EVALUATION OF ONE DATA POLICY IN EAST JAVA

Angga Ariquint,
Master's Program in PubIic Administration,
FacuIty of SociaI and PoIiticaI Sciences,
University of 17 August 1945 Surabaya,
ariquint.nugg@gmail.com;

Agus Sukristyanto,
Master's Program in PubIic Administration,
FacuIty of SociaI and PoIiticaI Sciences,
University of 17 August 1945 Surabaya,
agussukris@untag-sby.ac.id;

Rachmawati Novaria
Master's Program in PubIic Administration,
FacuIty of SociaI and PoIiticaI Sciences,
University of 17 August 1945 Surabaya,
nova@untag-sby.ac.id;

ABSTRACT

This East Java one data policy evaluation research aims to identify and analyze the evaluation of the one data policy in East Java Province. It is hoped that the results of this identification and analysis can help maximize the performance of implementing the one data policy in East Java. In this research the author used the qualitative research method Grounded theory. Grounded theory is a qualitative method for producing theory development using both inductive and deductive approaches, where in this research the author chose a deductive approach. Deductive approach is a general approach and then specific conclusions are drawn and taking data sources from interviews with several informants implementing policies such as *Bappeda*, *Kominfo*, *BPS*, as well as representatives of data users. From this data, it is processed and concluded into findings and recommendations for the policy. The results obtained from this research are that the East Java one data policy can be accessed, used and exploited by all data users to the maximum. So that the need for data is increasingly met and openness to data is higher than before this policy. This really helps data users to improve performance and as material for making new policies for an agency.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Policy, One Data*

A. Preliminary

Data with high integrity is important in producing more accurate development information, so that it can be used in policy making (evidence based policy). The One Data Indonesia initiative was born as an effort to provide credible, accountable and up-to-date data to support the realization of development and quality government administration. In its implementation,

fulfilling high integrity data encounters several challenges, including overlapping data at both the central and regional levels, low data accuracy, data not being up to date, difficulty in accessing data across agencies, and weak data management. This is the background to the government's need for one single data or single data that is accurate, up-to-date, integrated and accountable, as well as easy to access and share between central and regional agencies through fulfilling the Indonesian One Data Principle.

One Data Indonesia (SDI) is a government data management policy to produce data that is accurate, up-to-date, integrated and accountable, as well as easy to access and share between central agencies and regional agencies. The SDI principles are Data Standards (methodology includes concepts, definitions, scope, classification, measurements and units), Meta Data (structured information that functions to explain the content and sources of data), Interoperability (the ability of data to be shared), and Reference Codes (data generated must use the reference code and master data available in the data portal). SDI is intended to regulate the implementation of data management, which is produced by central agencies and regional agencies to support planning, implementation, evaluation and control of development. SDI is expected to be able to produce quality data and information so that government policies are also quality. *Satu Data* uses the principle of open data release, so that data is available in an open format that is easy to reuse, with the aim of increasing government transparency and accountability, as well as increasing community participation in overseeing development.

Stage one of Indonesian data starts with the Government providing information. Then, the data will be input on the data.go.id portal, and published to product users including journalists, academics, the IT community, the general public, and the private sector. Some of the benefits of one Indonesian data are increasing government accountability, making it easier for the public to access Indonesian data, making it easier for the public to use data because it uses open data and uses file types that are easy to use, produces a transparent government system and increases government, public and private participation in building a government system that is easy to use. Good. On the other hand, there are still several obstacles in implementing Indonesia's one data program, such as scattered data locations, different data formats, overlapping data in each agency, difficult data linking and uniformization processes, slow implementation and frequent changes to existing systems, data is still manual, the available tools are inadequate and incomplete, it is difficult to manage teams and infrastructure, and there are security, privacy and government regulation factors.

Based on the evaluation carried out by the *Bappeda Jawa Timur*, several obstacles and challenges were found that needed to be resolved together, including firstly differences in operational definitions, calculation methods, units and data depth in a data element. Second, it is difficult to obtain data of a certain type and depth, due to limited authority. Third, there are various versions of data on a data element. Fourth, it is difficult to obtain data across regional apparatus, across regions and across levels of government.

