Implementation of Jakarta One Online System

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Abstract. The Jakarta One System is an integrated monitoring system established based on the data obtained from all regional government agencies (SKPD) included within the same base map for spatial planning, with the map and data being updated periodically by every regional government agency. The Jakarta One system was established to make a change in governance in a systemic and systematic manner in the effort to prevent corruption and create a clean and efficient governmental system. This research used a qualitative approach, and the data was collected through literature study and field study. The Jakarta One system was aimed at integrating system and data into one map-based application program. The Jakarta One system is closely related to information and technological systems and was developed as implementation of the principles of open government data to provide information for its users. However, some hurdles have been encountered in the implementation of this system.

Keywords: Jakarta One System, open data government, integrated data system

1 Introduction

In 2012, Indonesia launched the Open Government Indonesia (OGI) which aims to lead and coordinate the implementation of Indonesia's commitments at the national and sub-national levels by creating and developing national action plans. OGI introduces a one-service portal that contains a citizen service model and a crowdsourcing-based portal that reports to handle citizen complaints. In addition, OGI also introduced the Indonesian Data Portal (data.id) in early September 2014 where the portal contained data sets and statistics in various fields.

The government of DKI Jakarta once cooperated with the South East Asia Technology and Transparency Initiative (SEATTI), the World Wide Web Foundation, the Presidential Unit for Development Supervision and Control (UKP-PPP) and the Daily Social to hold the Jakarta Open Data Challenge competition, which was the first ever application making competition they have ever sponsored. [1] This movement is the forerunner of open data in the government of DKI Jakarta and has led to other data disclosure movements. In 2015, the government of DKI Jakarta launched an open data portal, data.jakarta.go.id, on which more than 400 datasets of various categories and topics from all government agencies of DKI Jakarta are available to use as sources of information or to reprocess as a support for application development for the government. [2] DKI Jakarta open data portal is the first open data portal created at the provincial level. This portal is a concrete form of the DKI Jakarta government's aspiration to provide one development database that is accurate, open, centred and integrated, as stated under the Governor Regulation of DKI Jakarta Number 181 of 2014. [3]

In the effort to create transparency through open data, an integrated supervision system named "Jakarta One" was launched on 17 January 2018 in the Province of DKI Jakarta. Jakarta One was established by the government of DKI Jakarta in collaboration with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to create a good governance model. This paper was aimed to analyse the implementation of the Jakarta One Online System in DKI Jakarta as well as to analyse the constraints on the implementation.

2 Theoretical Review

Open Data

Open data is an idea that basically claims that data or information should be available and open for everyone to access, use or redistributed. [4] (Sidauruk & Hamdi, 2015). Open Data Handbook defines open data as "*data that can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone – subject only, at most, to the requirements to attribute and sharealike.*" [5]

Open Data Handbook also defines "data" in detail as all electronic information or records, including documents, databases, contracts, transcripts or image and voice records of an event. Meanwhile, "open" means that data must not require any permision, be accessible and be presented in an open format for anyone. Eight principles of open data the government must take into account include being complete, primary, timely, accessible, machine processable, non-discriminatory, non-proprietary and license-free.

Open Government Data

The concept of open data brings forth open government data movements. Through open government data, the government is urged to disclose the information under their control to the public to be re-used or re-distributed. The initiation of open government data movements is driven by four factors as follows. [6] (Janssen, 2010; Sidauruk & Hamdi, 2015):

1. Open government data underlies the implementation of transparency and accountability principles by the government. Transparency cannot be realised unless the government make their data public.
2. Open government data encourages public participation. By disclosing data, the public are enabled to participate in the government's decision making.
3. Open government data serves as a means of innovation and economic value improvement. With the disclosure of government data, the public will be enabled to make decisions more efficiently.
4. Open government data can improve public service performance by adopting suggestions given by the public as data users.

Integrated Data Systems (IDS)

Based on the Actionable Intelligence for Social Policy, integrated data systems (IDS) is a system that promotes social innovations through acceleration of the cycle of development of knowledge to practice by connecting the administrative data of different units to monitor and track how a programme is implemented and the effects of such programme. IDS can provide complete reports on how different policies and programmes affect their users, enabling policy

makers and programme developers to make decisions according to users' needs. IDS is also useful for improving quality sustainably and analysing the costs and benefits.

On the government side, IDS allows government agencies to integrate various databases and eliminate gaps between government agencies and private data providers. In terms of researchers, IDS can be used to compare data and analyze problems that hamper the efforts of previous public agencies in improving policies. Integrated data can reveal risk patterns, making it easier to find causes and consequences. This can help executive agencies, policy makers, and policy analysts to mitigate risks.

3 Research Method

This research employed a qualitative approach, starting from a theory previously formulated through concept operationalisation and developed according to the research need. Based on the research objective, this research is categorised as descriptive research, and based on the research significance, this research is categorised as pure research. This research was conducted for a given period of time and employed qualitative data collection technique through literature study and field study.

4 Discussion and Analysis

The Jakarta One Online System was developed by government of DKI Jakarta and has yet to be implemented in other regions. The Jakarta One system carries the slogan "One Map, One Data and One Policy" as it integrates all data into the a single spatial planning system to provide all DKI Jakarta government officials with uniform reference and map on which decisions are made. The establishment of the Jakarta One system was inspired by the Regional Tax and Retribution Agency's (BPRD) initiative to optimise tax revenue. This idea developed and inspired the making of Jakarta One based on the consideration of not only tax-related but also other SKPD aspects that refer to one map. As a result, Jakarta One was assigned to the Office of Land, Spatial Planning and Building Work (DCKTRP) of the Province of DKI Jakarta as the data of all SKPD refers to the map of this office.

