



The effectiveness of licensing service innovation in increasing the investment climate in DPMPTSP Sumedang Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to see the effectiveness of investment license services innovation as an investment growth agent in the new normal era at DPMPTSP Sumedang Regency. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, with the number of informants is eight people, consist of one head of licensing service division, one licensing service provider officer, one data information analyst and five community members. The data collection techniques used is library research and field studies which consist of observations, interviews and documentation. The data analysis techniques used are data reduction and verification, which are interpreted qualitatively from the results of observations and interviews. Based on the results of the study, it is concluded that the licensing service innovation at DPMPTSP Sumedang Regency in general has been running but not yet optimal, considering that the licensing service programme was already online-based, it can be seen from the eight indicators studied. The results of the study found that there are several obstacles faced by DPMPTSP Sumedang Regency. Efforts were made to deal with obstacles are simplifying the process flow, having direct communication facilities, improving the SK template and requirements adjusted to the latest regulatory developments, transparently displaying the tracking application process and adding monitoring and evaluation facilities and notifications.

Keywords: Effectiveness, innovation, investment license services;

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1. Introduction

Entering the new normal era, the Indonesian government focuses on the mitigation of COVID-19 and the investment climate improvement. Indonesia is concerned in handling COVID-19 and facing the new normal era. The Indonesian government has launched various policies to cope the risk of COVID-19 following its policies that focus on improving services for the community.

The current system supports the creation of excellent public service to fulfil the basic needs and civil rights for public goods, public services and administrative services. To conduct these services, the government has created Law Number 25 of 2009 about Public Services as a legal basis, and it is obliged to provide public services to every citizen and resident to fulfil their fundamental rights and needs within the framework of public services as mandated in the law.

The implementation of One-Stop Licensing Service is the activity of administering licensing and non-licensing whose management process from the application stage to the document issuance stage is carried out in one place. One of the expectations of the community about services is the services carried out by the government and other organisations following the times, social changes and its dynamics (Savinatunazah, 2019, p. 70).

With the current situation in COVID-19 pandemic, online-based media are needed or very useful for many parties because COVID-19 makes people struggle to do outside activities. People need something practical to get information or take care of their needs with electronic media, especially with rules from the government so that people can minimise outside activities. Activities through online-based media help many parties to be able to carry out their activities by just staying at home. The presence of this online-based media makes it easier and faster to carry out various kinds of daily activities (Polii, 2021, p. 2).

LAN (2017) as cited in Handayani (2020, p. 8) defines innovation as a process or result of development, utilisation of knowledge mobilisation, skills and experience to create the new products either goods or services, new processes and new systems that provide more value. Innovation can also be interpreted as creative ideas, new actions that are different from the previous ones; best practices, good practices, breakthroughs and others. Although not all new ideas are categorised as innovations.

The central government through BKPM makes innovations in business licensing services from the centre, namely OSS RBA which is a system that integrates all business licensing services that are under the authority of the Minister/Head of Institutions, Governors or Regents/Mayors that are carried out virtually. Before OSS ARB existed, there was OSS1.1 which was based on a license-based approach. Recently, OSS RBA is based on a risk-based approach which is divided into four types of risk, namely low risk, medium low risk, medium-high risk and high risk. For low and medium-low risks, the Business Identification Number is immediately issued so it is not handled by the regional DPMPSTP.

Meanwhile, the Regional Government can develop a support system for the implementation of the OSS RBA System from the centre following the norms, standards, procedures and criteria set by the Central Government. The permits that are not fully available in the RBA OSS are generally Business Permits to Support Business Activities (PB UMKU), permit recommendations and non-business permits. In this case, not all permits are in the RBA OSS, one of the innovations made is from the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service (DPMPSTP) Office which is located in Sumedang, creating online information system through a website named SI ICE Mandiri.

