Business Architecture Modeling in Public Services of the Papua Police

Benny Ady Prabowo[1], Nilo Legowo[1]

[1]Master of Information System Management, Binus Graduate Programs, Bina Nusantara University, Jl. Kebon Jeruk Raya No. 27 Kebon Jeruk West Jakarta 11530

Corresponding Author: Benny Ady Prabowo

ABSTRACT

The system at The Papua Police Department requires good and sustainable management and maintenance, one of which is the implementation of IT Governance. The objectives of this study are Explain in detail the conditions of IT Governance in the Papua Police Department; Explain the capability level of IT Governance in the Papua Police Department; Develop a draft for improving IT Governance in the Papua Police Department. This study uses business architecture, the results based on the business architecture which can be used as recommendations for IT governance at the Papua Police Department. The business architecture carried out consists of proposals, namely the public services of the Papua Regional Police are integrated at one application door or web pages that are integrated with public service institutions where there will be coordination and continuity in responding to information, as well as applications or web pages that can input information, data and all kinds of information will be archived neatly so that when tracing the information you want to search for will be more easy, input data automatically, archiving data digitally. Then a gap analysis was carried out and 6 gaps were found between the current and proposed public service business architecture model of the Papua Regional Police.

Keywords: IT Governance, Architecture Business, Papua Police Department, IT Services

INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, technology has moved into the managerial field rapidly, with a definite and far- reaching impact on managerial organizations. Information technology refers to anything that a computer uses for business. Information technology (IT) is building communication networks for enterprises, maintaining data and information, creating and managing databases, helping employees solve problems with their computers or mobile devices, or doing various other jobs to ensure the efficiency and security of business information systems[1]. IT presents many opportunities for companies to improve or transform their products, services, markets, work processes, and business relationships. Such initiatives, however, demand interrelated efforts from technology and business specialists [2]. IT governance serves to direct and coordinate the effective use and exploitation of IT by organizations [3]. The majority of companies have used IT as a support for their performance and business processes, IT is inseparable from all the activities they carry out, the importance of the role of technology used by the company has a tremendous impact on their performance and also provides an opportunity for other parties to take advantage of security gaps that are not monitored by the company's systems, In this case, the role of the government also participates in trying to overcome by issuing the ITE Law Article 15 paragraph 1, namely giving orders in handling and managing the system: "Every electronic system operator must organize

the electronic system safely and reliably and be responsible for the operation of the electronic system as it should be" [4]. The use of IT in developed countries, almost all medium and large organizations, and many small, private, or public organizations, in manufacturing, agriculture, or services, including electronic commerce, to support their operations [5].

The Papua Police Department has an information system that is integrated with the INP Headquarter. The system requires good and sustainable management and maintenance, one of which is the implementation of IT Governance. The underlying objectives of IT support in continuous improvement are to monitor and analyse performance and productivity and to better collect, share, and use organizational knowledge, to contribute to continuous improvement. IT Governance is a process or stage used to monitor and control decisions related to information technology capabilities to ensure that the value is sent to the main stakeholders in an organization [6]. In realizing integrated public services, the Papuan regional police should have a document that specifically describes the organization's business infrastructure at the current Papua police. Thus, the Papuan regional police will be more adaptive in responding to changes that occur in the organization. A methodology is needed for modeling the business architecture of the papuan police. The Enterprise Architecture (EA) approach is used for business architecture modeling. A good EA can optimize both manual and automated processes within the organization. Thus, creating an organizational environment that is integrated and responsive to changes that occur in the organization (The Open Group, 2018). It is hoped that business architecture modeling can make it easier for papuan police to control organizational changes that occur over time, support SI/IT decision making, can harmonize between business and technology, improve the effectiveness and operational efficiency of the

organization, and make it easier to integrate between systems.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to (Kuruzovich, Bassellier, and Sambamurthy 2012), Governance is a system and process to ensure proper accountability and openness in running a business organization. Governance ensures the needs of stakeholders, conditions and options that are evaluated to determine the balance and objectives of the organization to be achieved, provide direction and priority decision making, supervise achievements and fulfillment of agreed directions and objectives.

According to (Mueller et al. 2008) governance is the process of formation:

1. Chain of responsibility, authority, and communication (decision rights).
2. Measurements, policies, standards, and control mechanisms to enable people to carry out their roles and responsibilities

The first part of this definition provides a static view of governance. It defines the structure of the company, how it functions, and its roles and responsibilities for each member of the company. The specification of the flow of decision rights is most often stated in the Responsible Accountable Consulted Informed (RACI) matrix, which is one of the artifacts of governance solutions and describes the responsibilities of all employees regarding key operational and management activities (Feltus, Petit, and Dubois 2009). According to (Suhanda and Pratami 2021) stated that the RACI matrix designs two sides, namely discussing the subject of stakeholders and external stakeholders.

