

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANNING INFORMATION SYSTEM (SINCAN) IN IMPROVING THE ASSESSMENT OF SUB-DISTRICT PERFORMANCE SYNERGY (SKK) BY THE BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL AUTONOMY OF EAST JAVA PROVINCE

Umi Sholihatu Marfu'atin^{1)*}, Vidya Imanuari Pertiwi¹⁾
Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur, Indonesia¹⁾
*Email: 22041010079@student.upnjatim.ac.id**

Article History

Received: 16 January 2025

Accepted: 30 January 2025

Published: 30 April 2025

Abstract

The Planning Information System (SinCan) is a program used by the Bureau of Governance and Regional Autonomy to assess District Performance in East Java in an effort to realize data-based performance evaluation systematically and transparently. This research aims to determine the suitability of the implementation of the SinCan System program in the context of assessing District Performance Synergy (SKK) in East Java. The type of research used in this study is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. This research uses primary data through observation and interviews with the Head of the General Government Section as the provincial SKK assessment team, and the SinCan verifier team. The results of the research show that the implementation of SinCan is in accordance with the needs of the sub-district government in providing an effective, systematic, and transparent data-based evaluation tool. This program is also in line with the capacity of the implementing organization, namely the Bureau of Governance and Regional Autonomy, which already has adequate human resources and infrastructure to support SinCan implementation. In addition, there is a match between the program requirements and the capacity of the target group (sub-districts), although there are still challenges in understanding the data entry mechanism in the system. To overcome this obstacle, the researcher recommends regular training and technical assistance to sub-districts.

Keywords: District Performance Synergy (SKK), Implementation, SinCan System, Performance Assessment.

A. INTRODUCTION

Assessment of Subdistrict Performance Synergy (Sinergitas Kinerja Kecamatan / SKK) is an important element in supporting effective, efficient, and responsive regional governance that meets the needs of the community (Widanti, 2022). This is regulated under Governor Regulation Number 90 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for Subdistrict Performance Synergy Assessment (SKK) (East Java Provincial Regulation No. 14, 2014). The program is implemented as an evaluation to assess and improve administrative and service performance

ARTICLE

at the sub district level (Gani & Maulana, 2024). Subdistrict performance assessment plays a key role in fostering better synergy among sub districts within the same administrative region. This synergy is essential to ensure equitable and fair development so that no areas are left behind or neglected (Kuncoro, 2018). This synergy includes collaboration, coordination, and harmonization in the implementation of government programs, both among subdistricts and with the regional government (Khonsa'Gholiyah & Ma'ruf, 2024).

According to Suandi (2019), the subdistrict is the closest government unit in delivering services to the public, making its performance highly influential on the quality of public services. As the lowest level of government, the subdistrict organization operates under the leadership and responsibility of a subdistrict head (camat) (Ibrahim et al., 2020). Furthermore, as the front line in the government system, subdistricts are the spearhead in ensuring that policies and programs developed at the central and regional levels are effectively implemented at the community level (Handayani et al., 2021).

East Java Province, as one of the largest provinces in Indonesia, faces unique challenges in this regard. According to data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS), East Java has an area of 47,800.83 km² and a population of 41,416,407 people. The province is administratively composed of 29 regencies and 9 cities, with a total of 666 sub districts spread across diverse regions. The existence of 666 subdistricts presents both a challenge and an opportunity for regional governance. This large number not only reflects East Java's size and complexity but also requires a comprehensive evaluation system to ensure that each subdistrict can optimally contribute to regional development. However, the high number of sub districts certainly brings various challenges to the SKK assessment process in East Java, including differences in potential and needs across regions, low efficiency, lack of objectivity, limited availability of accurate data, and limited human resource and infrastructure capacity at the sub district level.

