

Realization of Good Governance Through Medan One Data Program as a Form of Regional Autonomous Implementation of Medan City Government

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Abstract

The concept of good governance can be realized if the three main actors, namely the government, private sector and civil society, synergize with each other. The one data program is closely related to the concept of good governance. This concept is better interpreted as a solution to realize effective and efficient government performance in the city of Medan. The Medan One Data Program has several main objectives and benefits in improving good governance in Medan City. Here are some of them: Increasing Transparency, Efficiency of Decision Making, Reducing Redundancy and Reducing Costs, Improving Public Services, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, Community Empowerment. The initiative is a Presidential mandate as specified in Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019. The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method that describes conditions and phenomena found in the field. Thus, the research results show that the one data program can increase the effectiveness of Medan City government implementation. The Medan One Data Program not only helps improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government administration, but also strengthens the principles of good governance, transparency, community participation and accountability in the administration of Medan City government.

I. Introduction

Indonesia as a unitary state, in the implementation of government always puts the needs of the community as a goal. The government always tries to make improvements that are considered necessary in the government system. In the last decade, the government has been referring to a decentralized system after previously running a centralized system. The formerly rigid bureaucratic workflow was changed to be more flexible and oriented towards better public services. One of the ideas that was then implemented was "Good Governance", namely the implementation of a clean state government or a good governance system. Thus, every local government in the implementation of regional autonomy requires human resources, namely government officials who are able to realize the characteristics of good governance (Rajagukguk et al., 2022).

When referring to the World Bank and United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Harvorsen mentions the differences between the World Bank and UNDP. This book discusses the terms good governance and global economy according to the views of the World Bank and UNDP. There is still no common ground on the essence and understanding of good governance. In this regard, the debate about good governance is seen from the perspective of how multilateral actors (World Bank and UNDP) use the category of good governance in their development strategies. By using two different approaches to good governance, one of which is related to the global neoliberal regime and the discourse of economic liberalization, the World Bank puts economic governance aimed at improving economic governance that supports state administration, where anti-corruption is an important key factor that clearly divides politics and economics (Bappenas, 2021).

According to the World Bank, economic governance can work well if the market economy can work, and it needs to be designed by a rational decision maker. The World Bank views that economic expertise is important, while human rights are important, including the right to own property and the protection of one's property rights in addition to protection from market and state violence. On the other hand, UNDP sees good governance as democratic governance, which emphasizes the process of democratization from below, focusing on the political context of the state and understanding the power structure and how to change the power structure democratically. Democracy is not only a way to solve practical political problems but also a way for identity transformation such as the symbolic world of inclusiveness and national solidarity. Decision-making processes, as well as popular movements that grow out of civil society.

The World Bank, as one of the world's financial donor institutions, considers that globalization is one of the solutions to improve the economy of every country in the world. However, globalization can be considered as a challenge and also a problem for countries that use a democratic system in the relationship between the state and its people. The World Bank also introduced the principle of good governance in the relationship between the state and its people. (Neneng Siti Maryam, 2019). Following the reform era, good governance started to emerge in Indonesia. This was brought about by a number of issues that emerged from the demands of the new order administration, chief among them being the president's central authority.

To create good governance, there is a link between governance, SPIP, and APIP which is called The Three Lines of Defense in government towards the realization of good governance and clean government. There are three components, namely SPIP, governance, and APIP. At

every stage in government management, all of them must exist from the policy formulation stage to monitoring and evaluation which is guarded by APIP. SPIP and APIP are the two pillars of good governance. If governance is well maintained, it will produce 2 accountabilities, namely financial accountability and performance accountability. We achieve these two things by guarding SPIP and APIP. Furthermore, we will obtain an Administrative Orderly Area (WTA), a Corruption-Free Area, and a WTP opinion on LKPD. This is what we call in the theory of The Three Lines of Defense. If everything runs effectively, then we will achieve the ultimate objective, which is good governance and clean government.”

