

Elimination of Regional Property in the Blitar City Employment Agency

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ABSTRACT

Regional property that is in the Regional Civil Service Agency becomes the assets and responsibility of the work unit, in terms of utilization, maintenance and removal of the items from ownership data if the items are no longer usable or damaged, problems that occur in Regional Civil Service Agency in Blitar City is there has never been any deletion of these unused items, either through asset data deletion or physical destruction since 1997 until 2019. That causes the damaged items to pile up in storage warehouses and add to the value of assets owned by the Regional Civil Service Agency each year. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the stages in the implementation of the elimination of regional property other than land and/or buildings based on the Minister of Home Affairs Number 19 of 2016 concerning Management of Regional Property and to identify and analyze obstacles in the implementation of the elimination of regional property other than land and/or buildings that exist in the Blitar City Regional Civil Service Agency. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative which aims to collect data, analyze and draw conclusion. The result of this research is that the regulation has clearly explained the rules for the elimination of regional property and the main obstacles faced by the absence of a clear standard operating procedure and binding rules to regulate users of goods and goods managers in the process of procurement and deleting of regional property.

Keywords: Deletion; Management; Regional Property

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1. INTRODUCTION

The management of regional property carried out in Blitar City is still based on or still using the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2016 concerning Management of Regional Property because the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs has been discussed and reviewed in detail the stage of management of property belonging to the area while in Blitar City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning Management of Regional Property, but it only discusses briefly and incompletely so that in the implementation of the management of regional property in Blitar City, it still uses the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2016.

The City of Blitar annually prepares a regional procurement plan in the form of capital expenditure, namely the procurement of goods that will become fixed assets in a work unit and still utilized according to the work units needs. In the process of implementing the management of the property owned by the area, with the number of work units in the Blitar City government and various types of needs that exist, the procurement of assets continues to increase every year, plus the number of goods that cannot function anymore due or damage of lost of these assets.

The issues raised will be focused on the work unit of the Blitar City Regional Personnel Agency, where in the management of regional assets that are in the Blitar City Regional Personnel Agency, it cannot be managed properly. The following shows data related to the condition of regional property that is managed or owned by the Blitar City Regional Civil Service Agency.

According to data collected through goods inventory worksheets, the number of items under the authority of the Blitar City Regional Personnel Agency from 1997 to 2019 is presented in the Table 1.

Table 1. Amount of asset of regional civil service agency based on condition of goods

Item Condition	Amount	Information
Good	374 units	
Slightly Damaged	17 units	
Heavily Damaged	130 units	
Not Found	60 units	
Lost	4 units	Lost due to theft
Total	585 units	

Source: Blitar City Regional Civil Service Agency Inventory Work Paper, 2019.

The data presented above can be seen that the number of goods in good condition and until now is still in use amounted to 374 units of goods, the number of items with slightly damaged condition and being under repair are 17 units of goods, while the number of item a condition that is severely damaged and cannot be used at all is 130 units, the number of items with a condition not found in the Regional Civil Service Agency is 60 units, and the number of items that were missing as a result of theft while carrying out direct tasks amounted to 4 units.

Problems arose related to the large number of items that were severely damaged and there was no process of deleting or destroying goods that were in a severely damaged condition from 1997 to 2019 so that there was an accumulation of unused items in the storage warehouse belonging to the Blitar City Regional Civil Service Agency.



Figure 1. Piles of Goods in the Data Room

Figure 1 shows the accumulation of asset items that are heavily damaged and can no longer be used piling up in the data storage space belonging to the Regional Civil Service Agency where the room should be a data storage area for Blitar City employees but due to the number of heavily damaged items cannot be stored in the warehouse these items have to be stored in the employee data storage room.

The accumulation of regional property which is in a heavily damaged condition is due to the absence of activities to remove goods so those items must remain under the authority of the Blitar City Regional Civil Service Agency because there is still data on the ownership and responsibility of the Blitar City Regional Civil Service Agency so that each year the asset value The Regional Civil Service Agency of Blitar City continues to increase due to the existence of goods that cannot be eliminated and the increase in regional property that is held annually to meet the needs to support the work of the Blitar City Regional Civil Service Agency.

