

Application of the Performance Accountability System for Government Agencies in the Office of Health, Population Control and Family Planning

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Abstract

The performance accountability system of government agencies is an instrument used by government agencies in fulfilling their obligations to account for the success and failure of the implementation of the organization's mission. One of the government agencies implementing the performance accountability system of government agencies is the health office, population control and family planning. So that researchers are interested in examining the implementation of the performance accountability system of government agencies at the Health Service, Population Control and Family Planning of Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The purpose of this paper is how to implement the performance accountability system of government agencies at the Health Service, Population Control and Family Planning of Sidenreng Rappang Regency. This research was conducted by observation, interview and document analysis relevant to this research. The results of research on the Implementation of the Performance Accountability System of Government Agencies at the Health Service, Population Control and Family Planning in Sidenreng Rappang Regency can be seen from the indicators of the Implementation of Accountability for the performance of government agencies based on the 2003 State Administrative Institution, which uses 6 indicators. Based on these results, the implementation of the performance accountability system of government agencies in these offices is still not maximal, the indicators set in measuring performance are still not maximal, and in the preparation of strategic plans, studies and analysis are still needed because the objectives in the strategic plan are not equipped with measures of success.

Keywords: Performance Accountability, Application of SAKIP

1. Introduction

Currently, Indonesia's public administration system is facing some very basic problems. Civil society's civil rights are already being fulfilled by the existing bureaucratic system, traditions, principles, and regulations. Another aspect that becomes the problem is how difficult it is to implement public service reforms. This situation is related to the attitude and competence of the bureaucratic apparatus. Not only that, there has not been any optimism in the eradication of corruption, collusion and nepotism in the world of political bureaucracy. This case is related to the aspects of the system, structure and culture of the bureaucracy [1]

The application of Good Governance is taken into account to be helping the realization of the aspirations of citizens who aspire to a development that is effective and responsible by public officials. With the implementation of Good Governance itself, good governance will automatically be managed. Good governance can be understood by applying the basic characteristics of Good Government, namely: participation, law enforcement, equality, energy of understanding, future knowledge, accountability, supervision, efficiency and effectiveness, and professionalism. [2]

Public accountability is the main foundation for a good governance process. This principle is needed because the government bureaucracy is obliged to be accountable for its actions and policies to the public. Public accountability as one of the main principles in producing good governance is a significant determinant in correcting the performance of the public bureaucracy [3]

Transparency is one of the concepts of good corporate governance, and it relates to the accountability of representatives for acts and results taken in compliance with the authority assigned to those in charge of running the business. One of the principles of good corporate governance is that leaders are responsible for their actions and outcomes in compliance with the authority assigned to the execution of management responsibility [4]. Accountability can exist and thrive in a transparent and democratic atmosphere and there is freedom of expression. So that in a country that is autocratic and not transparent, accountability will disappear as well. Therefore, the government is obliged to really realize that governance and services to citizens are matters that cannot be separated from the public. There are also 4 measures that differentiate accountability from others, namely; a. who is obliged to do accountability, b. to whom he is obliged to be accountable, c. what standards are used for the evaluation of accountability, and d. the value of accountability itself. [5]

These various cases were caused because government agencies did not properly control the alibis of their existence and their contribution to development. Not only that, the description of government agencies regarding the concept of value for money which is the lifeblood of performance-based budgets is very low. Government agencies are accustomed to the Line Item Budgeting paradigm which only focuses on financing inputs without recognizing whether the input financing wants to create outputs and outcomes that have consequences for development.

Similar is the case with the Population Control and Family Planning, Office of Health which is one of the Regional Feature Organizations of Sidenreng Rappang Regency, also taking part in the evaluation of the Performance Accountability System of Government Institutions.

Based on the results of the assessment of the Performance Accountability System for Government Agencies by the Regional Inspectorate of Sidenreng Rappang Regency during the past 2 years, it has created that the Government Agency Performance Accountability System (SAKIP) for the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control for Sidenreng Rappang Regency In 2018 it got good results and in 2019 face depreciation to the value D.

Therefore, planning this research, wants to recognize the application of the performance accountability system of government agencies at the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control of Sidenreng Rappang Regency. Therefore, the title of this research is the Performance Accountability System of Government Institutions at the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control of Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

2. Methodology

In this study, a quantitative approach was used as the research tool. The data collection methods used in this study were in-depth interviews, observation, and record analysis. Researchers used in-depth interviews as the main technique for collecting primary data. Observations are made to observe situations, events and actions that are directly related to the research focus and document studies to collect secondary data.

The research was conducted at the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control, Sidenreng Rappang Regency as one of the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) in the Sidenreng Rappang Regency Government which implements a performance accountability system of government agencies.