For the Indonesian government, digital transformation offers both benefits and problems, particularly when it comes to data-driven policymaking. The national action plan for Open Government Indonesia 2018-2020 includes the implementation of government data governance, one of the projects being Satu Data Medan, to boost the value of data as a basis for policy making. Public service delivery, data management, public participation, and information disclosure are all included in the action plan. In order to ensure that decisions are based on accurate and trustworthy data, data discrepancies caused by the growing volume of data from several sources must be found and fixed. Accurate, transparent, and interoperable government data governance must be improved in order to produce the anticipated data. The goal of Sumber data Medan is to create a government database that can be consulted for any policy and its execution in order to supply reliable, responsible, and current data (Nurita, 2019).

Food, energy, infrastructure, maritime, health, education, industry, tourism, economy, and bureaucratic reform are among the topics for which statistics are required. Presidential Regulation No. 39/2019 contains the implementation reference and recommendations for the implementation of one data Medan. According to the legislation, data that is precise, current, integrated, accountable, freely accessible and shared, and carefully maintained, integrated, and sustainable must be supported in order to fulfill the integration of development planning, implementation, evaluation, and control (Palangda & Dame, 2020). Through the national open government action plan, the government's efforts to enhance public involvement have demonstrated progress in putting open data and e-government commitments into practice.

Indonesia has recorded an increase in the E-Government Development Index. Of the 100 countries studied, Indonesia ranked 57th in e-participation (DESA, 2020). The implementation of Open Government Data (OGD) in various countries has experienced various challenges. The use of open data should not only be limited to the internal scope between agencies, but also needs to be extended to the general public. Challenges or barriers to OGD implementation in the context of one data Medan need to be identified. The OGD study in Denmark mentions challenges that faced, including difficulty seeing the value of data, sectoral ego between departments, distrust of data, lack of collaboration between organizations, different levels of data maturity between departments, and low leadership support for data management policies (Nielsen, Persson, and Madsen, 2019). Another study also found that technological factors are not the determinant of the success of developing open data portal service capabilities. The main determinant is the intensity of open data policy and open data portal investment, both political/institutional (Dahlia, 2023).

However, according to the OGD success model, a number of factors, including data quality, web quality, service quality, social media quality, and collaborative data utilization,

affect how well open data management works. Public values such as efficiency, openness, engagement, collaboration, and trust are used to gauge data user satisfaction (Yurika Aulia et al., 2024). This study was conducted to identify challenges or problems and formulate critical success factors in the implementation of OGD in the context of one data Medan. The method used is a literature review of the results of previous studies on open government data management. It is expected that the CSFs of one data Medan implementation from the results of this study can be an input to overcome challenges and obstacles from various aspects of one data Medan implementation.

In order to facilitate the implementation of high-quality development and governance, the One Data Medan initiative was founded with the goal of providing reliable, accountable, and current data (Bappenas, 2021). Presidential Regulation No. 39/2019 requires the installation of SDI. There are still a lot of difficulties and barriers with SDI implementation as it stands. These issues include non-standardized data, inconsistent and dispersed data that is hard to access across different public entities, and a lack of coordination amongst institutions that possess the data. For the purpose of supporting Indonesia's digital transformation agenda by attempting to enhance data connectivity between government agencies, Presidential Regulation No. 95/2018 on Electronic-Based Government Systems (SPBE) serves as the cornerstone for achieving clean, effective, transparent, and accountable governance as well as high-quality and dependable public services (Handayani & Nur, 2019).

Especially in the city of Medan To support development priorities in North Sumatra Province (North Sumatra), according to the North Sumatra Provincial Government (Pemprov) work plan for 2024-2026, it is necessary to formulate priority data that intersects with the direction of development that has been set. through One Data North Sumatra Province is expected to align programs between sectors, formulate priority activity programs to produce more effective development activities for the community. Currently, the quality of existing data is very diverse in government. This is due to data collection that uses different methodologies and has not met the standards. The diversity of data from data obtained with different methodologies can produce different qualities. Therefore, one common data is needed.

