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Innovation Of The "Siwa Sinta" Application In Efforts To Enhance Agricultural Productivity In Seruyan District

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Abstract

The agriculture sector is prioritized due to the fact that the livelihood of a majority of Indonesians revolves around farming. Similarly, in Kalimantan, particularly in the Seruyan District, a significant portion of the population is engaged in agriculture. To support the enhancement of agricultural productivity, the Seruyan District Government has introduced an innovation in the form of the Agricultural Machinery Rental Information System. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the Innovation of the "Siwa Sinta" Application in Efforts to Increase Agricultural Productivity in Seruyan District. This research adopts a qualitative descriptive approach. Data collection involves gathering information directly from informants as well as indirectly through observations, interviews, and documentation. Based on the findings of this study, it is evident that this innovation has brought about significant changes that benefit both the government and farmers in terms of agricultural machinery rental. However, there are still several challenges to be addressed. One of the main challenges is that the Siwa Sinta innovation is technology-based, requiring internet network support. In some areas of the Seruyan District, there is still a lack of electricity, which hinders the widespread adoption of the SIWA SINTA innovation among farmers. Recommendations for addressing these challenges include improving the quality and quantity of human resources and providing the necessary infrastructure to support this innovation.

INTRODUCTION

Explaining the concept of a sustainable agricultural system stands as a pivotal objective in agricultural development. Achieving this aim necessitates concerted efforts to enhance the quality of human resources engaged in agricultural development endeavors. This enhancement not only serves to bolster the productivity of farmers but also equips them with the capacity to play more substantial roles across various developmental processes. Within this framework, agricultural extension emerges as a critical component facilitating knowledge dissemination and skill acquisition among farming communities.

The advancement of technology and agricultural machinery holds significant importance in propelling modern agricultural practices forward. Research findings underscore the indispensable role of agricultural tools and machinery in amplifying both production outputs and the welfare of farmers. As elucidated by Moens (1987), the utilization of mechanical aids within the agricultural domain constitutes an intrinsic mechanism therein. These mechanical aids encompass a broad spectrum of equipment ranging from those operated by human power to those driven by animals, internal combustion engines, electric motors, wind, air, or other energy sources.

Moreover, the term "agriculture" encapsulates the holistic application of engineering principles to foster, organize, and oversee activities pertaining to agricultural production. The energy sources employed, including human, animal, and motor energy, serve as indicators of the extent of mechanization within the agricultural sector. Notably, in developing countries, a significant proportion—approximately 80%—of the energy harnessed for agricultural purposes derives from human exertion.

Despite the acknowledged benefits of mechanization in enhancing productivity and curbing production costs, numerous farmers still lack independent access to agricultural equipment. This predicament primarily stems from the prohibitive purchase prices of agricultural machinery, which often outweigh the returns generated from the sale of agricultural products. Consequently, ownership rates of agricultural equipment remain relatively low. In response to this disparity, governmental initiatives such as the provision of agricultural machinery for rent by the Food Security and Agriculture Service aim to bridge the gap. Such endeavors are grounded in the recognition that the number of productive farmers within society outstrips the availability of agricultural machinery within communities.

Furthermore, the Urgent, Serious, Growth (USG) analysis framework serves as a strategic tool for evaluating pressing issues requiring immediate attention, while also preempting the escalation of potential problems associated with the deployment of agricultural machinery in the Indonesian agricultural context. This analytical approach identifies and prioritizes key challenges encountered in the storage and lending processes of agricultural equipment. These include administrative inefficiencies, difficulties in meeting revenue targets, overreliance on individual field officers, and a proliferation of community complaints regarding agricultural equipment rentals. Subsequently, employing methodologies such as the fishbone analysis aids in dissecting the root causes of these issues, paving the way for innovative solutions that hold promise in inspiring transformative change across the agricultural landscape.

Description	USG			Total
The rental administration still relies on a physical agenda book, making the records susceptible to loss or misplacement.	5	4	5	14
The local revenue target (PAD) is difficult to achieve due to the chaotic administration.	4	5	3	12
The process of borrowing and renting is still highly dependent on individual field officers.	5	3	2	10
There are many complaints and grievances from the community regarding the borrowing and renting of agricultural machinery.	4	2	5	11

From the above USG analysis, it can be inferred that urgent action is required to address the rental administration issue to prevent it from escalating further. The lack of clarity regarding the whereabouts of agricultural machinery on loan, to whom, and when it was loaned out may lead to the emergence of new problems. This includes non-achievement of revenue targets from rentals and dependence on individual field staff. Despite creating new needs, such as the requirement for computer equipment to implement the application, and the necessity for internet connectivity to support its operation.

