

The Role of Government Internal Supervisory Official in Overseeing the Development of the Integrity Zone in the West Kutai Regency Government

Leonard Yudiarto¹, Irwan Gani², Juliansyah Roy³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Economics and Business at Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Leonard Yudiarto

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20231066>

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze the role of government internal supervisory official in overseeing the development of the integrity zone in the West Kutai Regency Government. The type of research used is qualitative research using a phenomenological approach through observation, in-depth interviews, discussions, and document research. The informant involved in the research is the West Kutai Regency Inspectorate Auditor, an element of regional apparatus involved in developing the integrity zone. The research uses 4 stages of phenomenological analysis. The research results show that the role and commitment of all lines within the West Kutai Regency Government to build an integrity zone is an influential factor in supporting the role of Government Internal Supervisory Official in overseeing the development of the integrity zone in the West Kutai Regency Government. These two factors have not worked optimally due to differences in perception between lines within the West Kutai Regency Government.

Keywords: Role, Government Internal Supervisory Official, Development, Integrity Zone

INTRODUCTION

The Grand Design for Bureaucratic Reform 2010–2025 was launched in Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2010 which is intended to be used as a reference for

ministries/institutions/regional governments in carrying out bureaucratic reform in order to realize good governance.

The areas for bureaucratic reform are (Caesaringsi, 2017):

1. Change management.
2. Deregulation policy.
3. Organization.
4. Management.
5. Apparatus resources.
6. Accountability.
7. Supervision.
8. Public services.

With bureaucratic reform, society can carry out all kinds of administrative matters more easily and quickly, and cheaply so that it can be reached by the whole community.

Several stages that need to be considered in developing an integrity zone are the declaration of the construction of an integrity zone and the process of developing an integrity zone towards a corruption-free area and a clean and serving bureaucratic area. In the first stage, government agencies are directed to launch the development of an integrity zone by making a declaration by the head of the government agency and all or most of their staff through signing integrity pact documents en masse or simultaneously within their respective agencies (Hapsari and Priyadi, 2019).

For regional governments, the declaration of integrity zone development can be carried

out by districts or cities together in one province or carried out in individual districts or cities. After declaring the integrity zone, the next stage is the process of building an integrity zone towards a corruption-free area and a clean and serving bureaucratic area (Hardiman, 2015).

In the second stage the process focuses on implementing change management programs, structuring governance, structuring human resource management, strengthening supervision, strengthening performance accountability, and improving the quality of concrete public services. After this process has been carried out by all work units, work units within government agencies are selected to be proposed as corruption-free areas and clean bureaucratic areas and serve by paying attention to the conditions that have been set, namely (Hardiman, 2016):

1. Considered an important or strategic unit in providing public services.
2. Manage large enough resources.
3. Has a fairly high level of success in bureaucratic reform in this unit.

In this second stage, the role of the Government Internal Supervisory Official, in this case the Inspectorate as the Internal Assessment Team, is expected to be able to (Nugroho, 2011):

1. Become a consultation place for work units that are building integrity zones.
2. Become a facilitator in providing assistance and mentoring in the context of building an integrity zone in the work unit so that the work unit has the same understanding and perception regarding the components of building an integrity zone.

Efforts to build an integrity zone in West Kutai Regency have so far been carried out not based on an assessment process by the Bureaucratic Reform Team, but regional officials or work units are offered to submit themselves for selection and then carry out a declaration at the work unit level (signing an integrity pact). After launching an Internal Assessment Team from the West Kutai Regency Inspectorate to evaluate the

development of an integrity zone towards a corruption-free area, one of the recommendations was to propose a regional work unit to the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform to obtain the title of a corruption-free area (Sabuhari and Haryadi, 2022)

Internal audit as stated in each audit charter of the West Kutai Regency Inspectorate is defined as an independent and objective activity in the form of providing assurance and consultancy, which is designed to provide added value and improve the operations of an organization. This activity helps organizations achieve their goals by using a systematic and regular approach to assess and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes (Sirin, 2021).