The government cannot walk alone, we hope to get all the support of the Regional Government Organization (OPD) to realize this Medan Satu Data, so that within the Medan City Governance we can work easier, faster, and more accurately. This is stated in Mayor regulation Number 31 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of One Data for Medan City. The data collected at Kominfo Sumut and connected to the Satu Data Indonesia (SDI) portal will be very helpful to support the planning, implementation, evaluation and control of development in North Sumatra especially in Medan City. With the existence of SDI in the Medan City Governance, it will make it easier for leaders to make policies, as well as regions that need this data. The purpose of this research is to find out how the embodiment of the concept of good governance in relation to the one data program and what are the main objectives and benefits of the Medan One Data Program in improving Good Governance in Medan City.

2. Research Method

The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method that describes the conditions and phenomena found in the field. The type of research conducted

is descriptive qualitative, which uses the basics of existing legal theories and policies to solve research problems. The style is descriptive by collecting carefully, analyzing sharply, making a picture and shortening all the facts or conditions and situations of all the data that has been collected. This research is a reflective research that is carried out with a literature study. Data and information are taken selectively from various credible sources such as books, scientific journals, academic papers and others. The data analysis process taken to answer the formulation of this research problem is data reduction, which is then analyzed in depth based on the appropriate theories in this study and poured in the form of scientific descriptions or narratives (Muhammad, 2004).

3. Results and Discussion

Paradigm of Government Administration in the Era of Regional Autonomy in the Perspective of Good Government

Paradigmatic regional autonomy prioritizes efficient and effective community services and gives power and freedom and discretion to local communities in the regions to take part in realizing the goals of regional autonomy, so that the community becomes a pioneer and determinant of success in carrying out the goals and objectives and the nature of regional autonomy. In the era of globalization, there is a paradigms shift from "government" to "governance", from the development paradigm to the service and empowerment paradigm. Broadly speaking, governance refers to the equality of relationships and equality of relationships between the government and citizens who are served and maintained so that the relationship is humanist participatory. The following presents the difference between the terms government and governance in government management.

Good governance is a set of processes applied in organizations, both private and public, to determine decisions (Dede, 2003: 178). Every government must adopt good governance in order to fulfill the hopes of the people and realize the objectives and ideals of the country and state. In this environment, the creation and implementation of an accountability framework that is accurate, comprehensible, and genuine is required in order to facilitate efficient, effective, clean, and responsible governance and development that is devoid of collusion, corruption, and nepotism (Gea, 2022).

The General Principles of Good Governance, also known as AUPB for short, are a set of guidelines that govern how government officials utilize their authority to make decisions and/or take action in the administration of the state. General Principles of Good Governance Based on Law 28/1999 Article 3 of Law 28/1999 mentions the following General Principles of State Administration:

1. Principle of Legal Certainty;

The "Legal Certainty Principle" refers to the legal precept in a state of affairs that gives the State Administrator's policies precedence over the letter and spirit of the law, decency, and justice.

2. Orderly Principle of State Administration;

The term "Orderly Principle of State Administration" refers to the idea that serves as the cornerstone for harmony, balance, and order in directing how the state is implemented.

3. Principle of Public Interest;

A concept known as the "Public Interest Principle" accords aspirational, accommodating, and selective priority to the public benefit.

4. Principle of Openness;

The "Openness Principle" refers to a set of guidelines that balance the need to protect individual, collective, and state secrets with the public's right to accurate, truthful, and nondiscriminatory information regarding state administration.

5. Principle of Proportionality;

The principle that places emphasis on striking a balance between the responsibilities and rights of State Administrators is known as the Principle of Proportionality.

6. The principle of professionalism, and

The "Principle of Proportionality" refers to a concept that gives State Administrators' rights and

responsibilities equal weight.

7. Principle of Accountability.

The "Accountability Principle" refers to the rule that all actions and outcomes of the State Organizer's operations must be answerable to the people, who hold the highest authority over the state and are entitled to receive updates on all relevant laws and regulations.

