

GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE CREATION OF DRIVING LICENCE WITH ELECTRONIC DRIVING LICENSE (EDL)

Arina Manasika, Fathi Izzuddin, Nurul Suwartini, Siti Nuraini
Department of Accountancy
Airlangga University
Surabaya, Indonesia

yagamifaiz@gmail.com, nurulsuwartini17@gmail.com, sitinuraini@feb.unair.ac.id

Abstract – Good Governance is a mechanism for managing economic and social resources that involves the influence of the State sector and the non-State sector. This research will discuss the governance system of driving licenses and the efficient governance system for the creation of driving licenses (SIM) that have been applied at this time in Indonesia. This research method uses qualitative methods with a descriptive analysis approach. The method of analysis and design used in this study is Object Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD). Based on the results of the analysis shows that the system is feasible to be implemented on condition that there is adequate government support and technology. The benefits of the Electronic Driving License (EDL) application can reduce the level of corruption, collusion and nepotism in the community due to the practice of intermediary services that occur during the process of making a Driving License (SIM) and facilitate services to the public.

Keywords: *Electronic Driving License, Good Governance, Corruption*

I. INTRODUCTION

Corruption, collusion and Nepotism is one of the problems in development. The decline in corruption is an indicator of the success of a development, because the corrupted financial aspects can become the capital of development. In Indonesia, the behavior of corruption is something that can happen to every element of society, both at the government and community level. Based on data from the 2017 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) published in February 2018 by the organization Transparency International, where the index shows the level of corruption in each country, the lower the ranking, the higher the corruption. Indonesia ranks 96th out of 180 countries regarding the level of corruption.

Table 1 show the Corruption Perceptions Index in ASEAN countries. The index of Indonesian corruption perceptions of ASEAN countries is still quite well above

Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia, but far below Malaysia.

Table 1. Corruption Perception Index ASEAN 2017

Country	CPI Score 2017	Rank	Lower CI	Upper CI	Sources
Singapore	84	6	80	88	9
Brunei					
Darussalam	62	32	48	76	3
Malaysia	47	62	43	51	9
Indonesia	37	96	32	42	9
Thailand	37	96	34	40	9
Vietnam	35	107	30	40	8
Philippines	34	111	31	37	9
Myanmar	30	130	24	36	7
Laos	29	135	19	39	5
Cambodia	21	161	17	25	8

Source : www.transparency.org

Based on Law number 28 of 1999, Corruption is a criminal act as referred to in the provisions of legislation that regulates criminal acts of corruption. Collusion is unlawful agreement or cooperation between State Administrators or between State Administrators and other parties that harm others, society and or the state. Nepotism is every act of the State Operator against the law that benefits the interests of their family and/or cronies over the interests of the community, nation and state.

One of the acts of corruption usually do by the community is to pay brokers or intermediaries services to make a Driving License (SIM). A Driving License (SIM) is physical evidence indicating that someone has passed the driving test and has the right to use road facilities in Indonesia. It is common knowledge that making a SIM is not easy so that people who want to make a SIM often ask for help from an intermediary, resulting in the possibility

of corruption in the SIM making process. Its happened because there is information that told to the public with clearly.

Reliable information systems that can be trusted will increase "value". This value is in the form of public trust in the government. The information system consists of two words, namely System and Information. The system itself means a combination of several sub-systems that aim to achieve one goal. Information means something that is easily understood by the recipient ^[1]. The ideal information system is at the heart of decision making and the typical policy cycle. Decision making can occur at any stage in the policy cycle, for example informing agenda settings, when data identifies problems, or in evaluation policies, when data measures success. ^[2]

