

Making Video Documentation of SIM Innovation for Empowerment of Regional Development Planning Agency for Iga Award Preparation

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ABSTRACT

Empowerment Information System Management is a management information system that contains data on the population of the city of Yogyakarta, the poor, and data on interventions that have been carried out by the Regional Government to the population. Yogyakarta city population data is based on Net Consolidated Data issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs every 1 semester. The data on the poor population are the Integrated Social Welfare Data from the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Social Protection Security Target Family data set by the Mayor of Yogyakarta. Intervention data are all intervention activities carried out by the Regional Government that target the population directly, both physical and non-physical, such as training, repairing Uninhabitable Houses, improving sanitation, and providing social assistance for persons with disabilities and neglected elderly people, etc. The implementation of this program is regulated in Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation Number 50 of 2019 concerning Single Data Management for Electronic-Based Intervention Targets. In practice, the Regional Government who will intervene proposes the Citizen's ID of the population to be intervened through the Empowerment Information System Management, then from Bappeda will give approval or reject the Regional Government's proposal. If one of the Citizen's ID is proposed for the same activity, the system will automatically block it or it cannot be proposed. If it has been approved, the activity can be carried out and then the date of implementation is also entered into the Empowerment Information System Management, This proposal was prepared in the context of the Development and Empowerment of Yogyakarta City Resources; and to realize the Independent Learning Program for the Independent Campus in the City of Yogyakarta and follow up on the Letter of the Head of the Yogyakarta City Bappeda Number 074 / 345 dated June 7, 2021 regarding the Application for Assistance, hereby request assistance to assign Mrs. Wiji Nurastuti, MT and the team in the framework of cooperation assistance in making a video documentation of Information System Management innovation for the Empowerment of the Yogyakarta City Regional Development Planning Agency.

Key words: NIK, PPD DIY, Empowerment Management Information System

INTRODUCTION

In the process of economic development of a country, there are two approaches in the context of alleviating poverty, namely prioritizing economic growth or equalizing income distribution (elimination of inequality). Economic growth can lead to an increase as well as a decrease in inequality resulting in a complex relationship between poverty, economic growth, and income inequality (Wan, 2008). The distribution of income will describe the average or unequal distribution of results from the development of a country among its inhabitants. Unequal distribution of income will cause income inequality which has an impact on decreasing the level of welfare of the population. In theory, the unequal distribution of income can be minimized through economic development. Economic development is expected to increase people's living standards, especially those with low incomes so as to minimize the gap between low-income and high-income residents. The purpose of economic development is to increase the availability and equitable distribution of various basic necessities, and increase living standards to improve material welfare and moral values (Todaro, 1994). In building a country's economy, the role of the financial sector or financial sector cannot be ignored (Shaw & McKinnon, 1973).

Poverty in Indonesia is not new it has been known and investigated by the Dutch colonial government since the early 20th century. Poverty must get the main attention because

everywhere we go, we can find poverty. In urban areas, many cars pass by which are expensive, but we can still meet pedestrians and beggars (beggars). In rural areas, there are still people who do not eat enough. These are all reflections of poverty which must realistically be acknowledged in Indonesia. The definition of poverty today has undergone an expansion, along with the increasing complexity of the causal factors, indicators and other problems that surround it. Poverty is not only seen from the economic dimension, but also extends to the social, health, education and even political dimensions. Poverty comes from the word poor which has the prefix *po-* and the suffix *-ty* becomes poverty. In the New Edition of the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2012: 581), *poor* means having no possessions, all in need. The above statement contains two causal forms in interpreting the word *poor*, namely: (1) *poor* has a very small amount of something; and (2) *poor* is not good in terms of quality and condition (Hanum, 2018).