The research will focus on the discussion regarding the stages of eliminating regional property in the form of regional property other than land and/or buildings such as computers, printers, laptops, air conditioners, typewrites, monitors, televisions, fans, chairs and the like due to problems. The main thing lies in the accumulation of regional property other than land and/or buildings which are in a severely damaged condition but are still under the authority of the assets of the Blitar City Regional Civil Service Agency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Policy Implementation Theory

According to George Edward II in Widodo (2010: 96-105) states that there are 4 factors that influence the success of failure of policy implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure.

Communication

Communication is define as “the process of delivering communicator information to communicants”. According to Edward III. Information about public policy needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actors can know what they have to prepare and do to carry out these policies so that policy goals and objectives can be achieved as they are addressed.

Policy communication has several dimensions, including dimensions of transmission, clarity and consistency. (1) The Transmission dimension, requires that public policies be conveyed not only to policy implementers but also to policy target groups and other interested parties, either directly or indirectly. (2) The clarity dimension, requires that the policies transmitted to implementers, target groups and other interested parties are clear so that they know what is the intent, purpose, target, and substance of the public policy so that each one will know what which must be prepared and implemented for the success of the policy effectively and efficiently. (3) The Consistency dimension, is needed so that the policies taken are not confusing so that it confuses policy implementers, target groups ad interested parties.

Resource

Resources have an important role in policy implementation. These resources include human resources, budgetary resources, and equipment resources and authority resources.

Human resources

Human resources are one of the variables that influence the success of policy implementation.

Budget resources

The limit budget available causes the limited quality of services that should be provided to the community.

Equipment resources

Equipment resources are a means used to operationalize the implementation of a policy which includes buildings, land, and facilities, all of which will make it easier to provide services in policy implementation.

Authority resources

Another resource that is quite important in determining the success of a policy implementation is authority. Edward III stated that sufficient authority to make decisions owned by an institution will influence that institution in implementing a policy.

Disposition

It is said as “the willingness, desire and tendency of policy actors to carry out the said policy seriously so what is the goal of the policy can be realized”. The factors of concern regarding disposition in policy implementation consist of: (1) Appointment of bureaucracy. The disposition or attitude of the implementers will create real obstacles to policy implementation if the existing personnel do not implement the policies desired by higher-ranking official. (2) Intensive is one of the techniques suggested to overcome the problem of attitude of policy implementers by intensive manipulation. Basically, people move based on their own interests, so intensive manipulation by policy makers affects the actions of policy implementers.

Bureaucratic Structure

This bureaucratic structure covers aspects such as bureaucratic structure, division of authority, relationships between organizational units and so on. There are two main characteristics of the bureaucracy, namely “Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) and fragmentation”. (1) Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) is the development of internal demands for certainty of time, resources and the need for uniformity in a complex and broad work organization. (2) Fragmentation is the distribution of the responsibility of a policy to several different agencies so that it requires coordination.

In research conducted regarding the implementation of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2016 concerning the Management of Regional Property, the authors take the policy implementation method that has been described above, the author will take the implementation method according to George Edward III, where the author will try to observe the implementation described above.

3. METHODS

In the research that is being carried out, the researcher uses a type of qualitative research, according to Mamik (2015) suggests that qualitative research is research that aims to understand social reality, namely seeing the world from what it is, not the world it should be, so a qualitative researcher must be

someone who have an open minded nature. Therefore, doing qualitative research properly means having a window to understand the world of psychology and social reality.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Eliminating Regional Property

The deletion of regional property is carried out to issue a decision from the authorized official to release the Property Manager, Property User and/or Property User from administrative and physical responsibility for the goods under their control. The deletion of goods is carried out for several reasons, while the reason for the deletion of goods is because of their existence.

Transfer

Transfer of ownership is the transfer of ownership of regional property where the transfer includes sales, exchanges, grants, or local government capital participation. In the following, the writer will explain one by one steps or procedures for the reasons for the elimination of regional property as follows.