One Data Indonesia has experienced many developments in the last year. The SDI portal has been connected to 43 agency data portals with 41,708 datasets

and 58,115 files. As an example of the data planning design in the city of Kediri as explained by the chairman of the *Bappeda* for the city of Kediri, namely the list of data in the form of metadata is at *BPS*, data related to bio portal data is at *Bappeda*, *OPD* is the producer in charge of inputting the data, while the Communications and Information Service is the data guardian. "Every *OPD* has duties as a producer which has the same responsibilities, although *BPS*, *Bappeda* and the Communications and Information Service have other duties but the duties as data producers must still be carried out. The type of data that will be input on the one data portal is in the form of Key Performance Indicator data (*IKU*), Regional Performance Indicators (*IKD*), Minimum Service Standards (*SPM*), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG'S) or (Priority Data) and other data contained in planning documents. With output in the form of planning documents, regional leadership dashboards, monitoring and evaluation .From the incoming data, it will be used as evaluation material for development planning in the following years. The priority data that will be displayed on the one data portal for the City of Kediri, namely there are 693 priority data from the central government, 750 priority data from East Java Province and 1,215 list of data in Kediri City. This amount is only temporary data and the amount of data may continue to increase, and there will also be data updates, in the form of monthly, quarterly, tri-semester or annually.

However, there are still many challenges in implementing One Data Indonesia. For example, there are thousands of stand-alone applications that make integration difficult. Then, expertise related to data management in Indonesia is also inadequate. The most difficult thing in implementing SDI is the existence of sectoral egos in each data producer. In realizing the acceleration of the One Data Indonesia policy, the One Data Indonesia Forum at the central level has prepared a road map for the strategic achievements of One Data Indonesia in 2022-2024. The focus of the 2023 strategy is the expansion of SDI interoperability and pioneering as the basis of the National strategic agenda, which includes expanding the SDI regulatory ecosystem, guidelines, apparatus and institutions, integration of regional development system data and regional financial systems, government big data governance as well as interoperability and priority sectors national and regional medium-term strategic agenda.

The implementation of the One Data Indonesia action plan for Regional Governments is regulated in the *Keputusan Menteri PPN/Bappenas Nomor 115/M.PN/HK/07/2022* concerning Determination of the One Data Indonesia Action Plan for 2022-2024 which is in line with the *Peraturan Presiden Nomor 39 Tahun 2019* concerning One Indonesian Data and in line with the *Peraturan Presiden Nomor 95 Tahun 2018* concerning Electronic-Based Government Systems. Institutionally, the implementation of One Data for East Java has been regulated through the *Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Timur Nomor 81 Tahun 2020* concerning One Data for East Java Province. In terms of implementation, the East Java Province Communication and Informatics Service is the implementer of the one data policy in East Java, in this case it is a Regional Apparatus tasked with carrying out the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of cross-sectoral data and Metadata submitted by Data Producers (Policy implementers) .

In accordance with article 1 paragraph 22 of the *Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Timur No 81 tahun 2020* concerning One Data for East Java Province.

In implementing the one data policy in East Java, of course, not only the East Java Province Communication and Information Service is involved, through *Keputusan Gubernur Nomor 188/115/KPTS/013/2021* concerning the 2021-2024 East Java One Data Forum. Where East Java forms three pillars that collaborate and work together, namely the East Java Province Communication and Information Service, the East Java Province Regional Development Planning Agency (*BAPPEDA*) and the Central Statistics Agency (*BPS*). The East Java Province One Data Forum is expected to produce data that is valid, accurate and accountable. Data plays a role in preparing plans, establishing plans, controlling plan implementation, and evaluating plan implementation. These three institutions will work together to implement the East Java one data policy so that it is implemented in accordance with the specified targets.