One of the first definitions of poverty was formulated by Seebohm Rowntree in 1901 which stated that a family is included in primary poverty if its overall income cannot meet the minimum needs for physical/body needs, namely food consumption (Viet-Wilson, 1986). Poverty is not only described by the failure to meet the standard of food needs, it is also more generally based on a comparison to the standard poverty line, that is, but it is also said to be poor if the income is lower than the poverty line. Furthermore, poverty is seen from the gap approach as inequality that occurs in a community group, especially in the poorest group with other communities (Sen, 1981). The poverty line for an individual can be defined as the amount of money that an individual needs to achieve a minimum level of welfare so that he is not called poor (Ravallion, 2004). Inequality is another issue that is often associated with poverty. The close relationship between inequality and poverty is that inequality is part of poverty. Viewing the relationship between inequality and poverty as a pragmatic relationship, namely that inequality causes poverty to get worse or inequality is a form of poverty. There is a positive relationship between poverty and inequality, both spatial and interpersonal. Furthermore, it is stated that this relationship is stronger between interpersonal (interpersonal) disparities and poverty compared to spatial disparities (Annim, Mariwah, & Sebu, 2012).

In organizations, information is one of the most important and valuable things. Relevant, accurate and timely information will assist the top-level management of the organization in making decisions and determining the steps to be taken in maintaining and developing the organization and its business. Information also supports the operational and managerial activities of the organization and for all of that, reliable, accurate, and reliable data processing can be displayed and easily displayed whenever needed. Information related to poverty and income inequality is still a strategic issue in the city of Yogyakarta. In 2018 the Yogyakarta City Government initiated innovation in the form of an application, namely the Empowerment SIM. SIM Empowerment is a management information system that contains data on the population of the city of Yogyakarta, the poor, and data on interventions that have been carried out by the Regional Apparatus (PD) to the population.

Yogyakarta city population data is based on Net Consolidated Data (DKB) issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs every 1 semester. The data on the poor population in question is the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) from the Ministry of Social Affairs and the target family data for the Social Protection Security (KSJPS) determined by the Mayor of Yogyakarta. Intervention data are all intervention activities carried out by PWD that target the population directly, both physical and non-physical, such as training, repairing Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH), improving sanitation, and providing social assistance for persons with disabilities and neglected elderly people, etc. The implementation of this program is regulated in Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation Number 50 of 2019 concerning Single Data Management for Electronic-Based Intervention Targets. In its implementation, the PD who will intervene proposes the NIK of the population to be intervened through the Empowerment SIM, then from Bappeda will approve or reject the PD's proposal. If one NIK is proposed for the same activity, the system will automatically block it or it cannot be proposed. If it has been approved, the activity can be carried out and then the date of implementation is also entered into the Empowerment SIM. The current condition is

that the Regional Apparatus does not yet have a clear target when it will carry out activities. In addition, there is no population data based on NIK that has received intervention by the Yogyakarta City Government. Local governments are also not able to categorize more specifically because there is no reference to population data by name with NIK based on the problem.

The main data sources that are managed include 3 sources, including SIAK data, which is a population administration information system contained in the population and civil registration office. DTKS data contains data regarding integrated data on Social welfare located at the Ministry of Social Affairs. And the KSJPS data is the data on the target families of social security and protection managed by the social service. These data as of January 2019 present features that contain the scope of the DTKS & KSJPS data profiles, search for population data and their problems, submission of intervention targets by PWD, recapitulation of the PWD Intervention program per year.

The collaboration process for the abdimas project video documentation of the Empowerment SIM in collaboration with several parties, namely internal parties with the DIY Bappeda, DIY City Hall Office. Meanwhile, external parties with lecturers and students at Amikom University Yogyakarta and NaZMa Office are one of the private companies that have branches in the city of Yogyakarta engaged in IT and Management Consulting.

Table 1. Identification of Empowerment SIM Problems

CRITERIA		PIECES	UNIT
Elderly (Up to 60 Up to 60 years old)		4102	Soul
Disabled		617	Soul
Chronic Disease		1119	Soul
No Longer in School (7-18 years old)		452	Soul
Jobless (18-59 years old)		7088	Soul
Low Income (18-59 years old)		4921	Soul
RTLH (Someone who gets PKH)	Wall	2616	KK
	Floor	339	KK
	Roof	982	KK
Unhealthy Water Sources		60	KK
Main Explanation	Non PLN	208	KK
	Non Electricity	56	KK
Fuel Not Electricity Gas		1427	KK
Unhealthy Sanitation		1901	KK
Total		25888	Soul

There needs to be a more accurate identification of data in the Empowerment Information System based on NIK, for this reason, socialization is needed which will be assisted by the Empowerment SIM video. Based on Table 1, the priority of the problem will lead to the output explained below.