Good governance is a mechanism for managing economic and social resources that involves the influence of the State sector and the non-State sector in a collective effort with a paradigm that is a manifestation of social political interaction between the government and society which involves collaboration between the government, the private sector and the community with the principle of participation that each citizens have the right to express opinions, law enforcement for the community, transparency in providing accurate information, equal equality for every member of the community for activities, public agency responsiveness to community aspirations, insights in accordance with the vision and mission, policy-making accountability of citizens, public supervision by citizens, effectiveness and efficiency and professionalism ^[3,4,5]

Rothstein and Teorell make a similar difference between the two dimensions of Good governance, namely elements that involve access to state or national authority, democratic accountability, and elements that involve the exercise of authority, so that they refer to the implementation side. Empirical research on good governance usually distinguishes three dimensions: political, administrative, and judicial, where the first corresponds to access to authority and the last two see the exercise of authority ^[5,6]

This study will discuss the governance system of driving licenses and the efficient governance system for the making of driving licenses (SIM) that have been applied at this time in Indonesia. As an initial alternative, the author wants to compare the Electronic Driving License (EDL) system, which is a system for making driving licenses online. This system aims to shorten the time and reduce costs in the process of making a Driving License (SIM) as well as reducing the acts of corruption, collusion and nepotism. The Electronic Driving License (EDL) assists the police and the community in the process of making a Driving License (SIM) by changing almost all stages into an online and integrated starting from the registration system

for making a Driving License (SIM) until the process of making a ticket against violations.

II. METHODS

This type of research is a qualitative research with descriptive analysis approach. Sources of data in this study are sourced from primary data secondary data. Primary data was obtained from field observations at Banyuwangi District Police Station and see the process of making driving licence (SIM) and from direct interviews with BAUR Apparatus SIM Banyuwangi Police Station or called 'Satlantas'. While secondary data is obtained through literature and journals that are relevant to the research.

This study uses methods of observation, interviews and documentation. Observation is involves focusing attention on an object by using all the senses. Observations on this research were conducted at Banyuwangi District Police Station and see the process of making a SIM. Interviews are data collection techniques that are carried out through face to face and direct question and answer between researchers and resource persons. ^[7]

This method is used so that researchers get as much information about facts, opinions related to the object of research. Documentation techniques are looking for data in the form of documents, records, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines and so on. This technique is used for a variety of information to supplement data not obtained in interviews and observations. The documentation carried out in this study includes documentation in the form of photographs when conducting observations and interviews.

The method of analysis in this study is Object Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA). Object Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) is a combination of Object Oriented Analysis (OOA) and Object Oriented Design (OOD) so that it can be concluded that the method of analysis of this research focuses on objects that will be developed as applications.

Based on Grady Booch, OOA is defined as an analytical method that examines the needs from the perspective of classes and objects found in a dictionary from an existing problem domain. While OOD is defined by Grady Booch as a design method that includes the process of object oriented decomposition and notation to describe the model of the system that is being designed both logically and physically and statically and dynamically. There are three key steps in the preparation of OOA. First step is to identify the object used, second step is to illustrate how the object is interconnected and the last specify the attributes and behavior of these objects. ^[8]

The first stage in OOA activity is identifying objects and classes, which includes people, places, entities, organizations, concepts, and events. Then, the relationship between entities is documented in the form of Entity Relationship Program (ERD). The attributes and services of each class are then documented and identified in the class template. Meanwhile, the purpose of OOD is to design classes that have been determined during the analysis process and also create interface prototypes with users.

The results of OOAD are structures for design artifacts, namely the scope and purpose of software, conceptual design, physical design and implementation. To capture OOAD artifacts, analysts generally use Unified Modeling Language (UML) as a graphical language. So, the results of OOAD are UML diagrams.

