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Optimization of SIAP KAKA Application for the Implementation of the Tramtibum to the Community by the Pamong Praja Police Unit, North Kalimantan Province

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Abstrak

The Civil Service Police Unit is a regional government apparatus in maintaining public order and peace and protecting the community as well as enforcing regional regulations and regional head regulations that take place dealing with the community. In helping to carry out these main tasks and functions, the Satpol PP of North Kalimantan Province made an application of the Strategy for Control of Public Order and Public Order (SIAP KAKA), the application (SIAP KAKA) is an application service whose job is to monitor conditions around areas/areas that are prone to Tramtibum violations via Circuit Closed Television (CCTV) based on Information Technology (IT) which is installed at various street corner points and at traffic lights. The purpose of this study was to determine the optimization of the SIAP KAKA application to facilitate supervision and control of the community by the Civil Service Police Unit of North Kalimantan Province. The method used in this scientific study is descriptive qualitative using a literature study approach, namely in collecting information and data, conducting a review of literature books and information from various internet. The results obtained show that the optimization of the SIAP KAKA application in supporting the implementation of the tasks and functions of the Satpol PP in Tramtibum is very easy and helpful, but there are still some obstacles that cause the SIAP KAKA application to not work properly, one of which is a budget problem.

Keywords : Optimization; SIAP KAKA; Tramtibum

A. Introduction

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government in article 12 paragraph (1) regulates the implementation of public order and public peace which is a mandatory business for regional governments, in this case covering provincial, district and city governments, to be further emphasized in article 255 paragraph (1) which states that the Civil Service Police Unit was formed to enforce Regional Regulations (Perda) and Regional Head Regulations (Perkada), maintain public order and peace, and provide community protection. Satpol PP essentially provides protection to the community, so that a sense of peace and order can be realized in the midst of society. Efforts to create peace, order and provide protection to the community will not be easy

to implement. For this reason, it is v necessary to have a strong and firm Satpol PP institution in carrying out its duties and responsibilities.

Technically, so that the instructions in Law Number 23 of 2014 can be applied at the implementation level, an implementing rule is made, in the form of Article 5 of PP Regulation 16 of 2018 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit, which outlines the main task of Satpol PP, namely to enforce Regional Regulations (Perda.) and Regional Head Regulations (Perkada), maintain public order and peace, as well as carry out community protection.

Furthermore, in article 6 it is stated that in carrying out the tasks as referred to in article 5, the Satpol PP has the following functions: (1) formulating programs and implementing regional regulations, maintaining public order and peace, and organizing community protection; (2) Implement policies for enforcing Regional Regulations and Regional Regulations, maintaining public order and maintaining peace, as well as implementing community protection; (3). Coordinate the enforcement of Regional Regulations and Regional Regulations, maintain public order and peace, as well as organize community protection with related agencies; (4) Carrying out supervision of the community, apparatus, or legal entities on the implementation of Regional Regulations and Regional Regulations; (5) Carry out other functions based on the tasks assigned by the regional head in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The role of Satpol PP as stated in the legislation is a role that is not easy in its implementation, it requires commitment and sincerity to be able to realize it in its main tasks and functions. Therefore, the Satpol PP of North Kalimantan Province made various efforts to improve professionalism and competence as well as increase the ability of members through various educational and training activities in synergy with the police and related agencies. However, these various efforts are deemed insufficient to meet the needs related to the provision of services to the community, especially related to the implementation of public order and public peace, given the geographical location of the province of North Kalimantan which is very wide.

Several other factors that become problems, among others, because the capacity of human resources is still not limited, the number of task force/personnel is not ideal compared to the area, the way of handling in taking action against violators of regulations made is still non-judgmental (warning). Seeing these conditions and situations, the establishment of the Strategy for Control of Public Order and Public Order "SIAP KAKA" is intended to facilitate monitoring, providing information and online reporting of monitoring and controlling activities for public order and public order from the Civil Service Police Unit in the North Kalimantan Region.

The use of the SIAP KAKA application allows Satpol PP to implement a more advanced and developing government from the aspect of digitalization, as well as support government programs in the implementation of E-Government. In this study the author uses the theory of Hardiyansyah (2011:118) which explains that there are three factors that cause the importance of e-government in the development of a network society:

1. The electronicization of communication between the public sector and society offers a new form of participation and interaction between the two. The time required is shorter, besides the level of service comfort is also getting higher. In

addition, this new form of transaction will lead to a high level of public understanding and acceptance of the actions taken by the government.

2. Cyberspace in public services allows the elimination of bureaucratic structures and convoluted classical service processes. Realistic goals to be achieved through cyberspace are service efficiency and financial savings. In addition, online information in public services can increase the degree of public knowledge about the processes and requirements of a public service.
3. E-government also provides local information. The use of the internet in the public sector will enable local communities to compete with international and global developments.