Based on the website <https://ptsp.sumedangkab.go.id/>, SI ICE is an information system for licensing and non-licensing services that allow applicants to download licensing decrees and print them independently. The public, as the permit applicants, are facilitated to download the decree (SK) and print

it independently, which is an information system for licensing and non-licensing services. This information system is equipped with capabilities that can facilitate both from the applicant side (the community) and the officer side (DPMPTSP). Besides, there are several other innovations related to investment permits to complement the ARB OSS made by the centre which is expected to be able to improve the investment in Sumedang Regency. Based on this policy, the authors are eager to conduct research on 'The Effectiveness of Licensing Service Innovations as an Investment Growth Agent in the New Normal Era in Sumedang Regency, West Java'.

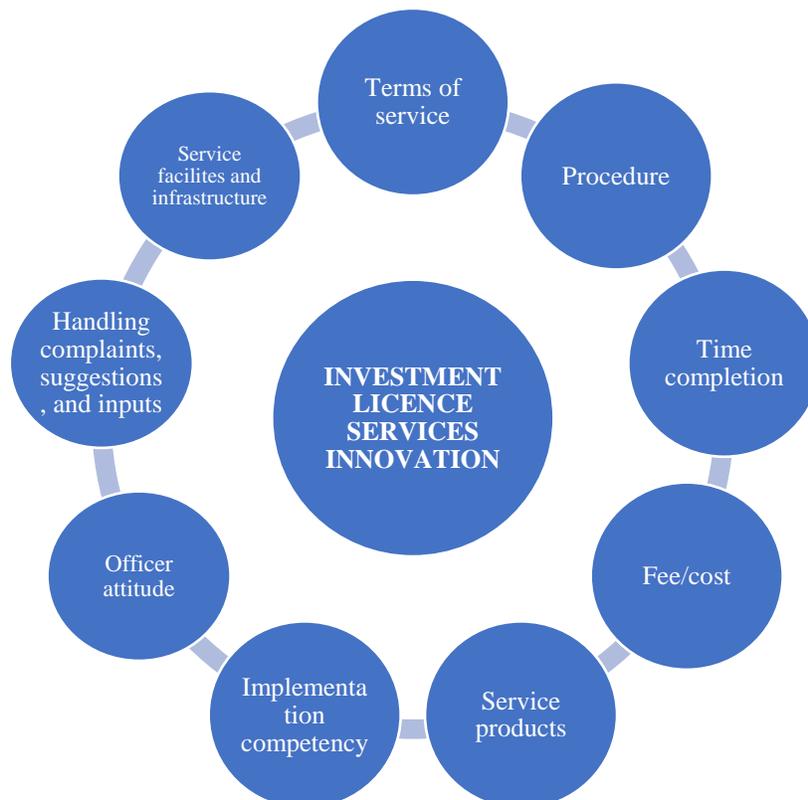
2. Methods

In this study, the researcher used descriptive research methods using data collection techniques through library research, namely data collection techniques using a review study of books, literature, notes and reports that have to do with the problem being solved (Nazir, 1998) and field studies consisting of observations, interviews and documentation. Qualitative descriptive research aimed to describe the existing phenomena, both natural and artificial, which focus on the characteristics, quality and interrelationships between activities (Sukmadinata, 2011, p. 73). Meanwhile, the data analysis techniques used were data reduction and verification which were interpreted qualitatively from the results of observations and interviews (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 91).

So, descriptive qualitative research is a research conducted to determine the description of the problem under the study that pays more attention to the characteristics, quality and interrelationships, among activities.

3. Results and discussion

This research focuses on the effectiveness of licensing service innovations at the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service (DPMPTSP) Sumedang Regency, as an agent for the growth of the investment in the new normal era.