Although this is a novel concept, particularly for the General Affairs and Equipment section, as previously agricultural facilities and infrastructure were managed by specific departments, particularly the Agriculture Facilities and Infrastructure

section. Therefore, the General Affairs section innovated by introducing an application named SIWA SINTA (Agricultural Machinery Rental Information System), aiming to alleviate the challenges faced by the General Affairs and Equipment section, particularly in the agricultural machinery rental process (Alsintan). Over time, any shortcomings can be identified, and mitigation plans can be devised accordingly. One such solution is the implementation of the SIWA SINTA application. The use of the Alsintan application has revolutionized agricultural administration, making it more efficient. The process of ordering and renting Alsintan through the application is straightforward and well-documented. This aids both farmers and Alsintan providers in tracking equipment usage, maintenance, and care more effectively. Consequently, routine Alsintan maintenance can be managed more efficiently, reducing damage and prolonging equipment lifespan. This indirectly enhances efficiency for farming communities.

Overall, the SIWA SINTA application has brought about positive and significant changes in the agricultural sector, particularly in enhancing farmer productivity and changing perspectives on the importance of providing agricultural machinery by the Food Security and Agriculture Service of Seruyan District. This directly impacts farmer welfare, including an increased interest in the agricultural sector among the wider community. The implementation of the Alsintan application not only drives agricultural economic growth but also improves sector administration, enabling Indonesian agriculture to compete in an increasingly sophisticated digital era.

With the SIWA SINTA application in place, there is a direct potential for increasing Local Original Revenue from the agricultural sector, particularly from agricultural machinery rentals, which are currently not being reported systematically and effectively due to the lack of accountability in the management of rental administration. By implementing an application that can improve the management system for agricultural machinery rental administration, Local Original Revenue can be managed effectively.

METHOD

To elucidate the research problem and focus, this study adopts a qualitative approach. Qualitative research gathers descriptive data in the form of words and images, rather than numerical data, as stated by Lexy J. Moleong. Qualitative research employs assessment procedures that yield descriptive data about the behaviors and words of the observed individuals.

Additionally, according to Creswell (2016), qualitative research is a type of inquiry that explores and comprehends the meanings held by a number of individuals or a group of people originating from social issues. In this approach, researchers interpret and explain the data they collect through observation, documentation, and interviews to obtain more detailed and clear answers about the problem.

Several research methods related to farming communities include:

1. Interviews: Conducting interviews with farmers who have used this application can provide a deeper insight into their experiences. Interviews can cover topics such as changes in farming practices, the availability of agricultural machinery, challenges they face, and the benefits they obtain.
2. Field Research (Survey): In field research, the author conducts surveys given to farmers using Alsintan applications and to Agricultural Extension Officers (Koordinator BPP) directly involved in farmers' activities. These surveys can include questions about their experiences using the application, its impact on productivity, and the efficiency of agricultural machinery use.

3. Field Observation: The author conducts direct observations in the field, especially in the Seruyan Hilir Subdistrict, which can provide insights into how Alsintan applications are used in real situations and how they affect daily farming activities and agricultural productivity.
4. Secondary Data Analysis: Secondary data, such as reports from Alsintan providers, existing agricultural statistics from the Food Security and Agriculture Service of Seruyan District, and comparative studies on the effects of the application on the rental process and the benefits received by farmers, provide context and a broader understanding of the research topic.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2016 concerning the Establishment of the Organizational Structure of Seruyan District's Regional Apparatus forms the Food Security and Agriculture Service of Seruyan District. This organization is established to assist the local government in governing and developing, particularly in the areas of food security and agriculture, focusing on enhancing the welfare of farmers, planters, and breeders. Therefore, with this regulation in place, it facilitates the region, especially the Food Security and Agriculture Service of Seruyan District, to develop and maximize the potential of the region, one of which is technological advancement that is part of the globalization trend.

The utilization of information technology in the Food Security and Agriculture Service of Seruyan District holds great potential to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and transparency in the service process to the community, especially in the rental of agricultural machinery. In various service fields, information technology can be utilized, such as data management, reporting, internal communication, and rapid and accurate dissemination of information to the public. With a good information system, data processing can be done more efficiently, reducing errors, and making data more accessible to all relevant parties. In addition to internal benefits, information technology can also have negative effects on the environment.