During the reformation period, the executive and legislative bodies succeeded in creating three laws that changed the system of governance in Indonesia, namely:

1. Law Number 32 of 2004 which discusses the granting of greater authority to regions (districts and cities) to be able to organize and manage the government sector and also the development sector. This law has implications for policy and planning as a result of the shift in authority in this case with the existence of a decentralized policy, the regions also have authority. With this decentralized system, the regions have the authority to be able to determine policies in terms of regional planning and development.
2. Law No. 28/2004 discusses the granting of greater authority in the management and allocation of funds to local governments (regencies or municipalities). More generally, this law regulates the implementation of the financial balance between the center and the regions.
3. In order to achieve good governance, Law Number 28 of 1999 addresses the development and execution of government at the national and local levels. The law is the main foundation for the implementation of the concept of Good Governance as the basis for government administration which has an orientation to build an image of government as a fair service provider to the community.

These three laws are the main foundation for the application of the concept of Good Governance in organizing a government that is oriented towards building an image of government as a fair service provider (Mardawani & Relita, 2021). But more directed to the laws governing regional autonomy

1) Law number 32 of 2004

The President of the Republic of Indonesia considers the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 32 of 2004 regarding regional government, with the favor of God Almighty.

- a. This is in line with the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution, which mandates regional governments to implement regional governance in accordance with the principles of autonomy and assistance tasks. Regional governments are also tasked with accelerating the realization of community welfare through service improvements, community empowerment, and community participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness by taking into account the values of democracy, equity, justice, privileges, and specializations of each region within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- b. That the administration of regional governments needs to be made more efficient and effective by focusing on issues such as the relationships between regional governments and government structures, regional potential and diversity, and the opportunities and challenges presented by global competition. This can be achieved by granting the regions the greatest amount of authority while also granting them the rights and obligations to organize regional autonomy within the framework of the state government administration system.
- c. That a legislation on regional government must be passed in light of the factors in letters a, b, and c.

Regional autonomy is defined as "the right, authority, and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of local communities in accordance with statutory regulations" in Article 1 Point 5 of Law No. 32 of 2004. The following are the components of regional autonomy, as defined by Law No. 32 of 2004:

1. Rights
2. Authority
3. Obligations of autonomous regions

Based on the three elements found in Law No. 32 of 2004, local governments are required to control and oversee their own affairs within their specific local communities in compliance with the

established laws. According to Article 21 on the implementation of regional autonomy, the autonomous right being discussed here is the following: 1. The ability to regulate and administer their own government matters. 2. Select regional authorities. 3. Oversee the local apparatus. 4. Take care of local resources. 5. Gather local taxes and fees. 6. Getting a revenue-sharing arrangement from the administration of the area's natural resources and other resources. 7. Finding more respectable sources of income. Acquiring additional rights that are governed by laws and regulations (Gea & Sahlepi, 2023).

Law No. 5 of 1974 acknowledged the actual, dynamic, and responsible autonomy principle as a variant of the real autonomy system. Law No. 22 of 1999, concerning OTDA, states that the regions are formed by the Regional People's Representative Council, which acts as a regional legislative body, and the Regional Government, which acts as a regional executive body with a regional head, deputy regional head, and regional apparatus. The law also explicitly states that the regions are realized through equitable regulation, distribution, and use of national resources, as well as by maintaining a balance between central and regional finances.

The ability of a territory to establish government power in specific fields that genuinely exist, are needed, and continue to grow, live, and develop within the region is what is meant by true autonomy. Concurrently, responsible autonomy is the realization of responsibility that results from giving the regions rights and authority in the form of duties and obligations that the regions must fulfill in order to achieve the goals for which they have been granted autonomy, which include enhancing community welfare and services, fostering democratic life, justice, and equity, and upholding peaceful relations between the regions and the center in the context of preserving the Union of Indonesia.

The various delegations of authority through decentralization from the central government to local governments, especially in the land sector, have at least given a breath of fresh air to local governments to make their own policies in the land sector. The reality that occurs today is that there is still a strong expression of centralization through the implementation of deconcentration and medebewind (assistance) in the land sector. The existence of Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning OTDA is a manifestation of the objectives of reform and the political embryo gave birth to several other laws and regulations. The goal is to change the centralized pattern of regional government into broad, real and responsible regional autonomy by carrying out decentralization unmitigated, in the form of determining the transfer of all central government authority to the regions. Basically, Law No. 22/1999 on Local Government laid the first stone of the principle of regional autonomy for the implementation of local government (Gea, 2022).

