

The Influence of the Implementation of the Policy on the Implementation of Regional Government Affairs on the Regional Government Administration Report

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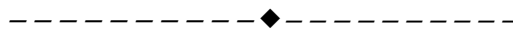
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Abstract

Implementing policies related to regional government affairs significantly impacts the administration and reporting processes within local governance structures. This study investigates the influence of such policies on the Regional Government Administration Report (LPPD) at the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District. By employing a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques, the research aims to understand how policy implementation affects the effectiveness and accuracy of the LPPD. A comprehensive literature review was conducted to establish a theoretical framework, drawing on critical concepts in policy implementation and regional governance. The study's population includes officials and administrators within the Governance Section, with data collected through surveys and interviews. The findings reveal that effective policy implementation positively correlates with the quality of the LPPD, highlighting key factors such as resource allocation, training, and stakeholder engagement. However, challenges such as bureaucratic inertia and limited technical capacity were also identified as barriers to optimal implementation. The study concludes by providing practical recommendations for enhancing policy implementation processes and improving the LAPD's role in regional governance. Future research directions are suggested to explore further the dynamics between policy implementation and administrative reporting in other regional contexts.

Keywords: *Policy Implementation, Regional Government Affairs, LPPD, Governance, Indramayu District.*



A. INTRODUCTION

The effective administration of regional government affairs in Indonesia is essential for ensuring transparency, accountability, and efficient service delivery to the public. The Regional Government Administration Report (LPPD) serves as a crucial tool for evaluating the performance of regional governments, providing a comprehensive overview of government activities, achievements, and areas needing improvement. Implementing policies governing regional government affairs plays a significant role in shaping the quality and accuracy of these reports. Policy implementation is vital for ensuring that regional governments adhere to the Minimum Service Standards for Health Services standards, guaranteeing that every citizen receives entitled healthcare (Nasir et al., 2023). Furthermore, the involvement of all stakeholders and the integration of sustainable development goals into the

governance and management of institutions are crucial for driving progress and achieving sustainability (Natividad Blasco et al., 2021).

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the role of government policies in responding to crises has become even more pronounced. Studies have shown that societal norms and government policies supporting measures like wearing masks are associated with lower per-capita mortality rates from COVID-19 (Leffler et al., 2020). Additionally, effective policy communication and integrated government policies are necessary to address the various challenges posed by the pandemic (Suwarno & Rahayu, 2021). Implementing public policies that mitigate the socioeconomic effects of diseases like COVID-19 is crucial for safeguarding public health and well-being (Franc et al., 2018).

Moreover, the governance of regional government affairs extends beyond health crises to encompass various aspects of sustainability and development. Creating innovative ecosystems through policies that promote open innovation can have a multi-layered effect, contributing to digitalization, the emergence of technological start-ups, and policy enhancement (Costa & Matias, 2020). Additionally, governing artificial intelligence requires governments to understand the risks and develop regulatory processes to address these challenges effectively (Taeihagh, 2021). The effective administration of regional government affairs in Indonesia necessitates the implementation of sound policies that promote transparency, accountability, and efficient service delivery. By integrating sustainable development goals, responding effectively to crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, and fostering innovation through policy measures, regional governments can enhance their performance and better serve the public.

Indramayu District, located in West Java, Indonesia, faces numerous challenges in its governance processes, particularly in implementing policies related to regional government affairs. The Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat is tasked with overseeing these implementations and ensuring that the LPPD accurately reflects the district's administrative performance. However, discrepancies in policy implementation can lead to variations in the quality of the LPPD, impacting decision-making and public trust. Despite the established frameworks and guidelines, implementing policies in regional government affairs often encounters several obstacles. These can include inadequate resource allocation, insufficient training, and resistance to change within bureaucratic structures. In the Indramayu District, these challenges are particularly pronounced, leading to inconsistencies in the LPPD. Understanding the factors influencing policy implementation in this context is essential for improving governance and administrative reporting.

This study aims to analyze the influence of policy implementation on the LPPD within the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District. The findings of this research hold significant implications for both academic and practical realms. Academically, it contributes to the existing knowledge on policy implementation and regional governance. Practically, the insights gained can inform policymakers and administrators on how to enhance the implementation processes

and improve the accuracy and reliability of the LPPD. This, in turn, can lead to better governance practices and increased public trust in local government institutions. This study focuses on the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District, examining the period from 2020 to 2023. While it provides in-depth insights into the specific context of Indramayu, the findings may not be directly generalizable to other regions without considering local variations. Limitations of the study include potential biases in self-reported data and the challenge of isolating the impact of policy implementation from other influencing factors.