B. THEORIES AND CONCEPTS

Public policy

Policy is a government instrument, not only in the sense of government which only concerns state apparatus, but also governance which touches on the management of public resources. According to Carl Friedrich 1969 (Leo Agustino, 2006) who said that policy is a series of actions/activities proposed by a person, group, or government in an environment, especially where there are obstacles and possibilities where the policy is proposed to be useful in overcoming it to achieve the intended goal. According to Bridgman and Davis, (Edi Suharto, 2007) explains that public policy generally contains the meaning of 'whatever the government chooses to do or not to do'. This means that public policy is 'whatever the government chooses to do or not do'.

According to Bridgeman and Davis, (Edi Suharto, 2007) explains that public policy has at least three interrelated dimensions, namely as a goal (objective), as a legal or legally valid choice of action (authoritative choice), and as a hypothesis (hypothesis).

Public policy as a goal

Public policy ultimately concerns public achievement. This means that public policy is a series of government actions designed to achieve certain results expected by the public as government constituents.

Public policy as a legal choice of action

Action choices in policy are legal or authoritative because they are made by institutions that have legitimacy in the government system. This decision binds civil servants to act or direct the choice of actions or activities such as preparing draft laws or government regulations for consideration by parliament or allocating a budget to implement certain programs.

Public policy as a hypothesis

Policies are made based on theories, models or hypotheses regarding cause and effect. Policies always rely on assumptions about behavior. Policies always contain incentives that encourage people to do something. Policies also always contain disincentives that encourage people not to do something. Policies must be

able to combine estimates regarding the success that will be achieved and mechanisms for overcoming failures that may occur.

Based on the opinions of the various experts mentioned above, it can be concluded that policies are actions or activities that are intentionally carried out or not carried out by a person, a group or government in which there is an element of decision in the form of an effort to choose between various existing alternatives in order to achieve aims and objectives. certain.

Evaluation

Basically, evaluation is an examination of the implementation of a program that has been carried out which will be used to control the implementation of the program so that it is much better. In this way, evaluation is more forward-looking, and directs efforts to increase opportunities for program success. Evaluation is an attempt to objectively measure and assess the achievement of previously planned results where the results of the evaluation will become feedback for the planning that will be carried out.

According to the definition of language, Echols and Shadly (Thoha, 2003) stated that "the word evaluation comes from the English language evaluation which means assessment or assessment." According to the definition of the term, (Thoha, 2003) says that "evaluation is a planned activity to determine the condition of an object using instruments and the results are compared with benchmarks to obtain conclusions." According to Mohammad (Mohammad, 2000), the term evaluation can be equated with the interpretation of giving numbers and scoring. Therefore, evaluation results are often used as feedback for programs so that program implementation can increase effectiveness and efficiency.

Meanwhile, according to W. Dunn, the term evaluation has related meanings, each referring to the application of several value scales to the results of policies and programs. Evaluation includes: conclusions, clarification, criticism, adjustments and reformulation of the problem. Specifically, William Dunn developed three approaches to evaluating policy implementation, namely quasi-evaluation, formal evaluation, and theoretical decision evaluation:

Pseudo Evaluation

Pseudo Evaluation is an approach that uses descriptive methods to produce valid and reliable information about policy results without trying to ask about the benefits or value of these results for individuals, groups or society as a whole. The main assumption of pseudo-evaluation is that the measure of benefit or value is something that is self-evident or uncontroversial (Fowler, F.J. 2009). In quasi-evaluation analysts typically apply various methods (quasi-experimental designs, questionnaires, random sampling, statistical techniques) to explain variations in policy outcomes as a product of input and process variables. Yet every existing policy outcome (e.g., number of training graduates employed, units of medical services provided, net income gains generated) is taken for granted as an appropriate goal (Fowler, F.J. 2009).

Formal Evaluation

Formal Evaluation is an approach that uses descriptive methods to produce valid and reliable information about policy results but evaluates these results on

the basis of policy program objectives that have been formally announced by policy makers and program administrators. The main assumption of formal evaluation is that formally announced goals and targets are a measure of the benefits or value of program policies (Fowler, F.J. 2009). In formal evaluation, analysts use the same methods as those used in quasi-evaluation and the aim is identical to produce valid information and reliable data regarding variations in policy outcomes and impacts that can be traced from policy inputs and processes. However, the difference is that formal evaluation uses laws, program documents, and interviews with policy makers and administrators to identify, define and specify policy goals and targets. The feasibility of such formally announced goals and targets is not questioned. In formal evaluation, the types of evaluation criteria most often used are effectiveness and efficiency (Fowler, F.J. 2009).