The second part of the definition provides a dynamic view of governance, which we can think of in terms of business performance. The company defines and institutionalizes corporate policies, identifies the standards they will follow and establishes a set of actions and controls. In turn, this policy is enforced by their (business) processes. Artifacts are generated to define a dynamic view of governance including policy

libraries and measures of governance effectiveness.

Although there are different definitions in several aspects, they all focus on the same issue, namely how IT can provide value that harmonizes the relationship between IT and business so that IT can reduce possible risks. At its core governance is about leadership.

According to (Brown et al. 2012) Information Technology is a computer technology both hardware and software used for the processing and storage of information, as well as for sending information.

According to (Haag and Cummings 2010) information technology is a computer-based tool that people use to work with information and to support the processing of information needed by an organization.

According to (Schultz 2008) information technology is any form of technology used to create, store, change and use information in the form of various kinds of forms.

The benefit of IT was initially only to automate the manual processes that exist in the organization. With the development of the times, the IT function turned into the dominant function in the organization and became a major factor in decision making. IT is worthless if the organization's leaders do not coordinate well, existing procedures are not carried out properly, human resource capabilities are lacking and the investment implemented does not reduce risks to the organization. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare IT governance that is in line with business objectives and remains on applicable international standards. The next benefit of IT according to (Schulz, Winter, and Choi 2015) is that IT can integrate automated archiving components into the system and can significantly reduce search efforts and reduce search costs offline.

IT governance plays a role in ensuring the measurement of the effectiveness and efficiency of improving business processes through the implementation of existing IT in order to achieve business goals to achieve a value addition from the company. In its

implementation, IT governance in a company must be followed by a good control and monitoring process.

According to (ITGI 2007) IT Governance is a role of accountability and actions carried out by the senior management of an organization, which includes leadership, organizational structures and processes that ensure that the IT used can improve the strategy and goals of the organization.

According to ITGI, IT Governance is the responsibility of the board of directors and upper-level management. IT Governance is part of the management of the company and consists of leaders, all members of the organizational structure and processes that have the intention of ensuring that existing IT supports and assists in the achievement of the organization's strategy and goals.

IT Governance is a branch of corporate governance that focuses on information systems/technologies and their performance and risk management. IT governance is a structure of policies or procedures and a collection of processes aimed at ensuring the suitability of IT implementation with its support for the achievement of institutional goals, by means of optimizing the advantages and opportunities that IT offers, controlling the use of IT resources and managing IT-related risks. IT governance is not a separate field from the management of the company / organization, but rather is a component of the management of the company / organization, with the following main responsibilities:

1. Ensure that the interests of stakeholders are included in the preparation of the company's strategy.
2. Provide direction to the processes that implement the company's strategy.
3. Ensure those processes produce measurable output.
4. Ensure information about the results obtained and measure them.
5. Ensure the output produced is as expected.

According to (O'Brien and Marakas 2011) information technology and information

systems can be mismanaged and misapplied in such a way that SI performance problems give rise to technological and business failures. According to (Tan, Mahula, and Crompvoets 2022) it is stated that the features of information technology are what make information technology governance can be contradictory and convoluted for the public sector. In that regard, two different views. The first view is that blockchain allows transparency, integrity, and traceability of data to authenticate information, and thus reduces transaction costs and improves the efficiency of public services.

The need for technology today is undeniable because technology has become a major requirement in running a business and information technology is also an enabler for organizations to achieve goals. So information technology is a very important thing for organizations.

According to (Mueller et al. 2008), in today's business economy, effective and efficient corporate governance is essential for the success of an organization. IT governance is an important part that provides information sharing and applied technology. It offers companies the opportunity to change the way of doing business and is strategic for the growth of the company. This importance and reliance on IT governance makes it an integral part of corporate governance responsibility, not only for investors but also for regulators and auditors.

According to (Lainhart IV 2000) regarding how corporate governance works as illustrated in Figure 2.1, it is explained that significant benefits can be achieved by building a good IT Governance program in an organization, including strong security, namely:

1. IT governance is a big problem because it allows companies to address key business issues more effectively such as ERP /enterprise resource planning and electronic commerce.

2. Helps businesses ensure the security, reliability, and integrity of their strategic information.
3. Protecting the company's investment in information technology, including systems and networks, and
4. Ensuring proper management of the company's information assets, which are often directly responsible for the success and survival of the company itself.