Sales

Sales are transfers of ownership of regional property to other parties by receiving compensation in the form of money. The stages of selling regional property are: (1) Submit an application by completing the specified documents; (2) If it is approved, then it is followed by a research conducted by the Research Team which examines the evidence of compatibility between physical evidence and administrative data and the results are contained in the research report; (3) After the research is carried out, then an assessment is carried out by the Assessment Team; (4) The sales process is carried out to prospective buyers and an official report of the handover is made; (5) The sales process is carried out to prospective buyers and an official report of the delivery is made; (6) The sales process is carried out to prospective buyers and an official report of the handover of the goods is made and submitted to the authorized official; (7) The sales process is carried out to prospective buyers and an official report of the handover of the goods is made and submitted to the authorized official. (8) The results of the sale of regional property are submitted to the regional treasury; (9) Based on the official report of the handover of the goods, the goods user submits the deletion of regional property to be written off in the regional property ownership data

Exchange

Exchange is the transfer of ownership of regional property carried out between the central government and regional governments, between regional governments, or between local governments and other parties, by receiving the main replacement in the form of goods, at least with a balanced value The stages of implementation are as follows: (1) Goods users submit applications for approval of the exchange of goods belonging to the region by completing the specified document requirements. If the application is approved, a Research Team is formed to examine the feasibility of exchanging goods from various aspects. The results of the research are contained in the research report. (2) An Assessment Team is formed to examine the object of exchange and the Mayor determines an exchange partner and then issues an exchange decision and then gives approval to the user of the goods to make an exchange. (3) The user of the goods makes an exchange with an exchange partner and the authorized official monitors the implementation of the exchange and checks the suitability of the replacement item, if it is deemed insufficient, the exchange partner is required to complete the deficiency and if the exchange partner is not willing to complete the deficiency, he is required to pay the difference between the goods exchanged and transferred to the regional treasury. (4) Based on the agreement for the exchange of goods users to hand over and set forth in the report of the handover, the user of the goods submits a proposal for the elimination of the exchanged goods and submits a request for stipulation of user standards for substitute goods as regional property.

Grant

Grant is the transfer of ownership of goods from the central government to local governments, between local governments, or from local governments to other parties, without obtaining compensation. The stages of implementing the grant are as follows: (1) Goods users form an internal team to carry out administrative research and physical assessments and the results of the research are then poured into the minutes. (2) The user of the goods submits a letter of application for a grant and a letter of willingness to receive a grant to the manager of the goods. (3) The application is submitted to the Mayor and if approved, the Mayor determines the implementation of the grant, based on this stipulation, the recipient of the grant will sign the grant document. (4) Based on the manuscript of the grant, the goods manager will hand over the regional property to the grant recipient, which will then be written in the official report. (5) Based on the official report, the goods user submits a proposal for the elimination of the donated regional property.

Local government equity participation

Regional Government Equity Participation is the transfer of ownership of regional property which was originally assets that were not separated into separated assets to be calculated as regional capital / shares in state-owned enterprises, region-owned enterprises, or other legal entities owned by the state. Participation of local government capital on regional property is carried out in the framework of establishing, developing and improving the performance of State / Regional Owned Enterprises or other legal entities owned by the state in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Following are the stages of implementing local government capital participation: (1) The user of the goods submits a proposal to the Mayor along with the consideration and completeness of data for local government capital participation in the form of administrative data and document data resulting from a feasibility analysis and then the goods user evaluates the goods to be used as government capital participation. (2) After the assessment is carried out, the results are submitted to the Mayor and then the Mayor forms a Research Team which conducts a study with prospective recipients. (3) The results of the study are conveyed to the Mayor and the users of goods submit an application for approval of capital participation to the Mayor, if approved, the Mayor will determine a decision on regional property that will be included as capital participation. (4) The property manager prepares a draft regional regulation and then the draft is submitted to the authorized official. (5) Based on this regulation, users of goods carry out local government capital participation and handover it to the recipient and put it in an official report. (6) Based on the minutes the Property User submits a proposal for the elimination of regional property.