Table 2. Mandatory Outcome

Year outside	Type outside	Status target achievements (already rise, already uploaded, already achieved, registered/granted)	Information (URL and name journals, publishers, URL patent, description kind of other)
1	Publication in Journal National Accredited in Journal National Accredited	File not yet uploaded	

METHOD

Herewith, the activity method of implementation that is synchronized with the problem and the external target. The methods of implementing the activities are shown in Table 4 (Nurastuti, 2010).

Table 3. Implementation Method

No	The problem which agreed to finish	Method	Outcome Target
1	Making SIM Empowerment videos	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification and analysis problem. 2. Making Scheduling publicand Empowerment SIM of abdimas project. 3. Pictures dcumentation 4. Image editing 	SIM Empowerment Videos

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the service activity of making SIM innovation documentation videos (Management Information Systems) empowering regional development planning bodies for the preparation of three awards have been carried out. The Community Empowerment Management Information System (MIS) has been effectively implemented in early 2019. The head of the Yogyakarta City Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) explained that the Community Empowerment SIM is primarily aimed at sharpening poverty reduction targets. If in the poverty reduction strategy there is an increase in the ability, both economic and social of the community, then the next strategy is to increase and empower MSMEs, then this SIM will bridge the targets that will receive the intervention because the basis is NIK (Population Identification Number). In the Community Empowerment SIM based on the NIK, population data based on SIAK will be entered, around 412,000 people, then the UDB from the Ministry of Social Affairs, 129,158 people, and KMS data for 55,094 people. So the SIM will get the results of the slices that go into BPT, KMS and SIAK with their respective amounts.

Through the Community Empowerment SIM, you can do sorting based on age, gender, and category. For example, the category of the population living in uninhabitable houses or sorting by region. From the SIM, it will be easier to see more sharply when an intervention will be carried out. Currently, the empowerment SIM has been running, so a lot of data has been corrected. Suppose there are owners of uninhabitable houses, damaged walls, and damaged floors previously detected as different owners. Then by applying the Community Empowerment SIM, it can be observed that the owner of the three problems is one person. Furthermore, there is data from one family identified 3 so that it can be used to correct big data. Furthermore, to improve service quality and system updates, it is necessary to do a more accurate identification of data in the Empowerment Information System based on the NIK. The problem will be reviewed by consulting and interviewing parties related to the Empowerment SIM, then making a video for documentation material to support and socialize the new system. Making SIM Empowerment

videos is done by identifying and analyzing problems, making community service scheduling and empowerment SIMs, taking pictures, editing images, and producing SIM empowerment videos.

CONCLUSIONS

Economic development of a country, there are two approaches in the context of poverty alleviation, which must prioritize economic growth or equalize income distribution (elimination of inequality). Economic growth can lead to an increase as well as a decrease in inequality resulting in a complex relationship between poverty, economic growth, and income inequality. Poverty and income inequality are still strategic issues in the city of Yogyakarta. Among the factors that cause it is the low competitiveness and the lack of synergy between the poverty alleviation programs implemented. Based on these problems, in 2018 the Yogyakarta City Government initiated innovation in the form of an application, namely the Empowerment SIM. SIM Empowerment is a management information system that contains data on the population of the city of Yogyakarta, the poor, and data on interventions that have been carried out by the Regional Apparatus (PD) to the population.

Yogyakarta city population data is based on Net Consolidated Data (DKB) issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs every 1 semester. In improving service quality and system updates, it is necessary to identify more accurate data in the Empowerment Information System based on NIK, for this reason, socialization is needed which will be assisted by the Empowerment SIM video. The problem will be reviewed by consulting and interviewing parties related to the Empowerment SIM, then making a video for documentation material to support and socialize the new system.

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APPENDIX



Figure 1. Main Data Sources



Figure 2. One of the briefing activities for the Making of an Empowerment SIM



Figure 3. Lobbying activities for Making Empowerment SIM



Figure 4. Material collection



Figure 5. Preparation for taking pictures and shooting with the Head of Bappeda DIY



Figure 6. Shooting with the Head of Bappeda DIY