The regional head and deputy regional head have an obligation to realize clean government in the age of regional autonomy. Furthermore, as it pertains to concerns of regional authority, regional heads and deputy regional heads have an obligation to uphold morality and standards in the conduct of government business. The principles of PEMDA Law No. 23 of 2014 contribute to the development of transparent and ethical governance. The area of supervision is one of the Law's main topics. The regional government structure, which includes the Governor, Regents/Mayors, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/City DPRD, performs this supervisory role.

Thus, Law No. 23 of 2014 as a replacement for Law No. 32 of 2004 on Local Government has the responsibility of realizing good and good governance as also ordered in Law No. 28 of 2009 on the Principles of Good Governance. Law No. 28 of 1999 emphasizes the principles of good and clean governance so that the government has the authority of a professional government (Gea, 2022).

Realization of the Concept of Good Governance in Relation to the One Data Program

Effective leadership is effective leadership. The government, the commercial sector, and civil society must work together in order to fully implement the idea of good governance. The social, economic, and cultural contexts, as well as resources, are managed by these three players. According to the World Bank, good governance is the prevention of corruption in both the political and administrative spheres as well as the organization of management or management in government in a stable, accountable manner based on effective market principles. This for the government sector or even the private sector is an innovation or the latest breakthrough in an effort to create reliable

managerial public credibility. One approach to solving a nation's challenges is through the implementation of good governance. In order to create a consensus where its execution can be tracked and is both effective and efficient, good governance assists in integrating the functions of the public, private, and social sectors. By adhering to the principles and practices of good governance, policy implementation variances can be reduced because jointly decided programs form the basis of the decisions made (Riska Chyntia Dewi & Suparno Suparno, 2022).

Good governance in Indonesia has been recognized since the reform era. The development of good governance in Indonesia was also influenced by the monetary crisis and other historical conditions. The economic crisis that hit Indonesia was caused by many things, including poor governance, rampant KKN (Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism). The practice of KKN has become a serious concern and has infected almost all elements of government. The impact of this problem is the poor quality of public services. The community seems to be underestimated. Government officials are only busy filling their stomachs and fulfilling their interests. This, of course, hampers the development process, increases crime, increases unemployment, increases the number of poor people, decreases health levels, poor quality education, and the emergence of regional conflicts that threaten the unity of the Republic of Indonesia.

Leaders at the state or local levels, particularly in Medan, might run by playing a part in the community's service delivery to attain equitable welfare. The environment, economy, and human resources are the three pillars of sustainable development that the government system must uphold in order for good governance to function. Three key players are involved in the idea of good governance: the government, which organizes the state, companies, which power the economy, and civil society, which acts as an adjusting entity. Each of these parties contributes to effective state management and has an impact on the others. One important solution is for these parties to coordinate and harmonize with one another. But given Indonesia's current circumstances, it is still unlikely to occur (Efendi, 2005). In order to manage natural, economic, environmental, and social resources effectively, civil society, the public sector, and the commercial sector must work together. This is how the idea of good governance may be fulfilled. The minimum requirements for good governance must be met, including participation, efficacy and efficiency, transparency, and justice.

The idea of effective governance is closely related to the one data program. This idea is better understood as a way to help Medan City achieve effective and efficient government performance. As a donor organization, the World Bank helps nations develop their institutional capacities and offers public servants competency-enhancing training. Its tenets provide insight into the concept of good governance's success. These guidelines serve as a standard by which the administration of the government is measured. Among the tenets of good governance are the following:

1. Community Participation

Community participation is the participation of the community in decision-making, either directly or through representatives of legitimate institutions to accommodate the interests of community members. Community participation is built on the principle of fair and polite freedom. With the participation of the community, a policy will become more alive, because it has a yoke that comes from the locality of the residents concerned.

