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ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SIMDA BMD BOARD OF FINANCIAL AND ASSET MANAGEMENT BANDUNG CITY

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Abstract
Even though SIMDA BMD has been used, there are still weaknesses in the system. The study aims to analyze the implementation of SIMDA BMD BPKA Bandung City Government. The analytical approach uses the information system success model DeLone and McLean. This research uses a quantitative descriptive approach. Data collection techniques using questionnaires, the number of respondents as many as ten employees operating SIMDA BMD. The results showed the implementation of SIMDA BMD in the very good category, but still found some weaknesses including not having a specific application to fix system failures; in terms of the timeliness of sending reports is still not optimal is still not optimal; employees do not always access SIMDA BMD more than one hour every day; user time efficiency in using SIMDA is still not optimal.
Keywords: *Analysis of implementation, simda bmd board of financial and asset, management bandung city*

Preliminary

The increasing demands of the community towards the implementation of good government (good government governance), have encouraged the central government and regional governments to implement public accountability. The obligation of the manager (agent) to disclose all activities and activities that are his responsibility to the party that gives the mandate (principal) who has the right and authority to hold them accountable (Mardiasmo, 2002).

The rapid development of technology, communication and information has encouraged the government, both regional centers, to utilize technology to improve public services. The use of technology, communication and information in government processes (e-government) will increase efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability in government administration (Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2003).

SIMDA BMD is an e-government program that is expected to support the improvement of Bandung City Government activities. The implementation is already good and can make it easier to manage BMD, however, even though it has been running well there are still shortcomings, including: SIMDA BMD requires internet in operation, so that sooner or later the operation of this system is very dependent on internet speed; No direct searching option is available yet; The format of the value is still in the thousands of rupiah, so there must still be a multiplication operation first; the base is still not desktop base website, its use through the installation first, can not be mobile via android or mobile. (Idad Irawan H.- KASUBAG BPKA Inventory of Bandung City Government, 2018).

Several previous researchers have conducted research related to SIMDA BMD, including Trisacti Wahyuni (2011); Nugraha (2013); Post Ramdhani Agri (2017); Hari Laksono (2017), the results of the study showed that many local governments had implemented SIMDA BMD, although it could be said to be successful, but things that were still not optimal were found. For this reason, the purpose of this study is to re-analyze how the implementation of the regional investment at Bandung City Government.

Theoretical Study

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The information system success model developed by DeLone and McLean, since it was introduced in 1992 and updated in 2003, has been widely applied in several empirical studies to explain the success of an information system. Livari (2005) uses the information system success model developed by DeLone and McLean to conduct a field study of the information system that is required to be used.

Information System Success DeLone and McLean Models

Since it was introduced in 1992 and updated in 2003, the information system success model developed by DeLone and McLean has been widely applied in several empirical studies to explain the success of an information system. The context of the information system that has been studied with this model is also diverse (Jogiyanto, 2007). Livari (2005) uses the information system success model developed by DeLone and McLean to conduct a field study of the information system that is required to be used (Jogiyanto, 2015).

There are six dimensions used to measure success in Livari's research (2005):

1. System Quality
   According to DeLone and McLean (2003), the quality of the system is a characteristic characteristic of the desired quality of the information system itself, and the desired information quality of product characteristics information. The quality of the system requires indicators to be able to measure how much the quality of the system. Bailey and Pearson (1983) state that there are six systems quality measurement scales, namely: Convenience of access; System Integration (Integration of the system); Response time (Response); Error recovery; System flexibility (System Flexibility); Language (Language)
2. Information Quality
   Miley and Doyle (1985) state four measurement scales of information quality namely: Completeness of information: clear, complete or detailed, and up to date as desired and needed; Information accuracy: Relevance and timely
3. User Satisfaction Measuring user satisfaction scale: User satisfaction. (Jogiyanto, 2007)
4. Actual UseThe real usage measurement scale, namely: Daily time usage and Frequency of Use. (Livari, 2005)
5. Individual Impact
   According to Davis, there are five individual impact measurement scales, namely: Accelerating Work; Job Performance; Add; Effectiveness; Facilitate the work