In this context, the role of the Bureau of Governance and Regional Autonomy (Otda) of East Java Province is crucial, as it serves as the central coordinating body for implementing the Subdistrict Performance Synergy Assessment (SKK) in the region and is responsible for ensuring that assessment standards and processes align with provincial policies (Ayu & Dwiyantri, 2024). Tasked with evaluating all sub districts in 29 regencies and 9 cities, the Bureau recognizes the importance of creating a more effective and efficient mechanism to carry out this task (Lestari, 2010). Previously, the SKK assessment process was conducted manually or via written reports, with data inputted into Excel files one by one, and the results subsequently evaluated by the respective regency governments. This manual method not only takes more time but also increases the risk of human error, inconsistencies in assessments, and potential subjective bias that may affect fairness. Moreover, the lack of an integrated digital data system hinders real-time information access, which in turn can delay strategic decision-making (Triyanti & Maulana, 2024).

Recognizing these limitations, and in response to the need for digital transformation to improve public service quality, the East Java Bureau of Governance and Regional Autonomy launched an innovation in the form of the Planning Information System (SinCan). The Planning Information System, or "SinCan," is a program designed by the central government

to guide local governments (subdistricts) in fulfilling various performance assessment indicators across specific areas. With this application, the central government can more easily coordinate and monitor how well sub district governments are meeting established performance standards (Febrianti et al., 2024). The system is designed to be integrated and comprehensive, allowing access from various locations and times, thereby supporting more effective data-driven decision-making.

By adopting a digital-based SKK program, the Bureau of Governance and Regional Autonomy can more easily monitor subdistrict performance indicators, integrate data from various regions, and provide real-time, constructive feedback (Helmi et al., 2024). This aligns with the digital transformation initiative promoted under the concept of “Dilan,” short for *Digital Melayani* (Digital Service), which is believed to enhance transparency, accuracy, and speed in the subdistrict performance assessment process (Cahyarini, 2021).

Therefore, the implementation of the Planning Information System (SinCan) is expected to assist the Bureau of Governance and Regional Autonomy in carrying out the Subdistrict Performance Synergy Assessment (SKK) in East Java, by measuring the success level of the program according to Korten (1988, as cited in Salsabila et al., 2024), based on the alignment with three implementation indicators: the program itself, the implementing organization, and the target group (beneficiaries).

Research on the SKK assessment has been conducted by several previous researchers with varying focuses and locations. One such study is by Triyanti et al. (2024) on the Effectiveness of Using the SinCan Application in Assessing Subdistrict Performance Synergy in Kaliwates Subdistrict, Jember Regency. The study found that the Planning Information System (SinCan) has been very helpful, particularly in enhancing the effectiveness for operators in the processes of data collection, reporting, and assessment by the central government although improvements are still needed.

Based on this background, this research aims to identify how the implementation of the Planning Information System (SinCan) can support the SKK assessment process in order to achieve common goals between the Bureau of Governance and Regional Autonomy of East Java Province and sub district governments in East Java.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Regional Autonomy

Regional autonomy is the authority granted by the central government to local governments to manage and administer governmental affairs and local community interests according to public aspirations, in line with existing laws and regulations (Guntoro, 2021). The purpose of regional autonomy is to bring public services closer to the people, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of governance, and empower regions in development.

Indicators of regional autonomy are used to measure how well a region is able to exercise its authority independently (Nurmandi et al., 2021). The main indicators include:

1. Fiscal independence
2. Institutional capacity
3. Quality of public services

4. Public participation
5. Transparency and accountability
6. Capacity for planning and managing development

Government Bureau

A government bureau is one of the organizational units within the structure of government, particularly within regional secretariats or ministries, which has the main task of administering general government affairs, coordinating policies, and providing technical services in specific governmental areas (such as general governance, regional autonomy, territorial administration, and inter-agency relations) (Saripudin et al., 2022).