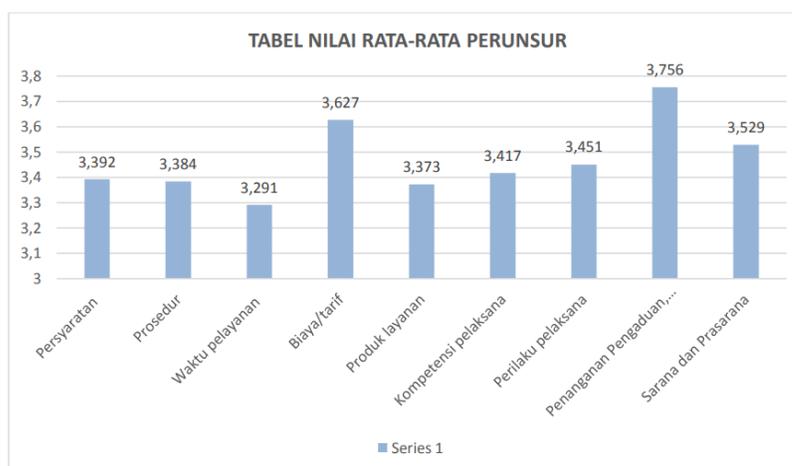


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No.	UNSUR PELAYANAN	NRR/Unsur	NRR Tertimbang
U1	Persyaratan	3,392	0,373
U2	Prosedur	3,384	0,372
U3	Waktu pelayanan	3,291	0,362
U4	Biaya/tarif	3,627	0,399
U5	Produk layanan	3,373	0,371
U6	Kompetensi pelaksana	3,417	0,376
U7	Perilaku pelaksana	3,451	0,380
U8	Penanganan Pengaduan, Saran dan Masukan	3,756	0,413
U9	Sarana dan Prasarana	3,529	0,388
NILAI INDEKS PELAYANAN (JUMLAH NRR TERTIMBANG)			3,434
NILAI SKM (NILAI INDEKS X 25)			85,859
MUTU PELAYANAN			BAIK

No	The service category	NRR/value	NRR/valued score
U1	Procedure	3.392	0.373
U2	Time completion	3.384	0.372
U3	Fee/cost	3.291	0.362
U4	Service product	3.627	0.399
U5	Implementation competency	3.373	0.371
U6	Implementer attitude	3.417	0.376
U7	Officer attitude	3.451	0.380
U8	Handling complaints, suggestion and input	3.756	0.413
U9	Service facilities and infrastructure	3.529	0.388
Score of index service (the total valued score)			3.434
(Index score × 25)			85.859
Service quality			Good

Source: Community Satisfaction Survey at DPMPSTP



Source: Permendan RB No. 14 Years 2017

The implementation of the effectiveness of licensing service innovations at the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service (DPMPTSP) as an agent for the growth of the investment in the new normal era in Sumedang Regency, West Java, is explained below.

3.1. Terms of service

Service requirements are benchmarks used in services and reference for service quality to the community to create fast, easy, affordable and measurable services. At the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service (DPMPTSP) Sumedang Regency, There are 30 types of permit requirements. The public can go to the website <https://ptsp.sumedangkab.go.id/> and choose any type of service. In terms of service requirements, the respondents' assessment results have an average value of 3.392.

Furthermore, on the website, it will be written: 'see the requirements' what service users must require, a registration guide in the form of a video and information on how long the process is and the validity period of the permit. Based on observations regarding service requirements, it is obtain some problems that have not run optimally such as application is rejected by the verifier, the applicant cannot correct the data entered on the Si ICE Mandiri form because once the data has submitted, all data is locked. Besides, there are decree templates and requirements that are no longer relevant to the rules, so there are included suddenly. The last one is related to the registration at Si ICE Mandiri, you can only use citizenship number (NIK) while foreign applicants do not need NIK because they do not have it.