Applications or websites developed by the Food Security and Agriculture Service can provide up-to-date information on the availability of equipment that farmers can rent. The community can obtain the needed information quickly and make better decisions regarding agriculture and food.

Agricultural mechanization is the use of agricultural tools and machinery powered by human, animal, mechanical, or other mechanical power. The primary purpose of agricultural mechanization is to increase labor efficiency, improve land efficiency, and reduce production costs. The use of tools and machinery during the production process is intended to enhance effectiveness, productivity, efficiency, and quality of results, as well as to reduce farmers' workload. The introduction and use of any mechanical assistance to continue agricultural operations are known as agricultural mechanization. All tools or equipment powered by humans, animals, wind, water, internal combustion engines, electric motors, and other energy sources are included in this mechanical assistance category. According to Prabowo (2018), the advancement of agricultural mechanization cannot be separated from the role of the agricultural machinery industry (alsintan).

One essential production component needed by farming communities is agricultural machinery. However, due to the high cost of acquiring agricultural machinery, the availability of such machinery is very limited. Therefore, the food security and livestock service offer rental equipment. With agricultural equipment rental, it is hoped that the food security target of Seruyan District can be fulfilled. Data collection and management of agricultural equipment rentals are essential because there is limited equipment that can be provided by the service. The community must compete to obtain equipment, and good administration will make access to agricultural equipment rentals open to the public.

This innovation also arises from various issues faced by both farmers and the government regarding the management of agricultural machinery. These issues include rental administration still using manual or conventional methods, making it prone to loss or misplacement. Additionally, revenue targets are challenging to achieve due to irregular administration. Moreover, the rental process still heavily relies on individual field officers, leading to numerous complaints from the public regarding agricultural equipment rentals.

Looking at the five factors influencing service innovation according to Timbul Dompak (2018), the implementation of the "Siwa Sinta" innovation can be observed as follows:

1. Relative Advantage
   Characteristics that indicate that innovation contributes more to progress than mere improvement from previous states. According to Suwarno (2008:23), the reason why public organizations should innovate is because they can respond to demands for accountability, transparency, and various principles of Good Governance. All of these will drive public organizations to enhance their performance.
   The findings of this research indicate that in order to meet various demands in the field of agriculture, particularly in the Seruyan Regency area, the local government, specifically the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Seruyan Regency, has begun to transition from conventional management and governance models that rely solely on agenda books to an Information Technology (IT)-based system, where administration is managed through applications and stored digitally. This demonstrates a change in governance, especially in the Agricultural Machinery Rental Information System (SIWA SINTA).
   Based on the various interview results regarding "SIWA SINTA", it can be stated that with the issuance of Regent Regulation No. 58 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Renting Regional Assets other than Land and Buildings to the Seruyan Regency Government and the drafting of a Decree from the Head of the Department on the Effective SIWA SINTA Team (Agricultural Machinery Rental Information System) in the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Seruyan Regency, it shows the birth of an innovation that meets the demands and needs of the community, which have not been fulfilled until now, to obtain services in the field of agricultural machinery rental that are easy, affordable, fast, accessible, accurate, responsible, and accountable.
   Another advantage of the SIWA SINTA innovation by the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Seruyan Regency is the efficiency in farmers' capital budget, as they do not need to purchase agricultural support tools. According to Regent Regulation No. 58 of 2021, Article 7, paragraphs (2) a, b, c, and d, which includes State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises, Private Sector, and other Legal Entities, they can borrow these regional assets.
2. Compatibility
   Characteristics indicating that innovation requires improvement accompanied by end goals so that the costs incurred from the service can be utilized before becoming free. This can also be used as a pattern of innovation in the shift of ideas.
   According to Roger (in Suwarno, 2008:16), an innovation must have characteristics that are suitable or compatible with previous innovations. This is done so that previous innovations are not simply discarded, but can be part of the transition process to the latest innovation. Additionally, old innovations can help accelerate the adaptation and learning of new innovations.
   Based on the interview results, it is explained that the implementation of Siwa Sinta innovation has been adjusted to the applicable laws and regulations, namely:
   - Law No. 5 of 2002 concerning the Establishment of Katingan Regency, Seruyan Regency, Sukamara Regency, Lamandau Regency, Gunung Mas Regency, Pulang Pisau Regency, Murung Raya Regency, and East Barito Regency in Central Kalimantan Province.
   - Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation as amended by Law No. 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation.
   - Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Governments as amended several times, most recently by Law No. 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Governments.
   - Law No. 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration.