The main duties of a government bureau typically include the implementation of general governmental affairs, guidance for village and urban administrative governance, territorial administrative structuring, and coordination of relations between regional and central government agencies (Tambun, 2009). The effectiveness and efficiency of a government bureau's tasks can be measured using several key indicators, including:

1. Effectiveness of governmental coordination
2. Quality of administrative services
3. Performance in territorial and local government structuring
4. Guidance and supervision of local government
5. Provision of governmental data and information

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In conducting this research, the researcher used a qualitative research method. Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. The Interactive Model by Miles et al. (2014) was used in the data analysis process. This model includes:

1. The process of collecting data/information;
2. Selection and simplification of information (Data Reduction);
3. Data Presentation; and
4. Conclusion Drawing.

The focus of this research is on the implementation of the Planning Information System (SinCan) in the assessment of Subdistrict Performance Synergy (SKK) by the Bureau of Governance and Regional Autonomy of East Java Province, analyzed using the program implementation suitability theory by David C. Korten, as cited in Salsabila et al. (2024). This approach is based on the alignment of three implementation indicators:

1. Program–Target Group Alignment: The relevance between the services provided by the program and the needs of the target group;
2. Program–Implementing Organization Alignment: The alignment between the tasks required by the program and the capabilities of the implementing organization;
3. Target Group–Implementing Organization Alignment: The suitability between the requirements set by the organization to produce program outputs and the capacity of the target group to meet them.

In determining the research sample, the researcher used a purposive sampling technique. This technique was applied because the researcher selected informants based on specific

considerations namely, informants who are most knowledgeable about the research topic. These include, for example, the Head of the General Government Subdivision in the Bureau of Governance and Regional Autonomy, who also serves as a verifier team member for the Planning Information System (SinCan) in assessing subdistrict performance. In addition, the researcher also conducted direct observations to monitor how the SinCan application is used in practice.

The data sources for this research consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through field research methods, namely participant observation and in-depth interviews (Zuchri Abdussamad, 2021). The researcher sought to maximize and complement any missing information during interviews or observations by collecting accurate secondary data, such as journals, books, news articles, or other relevant official documents to support the topic of this research.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The Planning Information System (SinCan) is an innovation developed by the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy of East Java Province as an effort to increase effectiveness and efficiency in the planning process and performance evaluation at the sub-district level. This system was formed based on (Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Preparation of Work Plans and Budgets), which is the legal basis for implementing more structured and accountable governance. SinCan is designed to support the Sub-district Performance Synergy Assessment (SKK) process in East Java Province, which aims to ensure alignment between sub-district work programs and regional and national development policies. This system makes it easier for SKK implementers to carry out the assessment process, the Sub-district government, namely the Camat, can easily prepare work plans and budgets that are based on data and meet the assessment aspects in the SinCan system systematically and transparently, to be assessed by the provincial assessment team. The determination of the Indicators for the Assessment of the Synergy of Sub-district Performance in East Java Province is adjusted to (Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning Sub-districts), which stipulates that the scope of the evaluation of sub-district performance includes: 1). Implementation of part of the authority of the Regent/Mayor which is delegated to carry out part of the regional government affairs in the framework of regional autonomy, 2). Implementation of general government affairs, 3). Implementation of integrated services, and 4). Implementation of other tasks assigned to the Sub-district Head. In addition, this assessment is also adjusted to other laws and regulations that regulate the role of the Sub-district Head in the implementation of village and sub-district government.

In the process, the Assessment of Sub-district Performance Synergy in the Planning Information System (SinCan) will go through 3 stages, namely the Administrative Assessment stage, Presentation Assessment, and Field Review Assessment. Each stage has its own aspects and indicators that are used to assess the performance of sub-districts in East Java Province. After all stages of the assessment have been carried out, the 5 best sub-districts will be determined, starting from Champion I to Champion II in the Sub-district

Performance Synergy (SKK). Furthermore, follow-up will be carried out in the form of developing sub-district innovations through assistance in preparing innovation proposals for the 5 best sub-districts to be included in various further development programs.