B. Method

The method used in this research is descriptive analytical. This method is a problem solving method by describing an object and can be used as a procedure for the problem under study by describing the facts that appear and are what they are.

Data were collected through literature review. According to Pohan (Pratowo, 2015) library activities have the aim of collecting scientific data and information, in the form of methods, theories, or approaches that have developed and have been recorded or documented in the form of books, manuscripts, journals, historical records, manuscripts, documents, and others in the library. This study aims to avoid plagiarism, review, repetition, including swaplagiatism.

According to Sugiyono, data collection techniques must be carried out properly in order to obtain valid and reliable data. Sugiyono (2013: 201). For this reason, there are several ways that are carried out in the data collection process, namely through several techniques in order to obtain complete and objective data, including:

1. Interview

Data collection by means of interviews in this study aims to obtain information related to the Optimization of the SIAP KAKA Application to facilitate supervision and control of the community by the Civil Service Police Unit of North Kalimantan Province. The interview technique used in this research is direct interview. The informant we got to conduct an interview on this occasion was Sri Rahayu Budilestari, S.E as the Head of the General and Civil Service Sub-section.

2. Documentation

Documentation is used as a complementary and supporting tool in finding data and information related to research. The documentation is related to internal data. The Civil Service Police Unit of North Kalimantan Province, especially regarding activities related to the performance of the SIAP KAKA application that meets the predetermined criteria.

C. Results and Discussion

With the development of a digital-based information and reporting system for monitoring and controlling public order and public peace, the Civil Service Police Unit in the North Kalimantan Region wants to change the partial system into a system that can adapt to the current industrial revolution 5.0. "SIAP KAKA" in its implementation

will take advantage of the rapid development of the digital system, whose main goal is to be able to provide services to the community quickly, safely, effectively, and efficiently, without having to be limited by space and time. Moreover, the government has a big vision, namely Indonesia Gold in 2045, therefore the acceleration of the implementation of digital government in the "SIAP KAKA" change project is very important to support the Indonesian government to be able to compete at the world level.

With the "SIAP KAKA" Public Order Control and Public Order strategy, the North Kalimantan Provincial Civil Service Police Unit has supported the realization of the Vision and Mission of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government. In realizing this, the Civil Service Police Unit has a vision, namely "the realization of a humanist Satpol PP image as an enforcer of Regional Regulations to increase PAD" and its mission is as follows:

1. Implement a paradigm shift and the image of Satpol PP
2. Carry out education and training for Satpol PP
3. Carry out the use of IT, and
4. Implement performance changes and restructuring of Satpol PP

The results of the study show that with the Strategy for Control of Public Order and Public Order, which is applied digitally, it is able to provide services to the community optimally without having to use excessive human resources, and save a lot of time.

From the results of its implementation, it is related to optimizing the "SIAP KAKA" application in service to the community using CCTV which is located in various crowded places that are prone to violations of public order.



Figure 1. Display of the TIBUMTRAM control center in the application of SIAP KAKA

The SIAP KAKA reporting SOP flow is the SIAP KAKA operator who monitors and reports the situation and conditions that occur during CCTV monitoring to Kasatpol PP, then the second stage if there are indications of Tibumtram disturbances, Kasatpol PP orders the Head of Tibumtram to follow up what happened, the third stage is the Head of Division Tibumtras assigned the Head of the Operations Section to follow up on the Tibumtram disturbance that occurred, the fourth stage the Head of the Operations Section followed up on the direction from the Head of the Tibumtram Division related to the Tibumtram disturbance, the fifth stage the Head of the Operations Section made

an Assignment Order (SPT) to follow up in the field with the SATGAS and PPNS (if needed), the sixth stage the Head of Operations Section requests SPT approval from the Head of the Tibumtras Division, the seventh stage the Head of the Tibumtras Division requests SPT approval from Kasatpol PP, and the last stage Kasatpol PP orders the Head of Tibumtram and Operations Section Head I to follow up in the field.



Figure 2. Flow of SOP for reporting SIAP KAKA

In the SIAP KAKA application there are several features that are very easy and easy to access, namely the first is that we will be faced with the login feature first using gmail which has been activated by the SIAP KAKA application admin, then there will be a dashboard page that will introduce us to the application. READY KAKA, here there will be an option to make a report in the report feature there are several items that must be filled in to complete the report such as the date of the incident, CCTV points, recipients, incident reports, Task Force actions, additional information, and documentation obtained from CCTV footage. the recipient item features a direct report sent to the PP Kasatpol via via Whatsapp. The last feature is the reporting archive where everything reported will be archived automatically and there is an option to print the available reporting archive results.