Cost and Benefit Analysis helps management determine what and how much benefit received from the proposed system will exceed the cost. This technique is often used to estimate the expected financial value of a business investment. Investment is system information, costs and benefits are more difficult to identify and measure than other types of capital projects. There are three steps in implementing CBA, namely identifying costs, identifying benefits, and comparing costs and benefits [9]

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The process of making a Driving License (SIM) is carried out by the applicant directly to the SIM Affairs Section at Banyuwangi District Police Station to complete the administration and examination documents. The process of completing administrative files, medical tests, written tests and practice exam tests. For the process of completing the administrative files until the practice exam can be carried out for one day. Constraints in the process of making a Driving license are a lack of human resources from the police in conducting services to the public, especially for data systems that are not stored on the server so that data must be inputted by the applicant's Driving License (SIM). This process queue can re-legalize the existence of intermediary service practices because the queuing system is long enough for even a full day to process or extend a Driving License (SIM). The imperfect information system between police officers and applicants for driving licenses (SIM) makes people prefer intermediary services that can lead to practices of corruption, collusion and nepotism.

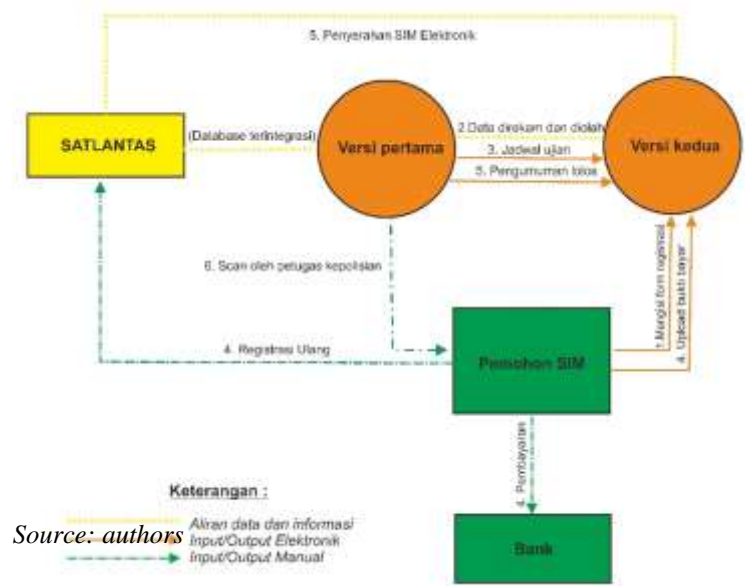
Based on the results of interviews with the community, the process of making a Driving License (SIM) is very long, especially for practical exams that can be repeatedly carried out if the examinee fails. If through

intermediary services participants only need to take pictures of themselves and make fingerprint recording, this is more effective and shorter than having to come in line and follow the process of making or extending a Driving License (SIM).

One alternative way that can be done to accommodate these problems is to use the Electronic Driving License (EDL) proposed as a solution to overcome these obstacles and break the chain of acts of corruption, collusion and nepotism such as the use of intermediary services. EDL is a system that can facilitate service to the public in making a Driving License (SIM) using an application. This system is designed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of SIM manufacturing procedures. This application functions as a licensed driver database and also as an electronic SIM scan tool that can be used by officers. This version can be installed on police personal computers and mobile phone inspectors.

While the second version of EDL is intended for the general public in the form of mobile-based applications. The second version has features for online SIM registration, Electronic SIM, QR Code Electronic SIM and information services about Electronic SIM. The ease of using this second version of EDL is that the public does not need to queue to register for a Driving License (SIM) at the local police, can be reached throughout Indonesia because mobile-based applications, systemized theory and practice test schedules, can replace physical driving licenses when checking by the police because it is equipped with a QR Code that can be scanned using the first version of EDL.

Figure 1. Mechanism of Electronic Driving License (EDL)



Time management is an action or process of planning and implementing conscious monitoring of a certain amount of time used for special activities, especially to increase effectiveness, efficiency, and productivity^[10,11,12]. The feasibility of the EDL system is assessed from several indicators, one of which is time efficiency. The results of the observations obtained information that in making a SIM can save 28 minutes of time every one applicant. The EDL system can reduce the queue time in making SIM. This shows an effort to improve government performance in serving the community.