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the implementation of the Planning Information System (SinCan) in improving the Sub-district Performance Synergy Assessment (SKK) was analyzed using the Program Implementation model from David C. Korten (in Salsabila et al., 2024). According to Korten, the success of a program depends on the suitability of three main elements, namely the program itself, the implementing organization, and the target group. The results of this study can be described as follows:

1. Suitability between the SinCan System program and the target group (sub-district).

According to (Stevanni, 2019) reviewed from the aspect of program suitability with the target group, the implementation of this program is a match between what is offered by the program and what is needed by the target group, and it can be said that the success of the program is measured based on its ability to meet the specific needs of the target group. This includes the suitability between the availability of SinCan features and functions that are relevant to sub-district tasks, ease of use of the system, and SinCan's adaptability to existing workflows. The higher the level of suitability, the greater the possibility of optimal adoption and utilization of SinCan by the Sub-district Government in the Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK) process.

Based on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, it can be concluded that the alignment between the Planning Information System (SinCan) program and its beneficiaries, namely the sub-district government, shows that there is appropriate relevance. This is evidenced by the results of interviews with the Head of the General Government Section who is also the Provincial SKK Assessment Team, who said that:

"The SinCan application has strong relevance to the problems faced by the target group, namely the sub-district. This application was created as a means of monitoring and coaching the performance of sub-districts in providing services to the community. Why do I say it is relevant? because the process of identifying sub-district needs related to performance planning, especially those related to Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK), is carried out through the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) mechanism. Well, in this FGD, representatives from each sub-district and the Government Section of the Regency/City Regional Secretariat will participate in providing input and ideas related to good performance at the sub-district level."

With the relevance between the suitability of the program and the target group, the sub-district government also felt real benefits from the SinCan system, this is proven by the statement:

"...and I can say, the biggest benefit felt with SinCan in the context of SKK is its ability to help evaluate performance and provide appropriate coaching to sub-districts."

In addition to interviews, researchers also conducted direct observations of the features in the SinCan System through website access provided by related staff. One important aspect in

the suitability of the program is SinCan's ability to provide accurate and real-time data, which can be easily accessed by the Sub-district to support the decision-making process.

Table 1.1 Aspects of Sub-district Performance Assessment (SKK) in the SinCan Feature

<i>District Performance Synergy Assessment Aspects (SKK)</i>		
<i>No.</i>	<i>Aspect</i>	<i>Weight</i>
1.	Implementation of General Government Affairs	10
2.	Implementation of Integrated Sub-district Services	10
3.	Implementation of Delegative Tasks	10
4.	Implementation of Attributive Tasks	30
5.	Innovation/creativity of sub-districts in all aspects of assessment	27
6.	Management of Sub-district Budget	8
7.	Implementation of other Tasks	5

Source: (SinCan Application Website, processed by researchers, 2024)

Based on table 1.1 above, it can be concluded that this program has provided features that are in accordance with the needs of sub-districts in the process of assessing Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK). SinCan is designed to support sub-districts in reporting and transmitting their performance systematically through various aspects that have been determined by the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy of East Java Province. The features in SinCan include various assessment aspects that have their own weights that are used to measure the extent to which sub-districts are able to carry out their duties and responsibilities in various fields, such as general government administration, integrated services, budget management, and innovations carried out by sub-districts. The existence of this feature makes it easier for sub-districts to prepare reports based on structured data, so that the evaluation process can be carried out more objectively and transparently.

From the results of observations, it was found that the features available in SinCan allow sub-districts to input their performance data periodically, which can then be assessed by the province through a transparent system. In addition, this system also provides tools to monitor the achievement of sub-district performance based on established indicators, thus facilitating the process of improvement and data-based decision making.

Thus, overall, the SINCAN program has shown suitability to the needs of sub-district governments as target groups in terms of providing effective evaluation tools. Its success in supporting sub-district performance assessment can continue to be improved through optimization of existing features and increasing user capacity at the sub-district level.

2. Compliance between the Program and the Implementing Organization (Government Bureau and Regional Autonomy).

The implementation of this program is largely determined by the alignment between the tasks required by the program and the capacity of the implementing organization. A program, in order to run effectively and achieve its goals, requires alignment between the policies, resources, and technical capabilities of the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy as the implementing organization, especially in supporting the assessment of Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK) through the SinCan system. In this case, competent human resources are needed and have relevant expertise.