Based on the theoretical studies that have been presented before, it can be presented research frameworks as follows:

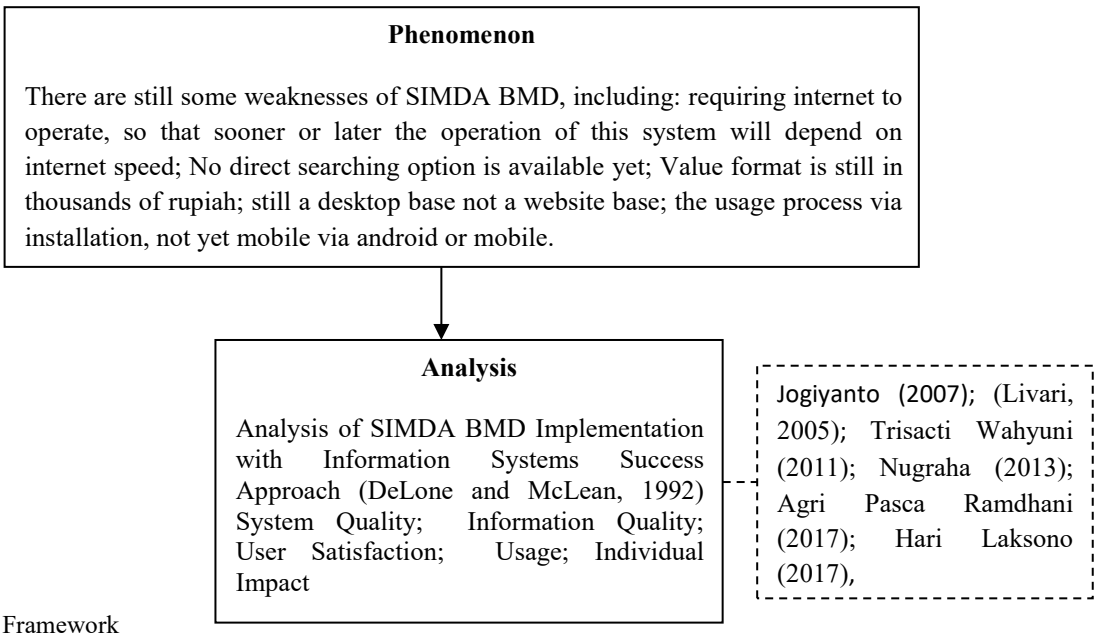

Figure Framework

Research Methods

This type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The study was conducted at the City of Bandung Financial and Asset Management Agency. Data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires to ten SIMDA BMD operators, interviews and observations. Data analysis uses descriptive statistics.

Research Results and Research Findings

Research Results

Respondent profile shows, SIMDA BMD operators are 70% more male operators compared to 30% female operators, 70% of SIMDA BMD operators are aged 20-30 years. Education operator SIMDA BMD 90% Strata 1 (S1).

From the results of field observations, SIMDA BMD still has some weaknesses, namely:

1. Open the SIMDA BMD application must wait a while to enter the SIMDA BMD application, the cause of the internet network access slowing down so that it affects the process of entering the application.
2. When all SKPDs want to display MNH, the system is found to be heavy, and loading takes a while. This happens because when the system is used together the system process becomes heavy.
3. KDP cannot be input yet, because the code is different, KDP when it is inputted the system reads C code even though KDP code f
4. SIMDA BMD does not yet have a map of the distribution of assets in the city of Bandung, due to the color map image display can attract greater internet capacity, impact errors on the application, and can impact other data.
5. The database for the Education Office does not yet exist, because the education office has a lot of data, so that it can make the system heavy and have an impact on other SKPD data.