Figure 3. SIAP KAKA application features

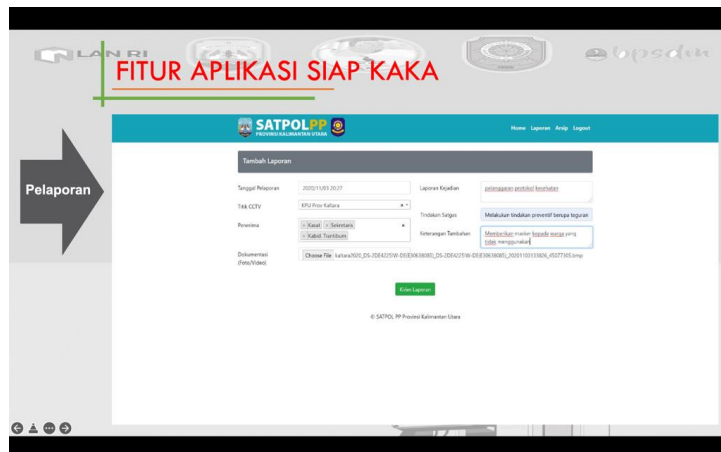


Figure 4. SIAP KAKA application features

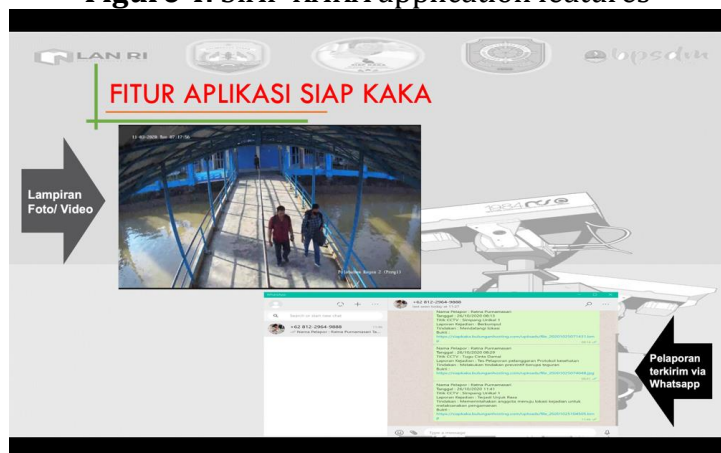


Figure 5. SIAP KAKA application features



Figure 6. SIAP KAKA application features

Obstacle factor

The obstacles encountered in the optimization of the SIAP KAKA application are:

1. Internal Barriers
 - a. Adjusting the time and division of difficult tasks between the Main Duties and Functions as Head of the Civil Service Police Unit of North Kalimantan

- Province with the tasks assigned as supervisors as well as the person in charge of the SIAP KAKA application.
- b. There is no budget allocation for the implementation of SIAP KAKA, so the operation has temporarily stopped due to the need for many improvements to CCTV and other supporting facilities.
2. External Barriers
- a. It is not easy to invite and give understanding to Agencies/Agencies/Departments/Institutions to be able to participate in utilizing the SIAP KAKA application in supporting their main tasks.
 - b. The ever-changing extreme weather in Kalimantan causes the resistance of CCTV to weaken and must always be maintained and continuously monitored.

D. Conclusion

From the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that the optimization of the SIAP KAKA application is as follows:

1. The optimization of the SIAP KAKA application in the performance of helping the Satpol PP of the Province of North Kalimantan has been well structured and designed, and also from the application developed by the Satpol PP of the Province of North Kalimantan, it also helps several related agencies in dealing with the Tramtibum. Monitoring using CCTV can save a lot of manpower and time, so this is a good contribution for the Government in North Kalimantan to move to the 5.0 industrial revolution which has now become the government's benchmark.
2. The inhibiting factors found in optimizing the SIAP KAKA application to facilitate supervision and control of the community by the Satpol PP of North Kalimantan Province are divided into internal and external factors. The internal factor itself comes from the Satpol PP of North Kalimantan Province, whose ongoing budget funds have not been allocated to continue the performance of the SIAP KAK application and the time adjustment and division of difficult tasks between Main Tasks and Functions as Head of the Civil Service Police Unit of North Kalimantan Province with the task of given as a supervisor as well as the person in charge of the SIAP KAKA application. While external factors are not easy to invite and provide understanding to Agencies/Agencies/Departments/Institutions to be able to participate in utilizing the SIAP KAKA application in supporting their main tasks and also the ever-changing extreme weather in Kalimantan resulting in the resistance of CCTV can be weakened and must always be maintained and continue to be monitored.

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