ARTICLE

Based on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, it can be concluded that the alignment between the SinCan program and the implementing organization, namely the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy of East Java Province, is quite good. This is evidenced by the statement from the Provincial SKK Assessment Team at the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy, which said that:

“From our perspective in the Bureau, we already have sufficient resources for the development, maintenance, and support of the SinCan system, especially in the SKK process. These resources include human resources, consisting of assessment teams at the district/city and provincial levels. These teams are officially appointed through the decree of the regent/mayor and the decree of the Governor of East Java, so that their legality and legitimacy are guaranteed.”

In addition, to ensure that the assessor has the appropriate competence, the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy has established optimal strategic steps, this is proven in the statement:

“...before appointing the assessment team, we first identify the specific substances that will be assessed at the sub-district level. Well, after the substance is clearly formulated, we then conduct a selection and choose an agency or person who has expertise and deep understanding of the substance. Why is that process necessary? because in our opinion, this process can ensure that the assessment team is truly competent and able to provide an objective and valid assessment of the SKK”.

As concrete evidence of the selection process and appointment of a competent assessment team, SinCan provides data related to the assessment team involved in the SKK assessment. The data is summarized in the following table:

Table .2 Data on SKK Assessment Teams for Districts/Cities and Provinces

<i>Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK) Assessment Team</i>		
No.	District/City Assessment Team	Provincial Assessment Team
1.	Regional Secretary	Regional Secretary
2.	Assistant in charge of government	Assistant in charge of government
3.	Government Section of the Regional Secretariat	Government and Regional Autonomy Bureau of the Regional Secretariat
4.	Organization Section	Community and Village Empowerment Service
5.	Inspectorate	Regional Planning & Development Agency
6.	Regional Planning & Development Agency,	Organization Bureau of the Regional Secretariat
7.	Community and Village Empowerment Service	Airlangga University Surabaya
8	-	Government Program Partner Institutions that focus on Sub-districts

Source: (SKK Assessment Guidelines (processed by researchers, 2024)

Based on Table 1.2 above, the composition of the Sub-district Performance Synergy Assessment Team (SKK) can be seen both at the Regency/City and Provincial levels. The existence of this assessment team shows the alignment between the SKK assessment program

and the resources owned by the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy (Otodas) as the implementing organization. The number of judges listed, both at the Regency/City and Provincial levels, reflects the Bureau's commitment to providing competent human resources to support the SKK assessment through the SinCan system. The existence of the Regional Secretary, Assistant in charge of government, the Regional Secretariat Government Section, the Organization Section, the Inspectorate, the Regional Planning & Development Agency, the Community and Village Empowerment Service, as well as representatives from Airlangga University Surabaya and the Government Program Partner Institution that focuses on the Sub-district, shows representation from various fields of expertise that are relevant to the substance of the SKK assessment.

This is important to ensure that the assessment is carried out comprehensively and objectively. The involvement of the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy at the provincial level as part of the assessment team shows the ownership and direct involvement of the implementing organization in the assessment process. Likewise, the involvement of the Regional Planning & Development Agency at both levels ensures that the SKK assessment is aligned with regional development planning. The involvement of the Community and Village Empowerment Service is also crucial, considering that SKK is closely related to performance and empowerment at the sub-district level. Thus, the diverse structure of the assessment team and the involvement of various competent agencies/personnel proves the alignment between the SKK assessment policy, available human resources, and the technical capabilities of the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy in implementing this program through SinCan. The number and composition of the existing judges show that the Bureau has prepared adequate resources to support the effectiveness and success of the SKK assessment.

3. Compliance between the Target Group (sub-district) and the Implementing Organization

In this element, program implementation is largely determined by the alignment between what is required by the program and the capacity of the target group. In order for a program to run effectively and achieve its goals, there needs to be a match between the requirements set by the organization to produce program outputs and the capacity of the target group to fulfill them (Salsabila et al., 2024).