If this reason is not enough to embrace the importance of IT governance, there are certain situations of opportunity and threat in the current business environment that should be a strong motivator for applying the principles of good governance.

Effective IT governance allows companies to take advantage of current business opportunities and avoid impending business threats. In addition, IT governance can give rise to the role of collaborative structures with collaborative data referring to the actors involved in collaborative data, their roles and responsibilities regarding problems that exist in the company it can concern the long term of a company (Ruijer 2021).

According to (Gantz 2014) an audit is a systematic and objective examination of one or more aspects of the organization that compares what the organization does with a set of specified criteria or requirements. An audit is often defined as an independent inspection, inspection, or review. While the term applies to the evaluation of many different subjects, its most frequent use is in connection with the examination of financial statements or accounts of the organization. In contrast to conventional dictionary definitions and sources that focus on the connotations of audit accounting, the definitions used by auditing standards bodies are broad in scope.

According to (Arens, Elder, and Beasley 2012) auditing is a process in which competent, independent, people collect and evaluate evidence about measurable information related to a particular economic entity for the purpose of determining and

reporting on the level of correspondence between measurable information and established criteria. According to (van Donge, Bharosa, and Janssen 2022) Auditing is important, because organizations must be able to rely on the system as there is a part of decision making that will have implications with others. Audits not only need to be flexible to change, but also have the ability to cope with external pressures and withstand changes in the company's environment both externally and internally.

According to (Nuratmojo, Darwiyanto, and Wisudiawan 2015) IT audit is generally a process of collecting and evaluating all information system activities within the company. Another term for information technology audit is computer audit which is widely used to determine whether the company's information system assets have worked effectively, and integratively in achieving its organizational targets.

Another term for IT audit is computer audit which is widely used to determine whether the company's information system assets have worked effectively, and integratively in achieving the targets of its organization. Auditing an information technology system for now is a must. Audits need to be carried out so that a system is able to meet the requirements of IT Governance.

One way that can be done to measure the level of effectiveness and efficiency of IT governance is to conduct an audit or assessment of existing IT governance, where the relationship between the two can be seen in figure 2.2 above. IT governance audits are conducted to assess the extent to which the level of effectiveness of IT governance can help companies to meet business needs in accordance with management standards as well as applicable policies and regulations. In addition, IT governance audits can also provide information on whether the current IT governance is still relevant to the business development of the company.

In general, IT Audit is a process of testing control of information technology infrastructure which is related to financial audit and internal audit issues. IT Auditing is better known as EDP (Electronic Data Processing) Auditing is usually used to describe two types of activities related to computers. One of the uses of the term is to describe the process of researching and evaluating internal control controls in the EDP. This type of activity is referred to as auditing through a computer. Another use of the term is to describe the use of computers by auditors to carry out some audit work that cannot be done manually. This type of activity is called auditing with a computer.

IT Audit itself is a combination of various kinds of science, including Traditional Audit, Information System Management, Accounting Information Systems, Computer Science, and Behavioral Science. IT audit aims to review and evaluate the factors of availability, confidentiality, and integrity of an organization's information system.

Another term for IT auditing is computer audit which is widely used to determine whether a company's information system assets have worked effectively, and integratively in achieving its organizational targets. Auditing an IT system for now is a must. Audits need to be carried out so that a system is able to meet the requirements of IT Governance.

According to (Goodman and Lawles 1994) IT audits are divided into 5 types of audits as follows:

1. System and application.
Audits that function to check whether the systems and applications are in accordance with the needs of the organization, are useful, and have good enough control to ensure the validity, reliability, timeliness, and security of inputs, processes, outputs at all levels of system activities.

2. Information processing facilities.
Audits that serve to check whether the processing facility is under control to guarantee timeliness, thoroughness, and efficient processing of applications under normal and poor circumstances

3. System development.

An audit that serves to check whether the developed system includes the objective needs of the organization.

4. Enterprise architecture and IT management.

Audits that serve to check whether IT management can develop organizational structures and procedures that guarantee controls and an efficient environment for information processing.

5. Client/Server, telecommunications, intranet, and extranet.

An audit that serves to check whether the controls work on the client, server, and network that connects the client and server.

Globally, the development of IT today is very rapid which makes companies make IT an important part of carrying out existing business activities. The increasingly vital role of IT can affect how far a company has been able to achieve its existing vision and carry out its mission and strategic objectives. In order to achieve good quality of IT implementation, companies need to evaluate IT management to remain relevant to the development of existing businesses.

Audits have an important role in implementing IT governance in the company. It is undeniable that, at present, the level of dependence of the business world and other business sectors, including government agencies on IT is getting higher and higher. The utilization of IT on the one hand can increase the competitive advantage of an organization, but on the other hand it also allows for the emergence of risks that never existed before. The magnitude of the risks that may arise due to the implementation of IT in a company makes it very important to conduct IT audits.