The Jakarta One system is closely related to the information and technological systems, in that it uses technology to provide its users with information. This system serves as the first step of open government data implementation, which is expected to be of use for the regional government and the public.

Jakarta One's website is still in the form of a prototype and is only accessible to certain parties, including the BPRD. Prototype is formed by combining map and layer along with the information contained. By the time this research was conducted, the Jakarta One system was completing the data of the District of Gambir in a prototypical form. All SKPD were allotted with a period of six months to complete the data of the District of Gambir.

Jakarta One was established by the government of DKI Jakarta in collaboration with the KPK to create a good governance model in a systemic and systematic manner for the purpose of preventing corruption and creating a clean and efficient governmental system.

The objectives of the Jakarta One system are as follows:
1. To increase the regional government's revenue

With tax, retribution and asset data, the government will be able to analyse the regional own-source revenue (PAD) generated from tax, retribution and other sources. The government, thus, will be able to find a way to make remedies when a leak occurs or to explore untapped potentials. This system will ultimately serve as a basis for the recalculation of tax and retribution targets based the existing facts.

2. To prevent corruption

   With accurate and valid spatial planning maps of all offices of the Province of DKI Jakarta government, corruption can be prevented. This system enables monitoring for potential leaks, frauds and corruption.

3. Evidence-based policy making

   According to this system, the entire bureaucracy will be able to make more objective and useful policies for the people as they are based on evidence and valid data.

4. To serve as pro-people policy instrument

   With the increased PAD and minimised corruption, the Province of DKI Jakarta government will be able to make policies benefiting the people, especially those that are marginalised.

The Jakarta One system emerged out of the regional government's wish to optimise regional tax revenue. In the short-term, the Jakarta One system aims to improve the regional tax revenue, spatial planning control, regional asset control and groundwater control. Tax revenue can be optimised through the use of the Jakarta One system, which integrates all data, including the data of taxes, licensing and buildings as well as other data, into one map-based medium. For this reason, it is necessary to have one uniform map as a reference. The Jakarta One system is supported by the following baseline platforms: BPRD fiscal cadaster map, base map of the DCKTRP, the office of communication, information and statistic (diskominfotik) big data, BPRD tax clearance as well as capital investment and integrated one-door service (DPM-PTSP) licensing service.

In the Instruction of the Governor of the Special Capital City Region of Jakarta Number 34 of 2018 concerning Integration of the Map System and Data in the Jakarta One Program, there are parties involved in the Jakarta One System and their duties with a total of 20 SKPD. This instruction also explains that the parties listed therein must carry out the integration of the map and data system in the Jakarta One Program, by carrying out the following activities:

a. implement all stages of integrating the map and data system in the Jakarta One Program which is the priority program of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government;

b. coordinate and cooperate with all Regional Devices related to the integration of the map and data system in the Jakarta One Program; and

c. participate actively in succeeding, managing, supervising and controlling the Implementation of the Jakarta One Program.

While developing the Jakarta One system prototype, a number of obstacles relating to data integration were encountered. The preliminary concept of the Jakarta One system of whether it will serve as a means of information access for the public or merely as a decision support system for decision making should be conceived as early as possible. It takes longer to integrate map data due to the differences in the map data and standards applied between one agency and another. In addition, there has been no dedicated team for the development of the Jakarta One system. The existing team in charge were unintentionally formed prior to the collection of the data of the District of Gambir for the development of the Jakarta One system

prototype. Worse yet, there has been a lack of socialisation of the Jakarta One system, causing it to only be known by a small portion of the public.

The Jakarta One system is considered to be unfit for increasing tax revenue optimally. This is due to the fact that not all BPRD data can be provided for the Jakarta One system. BPRD can only use its own dedicated programme in order to prevent any data leak. It needs an application that is integrated with its data and can be directly used in the field. The Jakarta One system is lacking of complete BPRD data due to data confidentially, which requires BPRD to have a separate application. It is also difficult for the BRPD to make some changes in the Jakarta One system to make its work easier as the Jakarta One system is under the control of the DCKTRP of the Province of DKI Jakarta. If it finds it necessary to make some changes or to add some features, it will take a lengthy coordination with the DCKTRP of the Province of DKI Jakarta.

4 Conclusion

According to the results of the analysis of the Jakarta One Online System implementation in DKI Jakarta, it can be concluded that the Jakarta One system aims to integrate system and data in one map-based application programme. The Jakarta One system is closely related to the information and technological systems, in that it uses technology to provide its users with information. This system serves as the first step of open government data implementation, which is expected to be of use for the regional government and the public. However, in the implementation, some obstacles have been encountered, including the difficulty in integrating data, vagueness of whether the Jakarta One is developed as a means of information access for the public or merely as a decision support system for decision making, differences in map standards between one agency and another, absence of dedicated team for the development of the Jakarta One system and lack of socialisation on the Jakarta One system. Moreover, the Jakarta One system is considered to be unfit for increasing tax revenue optimally. It is difficult to make changes in the Jakarta One programme as it is under the control of the DCKTRP of the Province of DKI Jakarta. It is necessary to have an application that is integrated with the BPRD data and can be directly utilised in the field.

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