The results of the study are based on a recapitulation of respondents' answers to the questionnaires distributed to the ten SIMDA operators

1. for the dimension of data quality, it was found SIMDA BMD could not be accessed quickly; SIMDA BMD does not have repair facilities in the event of a system failure; SIMDA BMD is less flexible if there is a newer version.
2. For the dimension of information quality, it was found that the report presented by SIMDA BMD was not always timely.
3. Dimensions of real use, found respondents only use SIMDA BMD when there are activities related to BMD only, so operators do not always use SIMDA BMD throughout working hours or every working day if not related to BMD
4. Dimensions of individual impact, it is found that the efficiency of working time of operators is still not optimal despite using SIMDA BMD; not productive at work because SIMDA BMD has not been able to complete a lot of work in a fast time.

Discussion

SIMDA BMD is accessed by the internet network so that the access speed depends on the internet network when the internet network is slowing down, the access speed will also slow down. This makes the user quite annoyed because to enter some menus takes time when the network is slowing down. BPKA Kota Bandung only has one server for all applications owned by BPKA so the network must be divided for other applications.

SIMDA BMD provides an improvement facility in the event of a system failure causes SIMDA BMD does not have a special application to repair system failures, system failures can only be repaired with the help of system-specific technicians while the Bandung City BPKA does not have system-specific technicians to repair system failures, so if a system failure occurs the City of Bandung's BPKA must report mentioned to BPKP as developing the SIMDA BMD. This certainly takes a rather long time because they have to wait for the BPKP to respond and send special technicians to the Bandung City BPKA to repair the system failure. The time needed is normally for one month.

SIMDA BMD can be easily updated or flexible if there is a newer version having a gap of mean score of 3.1 below the mean value of 3.88. This is because the SIMDA BMD application is not an application developed by the Bandung City BPKA but an application developed by BPKP so that the SIMDA BMD cannot be renewed immediately, the Bandung City BPKA must submit a bureaucratic application to the BPKP to make updates and the request is not directly in response.

This is because the SIMDA BMD is connected to all SKPDs in Bandung, all SKPDs must send capital expenditure reports and recapitulation of goods to the Bandung City BPKA. So whether or not it depends on the SKPD to send the report on time or not, if it is not timely it will affect the report presented by SIMDA BMD in Bandung City BPKA, the report produced in Bandung City BPKA will also not be on time. Another thing that can also affect the timeliness of report presentation is the internet network and system failure. When the internet network slows down it will also

take time to present the report and when a system failure occurs the user must wait for the system to be repaired first. This is as explained in the system quality dimension.

Another thing can also be caused because there are employees who have little work so do not have to access SIMDA BMD every day. Changes to goods data in Bandung City also do not change every day so it does not require employees to use SIMDA BMD during the workday. This is because SIMDA BMD is accessed depending on the internet network when the internet network slows the SIMDA BMD process also slows down, this can interfere users because it is possible that when done manually the work is completed faster but with SIMDA BMD when the network slows down the work will take a little longer than working on the manual.

But SIMDA BMD in Bandung City BPKA has not been able to complete much work quickly. When inputting a lot of about 2000 data, the data is not entirely recorded on the system, thus making the user unable to input data at once if the data is more than 2000 data. When users do a lot of data withdrawal often the system becomes not responding. This is caused because Bandung City BPKA only has one internet network server for all applications owned by Bandung City BPKA, causing the internet network to be shared with other applications, when users input work in large numbers, the internet network is not strong enough to accommodate, causing the autuput process to slow down.

SIMDA BMD is accessed by the internet network so that the access speed depends on the internet network when the internet network is slowing down, the access speed will also slow down. When users will input large amounts of data, it certainly requires a large internet capacity when the internet network is slowing. SIMDA BMD will give a slow response.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, in the Government of the City of Bandung, it can be concluded that the implementation of SIMDA BMD has been very good, although there are still some weaknesses to be improved, including related to internet access, not much server, work efficiency is still not optimal, there are still menu choices that have not been added to the system, there are still reports that are not yet on time.

Recommendation

1. For Bandung City Government, his advice: Add a server so that internet access is strong; have a special technician to fix system failures / errors, convey weaknesses / constraints to the use of the system to the SIMDA BMD developer to immediately improve the existing SIMDA.
2. For further researchers; increase the study population not just one local government; add the latest theory related to the information system used by the local government, adding other variables related to the SIMDA BMD.

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