2. Rule of Law

Law has an important role in upholding justice and truth. Laws must be impartial, fair and consistent. Laws must be applied indiscriminately, regardless of position, material, and kinship.

3. Transparency

Transparency or openness means that the government provides easy access to information to the public related to government activities. Information can be accessed by all citizens by paying attention to the provisions that have been made. Information must be updated and can be accounted for.

4. Stakeholders

Stakeholders play an important role in building partnerships with the government. Stakeholders here can act as decision makers or program implementers. Stakeholders have their own interests which should be in line with the interests built by the government and the community.

5. Consensus-Oriented

The government has a role as a catalyst, bridging various aspirations and interests so that a consensus can be obtained based on mutual agreement.

6. Equality

All citizens have the same opportunity in the eyes of the law and to achieve their welfare. The principle of equality will spur the impact of justice and stable economic development, because all people have the same rights and opportunities to develop themselves without any intervention from any party.

7. Effectiveness and Efficiency

The government follows the efficacy and efficiency criteria while implementing policies and initiatives. If the program can be implemented and operated in line with the predetermined parameters, then it is considered effective. Even with efficiency, this implies that the government has to make the best use of the funds in accordance with the demands that will be met.

8. Accountability

The ability to account to the community for all implemented actions and programs is known as accountability. Depending on the people involved, there may be variations in the manner of accountability. Government accountability measures have the potential to boost public confidence.

9. Strategic Vision

A strategic vision is a perspective initiated by the government and society in building a human economy to realize the welfare of its people. Strategic vision is the design of what activities/programs to be achieved to realize the country's goals. A strategic perspective will enable a country to maintain its existence (Ma'ruf¹ & Harahap, 2022).

In the meanwhile, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) lists 14 categories into which the principles of good governance fall:

1. Community Participation,
2. Engagement with the community,
3. Prospective thinking,
4. Transparency and Openness,
5. The Democratic
6. Expertise and proficiency,
7. Collaboration with the Community and Private Sector,
8. Dispersal of power,
9. Dedication to the Natural World,
- 10.Reduction of the Gap in Commitment;
- 11.Competence and Professionalism;
- 12.Effectiveness and Efficiency; and
- 13.Responsiveness.

The good governance project initiated by the World Bank then drew several globalized responses in the form of serious criticism or even praise. For example, Julius K. Nyerere, former President of Tanzania, criticized the principle of "good governance" as an imperialistic and colonial concept during his speech at the UN Conference on Governance in Africa in 1998 (Islami, 2021). The President viewed the project as a project of Western powers capitalizing on transnational global industries and corporations, imposed on developing countries such as Africa and Asia. Clearly, this project considers that governance in these developing countries is in an alarming situation so that there needs to be efforts to change and improve by reducing the role of the state and society. However, the state needs to provide a wide and comfortable space for the business sector through the concept of privatization, as well as create a good direction for every global capitalist corporation to seek high profits and produce integration into the global market system.

Main Objectives and Benefits of Medan One Data Program in Improving Good Governance in Medan City

Obstacles in the One Data Medan Development Process. In accordance with other rules, such as Presidential Regulation 95/208 on Electronic-Based Government System, is Presidential

Regulation number 39 of 2019 on One Data Medan. One data Medan is produced by central and regional agencies to help development planning, implementation, assessment, and control. Its purpose is to regulate the application of data governance. It is anticipated that the system will generate high-quality data and information with just one Medan, resulting in high-quality government programs. Data Standards (a methodology comprising concepts, definitions, scope, classification, measures, and units); Meta Data (structured information used to clarify the content and source of data); Interoperability (the capacity for data to be shared); and Reference Codes (data generated must utilize reference codes and master data accessible on the data portal) are the guiding principles of one data medan. Kominfo's authority stems from the interoperability principle.