Ron Weber (Weber 1999), Dean of the Faculty of Information Technology, Monash University, in one of his books, "Information Systems Control and Audit" stated several important reasons why IT Audits need to be carried out, including:

1) Loss due to data loss.

2) Errors in decision making.
3) Risk of data leakage.
4) Misuse of the computer.
5) Losses due to miscalculation process.
6) High investment value of computer hardware and software.

Research conducted by (Zuiderwijk, Chen, and Salem 2021) identified the potential benefits of using information technology in companies in nine categories:

1) Efficiency and performance benefits,
2) Benefits of risk identification and monitoring,
3) Economic benefits,
4) Benefits of data and information processing,
5) Service benefits,
6) Benefits to the wider community,
7) Decision-making benefits,
8) Engagement and interaction benefits, and
9) Sustainability benefits.

According to (The open Group, 2018) Enterprise Architecture can be defined as a blueprint that is used as a support in decision making or management of business and SI / IT to help implement the vision and mission of the organization. Enterprise Architecture addresses the need for businesses to effectively manage, use content, and digital transformation to achieve company goals. Enterprise Architecture can help companies achieve business transformation and efficient and sustainable enterprise operations.

METHODS

In the early stages of the study, the author made direct observations in the field and identified to determine problems with business and IT processes faced by the Papua Police Department which can be used as the focus of research background. Data collection is based on existing problems and concepts. The preliminary phase is the initial and preparatory stage in modeling the business architecture of the Papua Police Public Service. This stage ensures that the

modeling process is as expected. The steps performed at this stage are as follows:
1) Identify the scope of the affected organization
2) Obtain approval of architectural work
3) Defining the architecture team
4) Set architectural modeling tools
5) Identify the principal architecture

This phase is the stage for designing scope constraints, SI/IT strategic, and business strategy. The steps taken in the architecture vision phase are as follows:
1) Establish and define the project architecture
2) Identification of stakeholders, business drivers, and assessment
3) Set the scope
4) Development of vision architecture
5) Identify business value

At this stage it consists of designing related to the main business processes. This phase aims to develop the organization's business architecture to support the vision architecture. The steps taken at the business architecture stage are as follows:
1) Define viewpoints
2) Baseline business architecture definition
3) Definition of the target business architecture
4) Perform gap analysis

This research produced a blueprint that describes the current state of business architecture and business architecture proposed at the public service of the Papua Police, which consists of preliminary phases, architecture vision and business architecture.

RESULTS
The establishment of the Papua Regional Police (Polda Papua) began with the separation of the Maluku Regional Police from the West Irian Regional Police (now Papua) which at that time was named the Commissariat Police Station on September 27, 1959 in Ambon, Maluku. After the separation, the West Irian Commissariat

Police Station was located in Soa Siu, where the Governor of West Irian was located. In line with the handover of the West Irian region on May 1, 2063 from the United Nation Temporary Executive Administration (UNTEA) to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, then the position of the Joint Commissariat Police Station and the West Irian Governor's Office was moved from Soa Siu to Sukarnopura (now Jayapura).

The history of the development of information technology in the Papua Regional Police began to develop since 2010 based on the Chief of Police Regulation Number 22 of 2010 (Divkum Polri 2010) under the IT Division of the National Police is an element of supervision and assistant leadership at the Papua Regional Police who is in charge of organizing the development of police communication and information technology, data collection and processing, as well as the presentation of criminal information and multi-media services. However, the development of information technology has not been implemented due to inadequate infrastructure limitations. So that the Police IT Bid only manages communication nets and sound system devices.

The development of information technology in the Papua Regional Police is in line with the development of information technology in the community so that the field that manages information technology is structurally strengthened following the establishment of the Police Information Technology Division, based on Police Regulation Number 14 of 2018 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Regional Police (Divkum Polri 2018), the implementer of information technology governance changed its name to the Field of Information and Communication Technology abbreviated The Papua Regional Police's ICT bid to carry out information technology governance includes organizing information and communication technology development, data collection and

processing, as well as the presentation of Kamtibmas information and multimedia services.

The following is the vision and mission of the Papua Regional Police, namely:

1. Vision:

The realization of a safe and orderly Papuan society.

2. Mission:

Protecting, serving and serving the papuan people.