3.2. The mechanisms and procedures

The dimensions of service procedures for indicators of service availability standards are contained in the Decree of the Head of the Sumedang Regency Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service Number: 382/PM.05.02/V/2021. Procedures or instructions for online licensing services and service processes that are easy and clear in implementation, the availability of procedures and instructions is available at DPMPTSP. It can be seen clearly from the Decree regarding Licensing and Non-Licensing Service Standards at the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service office so that officers must inform the licensing procedures directly to applicants, and regarding the easy and clear service process, it can be said online service is better. The elements of the service mechanism and procedure system have the results of the respondent's assessment with an average value of 3.384.

Furthermore, based on observations in the field, the licensing process is very dynamic in terms of regulation. So, there are new regulations for every year which make many SOPs that must be adjusted to the new regulations. Meanwhile, the process flow still needs to be simplified because it causes the rejection of files and data at the same time. Transparency of the process is still not transparent, only informal monitoring, so it is necessary to clarify the application process. The Limitation of property tax and vehicle tax happens, so it must regulate them. Requests for permission data are often incomplete because they are related to data uniformity. Sometimes, the name and NIK can be changed, so the applicant must provide the correct identity. At Si ICE Mandiri 1, many features are no longer needed and there is also no Monitoring and Evaluation (money) facility and money notification related to the issued decree.

3.3. Service completion time

In the dimension of service completion time, for indicators of clarity of time and effective time achievement in its implementation, there is clarity of time, namely where licensing applicants have received information about the clarity of time when applicants apply for making types of permits, and regarding the achievement of an effective time. It is said to be effective, this is in line with the Decree of the Head of the Office of Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services of Sumedang Regency Number: 382/PM.05.02/V/2021 concerning Service Standards for Licensing and Non-Licensing at the Investment Service and One-Stop Service. The decree also regulates the completion time of services according to the

standards set by the system, so that the services provided run effectively. In terms of service requirements, the respondents' assessment results have an average value of 3.291.

Furthermore, based on the observations, there is no time limit to access because it is under the Regent's Regulation as well as the application and processing of permits during working hours. After the file is submitted and completed, the file will be processed in 5 days, maximum. The transparency of the technical recommendation process ensures certainty and clarity on the timing of the recommendation process. However, several cases were also found, for example, a mobile phone number that could not be contacted or was invalid. It makes the service completion longer.

3.4. Service fees and cost

In the dimension of a service fee, there are no other levies other than the costs stipulated in the regulations in their implementation. The existence of cost clarity is that it is known that the officers do provide information to the applicants that must be incurred and the expenses are only intended for applicants to issue building permits as stated in the Licensing Retribution contained in Sumedang Regent Regulation No. 30 of 2017, as well as other free/non-retribution permits. In terms of service requirements, the respondents' assessment results have an average value of 3.627.

Furthermore, based on the observation, it can be stated that there are no other levies other than the fees set according to the regulations. It can be seen from the absence of other levies that have been issued, namely the absence of the applicant's habit of delegating the task of drawing a plan which should be an applicants' job.

3.5. Product and type service specifications

In the dimensions of service products, the services run smoothly and produce satisfaction for consumers in terms of quantity. The quality starts from the submission to the end of the service process must be under procedures, and can be managed smoothly and efficiently. In terms of service requirements, the respondents' assessment results have an average value of 3.373.

Furthermore, based on the observations, the service has not run smoothly for the workflow of verifier and the applicant which can still be passed. The applicant can still apply even though the form is empty and the initial work of the verifier is inconsistent.

3.6. Service implementer competence

In the dimension of service implementer competence, the officers must be responsible for service implementation. The implementation is from service providers who have qualifications of proficiency in the IT field. The officer should be under proficiency qualifications in the IT field. The officers need to be qualified before finally being sent to the BKD for the placement. In terms of service requirements, the respondents' assessment results have an average value of 3.417.

Furthermore, the officers are already responsible for providing services. If there is still lacks of requirements then the officers always inform it as soon as possible via direct information or telephone to each applicant. The service always conducts an evaluation of the performance of each employee which is adjusted by looking at the Community Satisfaction Survey Report and several complaints that are accommodated in the complaint field; it is used as evaluation material. Sometimes the applicant's understandings of the verifier are different, so the file is different. The applicants send the file in the form of a JPG or PDF. When the applicant has applied, the applicant can still enter the file on the requirements, thus it makes the verifier unable to find out the new documents that have been uploaded.