Data governance in K/L/D needs to align with RPJMN key indicators, SDGs, and data on urgent needs. The produced data must have meta data, adhere to data standards, and be distributed via reputable official portals. At the moment, collaboration is taking place with SDGs to gather SDGs data and meta data; with BIG on One Map; and with the Medan City government. Over the past year, Satu Data Medan has undergone numerous developments. With 41,708 datasets and 58,115 files, 43 agency data portals are connected to the single Medan data portal. Still, there are a lot of obstacles in the way of fully integrating Satu Data Medan. Integration is challenging, for instance, because there are thousands of programs that function independently. Furthermore, Medan's data-related knowledge is deficient. The biggest challenge is the sectoral ego, which prevents agencies from sharing their data.

Government openness must be beneficial for (1) promoting transparency and public trust, (2) raising public participation, and (3) fortifying repositories in order to produce high-quality statistics data. autonomously; (4) creating novel inventions; and (5) promoting efficient and successful government services. The Central Bureau of Statistics website (www.bps.go.id) provides clear and easy access to both statistical data and meta data in terms of transparency. Allstats BPS is innovative in that it provides smartphone applications for accessing statistics. Data users can also benefit from Estimation of Harvest Area with Area Sampling Framework (ASF). In terms of participation, 51.36 million Indonesians actually took part in the online 2020 Population Census, according to Indonesian statistics (Nasution, 2019).

It is necessary to understand three different kinds of statistics. First, wide purposes, government and society, cross-sectoral, national scale, macro are served by Basic Statistics, which are arranged by BPS. Second, Sectoral Statistics arranged by M/I/OPD to fulfill specific agency requirements while executing responsibilities related to government and development. Third, Special Statistics compiled by people or groups to address particular demands in the economic sector, educational system, sociocultural context, and other community-based objectives. Because the data in this instance is macro and in the form of aggregate data, BPS is unable to offer data up to identify.

The One Map Implementation Activity consists of three stages: (1) compiling K/L/D thematic maps; (2) integrating each island and thematic map; and (3) synchronizing, which involves analyzing overlapping thematic maps. Furthermore, there is a requirement that the generated map be used and recorded. Here, the data is managed and made public by the data guardian. Through Network Nodes, the National Geospatial Information Network (JIGN) shares and disseminates IG in compliance with the directives of Presidential Regulation No. 27 of 2014, which is based on Law No. 4 of 2011. Real-time network node monitoring allows for the identification of connected and detached nodes. The national government, local governments, and academic institutions have all produced JIGN. There are data producers and data guardians in the network node.

In order to meet the network node mandate, the following five infrastructure components need to be constructed: Policies, Institutions, Technology, Standards, and Human Resources are the first five. One Geospatial Data's guiding principles are that all data must adhere to a single standard, have standardized metadata, be interoperable, and employ reference codes. The information that describes the origins and traits of DG and IG is known as meta data. As of right now, there are 119 GIS Implementation Standards. For elements represented in geographic data, the Catalog of Indonesian Geographic Elements (KUGI) determines types, operations, attributes, associations, and documentation requirements in addition to assigning codes and code structures. The majority of the data is therefore already ISO standardized. Additionally, the link is open data, facilitating conversation

and improving the quality and targeting of the data. For the purpose of geographical data, state finances, and statistics, it is envisaged that Indonesian homeland portals connected to GOLD would collaborate and integrate in the future.

Using Open Data to Encourage Accountability and Transparency. Making use of open data is a difficult procedure. For the purpose of becoming knowledge and wisdom, data must be transformed into information, which must subsequently grow into understanding. There are four interconnected parts to the open data ecosystem:

(1) Data suppliers: Ministries and agencies are examples of data providers to the ecosystem. (2) Service providers: entities that have access to processed data and can exploit it for their own purposes. capable of working with application developers or directly processing data and delivering it to users (3) Application developers: they can create their own applications and integrate them with data that already belongs to them or they can use data that service providers supply. Next, this application is created for users. (4) Application users: those that utilize the given open data applications (Lubis et al., 2022).

Indonesia's ranking in the Open Data Barometer index is neither good nor bad. The evaluation's foundation is governance, which is comprised of three main components: (1) readiness, which can be seen from the definition, policy, management, and publication; (2) implementation, which is a well-organized, current, and publicly accessible data structure; and (3) impact, which relates to transparency for effective development. Transparency, however, does not always equate to responsibility. The Election API project, which Perludem carried out to develop an app for the 2014 elections, is an illustration of data collaboration in action. Additionally, that same year there was collaboration in Kawal Pemilu. Mutual trust, low ego, a variety of abilities, a shared vision and goal, and cross-sector cooperation are all necessary for effective collaboration.

