



## **Implementation of the SIPASTI BMD Program in Procurement of Goods and Services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat**

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### **Abstract**

This article was written to examine the implementation of the SIPASTI BMD program in the procurement of goods and services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat. The method used in preparing this research report is a descriptive qualitative research method. Data collection techniques use literature studies and field studies. In analyzing data, the following steps are used: data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing/verification, and triangulation. Based on the research results, it was concluded that the SIPASTI BMD Program was implemented quite well. However, currently, there are several obstacles in its implementation, including network errors that can delay the input of goods and services and some employees who still don't understand the technology. In overcoming these obstacles, several efforts were made, including waiting for policies from the center and improving the quality of employees with better performance, discipline, and following technical guidance or outreach regarding the program. Suggestions related to this research are to fully encourage the Council Secretariat in determining the policies that will be implemented and pay more attention to employees who do not understand technology who will later be used as support in their work as well as facilitating networks at the Council Secretariat to support the SIPASTI BMD program.

**Keywords:** Public policy; Policy Implementation; SIPASTI BMD.

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## INTRODUCTION

Sumedang Regency Regent Regulation No. 107 of 2007 concerning Standardization of Work Facilities and Infrastructure in the Sumedang Regency Environment. Based on the Regent's Regulation, what is meant by work facilities are facilities that have a direct function to support the implementation process of the regional government to achieve the targets and objectives that have been set, for example, workspace, work equipment, and office cars and/or motorbikes. Meanwhile, work infrastructure is a facility that has an indirect function to support the regional government implementation process to achieve the targets and objectives that have been set, for example, official buildings and official residences.

The facilities and infrastructure themselves have several objectives, namely a) speeding up the work implementation process to save time; b) increasing productivity of both goods and services; c) more quality and guaranteed work results; d) making work easier; e) the accuracy of the composition of worker stability is more guaranteed; and f) create a sense of comfort for the people concerned (Simamora, 2022).

To complete the work facilities and infrastructure of the Sumedang Regency Government, the Sumedang Regency Government established Sumedang Regent Regulation No. 22 of 2012 concerning the Sumedang Regency Government Goods/Services Procurement Service Unit. In this regulation, it is explained that procurement of goods and services is an activity carried out to obtain goods and services, both by the central government and regional governments, which has a series of processes starting from planning needs to completing activities to fulfill goods and/or services.

Procurement of goods and services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat is carried out through the Household Sub-

Sector. The household sub-sector carries out regular management of goods and services to ensure that the goods and services needed are maintained and maintained. The provision of goods and services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat is carried out online via the SIPASTI BMD application. The SIPASTI BMD application is a tool for entering data regarding goods and services required by regional officials in Sumedang Regency including the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat. Implementation of this program refers to Sumedang Regent's Regulation Number 47 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Electronic-Based Government Systems and Regent's Regulation Number 150 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for Controlling the Implementation of Development Programs.

In implementing a program public policy, (Nurhanifah, 2016) explained that it is necessary to prioritize three activity processes in the operation of program implementation, namely:

1. Organizing. When running a program, a clear organizational structure is needed so that human resources can be formed as skilled and reliable implementing staff;
2. Interpretation. The implementing staff must be able to implement the program by the program implementation instructions that have been determined so that the objectives of the program can be achieved; And
3. Application. Work procedures are needed so that program implementation takes place by the predetermined activity schedule and does not cause overlap in program implementation time.

Apart from these three pillars of activity, there are also stages in implementing both policies and programs. These stages are described by Hoogwood and Gunn (Maulana, 2022) as follows:

- I. Phase I consists of the following activities:
  - a. Describes a program plan with clear objectives.
  - b. Determine implementation standards.
  - c. Determine the costs to be used and the implementation time
- II. Phase II is the implementation of the program by utilizing staff structure, resources, procedures, costs, and methods.
- III. Stage III consists of activities:
  - a. Determine the schedule
  - b. Carrying out monitoring
  - c. Carry out supervision to ensure the smooth implementation of the program. Thus, if there are irregularities or violations, appropriate action can be taken immediately.