In the implementation of the Planning Information System (SinCan), this refers to the ability of the sub-district (Camat) to meet the requirements set by the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy of East Java Province, especially in efforts to improve the Assessment of Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK). In this context, it is important to see whether the requirements for the assessment of Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK) are realistic and can be met by the sub-district with the existing capacity. Based on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, it can be concluded that there is a good match between the requirements of the Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK) by the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy and the capacity of the target group, namely the sub-district. However, there are several obstacles in its implementation. This is in accordance with the statement from the Head of the General Government Section, who stated that:

ARTICLE

“From our perspective at the Bureau, the requirements set out in the use of SinCan, especially in the context of SKK, are very realistic and can be met by sub-districts with existing capacity. We have carefully considered these requirements in accordance with conditions and capabilities in the field.”

Based on the statement, it can be concluded that the requirements set in the use of SinCan have been designed realistically and adjusted to the capacity of the sub-district. The Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy ensures that these requirements have been carefully considered to be in line with conditions in the field, so that the sub-district can fulfill and implement the SinCan program effectively in conducting the Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK) assessment. This shows that there is alignment between the demands of the program and the capabilities of sub-district resources, which are important factors in supporting the successful implementation of the Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK) assessment. To strengthen the interview results and provide a more comprehensive picture, information regarding participant requirements was also obtained through observation of the SKK assessment technical guidance document. Details of these requirements are presented in the following table:

Table. 3 Requirements for Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK) Assessment Participants

No.	Participant Requirements (Sub-district) in the Sub-district Performance Synergy Assessment (Skk)
1.	All sub-districts in the Regency/City area are designated as participants in the Administrative Assessment of Synergy of Government Performance in Sub-districts in East Java Province;
2.	If there is a vacancy in the sub-district head position, then the Sub-district Secretary with a work period of more than 1 (one) year will be appointed as the Sub-district representative to take part in the Administrative Assessment of Synergy of Government Performance in Sub-districts in East Java Province.
3.	If there is a vacancy in the position of Sub-district Head and Sub-district Secretary, the sub-district concerned cannot take part in the assessment but must still complete the Sub-district Performance Work Paper as part of the Sub-district performance evaluation process.

Source: (SKK 2024 Technical Guidelines Processed by Researchers)

Based on table 1.3 above, it can be seen that there is alignment between the requirements set by the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy as the implementing organization with the capacity of the target group, namely the sub-district. This is reflected in the first requirement, which stipulates that all sub-districts in the Regency/City area automatically become participants in the Administrative Assessment of Synergy of Government Performance in Sub-districts in East Java Province. This provision shows that the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy has considered the capacity of all sub-districts to participate, without exception, in the assessment. In other words, this requirement is designed

ARTICLE

to be inclusive and not burden sub-districts with requirements that are beyond their capacity. Furthermore, the second requirement stipulates that if there is a vacancy in the Sub-district Head position, the Sub-district Secretary with a work period of more than one year can be appointed as the sub-district representative in the assessment. This provision shows the Bureau's understanding of the dynamics of the organization at the sub-district level and efforts to ensure the continuity of participation in the SKK assessment. With this replacement mechanism, sub-districts do not need to worry about losing the opportunity to be assessed just because there is a vacancy. This once again shows the alignment between the requirements and the capacity of the target group, because the requirements are flexible and adaptive to conditions in the field. and finally, the situation where there is a vacancy in the Sub-district Head and Sub-district Secretary positions at the same time.

In this situation, the sub-district in question cannot participate in the formal assessment. However, what is interesting is that the Bureau still requires the sub-district to fill out the Sub-district Performance Working Paper as part of the overall performance evaluation process. This shows that the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy still wants to obtain performance data from all sub-districts, regardless of their participation in the formal assessment. In other words, despite capacity limitations in some sub-districts, the Bureau still strives to collect relevant information for a comprehensive performance evaluation. This provision shows that there is alignment between the objectives of data collection and the capacity of the target group, where data collection is still attempted even though participation in the formal assessment is hampered.