Decision-Theoretic Evaluation

Decision-Theoretic Evaluation (Decision-Theoretic Evaluation) is an approach that uses descriptive methods to produce reliable and valid information about policy results that are explicitly measured by various policy actors. The main difference between decision evaluation theory on the one hand, quasi-evaluation and formal evaluation on the other hand, is that decision evaluation theoretically seeks to surface and make explicit the goals and targets of policy actors whether hidden or stated. This means that the goals and targets of policy makers and administrators are one source of value, because all parties who contribute to formulating and implementing policies (for example, middle and lower level staff, employees in other agencies, client groups) are involved. in determining the goals and objectives by which performance will later be measured.

One Data Concept

One Data Indonesia is the Indonesian Government's policy to support data-based decision making processes. To realize this, it is necessary to fulfill government data that is accurate, open, and interoperable or easy to share between data users. *Satu Data* Indonesia has 4 (four) basic principles, namely:

1. One Data Standard
2. One Raw Metadata
3. Data Interoperability, and
4. Data Reference

Thus, the use of government data is not only limited to internal use between government agencies, but also as a form of fulfilling data needs for the community. *Satu Data* Indonesia applies open data principles in releasing data. Data is available in an open format that is easy to share, use and read by electronic systems. This aims to increase government transparency and accountability, as well as to increase community participation in overseeing the development implementation process.

Open data is data that can be freely used, exploited and redistributed by anyone without conditions, except by citing the source and owner of the data. In addition, all published data must comply with applicable laws and regulations. The important criteria of open data are:

1. Availability and access, data must be available intact and free of charge. It would be better if the data could be downloaded via internet. Data must also be available in a form that is easy to use and can be reprocessed.
2. Use and distribution, data used and redistributed must meet the specified conditions.
3. Open to the public, everyone is free to use and redistribute the dataset. No discrimination is permitted regarding business fields, people or groups.
4. Published in accordance with applicable regulations. Referring to the *Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008* concerning Openness of Public Information, there are types of data that are excluded and cannot be released.
5. In general, the goals and purposes of Indonesian data are to encourage transparency and public trust, increase public participation, strengthen independent repositories, give birth to new innovations, and encourage effective and efficient government services.

C. RESEARCH METHODS

In this research the author used the qualitative research method Grounded theory. Grounded theory is a qualitative method for producing theory development using both inductive and deductive approaches, where in this research the author chose a deductive approach. The goal of grounded theory is to generate hypotheses based on conceptual ideas. The aim of the Grounded Theory method in this research is to assess the effects of the single data policy in East Java. In grounded theory, data collection is carried out using interviews with unstructured questions, namely through interviews known as unstructured interviews. An unstructured interview is an interaction between the interviewer and the informant, where the interviewer only has a plan for questions or a plan for the things or context/topics he will ask about.

D. DISCUSSION

Evaluation of One Data Policy in East Java

The author discusses the evaluation of the one data policy in East Java by managing information that has been obtained from informants. This research was carried out specifically in the province of East Java. This research aims to evaluate the implementation of the one data policy with the assumption that it will later be able to find problems that exist in the field, and provide suggestions for appropriate solutions to solve them. As in the previous chapter, this research uses qualitative research methods and a descriptive approach. By using data collection techniques, namely interviews with informants, literature studies obtained from books, the internet, and other supporting data (Sugiyono, 2009). As well as using technical data analysis by processing existing data and that obtained in the field, namely analyzing the results of interviews with several informants, which are then processed to obtain the results of research that has been carried out (Sugiyono, 2009). Using William Dunn's evaluation policy analysis criteria.

