Mrs. Eka Roesmaini Ulfah, August 21, 2024).

"Data is reported through an electronic system integrated with Diskominfo, as well as periodic reports manually or through an application." (Interview with Mrs. Elviza, August 22, 2024).

Based on the research results, the SOP has been created by the Regional Data Guardian. The mechanism for implementing and supervising the SDI policy is currently quite visible thanks to the regulation of Regent Regulation Number 7 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of One Indonesian Data in Langkat Regency and Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 concerning SDI. Then, coordination of work completion and division of tasks between institutions is an example of fragmentation (Febrina, 2021). Although the Regent Regulation and Regent's Decree have been implemented and are very clear regarding the division of tasks between related institutions, there are several Regional Apparatuses that do not pay much attention, namely paying less attention to the importance of updating relevant data to the portal. In addition, a number of Regional Apparatuses as data producers often change delegations during coordination meetings without first notifying the data supervisor or data guardian. This results in inefficient work coordination and delivery of information to data producers. Weak coordination is also caused by weak external communication between OPDs that do not yet have a cross-sectoral work mechanism (Supriyanto & Jannah, 2022).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the research conducted, several conclusions can be drawn that the implementation of SDI at the Langkat Regency level has begun to be pioneered and is not yet optimal. Although it seems late, Langkat Regency is trying to catch up in implementing the One Data Indonesia Policy. The implementation of SDI in Langkat Regency has strengths in its implementation such as the existence of regulations, institutions that have been formed, and the existence of the Langkat SDI portal which is integrated with the central SDI portal.

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