Thus, in implementing the SIPASTI BMD program in the procurement of goods and services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat, you must pay attention to the activities and stages of implementing policies and programs.

The results of previous research conducted by (Pasi, Kadir, & Isnaini, 2018) and research results (Safaria, Sumiati, & Karwati, 2020) in measuring policy implementation, refer to the stages of policy implementation which consist of communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure.

As for the research results (Suhendi, et al., 2021) in measuring policy implementation, several dimensions of policy implementation are used, consisting of appropriate policy, appropriate implementation, appropriate target, and appropriate environment.

However, researchers use dimensions of policy implementation which refer to implementation theory. According to Korten (Nurwan, et al., 2021) stated that there are three dimensions in implementing policy programs, namely 1)

Program; 2) Implementing Organization; and 3) Target Group.

According to Korten, the policy implementation dimensions were used because there were indications of problems implementing the SIPASTI BMD application in the procurement of goods and services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat which led to Korten's dimensions. Indications of these problems are:

1. Lack of policies from program makers. The existing policies are only general policies contained in the Regent's Regulations, there are no specific policies from program makers that are distributed to implementers.
2. The socialization provided by BPKAD to implementers in the procurement of goods and services for the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat has not been optimal. The outreach provided has not been able to help resolve technical problems such as system errors when using the application.

With these problems, the focus of the problem is how to implement the SIPASTI BMD program in the procurement of goods and services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat. The research aims to measure and evaluate the implementation of the SIPASTI BMD program in the procurement of goods and services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method used is qualitative, namely, research carried out regarding collecting non-numerical data and analyzing the data narratively to obtain rich data related to the problem to be researched through focus groups, in-depth interviews, and observations (Moleong, 2011).

The research target consisted of twenty employees of the household subdivision at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat. Based on the number of targets, the researcher used purposive

sampling to determine research informants to select the right informants for this research. With this sampling technique, four people became research informants, consisting of the head of the household sub-division, the regional property utilization manager, the SIPASTI BMD operator, and the banquet administrator.

Data collection was carried out through literature studies and field studies, while data processing was carried out through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. (Sugiyono, 2017). At the data processing stage, the data reduction process is carried out by selecting and transforming rough data originating from respondents' answers, observation results, and documentation results. After that the

reduced data is presented in the form of words and then conclusions are drawn regarding the presentation of the data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Program

(Tresiana & Djuadji, 2017) explains that what is meant by program implementation is the activity of sending or distributing policy output or delivering policy output carried out by implementors to target groups to realize the objectives of a policy or program.

Besides that, (Nugroho, 2014) explained that program implementation is a way to achieve policy goals. Program implementation is the stage of carrying out activities to achieve the program objectives.

**Table 1. Recapitulation of Program Dimension Interview Results**

No	Informant	Interview result
1	Head of Household Sub-Division	The SIPASTI BMD program was formed to make work easier, especially in process input is more organized and neat. In establishing the SIPASTI BMD program, 3 (three) parties participated in the formation of SIPASTI BMD, namely the Regional Secretary, BPKAD, and the Council Secretariat. The Regional Secretary makes the regulations, then BPKAD makes the program and the Council Secretariat uses the SIPASTI BMD program.
2	Regional Property Utilization Manager	The SIPASTI BMD Program policy is carried out by the regional assets sector where the Council Secretariat only carries out and implements it. With policies made centrally, even when the network is bad, our network carries out manual data collection. SIPASTI BMD aims to validate existing data at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat to make it more effective and accurate. The strategy used in implementing the SIPASTI BMD program is to collect data first when shopping for equipment and also include the required budget plan. This recording is carried out via the SIPASTI BMD application.
3	SIPASTI BMD operator	The SIPASTI BMD Program was created based on the Regent's Regulations. The SIPASTI BMD program aims to record the input of regional goods through a centralized procurement process for goods and services at BPKAD Sumedang Regency. The strategy in implementing SIPASTI BMD is that a budget that has been data collected or inputted will automatically have its data entered at the BPKAD center
4	Banquet Rules	The SIPASTI BMD program was created with orders from the Regent of Sumedang where all SPPDs are required to have and undergo SIPASTI BMD. When collecting data, the incoming data will go to the BPKAD server. SIPASTI BMD aims to make data input easier and more efficient. The strategy in SIPASTI BMD is to divide data input tasks when each person fills in data on SIPASTI BMD with different activities.