Based on the vision and mission of the Papua Regional Police mentioned above, the Papua Regional Police set the following work priority targets:

1. Maintenance of the security and order of the Papuan people.
2. Excellent public service of the Papua Regional Police.
3. Fair law enforcement in the Papua region.
4. Professionalism of human resources of the Papua Regional Police.
5. Modernization of Papua Police technology.
6. Operational effectiveness of the Papua Regional Police.
7. Good governance and clean government at the Papua Regional Police.
8. Accountability of budget management of the Papua Regional Police.
9. Effective regulation and supervision system of the Papua Regional Police.

The leadership element consists of the Regional Police Chief (Kapolda) and the Deputy Chief of Police (Wakapolda). In carrying out its duties in managing information technology governance, it is assisted by the Information and Communication Technology (Bid ICT) Sector which oversees organizing information and communication technology development, data collection and processing, as well as the presentation of Kamtibmas information and multimedia services.

At the Regional Unit Level, namely the Polres and Polresta, the ranks of the Papua Regional Police consisting of 28 Police Satkers, namely:

1. Jayapura City Police, led by the Jayapura City Police Chief
2. Jayapura Police
3. Keerom Police Station
4. Sarmi Police
5. Merauke Police Station
6. Boven Digoel Police Station
7. Mappi Police Station
8. Asmat Police Station
9. Biak Numfor Police Station
10. Yapen Islands Police
11. Waropen Police
12. Supiori Police Station
13. Nabire Police Station
14. Mimika Police
15. Puncak Jaya Police Station
16. Paniai Police Station
17. Polres Intan Jaya
18. Puncakpolres Police
19. Deiyai Police
20. Jayawijaya Police Station
21. Tolikara Police Station
22. Yahukimo Police Station
23. Star Mountains Police
24. Mamberamo Raya Police Station
25. Central Mamberamo Police
26. Lanny Jaya Police Station
27. Yalimo Police Station
28. Nduga Police Station

The ICT Head of the Papua Regional Police is assisted by the It Head of the Police in organizing information and communication technology development, data collection and processing, as well as the presentation of Kamtibmas information and multimedia services.

The principle of the Papua Regional Police in carrying out public services is based on laws and regulations.

Table 1 Principles of the Papua Regional Police

Principle Categories	No.	Principle
Business principles	1	Professional, procedural, accountable, transparent, and nesesitas.
	2	Integrative, proportionate, effective and efficient, transparency, and accountability.
	3	The principle of being fast, timely and cost-effective.
	4	Implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations invitation.
Data principles	1	Guaranteed security and if there is manipulation the data will be identifiable and *traceable*.
	2	Guarantee data confidentiality
Principles of application	1	Built applications can be installed on all *operations* computer system.
	2	The principle of interoperability is that two or more systems used must have integration capabilities.
Technological principles	1	High-tech must be accompanied by standardization certification and quality.
	2	*The* hardware used must be able to follow and be adapted to the pattern police operations.

1. Assign a project architecture

The project carried out is business architecture modeling in the public services of the Papua Regional Police to produce a blueprint that describes the entity and the relationship of aspects of the business domain architecture that exists in the organization. Modeling consists of current and proposed conditions.

2. Establishing the Scope

Architectural modeling in this study was only carried out on the services of the Papua Regional Police, these services include complaint data services, community development, finance, security services, financial transparency, application services for making a driver's license (SIM), reporting or complaint services (SPK), crowd permit services, escort services, application services for making a Police Record Certificate (SKCK), services related to applications making a motor vehicle letter (BPKB / STNK), prisoner entry service.

This research focuses only on the architecture of the business domain. Architectural modeling consists of current conditions and proposals from the public service of the Papua police. The architectural proposal at the Papua Regional Police is more about creating an integrated service, where the service process is carried out in an integrated manner and carried out at one door, information data must be inputted in a digital system so that there is a commonality of existing information and the absence of overlapping information and information must be documented properly and carefully . In addition, it is also proposed to archive data digitally to reduce the risk of data loss and make it easier to traceable data. The following is the scope within the Papua Regional Police.
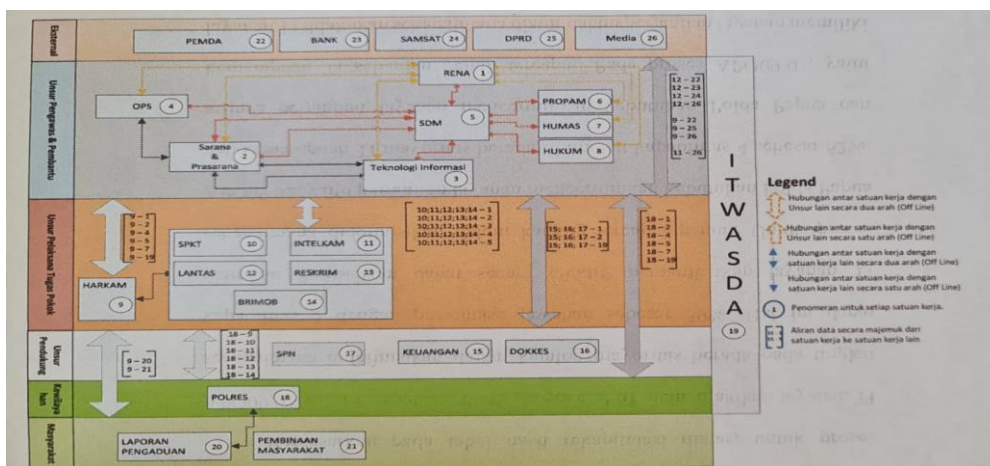