The research focus aims to sharpen the research and develop the research. In this study, the focus of research is the Application of the Performance Accountability System of Government Agencies at the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. In analyzing the data, the writer used data reduction on the results of direct

interviews in this study, verification of the data, as well as presenting brief data from the results of the study.

This study uses an interactive model analysis technique from Miles and Huberman (1992) [6]. Interactive Data review is carried out in three steps at the same time: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification. Further analysis was also carried out to compare with previous studies. By comparing with the similarity or inequality of its characteristics, its relevance and contribution to the research results so that it can be seen the meaning of significant research.

3. Results and Discussion

As an illustration of the results of the evaluation that has been obtained by at the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control of Sidenreng Rappang District from the Regional Incepectorate based on the PAN-RB Regulation No. 12 of 2015, relating to Guidelines for the Implementation of SAKIP Implementation, it is stated that the value obtained in 2019 is D (Less). So that there are several things that must be improved in the application of the performance accountability system of government agencies at the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control, Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

The following are the components and sub-components of the assessment listed in the PAN-RB Permen 12/2015 [7] on the Evaluation Guidelines of the Application of the Performance Accountability System for Government Agencies. :

Table 4.1; Components and Sub-components of the Assessment of Government Agencies Performance Accountability Systems

No.	Component	Weight	Sub Components
1	Performance Planning	30%	a. Strategic Plan (10%), covering: Fulfillment of the Strategic Plan (2%), Quality of the Strategic Plan (5%), and Implementation of the Strategic Plan (3%) b. Annual Performance Planning (20%), including: RKT Fulfillment (4%), RKT Quality (10%) and RKT Implementation (6%)
2	Performance Measurement	25%	a. Fulfillment of measurement (5%) b. Measurement quality (12.5%) c. Utilization of measurement (7.5%)
3	Performance Reporting	15%	a. Reporting compliance (3%) b. Reporting quality (7.5%) c. Utilization of reporting (4.5%)

4	Performance evaluation	10%	a. Fulfillment evaluation (2%) b. Quality of evaluation (5%) c. Utilization of evaluation results (3%)
5	Performance Outcomes	20%	a. Reported performance (output) (4%) b. Reported performance (outcome) (10%) c. Current year performance (benchmark) (6%)
Total		100%	

The final result value of the sum of the components will be used to determine the level of accountability of the agency concerned for its performance, with the following categories:

Table 4.2; Final Value of Government Agency Performance Accountability System [7]

No.	Predicate	Score	Interpretation
1	AA	>90-100	Very satisfactory,
2	A	>80-90	Satisfactory, Leading change, High performing, and Highly Accountable
3	BB	>70-80	Very good, Accountable, perform well has reliable performance management
4	B	>60-70	Good, The performance accountability is good, has a system which can be used for performance management and needs a little improvement
5	CC	>50-60	Enough, (Adequate), The performance accountability is passable, compliant with policies, has a system that can be used to produce performance information, it needs no fundamental improvement
6	C	>30-50	Kshrimp, Systems and Orders are less reliable, have systems for performance management but need many minor and fundamental improvements
7	D	0-30	Very less, System and Order Unreliable for the implementation of performance management, it needs a lot of improvement, some of the changes are very basic

The following is the result of an evaluation of the performance accountability system of government agencies at the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control

Table 4.3; Evaluation result Performance Accountability System for Government Agencies at the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control

NO	Components are rated	Weight	Evaluation result
A	Performance Planning	30	10,18
B	Performance Measurement	25	3.75
C	Performance Reporting	15	3.85
D	Performance evaluation	10	0.00
E	Performance Achievement	20	10.36
	amount	100	28.14

The evaluation results show that the implementation of the government core performance accountability system at the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control is still lacking. This can be seen from the value that has been obtained. Therefore, researchers review the implementation of the performance accountability system of government agencies in realizing the accountability of the performance of government agencies properly, if it satisfies the following criteria [8]

3.1 Move away from a system that can ensure the use of resources that is consistent with general principles state administration.

In recognizing and maintaining its existence, one of the actions or position of the government in implementing the performance accountability system of government institutions that is being tried is to use energy sources unchanged.

An energy source is a value of the capabilities possessed by a particular module or factor in life. Energy sources are not always physical in character, but are also intangible. There are energy sources that can change, either become bigger or disappear, and there are also sources of energy that are eternal (always always). Not only that, it is also known what energy sources can be recovered or renewable (renewable resources) as well as non-renewable energy sources. In recoverable energy sources, plants and animals (biological energy sources) are listed. The use of unchanging energy sources also takes the form of human energy sources which must be used appropriately and does not change by originating from the universal principles of state administration.