The Medan Satu Data program has key objectives and benefits in improving good governance in Medan City. The following are some of the main objectives and benefits of the program:

Objectives of Medan One Data Program:

1. Comprehensive Data Integration:
 - Collect and integrate data from various government agencies in Medan City, including:
 - Demographic data: such as population size, age distribution, and ethnic composition.
 - Financial data: government budgets, revenues, and expenditures.
 - Infrastructure data: road conditions, public facilities, and distribution of services.
 - Data Health: statistics disease statistics, number offacilities health facilities, and availability of medicines.
 - Education data: education level, number of schools and availability of education facilities.
 - Environmental data: air pollution, water quality and waste management.
 - Ensure that the data is integrated into one centralized platform that can be accessed by all relevant agencies.
2. Development of a Robust Data Infrastructure:
 - Build a reliable and secure information technology system to store, manage and share data efficiently.
 - Utilize the latest technologies such as cloud computing and big data to improve the scalability and security of data infrastructure.
3. Data Standardization and Normalization:
 - Establish standards and protocols for data collection, processing, and presentation so that data is consistent and interchangeable across departments and agencies.
 - Use uniform metadata and coding schemes to facilitate data search and analysis.
4. Improving Data Accessibility:
 - Build a public data portal that is easily accessible to the general public, with a user-

- friendly interface and powerful search features.
 - Develop mobile applications and web-based services to enable access to data in real-time and from various devices.
5. Strengthening Institutional Capacity:
- Conduct training and mentoring for government staff to ensure that they have the necessary skills and knowledge in data management and analysis.
 - Establish a dedicated team responsible for data management and data-related policy development in each government agency.

Benefits of Medan One Data Program:

1. High Transparency:
 - Improve government openness and accountability by allowing the public to easily access public data.
 - Enable the public to monitor public spending, government policies, and public service performance more effectively.
2. Increased Accountability:
 - Facilitate monitoring of government performance by the public and oversight institutions, thereby improving accountability in the management of public resources.
3. Evidence-Based Decision Making:
 - Provide complete and accurate data to stakeholders, so they can make more informed decisions based on solid evidence and analysis.
4. Better Operational Efficiency:
 - Reduce the cost and time required to manage and analyze data by eliminating data duplication and inefficient manual processes.
5. Public Service Innovation and Development:
 - Encourage innovation in public service delivery by using data to identify community needs and design more effective and efficient solutions.
6. Community Empowerment:
 - Empower communities by providing access to better information, enabling them to actively participate in development and decision-making processes (Neneng Siti Maryam, 2019).

With a focus on comprehensive data integration, robust data infrastructure, data standardization, data accessibility, and institutional capacity strengthening, the Medan One Data Program is expected to provide significant benefits in improving good governance in Medan City.

4. Conclusion

Based on the description and discussion carried out previously, several conclusions can be stated, namely that to provide Quality Statistical Data, government openness must be useful for (1) Encouraging transparency and public trust (2) Increasing public participation (3) Strengthening Repositories Independently (4) Generating new innovations (5) Encouraging effective and efficient government services. In terms of trans

The Central Bureau of Statistics website (www.bps.go.id) provides clear and easy access to parency, statistical data, and meta data. Allstats BPS is innovative in that it provides smartphone applications for accessing statistics. Data users can also benefit from Estimation of Harvest Area with Area Sampling Framework (ASF). In terms of participation, 51.36 million Indonesians actually took part in the online 2020 Population Census, according to Indonesian statistics.

The idea of effective governance is closely related to the one data program. This idea is better understood as a way to help Medan City achieve effective and efficient government performance. The

government can enhance the quality of its governance by encouraging openness, responsibility, efficacy, public involvement, and equity in decision-making, government management, and public services by successfully executing the one data program.

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