Although the requirements set are considered realistic, there are still challenges in the Sub-district's understanding of the new mechanism applied in filling in data on the SinCan system. Based on the evaluation, the sub-district actually understands the objectives and benefits of this program, but they still face obstacles in understanding the data filling process, especially due to changes in the newly implemented mechanism.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Planning Information System (SinCan) in the assessment of Sub-district Performance Synergy (SKK) by the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy of East Java Province has been running quite well, but with notes. From the results of the analysis carried out, it can be concluded that: (1) there is a match between the SinCan program and the needs of the sub-district government in terms of providing effective data-based evaluation tools that are relevant to their tasks. SinCan is able to facilitate the reporting and performance evaluation process more systematically and transparently, thus providing significant benefits for sub-districts in improving the quality of public services. (2) this program has also been in accordance with the capacity of the implementing organization, namely the Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy, which has adequate human resources and infrastructure to support program implementation. The appointment of a competent assessment team and strong structural support shows the bureau's readiness to carry out its duties objectively and systematically. (3) There is also a match between the requirements set

ARTICLE

and the capacity of the target group, namely the sub-district. The requirements that have been prepared are designed realistically so that they can be met by the sub-districts in implementing the program, only because there is a new mechanism in filling, so there are some obstacles to understanding the filling process. As for the recommendations from the researcher based on the conclusions above, the suggestions that can be put forward are as follows: 1) The Bureau of Government and Regional Autonomy is expected to be able to carry out periodic monitoring and evaluation (monev) of the use of the Sincan system. This aims to identify the obstacles faced and provide appropriate solutions. 2) It is hoped that the training provided to the sub-districts can be carried out optimally and periodically in accordance with the changes in the system. 3) And in order to increase the capacity of the apparatus at the sub-district level, the Bureau needs to compile and provide a systematic and easy-to-understand usage guide.

REFERENCE

- Abdussamad, H. Z., & Sik, M. S. (2021). *Metode penelitian kualitatif*. CV. Syakir Media Press.
- Abdussamad, Z. (2021). BUKU METODE PENELITIAN KUALITATIF. In *Revista Brasileira de Linguística Aplicada* (Vol. 5, Issue 1).
- Ayu, D. T., & Dwijayanti, R. (2024). PENDAMPINGAN PROGRAM EVALUASI SINERGITAS KINERJA ANTAR KECAMATAN UNGGUL DI PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR: SINERGITAS KINERJA KECAMATAN. *Prosiding Simposium Nasional Administrasi Publik (SIAP)*, 2(03), 559-573.
- Cahyarini, F. D. (2021). Implementasi Digital Leadership dalam Pengembangan Kompetensi Digital pada Pelayanan Publik. *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi Dan Media*, 25(1), 47. <https://doi.org/10.31445/jskm.2021.3780>
- Febrianti, P., & Maulana, A. (2024). Urgensi Penilaian Sinergitas Kinerja Kecamatan (Skk) Dalam Meningkatkan Inovasi Pelayanan Di Kecamatan. *Jurnal Pemerintahan*, 14(1), 36–47. <https://doi.org/10.55745/jpstipan.v14i1.192>
- Gani, M. A., & Maulana, A. (2024). Meningkatkan Kinerja Aparatur Kecamatan Melalui Program Penilaian Sinergitas Kinerja Kecamatan (Skk): Studi Di Kecamatan Bondowoso Kabupaten Bondowoso Tahun 2023. *Jurnal Pemerintahan*, 14(1), 9–18. <https://doi.org/10.55745/jpstipan.v14i1.189>
- Guntoro, M. (2021). Desentralisasi Dan otonomi daerah. *Cendekia Jaya*, 3(2), 1-9.
- Handayani, N., Nurmayanti, D. R., & Nugroho, R. (2021). Implementasi Kebijakan Pelayanan Administrasi Terpadu Kecamatan (Paten) Di Kecamatan Kalijati Kabupaten Subang Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Kebijakan Pemerintahan*, 32-40.
- Helmi, S., IP, M., Nofriadi, S., IP, M., Hasan, E., Muliawati, S., ... & Attaqwadinur, I. (2024). *Digitalisasi Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Gampong Dalam Mewujudkan Percepatan Pelayanan dan Pembangunan Melalui Sistem Informasi Gampong (Sigap)*. CV. Green Publisher Indonesia.
- Ibrahim, A. H., Pora, R., & Pora, A. (2020). Peran Kepemimpinan Camat dalam Meningkatkan Kinerja Pegawai (Studi di Kantor Kecamatan Mangoli Tengah Kabupaten Kepulauan Sula). *Jurnal Government of Archipelago-JGOA*, 1(1), 25-33.