Based on research information, the system used for the use of energy sources is compatible with universal interests by integrating the planning system, the budgeting system and the performance reporting system that must be aligned. And done properly and correctly. The system used in reaching the target with the expected performance is also obliged to practice the use of expert human energy sources and can work properly in accordance with the task, main and purpose.

3.2 Commitment from the leadership and all staff of the agency concerned.

Commitment is a promise to ourselves or to others that is reflected in our actions. Commitment is complete recognition, as real behavior that comes from the nature that comes out of a person. as an agreement or commitment to carry out the best in a particular organization or group. In this matter, the leader does not work alone but is obliged to cooperate with other people or subordinates. Collaboration must be shown through the involvement of the leadership in carrying out its main tasks, by focusing, influencing, and urging subordinates towards various goals in the organization listed in the quality control program.

Based on this, leaders have tried to practice accountability for the performance of government agencies in the health department, Population Control through the Government Institution Performance Accountability System (SAKIP) [9] so that leaders can measure each development or performance attempted by each head of the field. However, the commitment made to the health office, Population Control and Family is still low, it can be seen from the form of the performance agreement that has not been made entirely in line with the Strategic Plan and the agreed performance targets have not been entirely used to measure success.

3.3 Shows the level of achievement of the goals and objectives that have been set.

Achieving targets is an expected result of certain goals with predetermined goals. The Achievement Process Goals is an activity that has a goal by using planning, directing, organizing and controlling energy sources to reach targets efficiently and effectively. Efficient means that the goals can be achieved in accordance with the plan, while effective means that the tasks are carried out correctly, organized, and in accordance with the set agenda.

Based on this matter, the achievement of goals and targets applied to the health office, population control and family planning has not been fully achieved as we know that the performance achievements at the related offices are not better than the previous year due to the cause of the marker.

3.4. Dedicated to achieving the vision and goal, as well as the resulting outcomes and benefits..

Vision is a distant thought about an industry or institution and others, a vision can also be interpreted as an industrial or institutional goal and what must be tried to achieve that goal in the future or in the future. The vision cannot be written more clearly because it explains in detail the reflection of the system it aims at, this is due to changes in knowledge and an unpredictable atmosphere over a long period of time.

Forward-Oriented Vision. Not based on current circumstances, expressing creativity. And based on the principles of values that have respect for citizens. Mission is a statement about what industry or institution must do in an effort to realize this vision. The industrial mission is defined as the purpose and alibi of why the industry or institution was created. The mission also wants to share the direction as well as the limitations of the process of achieving goals.

Based on this matter, the district's vision and mission is a reflection of the future aspirations of regional development, so that the regional feature organizations want to realize this vision and mission, one of which is basic health services handled by the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control. With this matter, the Health Office, Population Control and Family Planning are doing the best they can to realize the vision and mission of the Sidenreng Rappang district.

3.5. Honesty, objectivity, openness, and accuracy

Supervision is an action to monitor all activities that are attempted from the organizer to the parties who are closely related and connect the interests of the government with a macro

nature and those with a micro nature. Thus, the institution must prioritize the interests of citizens and what citizens need and carry out assistance to the residents themselves. In this regard, in the process of structuring an institution's performance report, it must be made honest, objective and accurate. And what is realized by the service is also mandatory in a transparent manner, however, there are still documents that have not been published on the government website so that the transparency of the office is still lacking.

3.6 Presenting success and failure in achieving the goals and objectives that have been set

Success is a condition where the activities that we complete face an increase from the previous results. Success is the main goal of an institution or organization, where all the activities contained in it are intended to achieve something, success and failure are established because the business we are planning is not optimal and does not match the expected goals or targets. Based on this matter, the success and failure in achieving the goals and targets applied at the Health Department, Family Planning and Population Control, Performance measurement at linked offices is still not optimal, therefore it is necessary to try to revise it for the future so that the markers of performance measurement can be realized properly and success and failure are not presented in the performance report of the institution.

4. Conclusion

Based on the formulation of research issues in the Health Office, Population Control and Family Planning Sidenreng Rappang District, as well as the findings of research and interpretation, it can be concluded that in realizing an accountability well if it meets the requirements set by [8]); so that this can be used in public administration science that discusses the implementation of the government agency performance accountability system, The indicators determined in measuring performance are still not maximal and the comparison between last year's performance and current performance has not been shown. The indicators put forward by the State Administrative Institution in realizing good accountability are the most important thing in implementing the performance accountability system of government agencies as a manifestation of good governance, so that performance management in agencies can be carried out properly and is accountable and open.

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