The purpose of this research is to analyze the role of government internal supervisory official in overseeing the development of the integrity zone in the West Kutai Regency Government.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is qualitative research using a phenomenological approach through observation, in-depth interviews, discussions, and document research. The aim of phenomenological approach is to capture the deep meaning of research subjects regarding the phenomena that exist and are experienced by the subjects in the research (Moustakas, 1994). This research emphasizes the photographic aspect of individuals' experiences in their daily lives.

The informant is a person who provides information about a person or organization to an agency (Raco, 2010). The informant involved in the research is the West Kutai Regency Inspectorate Auditor, an element of regional apparatus involved in developing the integrity zone.

The research uses 4 stages of phenomenological analysis expressed by Sanders; these stages are as follows (Creswell, 2016):

1. The first stage begins by describing the phenomena that arise or are obtained from recorded interviews.
2. Identify themes that emerge from the interview descriptions.
3. Develop a correlation of noema and noesis. The correlation of noema and noesis represents each informant's perception of the existing phenomenon.
4. The final stage is the process of extracting the essence or essence of noema and noesis so that a meaning can be obtained. The final stage is carried out using eidetic reduction, which aims to reveal the basic structure (eidos) of a phenomenon. The reduction process is carried out using intuition and reflection.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Research Informants

The characteristics of the research informants are in line with the research plan, the informants involved in the research are representatives of each line in the three-line model of internal supervision in supporting the development of integrity zones. The distribution of informants based on these lines is as follows:

1. The first line is regional officials assigned to build integrity zones. In this study, the representative informants were the Director of the Harapan Insan Sendawar Regional General Hospital, the Head of the Regional Finance and Assets Agency, the Secretary of the Regional Finance and Assets Agency, and the Secretary of the One Stop Integrated Services Investment Service.
2. The second line is the Head of the Organization Section of the West Kutai Regency Regional Secretariat as the Secretariat of the Regency Bureaucratic Reform Team or Integrity Zone Development Team.
3. The third line is the internal supervisory element represented by the 2021 Internal Assessment Team, consisting of 7 auditors. The composition of the internal assessment team consists of 5 people in the Functional Position of First Auditor

and 2 people in the Functional Position of Advanced Executive Auditor.

The Role of Government Internal Supervisory Official in Overseeing the Development of the Integrity Zone in the West Kutai Regency Government

The research results show that the role and commitment of all lines within the West Kutai Regency Government to build an integrity zone is an influential factor in supporting the role of Government Internal Supervisory Official in overseeing the development of the integrity zone in the West Kutai Regency Government. These two factors have not worked optimally due to differences in perception between lines within the West Kutai Regency Government.

The objective meaning of building an integrity zone has been understood by the relevant informants. The problem faced is the difference in meaning in sharing roles in building an integrity zone. The PANRB Ministry considers that the party responsible for optimizing the development of integrity zones is the Inspectorate. In several leadership level discussions within the Inspectorate, the Ministry's statement above was deemed inappropriate by the Inspectorate. The reason this statement is inaccurate is based on the interpretation of the statement "mandate to optimize the development of integrity zones" which is not in accordance with the three-line model approach. According to the Chairman, if this statement is deemed true then the Inspectorate will carry out a second line role, not a third line. By taking over the role of the second line, the Inspectorate could be considered to be violating the role of internal auditing in enterprise-wide risk management. Differences in perception regarding the division of roles also occur within the internal scope of the Inspectorate. This is reflected in the division of teams in supporting activities which actually lead to the same indicator, namely the element of leveraging the integrity zone which ultimately leads to the bureaucratic reform

index. The teams that were formed seemed to work separately and there was no policy for sharing data that what was evaluated or measured was actually more or less the same thing or layered on each other but was done repeatedly for the purpose of reporting to different institutions or ministries. The problem of differences in perception regarding the distribution of roles in each line should be resolved first to then build commitment regarding the construction of an integrity zone. If the role determination for each line has been agreed upon, the next problem is determining the focus of the role of the Government Internal Supervisory Official in building an integrity zone.