Source: 2022 Research Results



In carrying out program implementation, you need to pay attention to several things, including the program itself. (Setiawan, 2015) explaining the program is a design or description of the principles and efforts in the implementation of the state administration and economy that will be implemented.

Based on the table 1, it can be seen that the program dimensions have run well. This can be proven in the implementation of the SIPASTI BMD program in the procurement of goods and services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat, paying attention to several aspects of program implementation such as objectives, budget planning, and program implementation strategies. This is by the explanation (Nurwan, et al., 2021) that in implementing the program it is necessary to consider several things, including clear objectives, policy direction, and estimated budget required.

The SIPASTI BMD program has a clear objective, namely to simplify the process of inputting data on regional property owned by the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat where the data will be centralized at the Sumedang Regency Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency. The clear objectives of the SIPASTI BMD program will certainly have a positive impact on the implementation of goods and services procurement work at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat. As explained by (Agustino, 2020) that the objectives of a policy or program can be measured when it has an impact or effect on individuals and groups and the level of change that occurs as well as the acceptance of the target group and the changes that occur.

Not only does it require clear goals, but budget planning is also needed in implementing policy programs. Budget planning in the SIPASTI BMD program has been carried out by the applicable budget submission procedures in the Sumedang

Regency Government. The Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat has always carried out data collection and input regarding the budget needed to carry out the goods and services procurement program through the SIPASTI BMD program. The budget itself is a detailed plan for the acquisition and utilization of financial and other resources within a certain period (Nurhafid, 2017). The status of the budget in a program must be clear, this is because introducing and creating a program requires a large budget. So a strategy is needed in implementing the program of a policy.

The strategy carried out by the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat in implementing the SIPASTI BMD Program in the procurement of goods and services is first, providing special operators for the program in each sub-sector, including the household sub-sector which carries out the process of providing goods and services. Second, first record equipment spending needs and budget plans before inputting them into the SIPASTI BMD program.

Thus, it can be seen that in implementing the SIPASTI program, BMD has a program implementation strategy that is useful for achieving the targets or objectives that have been set. Having a strategy in program implementation certainly has the aim of providing direction for the continuation of implementing the program (Nurwan, et al., 2021).

### **Implementing Organization**

An organization is a group of people who are united in common tasks or assignments, are tied to a certain environment, use technological tools, and comply with regulations (Hasibuan, 2019).

Furthermore (Hasibuan, 2019) explains that organizations exist when people relate to each other, want to contribute to activities, or work together to achieve goals.

Thus, it can be concluded that the implementing organization is the implementer or person who carries out the

operation of the product or policy program that has been determined.

**Table 2. Recapitulation of Interview Results on Implementing Organizational Dimensions**

No	Informant	Interview result
1	Head of Household Sub-Division	There is socialization in the SIPASTI BMD program. In one year there are several socializations of the SIPASTI BMD program. The socialization was carried out by announcing new features and also providing tutorials on how to use the SIPASTI BMD application. Employees responded well to the SIPASTI BMD application and socialization. However, socialization does not necessarily make the application easy for employees to use because sometimes the application experiences errors.
2	Regional Property Utilization Manager	Socialization on SIPASTI BMD is carried out by BPKAD which is carried out once a year and four times for the procurement of goods and services. Socialization is carried out using seminars and BimTek (Technical Guidance). The form of socialization of the SIPASTI BMD program is in the form of technical guidance. Employees have responded well to the SIPASTI BMD application because it can help them with their work. However, using the application is not as easy as during socialization. Not all employees understand how to use this application.
3	SIPASTI operator	Socialization is carried out three times a year, namely at the beginning, middle, and end. Socialization can also be done with policy changes. Socialization of SIPASTI BMD includes notifications in the form of application upgrades, changes to new regulations, and adjustments to lists or types of goods. However, that doesn't mean there are no problems in using the application. Application upgrades carried out by the developer sometimes experience errors or failure to upload goods or services. However, the existence of the SIPASTI BMD program is very welcomed and supports the development of the SIPASTI BMD program by employees.
4	Banquet Rules	Socialization was carried out by BPKAD regarding the SIPASTI BMD program. Socialization is carried out when there is an update to the existing system in SIPASTI BMD. Socialization is carried out using direct practice. This socialization is carried out by announcing new features and also providing tutorials on how to use the SIPASTI BMD application. With the SIPASTI BMD program, employees feel happy because they are helped in the process of procuring goods and services, even though using the application is not always smooth.