The application of the EDL system by the police requires the calculation of costs such as the cost of making applications and application maintenance costs. EDL is assumed to have a 5-year economic life without any influencing external factors. Application creation consists of the cost of hiring programmers to create EDL applications and installing EDL applications on Play Store and App Store for IDR 50,000,000. While maintenance is needed by an information and technology expert to update EDL applications in order to overcome bugs that may occur when using the application and update the application's defense system against virus attacks or attacks from outside hackers. Rent an information and technology expert of Rp. 10,000,000.00. Plus a precautionary fee of Rp. 25,000,000.00. Precautionary costs only exist in the first year due to system adjustments. So the total cost required is IDR 85,000,000.00.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the procedure for making a Driving License (SIM) that currently occurs is still not effective and efficient. So that EDL (Electronic Driving License) is proposed as a solution to the problems that occur in the system of making a Driving License (SIM) while increasing effectiveness and efficiency. EDL is an application innovation designed to facilitate community service in making Electronic SIM. This system can run if there is support by the government and further application development. Government support is in the form of government policy on laws that urge people to have an Electronic SIM. With this EDL, it is expected to reduce the acts of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN) and improve the government's performance in service to the community so as to save state expenditure.

V. REFERENCES

- [1] Pataniari Siahaan, "Politik Hukum Pembentukan Undang-Undang Pasca Amandemen UUD 1945", Kompas, Jakarta, 2012. pp. 470.
- [2] Vardo, Michael et. al , "How the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting can improve environmental information systems and data quality for decision making ", Environmental Science and Policy 89 ,2018, pp.83–92
- [3] Muis, Muhammad Amirul Haq, Saleh, Hasrat Arief dan Rusli, Andi M. "Analisis Implementasi Good Governance dalam Pelayanan Publik di Kecamatan Panakkukang Kota Makassar", Government : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan. Vol. 7 No. 2, 2014, pp. 73-82
- [4] Supriadi, Yudhi, "Pelaksanaan *Good Governance* (Tata Pemerintahan yang Baik) dalam Pelayanan Administrasi di Kantor Kecamatan Sambaliung Kabupaten Berau", eJournal Ilmu Pemerintahan, 3 (1), 2015, pp. 52-66
- [5] Kaufmann, Daniel, Kraay, Aart, Mastruzzi, Massimo, "The Worldwide Governance Indicator: Methodology and Analytical Issues", Draft Policy Research Working Paper, 2010, <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/wgi.pdf>
- [6] Dijkstra, Geske, "Aid and good governance: Examining aggregate unintended effects of aid", Evaluation and Program Planning 68, 2018, pp. 225–232
- [7] Arikunto, Suharsimi, "Prosedur Penelitian", Jakarta, PT Rineka Cipta, 2002
- [8] Booch, Grady, "Object Oriented Analysis And Design", California : Addison Wesley, 1998
- [9] Hall, James, "Accounting Information System 7th Edition", USA : Cengage Learning, 2011
- [10] Athosoki Ghea, Antonius, "Time Management : Menggunakan Waktu Secara Efektif dan Efisien", Jakarta : Binus University, 2014
- [11] Singh, Siddarth S and Jain, Dipak C, "Measuring Customer Lifetime Value: Model and Analysis" Faculty and Research Working Paper, Insead, 2013, https://flora.insead.edu/fichiersti_wp/inseadwp2013/2013-27.pdf
- [12] Laudon, Jane P dan Kenneth C Laudon. "Management Information System 14th edition", Pearson, 2016
- [13] Corruption Perception Index, "Data Peringkat Korupsi di Dunia", 2017, https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017
- [14] Republik Indonesia, "Undang-Undang No. 28 Tahun 1999 tentang Penyelenggaraan Negara yang Bersih dan Bebas dari Korupsi, Kolusi, dan Nepotisme" Jakarta, 1999