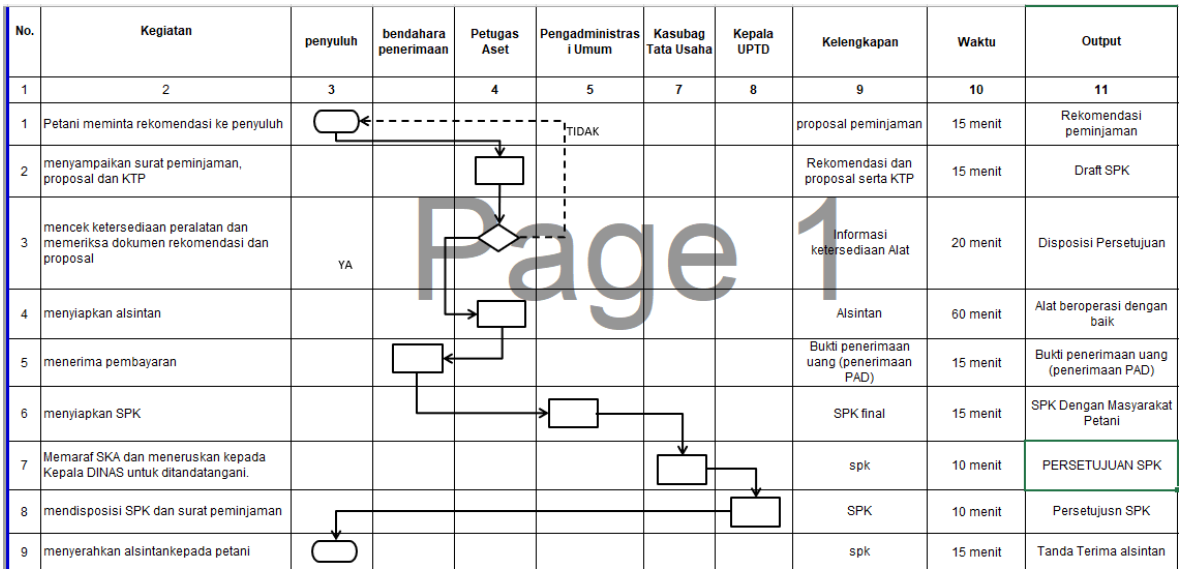
- Government Regulation No. 27 of 2014 concerning the Management of State-Owned Goods.
- Government Regulation No. 12 of 2017 concerning Guidance for Supervision and Oversight of Regional Government Implementation.
- Government Regulation No. 12 of 2019 concerning Regional Financial Management.
- Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 80 of 2015 concerning the Formation of Local Legal Products.
- Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 19 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Management of Regional Property.
- Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 108 of 2016 concerning Management and Codification of Regional Property.
- Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 90 of 2019 concerning Classification, Codification, and Nomenclature of Regional Development and Financial Planning.
- Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 77 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Regional Financial Management.
- Seruyan Regency Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Formation of Local Legal Products.
- Seruyan Regency Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Formation of Local Legal Products.
- Seruyan Regency Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2019 concerning the Management of Regional Property.
- Seruyan Regency Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020 concerning the Principles of Regional Financial Management.
- Seruyan Regency Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2021 concerning the Establishment and Composition of Regional Apparatus of Seruyan Regency.

These regulations serve as references in the implementation of the Siwa Sinta innovation, and there are no differences from the regulations used in previous innovations. Additionally, the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Seruyan Regency acknowledges that it has not yet implemented rapid agricultural machinery rental services due to limited human resources coupled with inadequate stakeholder support.

Besides the above issues, deficiencies were also found in the service provided by the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Seruyan Regency in Agricultural Machinery Rental Service, namely, Field Staff and Extension Workers lack understanding of SOPs, so improvements in service quality by the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Seruyan Regency are made in terms of accuracy.

The Siwa Sinta innovation is not a new invention but rather an expansion of existing innovations. This can be seen from the procedures and requirements that must be fulfilled. However, in the previous innovation because it was not IT-based, this innovation shows a new approach emerging from the ideas and practices of innovation.

Below is the Standard Operating Procedure flowchart for the rental of agricultural machinery at the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Seruyan Regency.