3.7. Officer attitude

The behavioural dimensions of officer attitude greatly affect the applicants or the people who receive these services. The officers as public service providers must have the expertise, creativity and abilities regarding the nature and behaviour of providing services to the community. In terms of service requirements, the respondents' assessment results have an average value of 3.451.

Furthermore, the behaviour of service implementers is following the standards that have been set. This can be seen from the observations and community satisfaction surveys that have been carried out by the DPMPSTP.

3.8. Handling complaints, suggestions and inputs

Handling of complaints, suggestions and inputs is the procedure for implementing complaints handling and follow-up. The complainant usually submits a complaint by telephone, email, facsimile or fills out a complaint form, either through the website or in person. In the tables above, it can be seen that the respondents' assessment of the nine service elements showed a good value, and the highest rating from the respondents was the handling of complaints, suggestions and input with an average value of 3.756.

Furthermore, the officer can record the data of the complainant, and a copy of the form that has been filled out. The competent authority or person in charge is required to respond to the form of a written decision which is sent to the complainant, no later than 30 days after the objection is recorded in the complaint register. The complainant who objects to or is dissatisfied with the decision of the competent authority has the right to submit a dispute resolution of the complaint return no later than 14 working days. Based on observations, it is clear that DPMPSTP has provided a form on the website where the complaint is private and the identity of the community is confidential.

3.9. Service facilities and infrastructure

In the dimensions of service facilities and infrastructure, they are complete such as a large waiting room and adequate parking space so it provides comfort to the community. In terms of service requirements, the respondents' assessment results have an average value of 3.529.

Furthermore, based on observations, it can be seen that the facilities and infrastructure can support the service fully maximised. The existing infrastructure at the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service office is good. It is under the Decree of the Head of the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service of the Sumedang Regency Number: 382/PM.05.02/V/2021.

The problems that occur in the effectiveness of investment licensing service innovations as agents of investment growth in the new normal era

1. Terms of service
 - a. If the application is rejected by the verifier, the applicant cannot correct the data entered on the Si Ice Mandiri form.
 - b. There are decree templates and requirements that are no longer relevant to the rules.
 - c. The registration on Si Ice Mandiri only uses a citizenship number.
2. The mechanisms and procedures
 - a. The steps still need to be simplified.
 - b. Process transparency is still not transparent, only as monitoring.
 - c. Inspection restriction of property tax and vehicle tax.

- d. Permission data requests are often incomplete.
 - e. Name and citizenship number can sometimes be changed.
 - f. Many features are no longer needed at Si ICE Mandiri 1.1.
 - g. There are no money facilities and money notifications related to the issued decree.
 - h. There is still a lack of tools to calculate the number of applicants affected by KSWP.
3. Service completion time
 - a. Many phone numbers that cannot be contacted and even invalid.
 - b. The time for the application service and the permit process is not limited to the access time.
 - c. Transparency of technical recommendation process.
 4. Service fees and cost
 - a. There is clarity on the rates that are determined and ensure that there are no other levies other than the fees set according to the regulations, and their implementation is appropriate.
 5. Product type service specifications
 - a. The workflow of the verifier and the applicant can still be passed.
 6. Service implementer competence
 - a. The different understanding between the applicant and verifier.
 - b. When the applicant has submitted, the applicant can still enter the file on the requirements.
 7. Officer attitude
 - a. The service implementers are under the standards that have been set.
 8. Handling complaints, suggestions and input
 - a. DPMPSTP has provided a form on the website of SI ICE Mandiri where the complaint is private and the identity of the community is confidential.
 9. Service facilities and infrastructure
 - a. The existence of the service and infrastructure at the Investment One-Stop Integrated Service office is following the Decree of the Head of the Sumedang Regency Number: 382/PM.05.02/V/2021.