Figure 1. Diagram of the data flow of the Papua Regional Police in public services

The Papuan Regional Police also in the field of information technology has the aim of increasing its human resources in the field of information technology expertise in order to solve all existing problems. In addition, existing infrastructure can be accelerated so that information and communication technology can be carried out properly, not forgetting to carry out maintenance. Likewise, the modernization of technology in the Papua Regional Police includes an accountable supervision system to support the management of the Papua Regional Police's legal area and the establishment of harmonization between public services

implemented by the Papua Regional Police and the community. However, in the process, the information system at the Papua Regional Police has shortcomings, namely information data is still manual input, information data that is formed does not have uniform formatting, information created has similar information (data redundancy), does not have data security, neither back-up data or protection from hacker attacks and is not clearly documented any information data that is redundant lir. Therefore, the need for proposals in business strategies depicted in the business architecture.

3. Gap Analysis

Table 2 Gap Analysis

No.	Current Business Architecture	Analysis	Proposed Business Architecture
1.	Papua Police public services (SPK, SKCK, SIM, STNK/BPKB, escorts, crowd permits, and prisoner visits) have not been integrated by digitization and manual	Integration of public services of the Papua Regional Police at one door via an information system where the whistleblower uses an application or can go to the Papua Regional Police webpage to report	Public services of the Papua Regional Police (SPK, SKCK, SIM, STNK / BPKB, escorts, crowd permits, and prisoner visits) integrated into applications and web pages so that the data collection process is automated on the information system
2.	The registration process for public services of the Papua Regional Police is carried out in each public service (not yet integrated)	Integration of the polda Papua public service registration process at one door where using the application or can go to the Polda Papua web page, so that public service institutions can be integrated and the data distribution process can be conveyed properly	The registration process for public services of the Papua Regional Police is carried out by an integrated application or can be to the Papua Regional Police web page
3.	Papua Police information system lacks data security	Data security needs to be proposed by working with third parties as developers to maintain the confidentiality of Papua Police data	Work with third parties to keep data safe
4.	Information on the public service administration requirements of the Papua Regional Police has not been integrated	Integration of information on administrative requirements of the Papua police public service at one door where to use the application or can go to the Papua Police web page	Information on the requirements for the administration of public services of the Papua Regional Police is integrated using the application or can be to the Polda Papua web page,
5.	The process of inputting the applicant's data (the community) is carried out by the officer manually	The data input process is carried out digitally (automatically)	The process of inputting applicant (community) data is carried out by digital application or can be to the Papua Regional Police web page. Data input is performed by the applicant when performing online registration
6.	There is no digital filing of documents to make it easier to trace the documents of the applicant (community)	Digital archiving of documents so that they are easy to search (traceable)	filing of applicant (community) documents is done digitally, documents are easy to trace (traceable)

Figure 4.3 produces a blueprint that describes the current infrastructure of the Papua Police's public service business consisting of business architecture. The benefits of the blueprint are to make polda Papua more adaptive to organizational changes that occur, harmonize between

business and technology, reduce risks in SI / IT decision making, and ease of system integration The business architecture carried out consists of proposals, namely that the public services of the Papua Regional Police are integrated at one application door or web pages that are integrated with public