Effectiveness

In measuring whether a policy is in accordance with the specified target, clear measures are needed to evaluate the policy. One measure in analyzing the

policy is to measure the effectiveness of the policy, whether it has achieved the desired goals or still achieved a few percent of the specified target results. From the presentation of the three informants representing policy implementers, namely *Bappeda*, *Kominfo* and *BPS*, each informant stated that the policy was effective in accordance with the target objectives. They assume that one of the benchmarks for the effectiveness of the success of the East Java One Data policy is getting a rating of 5 from the Bappenas assessment in 2022, the synergy of implementing the policy between *Bappeda*, *Kominfo*, *BPS* is relatively good compared to other regions, all data producers have submitted their sectoral data to the data guardian so that the completeness of East Java data is better than other regions.

However, on the other hand, the results of interviews from data user informants showed a slight dissatisfaction with the implementation of this policy. Of the 2 (two) informants we interviewed, they were from the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection (*P3A*) and Population Services of East Java Province and the Public Housing, Settlement Areas and Human Settlements Services of East Java Province. Representatives of the *P3A* service stated that this policy was less effective because in the one data portal, the existing data did not include targets and loci, so data users were still confused about who this data was intended for and where it was located. Meanwhile, representatives from the Public Housing, Settlement Areas and Human Settlements services said that this policy was effective because the implementers of this policy had worked optimally with good synergy between *Bappeda*, *Kominfo* and *BPS*, and the data that was already in the data portal could be used as retrieval material. policy in East Java. From the opinions of the two informants as users, of course there are still weaknesses that must be corrected by policy implementers, so that this policy can achieve the desired results.

In general, this policy has a positive impact on the continued ease of access and availability of data in East Java. Prior to this policy, data users had to manually obtain the data they needed by searching for the data producer, then contacting the data producer and it was not uncommon for the data producer to be reluctant to share the data they had. With this one data policy, it will really help data users to get the data they want by accessing the East Java one data portal. So that work is completed more quickly and increases the level of performance.

Efficiency

The second evaluation criterion according to William Dunn is the efficiency of a policy. So a policy can be of value to society and have a positive impact on the community environment. Use value means that a policy can answer challenging problems in society and can make something complicated easy and simple. In this efficiency criterion, the three informants from implementing the policy assessed that this policy was efficient according to the intended target results. Efficiency can be seen from Data Producers who have submitted sectoral data according to the input period, namely monthly, quarterly, semester and year. The data that has been input into the one data portal has been used as consideration in development planning. From these data, references can also be made to form new policies that are more targeted. But on the other hand, there is still a need to improve the implementation, according to representatives from *BPS*

there needs to be timely provision of data lists by data producers, data guardians, data supervisors and coordinators.

Using the same criteria regarding efficiency, the author conducted interviews with 2 (two) data users from representatives of government agencies outside the policy implementing agency. The first informant stated that the implementation of this policy was still inefficient, this was due to several things, such as some data being released after the planning time. This causes time delays which will later have an impact on not achieving certain targets in the policy. On the other hand, the second informant stated that this policy is efficient, the benchmark for the efficiency of this policy is the districts/cities that have integrated one East Java data for 35 districts/cities. Administratively, East Java consists of 29 districts and 9 cities, so there are a total of 28 districts/cities. From this data, it means that only the remaining 3 districts/cities have not been integrated. The East Java One Data Portal has 1,286 data sets collected from *OPD*s in East Java. A total of 39,431 netizens were also recorded as visiting the portal and 7,821 data sets were downloaded. From this data, approximately 4% - 5% of data users who visit the One Data portal have downloaded the data.

Adequacy

The third policy evaluation criterion according to William Dunn is Adequacy, where in the implementation of virtues to achieve the desired results of course there are obstacles and challenges faced in implementation. It is these obstacles and challenges that make a policy more perfect in its implementation. In the third criterion for policy evaluation, the three informants from policy implementing agencies assessed that there were several obstacles and challenges that had to be faced, including delays in filling in data, data availability, systems that were not all integrated, thus making implementation a little hampered, especially the problem of time. It can be ascertained that the existing obstacles are increasingly wasting time. Apart from that, the challenge of implementing this policy itself is that there must be data management and analysis, and most importantly increasing human resources and regenerating human resources that can directly adapt to the progress of policy implementation. So, if at any time there is a change of person in a position that is directly related to the implementation of the one data policy, then the replacement will quickly adjust their performance.