No.	Kegiatan	penyuluh	bendahara penerimaan	Petugas Aset	Pengadministrasi Umum	Kasubag Tata Usaha	Kepala UPTD	Kelengkapan	Waktu	Output
1	2	3		4	5	7	8	9	10	11
1	Petani meminta rekomendasi ke penyuluh				TIDAK			proposal peminjaman	15 menit	Rekomendasi peminjaman
2	menyampaikan surat peminjaman, proposal dan KTP							Rekomendasi dan proposal serta KTP	15 menit	Draft SPK
3	mencek ketersediaan peralatan dan memeriksa dokumen rekomendasi dan proposal	YA						Informasi ketersediaan Alat	20 menit	Disposisi Persetujuan
4	menyiapkan alsintan							Alsintan	60 menit	Alat beroperasi dengan baik
5	menerima pembayaran							Bukti penerimaan uang (penerimaan PAD)	15 menit	Bukti penerimaan uang (penerimaan PAD)
6	menyiapkan SPK							SPK final	15 menit	SPK Dengan Masyarakat Petani
7	Memaraf SKA dan meneruskan kepada Kepala DINAS untuk ditandatangani.							spk	10 menit	PERSETUJUAN SPK
8	mendisposisi SPK dan surat peminjaman							SPK	10 menit	Persetujusn SPK
9	menyerahkan alsintankepada petani							spk	15 menit	Tanda Terima alsintan

Source: Archives of the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Seruyan Regency

Figure 1. Flowchart of Standard Operational Procedures for borrowing Alsintan

A public service innovation is not only assessed based on compliance with regulations and service improvements but also on its adaptation to the needs of service recipients. Meeting the needs of the community has become the responsibility of the government, and the Siwa Sinta innovation is a service improvement or modification tailored to the needs of the community. As known, some members of the community in Seruyan Regency have complained about the lack of clarity and the long duration of agricultural machinery rental services, resulting in several complaints from the community, not to mention the considerable distance from the renters, especially local farmers, leading to additional transportation costs.

Therefore, the introduction of the Siwa Sinta innovation is in line with and adapted to the previous conditions in terms of procedures and requirements, with only differences in the service flow provided compared to before.

3. Complexity

According to Rogers (in Suwarno, 2008:17), innovations typically have a higher level of complexity compared to previous innovations due to their new or updated nature.

However, because innovations offer different and better ways, the level of complexity usually does not become a significant issue.

This complex attribute indicates the level of progress that can be felt and achieved by local consumers. With the presence of Siwa Sinta, the satisfaction index of SIWA SINTA Service Users has increased, thus minimizing complaints and grievances.

However, several challenges are still encountered; in innovation, of course, new problems arise, including the dependency of Siwa Sinta on the internet as a support. Meanwhile, in some areas in Kabupaten Seruyan, there are still regions with unstable internet signals and some areas that do not yet have internet networks. Because of this, the benefits of Siwa Sinta innovation have not been evenly distributed to all areas in Kabupaten Seruyan."

4. Triability

Characteristics indicating improvement must go through important steps to develop ideas for progress so that there is a better trend and is seen by the local community. According to Rogers in Suwarno (2008:17), quality innovation is crucial because it can meet the needs of the community and provide user satisfaction. According to the fourth indicator of this innovation characteristic, innovation must undergo a public testing phase where all parties or individuals have the opportunity to test the quality of the innovation.

In the context of the trial conducted regarding the Siwa Sinta innovation, a change action plan is implemented through several processes, starting from the diagnostic reading process to identify strategic issues, followed by

problem analysis. Then, the results of consultation and guidance with coaches will determine the focus of the change action.

The description of the stages of the change action "SIWA SINTA (INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY RENTAL) IN DKPP KABUPATEN SERUYAN" can be seen as follows:

- Consultation of planned activities with mentors and coaches.
- Consultation of planned activities with extension workers.
- Drafting of the Head of Department's Decree regarding the Effective SIWA SINTA Team (Information System for Agricultural Machinery Rental) in the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Kabupaten Seruyan.
- Consultation and obtaining signatures for the Effective SIWA SINTA Team Decree.
- Socialization of New SOPs with field teams.
- Coordination and consultation with programmers.
- Coordination with the finance sub-section.
- Gathering support and stakeholders.
- Socialization of SIWA SINTA with stakeholders.