service institutions where there will be coordination and continuity in responding to information, as well as the existence of applications or web pages that can input information, data and all kinds of information will be neatly archived so that when browsing the information you want to find it will be easier, input data automatically, archiving data digitally. Then a gap analysis was carried out and 6 gaps were found between the current and proposed public service business architecture model of the Papua Regional Police.
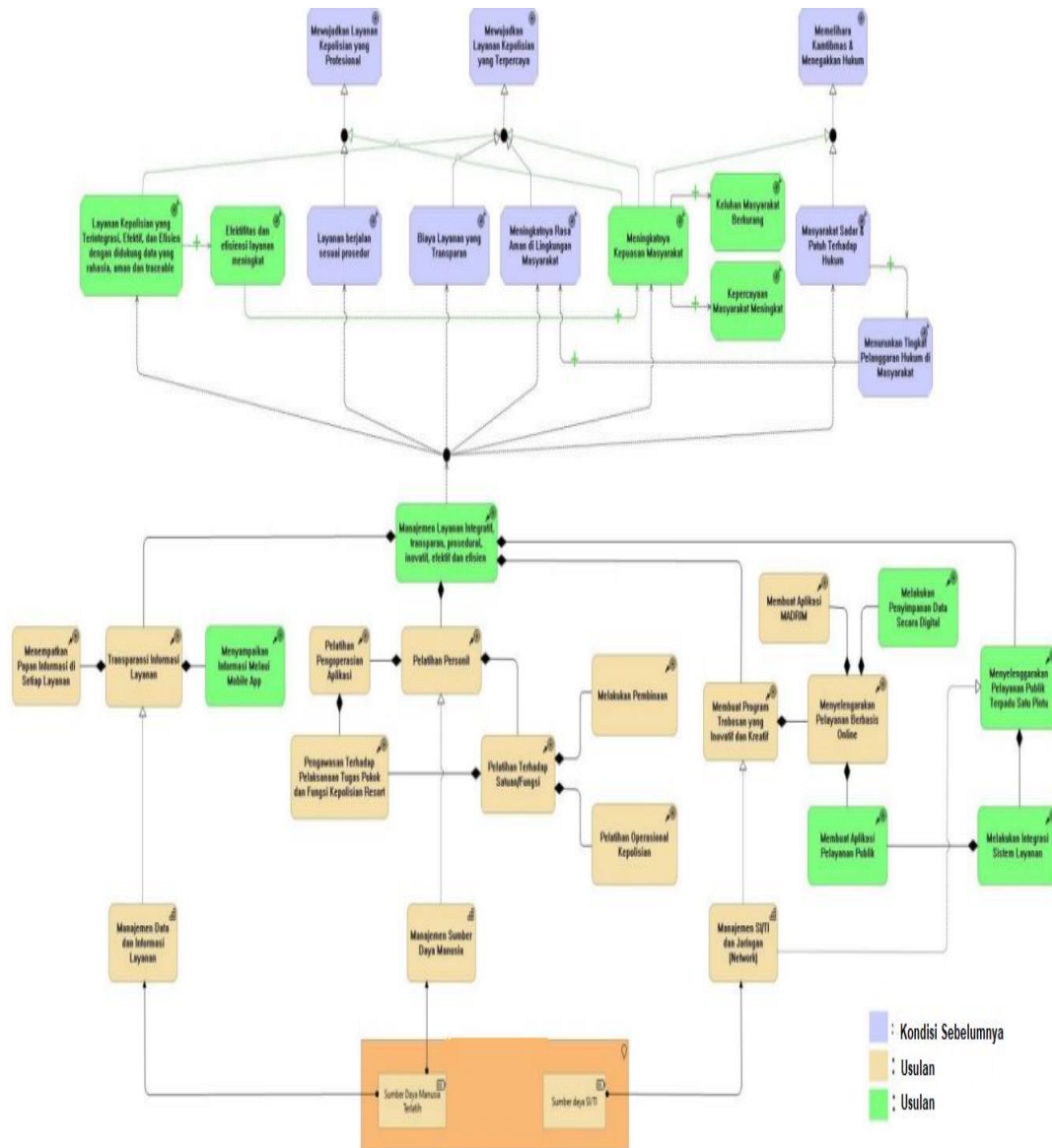

Figure 2. The Architecture of the Papua Police Police Service Strategy

CONCLUSION

The benefits of the blueprint are to make polda Papua more adaptive to organizational changes that occur, harmonize between business and technology, reduce risks in SI / IT decision making, and ease of system integration The business architecture carried out consists of proposals, namely that the public services of the Papua Regional Police are integrated at one application door or web pages that are integrated with public service institutions where there will be coordination and continuity in responding to information, as well as the existence of applications or web pages that can input information, data and all kinds of

information will be neatly archived so that when browsing the information you want to find it will be easier, input data automatically, archiving data digitally. Then a gap analysis was carried out and 6 gaps were found between the current and proposed public service business architecture model of the Papua Regional Police.