Source: 2022 Research Results

Based on the interview results in the table above, it can be seen that the implementing organization, in this case, BPKAD, which is the leading sector in implementing the SIPASTI BMD application, has carried out its duties well in terms of implementing the SIPASTI BMD program. This can be seen from a socialization perspective. Socialization is a process of learning and teaching individuals or groups to act according to

the values and norms that apply in society ((Herdiana, 2018).

BPKAD conducted outreach to Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat employees regarding the operation of the SIPASTI BMD application. Socialization is carried out in the form of technical guidance where BPKAD directly practices the operation of SIPASTI BMD with employees. The purpose of holding this socialization is to inform employees as application users regarding the procedures

for operating the application, upgrading the application, adjusting the list or types of goods for procuring goods and services, and so on.

Socialization is very necessary in disseminating various information related to a policy. When socialization is linked to the public policy process, socialization is an activity carried out when policies are established before the policy is implemented (Herdiana, 2018).

Socialization can be said to be successful if the targets of the socialization can understand and carry out the things that have been socialized.

The socialization of the SIPASTI BMD program carried out by BPKAD received a good response from employees of the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat. These employees feel that there are very good benefits from the SIPASTI BMD program, especially in the procurement of goods and services.

The process of procuring goods and services is no longer done offline but can be done online. So that relevant officials can easily and quickly analyze applications for goods and services submitted by the

household sector before sending them to BPKAD.

However, holding socialization does not mean that there will be no obstacles to using the SIPASTI BMD application. The SIPASTI BMD application, on the one hand, can help complete work in the household sub-sector in procuring goods and services, but on the other hand, employees, especially application operators, need a good understanding of digitalization. The digitalization system requires employees to be "literate" in electronic systems or digitalization and must also be supported by facilities and infrastructure to support electronic-based services. When a system error occurs in the SIPASTI BMD application, not all employees can resolve the problem, causing work completion to be delayed until the error problem can be resolved. The system error subscription process cannot always be completed in just 1x24 hours.

### **Target Group**

A policy target group is a group of people or an organization that receives goods and/or services whose behavior is influenced by a policy (Tachjan, 2016).

**Table 3. Recapitulation of Target Group Dimension Interview Results**

No	Informant	Interview result
1	Head of Household Sub-Division	The applicable policy regarding the SIPASTI BMD program refers to the Sumedang Regent's decision regarding SPBE. There are no special regulations from the Sumedang Regency Government regarding SIPASTI BMD. So far the SIPASTI BMD program has been right on target because it is needed by the Council Secretariat in procuring goods and services.
2	Regional Property Utilization Manager	The policy is to easily obtain the goods you need. The targets of this program are appropriate and can be utilized effectively. Employees are helped in the process of inputting goods and reporting the use of goods more neatly because of the KIB (Goods Inventory Card)
3	SIPASTI BMD operator	It is very appropriate to measure the extent to which a policy improves its performance, namely in obtaining goods and services more easily. This program is right on target because the benefits can already be felt. Every procurement of goods and services becomes more orderly.
4	Banquet Rules	In the SIPASTI BMD program, it is right on target because with SIPASTI BMD it makes work easier, where every employee already has their work parts in inputting in the SIPASTI BMD application. While in a manual system, employees find it difficult to re-check data, this application makes it easier to re-check data on procurement of goods and services.