From the stages above, it can be concluded that the testing process involves various parties, including stakeholders as Siwa Sinta users. This innovation certainly shows better results than before because it has provided convenience to service users and management conducted by the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Kabupaten Seruyan. However, there are still challenges in the form of inadequate internet network infrastructure in some areas in Kabupaten Seruyan.

5. Asas

The progress that can be observed, how well the institution works, and how to improve its performance. One way to improve public services is through innovation. With various constraints faced by the Department of Food Security and Agriculture (DKPP) of Kabupaten Seruyan in the administration management of alsintan rental.

According to Roger (in Suwarno 2008:17), a product of innovation must be seen in terms of how it can function and produce better service products. The Observability indicator (Ease of observation) indicates how well the Siwa Sinta innovation works and provides benefits and convenience for those who want to rent alsintan at the DKPP of Kabupaten Seruyan.

With the presence of the Siwa Sinta innovation, the benefits obtained by the government and the community in renting alsintan are observed. As found in this study, it is outlined as follows.

From the government's perspective, the presence of technology provides convenience in managing various administrations, one of which is the administration of regional property leasing. The use of this technology is considered to be able to be a solution to the constraints that have been faced. Where when administration is done manually, for example, recording is only kept in the agenda book, which can then be lost or damaged, causing difficulties when the documents are needed.

In addition, in terms of human resources handling, it depends on individuals. If these individuals are reassigned to other departments, then the managed alsintan rental documents may not be known. This also becomes a barrier in managing the administration of alsintan rental at the DKPP of Kabupaten Seruyan.

This is in line with the opinion of Fontana (in Larasati, 2015:21), organizations must create an environment that supports innovation because organizations need individuals and groups that are creative. It becomes an indication that in the organizational factor, there is a need for adequate human resources.

In addition to the above, the conditions found in the field are also related to Cultural Factors, which become one of the supporting and inhibiting factors in implementing this Siwa Sinta innovation. Where cultural factors, such as readiness to accept ambiguous situations and conditions, focusing on open system perspectives, and openness to things we do not yet know, are very important to encourage and maintain innovation (Fontana in Larasati,

2015:21). The lack of employee familiarity with the use of this Siwa Sinta innovation and the experience of using various supporting technologies require employees to improve their quality and skills through various technical guidance activities and the like. In order to fulfill the cultural factor in implementing this innovation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the observations, interviews, and documentation conducted regarding the "Siwa Sinta" Application Innovation in Efforts to Increase Agricultural Productivity in Kabupaten Seruyan, the following conclusions can be drawn:
With the issuance of Regent Regulation No. 58 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Renting Regional Assets other than Land and Buildings to the Government of Kabupaten Seruyan and the Draft Decree of the Head of the Department regarding the Effective "SIWA SINTA" Team (Information System for Agricultural Machinery Rental) at the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of Kabupaten Seruyan, a new innovation has emerged to meet the needs of the community, considering that Agriculture remains one of the main factors in increasing the region's original income in the district.
The SIWA SINTA application has brought positive changes to the agricultural sector, including increasing farmer productivity and driving agricultural economic growth. It has also improved agricultural sector administration in Kabupaten Seruyan and enabled Indonesian agriculture to compete in the digital era. Innovations typically have higher levels of complexity, but the benefits of Siwa Sinta outweigh this issue, as evidenced by increased user satisfaction and minimal complaints. However, challenges remain, such as unstable internet signals in some areas, affecting the distribution of innovation benefits. Organizational and cultural factors play a crucial role in innovation. A supportive environment and creative individuals are essential for successful innovation. Employees need to adapt to new technologies, such as Siwa Sinta, through guidance activities and skill enhancements. Cultural factors, such as readiness to accept ambiguity and openness to new things, are vital for innovation maintenance. As for the recommendations in this study: There is a need for a more in-depth assessment of the supporting infrastructure for the implementation of Siwa Sinta. Additionally, the quality and quantity of human resources managing the Siwa Sinta innovation need to be improved. Furthermore, in the medium term, the total implementation of the application should be carried out for the convenience of agricultural equipment rental services.

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Undang-undang nomor 24 tahun 2007 membahas mengenai penyelenggaraan penanggulangan bencana dari landasan nilai, kelembagaan, distribusi kewenangan dan aturan hukum.

Peraturan Bupati Kabupaten Seruyan Nomor 58 Tahun 2021 tentang Tata Cara Sewa Barang Milik Daerah selain tanah dan Bangunan pada Pemerintahan Kabupaten Seruyan.