Slightly different from the 3 (three) informant questions above, this time the question is aimed at data users but is still in the context of adequacy criteria. This question relates to the weaknesses and strengths of East Java's one data policy. The first informant was from the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection (*P3A*) Service, where he assessed the weakness. One data did not provide precise target information that could be used as a target for Regional Officials, it only provided performance achievement values and the advantage was that regional officials could find out their work achievements. The second informant came from the Population Service of East Java Province and the Department of Public Housing, Settlement Areas and Human Settlements of East Java Province. He assessed the first deficiency as differences in operational definitions, calculation methods, units and depth of data in a data element. Second, it is difficult to obtain data of a

certain type and depth, due to limited authority. Third, there are various versions of data on a data element. Fourth, it is difficult to obtain data across regional apparatus, across regions and across levels of government. In conclusion, there are still many weaknesses in the implementation of the East Java one data policy. So it is necessary to improve the performance of policy implementers.

With easy access to data, it will also have an impact on improving employee performance. This is because when carrying out certain tasks that require data accurately and quickly, now you can easily get it by accessing the East Java One Data portal. Thus, there is no longer any reason to delay work due to unavailability of data or difficulty in finding data. So that all tasks and work can take relatively little time compared to before the existence of the East Java One Data Portal.

Equalization

The fourth policy evaluation criterion according to William Dunn is Equity, where the benefits of this policy have been felt by all data users or only a certain part. The main key is policy socialization, whether the policy has been socialized to all regional apparatus, so that regional apparatus as data producers can immediately move to fulfill the required data. Once the data has been filled in, data users just need to access the one data portal to search for the data they want. This is where the benefits of the new policy can be felt by data users. The three informants from policy implementers both informed that socialization of the policy had been carried out and the East Java One Data portal could now be accessed. This shows that the performance of policy implementers is good and can meet the specified target results.

In line with the statements of the three informants above, representatives of data user informants also said that the policy had been socialized and regional officials were required to fill in performance achievements. The one data portal can also be accessed, but not all regional apparatus have utilized one data across sectors. According to researchers, this is also due to a lack of socialization of technical issues regarding access to the single data portal and a lack of knowledge in human resources about the use of information technology.

Responsiveness

The fifth policy evaluation criterion according to William Dunn is Responsiveness, where the results of the policy are able to respond well to data users or even make data users more confused about the data access required. In determining the results as determined, of course there are indicators that can be measured to assess the success of the implementation of the policy. There were several indicators of success conveyed by the three informants representing policy implementers, such as indicators of success, one of which was National Rank 5, data content, SaTa award, availability of sectoral statistical data used as development planning material, all data producers were able to independently carry out statistical activities. sectoral, with a success percentage of 80%. In the author's opinion, the figure of 80% is included in the success category, so it can be said that One Data East Java has succeeded in implementing the One Data policy in accordance with the specified results, although there are still several improvements that need to be made.

In contrast to the views of the three informants above, one of the informants representing data users said that the success of this one data policy is still at the Regional Apparatus level in filling performance achievements, but the performance achievements of Regional Apparatus are still not utilized by other Regional Apparatus or across sectors. Informants representing other data users agreed more that the achievement of the one data policy in East Java was more advanced than other regions regarding the implementation of One Data Indonesia, both from a technical and institutional perspective. Achievement value 80%. If you draw a broad outline, the achievement of the implementation of one East Java data can be said to be satisfactory and the results can also be felt by data users.

To get maximum results, of course there are several improvements that must be made. These improvements emerged due to criticism and suggestions from both policy implementers and policy users. Overall, the informants thought that the government was very open to criticism and suggestions. Criticism and suggestions that come in will of course be reviewed and adjusted to the needs in the field for implementing the policy.