Source: 2022 Research Results



To measure or assess the accuracy of the target group in a policy, you can pay attention to the accuracy of the policy and the accuracy of the targets (Nurwan, et al., 2021).

Based on the results of the interview in the table above, it can be seen that the regional government policy regarding the SIPASTI BMD application as stated in the Sumedang Regent's Regulation Number 47 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Electronic-Based Government Systems and Regent's Regulation Number 150 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for Controlling the Implementation of Development Programs is a policy that appropriate in overcoming problems in procurement of goods and services for the Sumedang Regency Government, including at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat.

However, there is no Sumedang Regency Government policy, either a regulation or a Regent's Decree, which specifically explains the SIPASTI BMD application. This is very unfortunate because it reminds us that a program should be contained in a policy in the form of a regulation or decision. The absence of a specific policy that explains SIPASTI BMD causes a lack of understanding by SIPASTI BMD operators at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat in carrying out SIPASTI BMD when a system error occurs. SIPASTI BMD operators can only wait for instructions from BPKAD regarding system errors because they are not provided with regulations or technical instructions regarding the SIPASTI BMD program. This condition is not by the policy explanation explained (Agustino, 2020) that policy is a series of concepts and principles that serve as guidelines and the basis for plans for implementing work, leadership, and ways of acting.

The aim of the SIPASTI BMD program is not only as a companion system for

administering regional development information systems but also to secure data in the procurement of goods and services more neatly, regularly, and not easily lost. So the implementation of SIPASTI BMD related to the procurement of goods and services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat has been right on target. The SIPASTI BMD program helps the work of the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat in submitting and collecting data related to goods and services.

The SIPASTI BMD program implemented at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat in terms of procurement of goods and services is by the elements of program implementation. Where the elements in question include goals and target groups. The SIPASTI BMD program aims to facilitate data collection and submission of goods and services which is then allocated to the goods and services procurement sub-sector at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat which is tasked with carrying out data collection and submission of goods and services. So that the implementation of the SIPASTI BMD program has fulfilled the elements of policy implementation.

As Korten explains in (Akib, 2010) there is a need for compatibility between the implementing organization and the target group, namely the compatibility of the requirements set by the organization to produce program outputs with what the target group will do.

## **CONCLUSION**

In implementing the SIPASTI BMD program in the procurement of goods and services at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat, overall the implementation of the SIPASTI BMD program has been carried out quite well. These results can be seen from the Program, implementing organization, and target groups.

Of the three dimensions of SIPASTI BMD implementation, some dimensions have gone well, and some that have not gone well. The dimensions that work well are the program and target group dimensions.

The program dimensions show the results that the SIPASTI BMD program is good because in implementing the program the program implementers feel helped in working more effectively and efficiently. Likewise, the target group dimensions have been said to be very targeted in the implementation of the SIPASTI BMD program at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat, especially in the Sub-Sector of Procurement of goods and services.

Meanwhile, the dimension that shows that the implementation of SIPASTI BMD is quite good is the dimension of the implementing organization. The implementing organization showed quite good results in terms of the socialization carried out and the response from the implementers was quite good with the SIPASTI BMD program. Although the response given by the socialization participants, in this case, the SIPASTI BMD operator at the Sumedang Regency Council Secretariat, was not directly proportional to the implementation in the field.

The conditions for implementing the three dimensions of policy implementation do not mean that there are no obstacles in the process of implementing the SIPASTI BMD application. When using the SIPASTI BMD application, system errors often occur both during the process of inputting goods and services in the procurement process and in the process of making reports on the use of goods and services. This problem hampers the completion of work in the sub-sector of procurement of goods and services at the Council Secretariat in the procurement of goods and services. This is because there are no technical instructions

regarding the use of the SIPASTI BMD program and when technical problems arise, the operator can only report to BPKAD Sumedang Regency and wait for an uncertain response from that party.

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