Conflict of Interest: None

REFERENCES
1. H. J. Leavitt and T. L. Whisler, Management in the 1980's. 1958.
2. A. C. Boynton, R. W. Zmud, and G. C. Jacobs, "The influence of IT management practice on IT use in large organizations," MIS Q, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 299–316, 1994, doi: 10.2307/249620.
3. V. Sambamurthy and R. W. Zmud, "Arrangements for Information Technology Governance: A Theory of Multiple Contingencies," 1999.
4. Kemkominfo RI, "Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik," 2016.
5. E. Turban, E. R. McLean, and J. C. Wetherbe, "Information Technology for Management: Transforming Business in the Digital Economy," 2007.
6. J. F. Andry, J. Surya, and D. Haeraini, "Evaluation and Recommendation IT Governance in Hospital Base on COBIT Framework," International Journal of Open Information Technologies, vol. 7, no. 5, 2019, [Online]. Available: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332725680
7. ISACA, COBIT 5 : a business framework for the governance and management of enterprise IT. ISACA, 2012.
8. J. Kuruzovich, G. Bassellier, and V. Sambamurthy, "IT governance processes and IT alignment: Viewpoints from the board of directors," in Proceedings of the Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences, 2012, pp. 5043–5052. doi: 10.1109/HICSS.2012.394.
9. M. Magee, "IBM IT Governance Approach Business Performance through IT Execution," 2016. [Online]. Available: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237647737
10. C. Feltus, M. Petit, and E. Dubois, "Strengthening employee's responsibility to enhance governance of IT - COBIT RACI chart case study," in Proceedings of the ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security, 2009, pp. 23–31. doi: 10.1145/1655168.1655174.
11. R. D. Suhanda and D. Pratami, "International Journal Of Innovation In Enterprise Sistem RACI Matrix Design for Managing Stakeholders in Project Case Study of PT. XYZ," 2021. [Online]. Available: https://ijies.sie.telkomuniversity.ac.id/index.php/IJIES/index
12. C. v Brown et al., "Managing Information Technology," 2012.
13. Stephen. Haag and Maeve. Cummings, Management information systems for the information age. McGraw-Hill Irwin, 2010.
14. R. A. Schultz, "Information Technology and the Ethics of Globalization," 2008.
15. J. W. Lainhart IV, "Why IT Governance Is a Top Management Issue," 2000.
16. S. D. Gantz, "The Basics of IT Audit: Purposes, Processes, and Practical Information," 2014.
17. I. M. Y. Dharmawan, "Audit Tata Kelola Teknologi Informasi Untuk Mengetahui Implementasi Prinsip GCG (Good Corporate Governance) Dalam Kaitannya Dengan Pengaturan Dan Pemeliharaan Kerangka Tata Kelola Serta Pengelolaan Solusi TI (Studi Kasus: PT. Angkasa Pura I (Persero) Cabang Bandar Udara Internasional Juanda Surabaya)," 2016.
18. A. Nuratmojo, E. Darwiyanto, and G. AA. Wisudiawan, "Penerapan COBIT 5 Domain DSS (Deliver, Service, Support) untuk Audit Infrastruktur Teknologi Informasi FMS PT Grand Indonesia," 2015.
19. A. C. Boynton, R. W. Zmud, and G. C. Jacobs, "The influence of IT management practice on IT use in large organizations," MIS Q, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 299–316, 1994, doi: 10.2307/249620.
20. H. Oktianatasari, "Audit Tata Kelola Teknologi Informasi Pada PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) Dengan Kerangka Kerja COBIT 5," 2017.

21. H. Y. Martono, Pemodelan Aplikasi Tata Kelola Teknologi Informasi pada Framework COBIT Menggunakan UML. 2010.
22. S. N. Suhardi and F. Baskoro, "Evaluation of the Maturity of Information Technology Management in Pt . Multi Garmenjaya Surabaya. Proceedings of the XIII National Seminar on Technology Management.," 2011.
23. Australian Standards, Corporate Governance of Information Technology: Australian Standards 8015. Standards Australia, 2010.
24. R. Rooswati and N. Legowo, Evaluation of IT Project Management Governance Using Cobit 5 Framework In Financing Company. IEEE, 2018.
25. N. Legowo and Christian, Evaluation of Governance Information System Using Framework Cobit 5 in Banking Company. 2019.
26. H. Berrada, J. Boutahar, S. El, and G. el Houssaïni, "Simplified IT Risk Management Maturity Audit System based on 'COBIT 5 for Risk,'" IJACSA) International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, vol. 12, no. 8, 2021, [Online]. Available: www.ijacsa.thesai.org
27. A. A. Arens, R. J. Elder, and M. S. Beasley, Auditing and Assurance Service: An Integrating Approach 14th Edition. 2012.
28. Rozas, "Mengukur Efektifitas Hasil Audit Teknologi Informasi Cobit 4.1 Berdasarkan Perspektif End User," 2012.

******