Accuracy

The sixth policy evaluation criterion according to William Dunn is accuracy. Where in making a policy it is in accordance with what the community needs or not. Some of the benefits of this policy according to the three informants implementing the policy include benefits for agencies as policy makers from the leadership, for the wider community they can dig up all the information they need on a single data portal, and it can be used for the general benefit of the community. Apart from this policy being beneficial for society, it turns out it is also beneficial for implementing agencies which is useful for making policies for each agency. On the other hand, there are certainly several shortcomings that must continue to be corrected, from several inputs, among others, in the implementation of this policy, *Bappeda*, *Kominfo* and *BPS* remain solid. Each agency's human resources are further strengthened. Central and regional data portals must be integrated, and continue to innovate in data collection & management.

Several suggestions were also conveyed by data users, including *Satu Data* providing updated targets by name by address so that they could become targets for Regional Apparatus activities. One data provides information on what support activities are needed to increase performance achievements and which regional apparatus supports them. To be able to be accessed by other Regional Apparatus through a user and password that has been created for data security and a joint strategy and policy direction needs to be developed by forming a regional data forum and it is necessary to divide tasks in general and determine the roles and responsibilities of Regional Apparatus as data producers for the data be his authority.

E. CLOSING

Conclusion

The research results through this data collection technique, starting from interviews, using William Dunn's evaluation criteria approach model. We can conclude that the implementation of the East Java one data policy can be said to

have been implemented well with achievements above 80%. This is inseparable from the role of the three agencies as pillars of implementing this policy, including *Bappeda* as coordinator and secretariat of *Satu Data*, the Communications and Information Service as data guardian, and *BPS* as data supervisor. The implementers of the East Java one data policy have created an East Java one data forum which is intended as a means of coordination between related agencies. Even though there are still several complaints from data users, such as lack of data availability from data producers, there are still several data portals that are not yet integrated with each other. So there needs to be continuous evaluation of this implementation. Evaluation is not only from a technical perspective, but must also foster enthusiasm so that the implementers of this policy work optimally, for example through awards given by the government such as SataAword, ranking of the best policy implementers throughout Indonesia and so on.

With the East Java one data policy, it really helps government agencies, the private sector, entrepreneurs and other data users to be able to easily obtain the data they want. Another advantage of this data is that it can also be used as consideration for creating new policies in the future. In terms of personnel, it can improve the performance of employees to easily complete their work with accurate and up-to-date data. This policy makes it easier for data users to find the data they need without having to contact the data producer directly, as was the case when this policy was not implemented. In essence, every policy implementation is not achieved and fulfilled immediately, therefore improvements need to be made through periodic evaluations to maximize the achievement targets as determined.

Suggestion

The author's suggestions in this one-data policy evaluation research are as follows:

1. There needs to be massive socialization regarding the implementation of this policy as well as technical methods of access.
2. There needs to be a clear and firm deadline for data producers for data collection. So that data content can be maximized according to the specified needs and targets.
3. Immediately integrate the data producer data portal, East Java data portal and national data portal.

REFERENCES

Agustino, Leo. (2006). Basics of Public Policy. Bandung: CV Alfabeta.

Edi, Suharto. (2007). Social Policy as Public Policy. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Thoha, Miftah. (2003). Bureaucracy and Politics in Indonesia. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo

Ali, Muhammad. (2000). Educational Research Procedures and Strategies. Bandung: Angkasa.

Fowler, F.J. (2009). Survey Research Methods (4 th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Gubernur Jawa Timur, (2020), Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Timur Nomor 81 Tahun 2020 Tentang *Satu Data* Jawa Timur.

Kementerian PPN/Bappenas, (2022), Keputusan Menteri PPN/Bappenas Nomor 115/M.PN/HK/07/2022 tentang Penetapan Rencana Aksi *Satu Data* Indonesia

Presiden Republik Indonesia, (2019), Peraturan Presiden Nomor 39 Tahun 2019 Tentang *Satu Data* Indonesia

Sugiyono. (2009). Quantitative Qualitative Research Methods and R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.