If an agreement regarding the division of roles has been reached, an influential factor is building commitment to develop a change strategy. The West Kutai Regency Government is only trying to fulfill the documents because its motivation arises from fear of judgment either from the central government or the assessment of regional leadership to regional official. It turns out that fear is not optimal enough to encourage changes that lead to the goal of preventing corruption and improving public services as stated in the assessment of bureaucratic reform by the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform every year (from 2019 to 2022). Starting from the Regent's complaints and the results of the assessment of central agencies in building integrity zones as part of bureaucratic reform, the best policy to generate commitment to change is to create fear followed by sanctions on the targets set which are clearly stated in the development planning charter. integrity zone. The current implementation of the integrity zone development is less than optimal because it is carried out at the regional unit level, not entire the West Kutai Regency Government. By building commitment only for a small part and without target indicators that are focused on being achieved within a time span, it is feasible that the central agency's assessment is that regional leaders do not have adequate understanding.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The research results show that the role and commitment of all lines within the West Kutai Regency Government to build an integrity zone is an influential factor in supporting the role of Government Internal Supervisory Official in overseeing the development of the integrity zone in the West Kutai Regency Government. These two factors have not worked optimally due to differences in perception between lines within the West Kutai Regency Government.

Based on the research conclusions, the following suggestions are given:

1. The West Kutai Regency Government, through the organizational section of the West Kutai Regency Regional Secretariat, evaluates the effectiveness of the district-level bureaucratic reform team to then prepare a revised strategy for developing an integrity zone which is part of bureaucratic reform.
2. The West Kutai Regency Inspectorate changed its internal monitoring strategy regarding the development of integrity zones by focusing on consultancy services to answer client needs within the West Kutai Regency Government.

Declaration by Authors

Acknowledgement: None

Source of Funding: None

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

1. Caesaringi. (2017). Reformasi Birokrasi Kota Tegal (Studi Kasus Zona Integritas Bebas Korupsi dan Birokrasi Bersih BP2T dan RSUD Kardinah). *Journal of Politics and Government Studies*, 6(3), 541–550.
2. Creswell, John W. (2016). *Research Design: Pendekatan Metode Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Campuran*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Pustaka Pelajar.
3. Hapsari, Purnaweni & Priyadi (2019). Implementasi Pembangunan Zona Integritas Menuju Wilayah Bebas dari Korupsi dan Wilayah Birokrasi Bersih dan Melayani di

- BBWS Pemali Juana Semarang. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 1(1).
4. Hardiman, F. Budi (2015). *Seni Memahami, Hermeneutik dari Schleiermacher sampai Derrida*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit PT Kanisius.
 5. Hardiman, F. Budi (2016). *Heidegger dan Mistik Keseharian, Suatu Pengantar Menuju Sein und Zeit*. Jakarta: KPG.
 6. Moustakas, Clark E. (1994). *Phenomenological Research Methods*. California: Sage Publications, Inc.
 7. Nugroho, Riant. (2011). *Public Policy Dinamika Kebijakan–Analisis Kebijakan–Manajemen Kebijakan*. Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo.
 8. Raco J. R. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Jenis, Karakteristik dan Keunggulannya*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.
 9. Sabuhari, Jannang & Haryadi. (2022). Analisis Pelaksanaan Zona Integritas di Kepolisian Resor Ternate Guna Terwujudnya Wilayah Bebas dari Korupsi. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 8(2).
 10. Sirin, Ahmad. (2021). Strategi Implementasi Pembangunan Zona Integritas pada Kantor Kementerian Agama Kabupaten Pekalongan. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pelatihan*, 5(2).

How to cite this article: Leonard Yudiarto, Irwan Gani, Juliansyah Roy. The role of government internal supervisory official in overseeing the development of the integrity zone in the West Kutai Regency Government. *International Journal of Research and Review*. 2023; 10(10): 524-528.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20231066>