- Kuncoro, M. (2018). *Perencanaan Pembangunan*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Khonsa'Gholiyah, N., & Ma'ruf, M. F. (2024). KOORDINASI BAKORWIL II BOJONEGORO DALAM PEMBANGUNAN INFRASTRUKTUR LINTAS KABUPATEN GRESIK DAN KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO. *Publika*, 681-692.
- Lestari, A. Z. (2010). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi regional di Provinsi Jawa Barat (periode 1995-2008).
- Miles, M. B. and A. M. H. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook*, Edition 3. USA: Sage Publications. Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi, UI-Press. *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook, Edition 3. USA: Sage Publications. Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi, UI-Press.*
- Nurmandi, A., Lutfi, M., Sumardi, S., & Qodir, Z. (2021). Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Melalui Pendekatan Model Demokrasi pada Era Otonomi Daerah. *Journal of Government Insight*, 1(1), 49-61.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 17 Tahun 2018 tentang Kecamatan. (2018). In *Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia*.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2023 Tentang Penyusunan Rencana Kerja Dan Anggaran. (2023). *Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2023 Nomor 25, 170502, 1-54.*
<https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/243696/pp-no-6-tahun-2023>
- Perda Provinsi Jawa Timur No.14. (2014). *Gubernur jawa timur peraturan gubernur jawa timur. 1950*, 1-35.
- Salsabila, A. D., & Anisyukurillah, R. (2024). Implementasi Program Kelas Calon Pengantin (Catin) sebagai Wujud Penurunan Angka Stunting di Kelurahan Sidotopo Wetan Surabaya. *PREDIKSI: Jurnal Administrasi Dan Kebijakan*, 23(2), 155.
<https://doi.org/10.31293/pd.v23i2.7549>
- Saripudin, A., Agustino, L., & Jumiati, I. E. (2022). Penataan Kelembagaan Sekretariat Daerah Di Lingkungan Pemerintah Provinsi Banten. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara ASIAN (Asosiasi Ilmuwan Administrasi Negara)*, 10(1), 325-339.
- Stevanni Imelda Christianingrum, T. D. (2019). *IMPLEMENTASI PROGRAM KOTA TANPA KUMUH DI KECAMATAN SEMARANG TIMUR*. 1-17.
- Suandi. (2019). *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi dan Studi Kebijakan (JIASK)*. 1, 13-22.
<http://ejournal.pps-unisti.ac.id/index.php/JIASK/article/view/8>
- Tambun, E. (2009). Pelaksanaan Pembinaan dan Pengawasan dalam Rangka Meningkatkan Sinergitas dan Efisiensi Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah:(Studi Kasus di Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung). *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 1(3), 269-284.
- Triyanti, N., & Maulana, A. (2024). Efektivitas Penggunaan Aplikasi Sincan Dalam Penilaian Sinergitas Kinerja Kecamatan (Skk) Di Kecamatan Kaliwates Kabupaten Jember. *Jurnal Pemerintahan*, 14(1), 19-27. <https://doi.org/10.55745/jpstipan.v14i1.190>
- Widanti, N. P. T. (2022). Konsep good governance dalam perspektif pelayanan publik: Sebuah tinjauan literatur. *Jurnal Abdimas Peradaban: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 3(1).