Extermination

Extermination is the act of destroying the physical and/or usefulness of goods belonging to the region. Conducted after the Goods User has received approval from the Mayor. The extermination may be carried out by burning, shattering, stockpiling, drowning or other means in accordance with statutory provisions and subsequently recorded in an official report and reported to the Mayor. The implementation stages are as follows: (1) Goods users submit applications for the destruction of regional property by attaching the necessary documents. (2) The goods manager conducts an examination of the application for proposals for destruction of property belonging to the area by examining the physical condition, feasibility and administrative data of the said goods. (3) The results of the research are conveyed to the Mayor as a consideration for approval of destruction of regional property, if approved, the Mayor will issue an approval letter for the destruction of regional property. (4) Based on the agreement, the goods user shall destroy the property belonging to the region and put it in the official report. (5) Based on the official report on the destruction of goods, the goods user shall submit a proposal for the elimination of regional property.

Elimination for other causes

The reasons for deletion caused by other causes are explained in the stages and implementation procedures in the sub-chapter of elimination of regional property. Other causes as referred to are causes that are normally considered reasonable to be causes for deletion or cannot be avoided, such as loss of regional property due to theft, regional property that has been burned until it can no longer be used, shrinkage of regional property, evaporates, melting, expiration, death for animals / fish / plants and the result of force majeure. The stages of implementation are as follows: (1) the user of the goods submits an application for the deletion of the goods belonging to the region by completing the documents, namely the considerations and reasons for the deletion as well as the data on the goods being requested to be deleted. If the goods are lost, the user of the goods must attach a certificate from the police and a statement from the user of the goods, complete with personal data. (2) The property manager conducts an examination of the application for the deletion of regional property which includes feasibility research, administrative data research and further physical examination based on the results of the research, the goods manager submits an application to the Mayor. (3) If the application is approved, the Mayor will issue a letter of approval for the elimination of regional property. (4) Based on the agreement, the goods manager shall determine a decision to write off at the latest 1 (one) month from the date of approval. (5) Goods users erase regional property and submit reports to the Mayor. (6) Any deletion of regional property that is carried out for any reason will change the User's Property List and the Regional Property List, it must be included in the semester report and the Goods User's annual report.

Constraints in Eliminating Regional Property

The obstacles faced by the Regional Civil Service Agency in implementing the elimination of regional property will be discussed based on the implementation theory according to George Edward III which describes 4 factors that affect the success or failure of policy implementation, including:

Communication

Communication in question is the delivery of policies to policy actors, related to policies that have been socialized through technical guidance, socialization and even training that is held annually so that there are no obstacles in terms of communication.

Resources

Resources have an important role in policy implementation, the problem that occurs from this resource factor is where the management of goods in each work unit and those in the Regional Civil Service Agency itself requires special skills in managing the Simbada application, which is an application used to manage regional property, but what happens in the field is that the goods management has not been able to manage it properly.

Disposition

This is defined as the willingness, desire and tendency of policy actors to carry out policies seriously so that what is the goal of the policy can be realized. In the deletion of regional property, it is clear that there are clear written rules and stages of implementation in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs number 19 of 2016 concerning the Management of Regional Property, but users of goods that are in the Blitar City Regional Civil Service Agency have not done the deletion of regional property that is in a condition severely damaged and it can be said that there is no desire and tendency in implementing existing policies.

Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure covers aspects such as bureaucratic structure, division of authority, relationships between units, organizations and so on. The problem that occurs is that there is no standard operating procedure in the implementation of the elimination of property belonging to the area, there are no regulations requiring the elimination of damaged goods every year so that it causes accumulation experienced by each work unit.

5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is that in the State Minister of the Interior Regulation Number 19 of 2016, it is regulated in detail about the management of regional property and of course, it is regulated in detail regarding the elimination of regional property and its stages or procedures so that it makes it easier for property managers if they want to delete them. Regional property other than land and/or buildings to be deleted from the goods data.

While the obstacles faced in implementing the elimination of regional property itself lies in the awareness and desire of the goods manager to implement existing regulations, but the obstacles also exist in the absence of standard operating procedures and policies that require goods users to carry out the elimination of goods that are it's been broken routinely every year.

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