The follow-up action in the effectiveness of investment licensing service innovations as agents of investment climate growth in the new normal era

1. Terms of service
 - a. Open requester space to edit data.
 - b. Fixed decree templates and requirements adjusted to the latest regulatory developments.
 - c. Provide registration space using Citizenship number and Passport.
2. The mechanisms and procedures
 - a. Steps simplification.
 - b. Show transparently the tracking application process.

- c. The Inspection of property tax and vehicle tax when the applicant declares that he has completed his obligations.
 - d. In applying for a permit, the applicant is forced to complete all the forms in the Si Ice Mandiri application.
 - e. Lock the applicant's citizenship number and name.
 - f. Remove unused features.
 - g. Provide monev facilities and monev notifications related to issued decrees.
 - h. Introducing the Digital Signature feature.
3. Service completion time
 - a. Registration is forced to be notified to the phone number via SMS.
 - b. Limitation of application and permit process according to working hours.
 - c. Showing in detail the recommendation steps.
 4. Service fees and cost
 - a. There is clarity on the rates that are determined and ensure that there are no other levies other than the fees set according to the regulations, and their implementation is appropriate.
 5. Product type service specifications
 - a. Lock the workflow so it is clear, step by step.
 6. Service implementer competence
 - a. There is a direct communication facility between the verifier and the applicant through Si ICE Mandiri application.
 - b. Lock all activities that can be done by the applicant.
 7. Officer attitude
 - a. The service implementers are following the standards that have been set.
 8. Handling Complaints, suggestions and input
 - a. The DPMPSTP has provided a form on the website where the complaint is private and the identity of the community is confidential.
 9. Service facilities and infrastructure
 - a. The existence of the service and infrastructure at the Investment One-Stop Integrated Service office is under the Decree of the Head of the Sumedang Regency Number: 382/PM.05.02/V/2021.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The effectiveness of licensing services, in general, has been conducted optimally. Several indicators have been realised in its implementation such as service requirements, service mechanism systems and procedures, service completion time, product and type of service specifications, competence of service implementers, service fees and costs, the behaviour of service implementers, handling of complaints, suggestions, inputs, service facilities and infrastructure. In the tables above, it can be

seen that the respondents' assessment of the nine service elements showed a good value. The highest rating from the respondents was the complaint handling, suggestions and input with an average value of 3.756.

2. The problems faced include service requirements, service mechanism systems and procedures, service completion time, product and service type specifications, service implementer competencies, service fees and cost, officer attitude, complaint handling, suggestions and input, service facilities and infrastructure.
3. Efforts to cope with problems such as:
 - a. The simplification steps.
 - b. Open requester space to edit data.
 - c. Lock all activities that can be done by the applicant.
 - d. Lock the workflow so it is clear, step by step.
 - e. There is a direct communication facility between the verifier and the applicant through the Si ICE Mandiri application.
 - f. Fixed Decree templates and requirements adjusted to the latest regulatory developments.
 - g. Show transparently on the tracking application process.
 - h. The Inspection of property tax and vehicle tax when the applicant declares that he has completed his obligations.
 - i. In applying for a permit, the applicant is forced to complete all the forms in the Si ICE Mandiri application.
 - j. Lock the applicant's citizenship number and name.
 - k. Provide registration space using citizenship number and passport.
 - l. Registration is forced to be notified to the phone number via SMS.
 - m. Remove unused features.
 - n. Limitation of application and permit process according to working hours.
 - o. Showing in detail the recommendation steps.
 - p. Provide monev facilities and monev notifications related to issued decrees

Based on the results, the author provides recommendation to create a better online-based permits service implementation, in both implementation and permits. Furthermore, DPMPSTP should focus on several indicators that have not been implemented and need to be improved, such as an investment.

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