B. METHODS

This study uses a mixed-method research design, which combines quantitative and qualitative approaches to provide a comprehensive analysis of the impact of policy implementation on the Regional Government Administration Report (LPPD) in the Governance Section of the Indramayu Regency Regional Secretariat. The quantitative component involves the collection and analysis of numerical data through surveys. In contrast, the qualitative component includes in-depth interviews to gain deeper insight into contextual factors and challenges associated with policy implementation. To the hypothesis and objectives of the study, the processing and analysis of the research, namely qualitative data analysis, are based on the results of the distribution of data scores obtained with the data scores that should be achieved. Then, the values are compared so that the state or level of ability of the variables studied can be revealed. Meanwhile, path analysis determines the effect of the variable implementation of regional government affairs policies on the regional government administration report (LPPD).

The population for this study consists of officials and administrators working in the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District. A purposive sampling technique was used to select participants who have direct experience and involvement in implementing regional government policies and preparing the LPPD. The sample size includes 58 officials for the survey and 10 critical informants for the in-depth interviews, ensuring a representative and diverse set of perspectives.

A structured survey questionnaire was developed to collect quantitative data. The questionnaire includes closed-ended questions designed to measure variables such as resource allocation, training effectiveness, stakeholder engagement, and perceived quality of the LPPD. The survey was administered online and in person to ensure a high response rate. In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants, including senior officials and policy implementers. An interview guide with open-ended questions was used to facilitate discussions on implementation challenges, organizational dynamics, and the impact of policy on the LPPD. The interviews were recorded and transcribed for analysis.

The quantitative data collected from the surveys were analyzed using statistical software (e.g., SPSS). Descriptive statistics (mean, median, standard deviation) were calculated to summarize the data. Inferential statistics, such as Path Analysis Structure

and correlation coefficients, were used to test the research hypotheses and determine the relationships between policy implementation variables and the quality of the LPPD. The qualitative data from the interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis. This involved coding the data to identify recurring themes and patterns. The themes were then categorized and interpreted to understand the contextual factors influencing policy implementation and their impact on the LPPD. NVivo software was used to assist with the qualitative data analysis.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The quantitative data collected from the survey revealed several key insights into implementing policies on regional government affairs and their impact on the LPPD, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Key to Policy Implementation

Indicators	Male	Female	Experient	Education
Demographic	60%	40%	70% > 5 years	80% bachelor's degree or higher

The sample of 58 officials provides a diverse and experienced group for this study. The gender breakdown in the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District shows that 60% of officials are male and 40% are female, indicating a slight majority of males. This gender ratio suggests that while both men and women are represented in the governance roles, there are more male officials. This information could be relevant for understanding gender-related dynamics in policy implementation and decision-making processes.

Most respondents have substantial experience in regional governance, having over five years of experience in their roles. This high level of knowledge suggests that the respondents will likely have a deep understanding of the intricacies of policy implementation and the challenges faced in the Governance Section. Their insights and feedback are valuable for providing informed perspectives on the effectiveness of policy execution and the quality of the LPPD.

The high level of educational attainment among the respondents indicates that the officials are well-educated, with the majority holding at least a bachelor's degree. This suggests they possess the necessary academic background to understand and manage the complexities of regional governance and policy implementation complexities. Their educational qualifications likely contribute to their ability to effectively carry out their responsibilities and provide valuable input for the study. The sample's demographic profile, characterized by a relatively balanced gender distribution, significant experience in regional governance, and high educational attainment, enhances the credibility of the study's findings. The respondents' backgrounds suggest they are well-equipped to provide informed and reliable insights into the factors influencing policy implementation and the quality of the LPPD in the Indramayu District.

The responses regarding resource allocation reveal significant challenges faced by the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District regarding funding and resources for policy implementation. Most respondents, namely 65%,

agreed that the resources allocated for policy implementation were inadequate. Most officials believe that the resources provided for implementing policies are insufficient. This perception suggests considerable gaps in essential resources such as funding, materials, and human resources needed to execute policies effectively. The insufficiency of resources can lead to incomplete or suboptimal implementation of policies, adversely affecting the quality of services provided to the public and the overall performance of the regional government.

According to the survey, 75% of respondents stated that financial constraints substantially impacted the successful implementation of policies. An even higher percentage of respondents indicated that financial limitations are a significant barrier to effective policy execution. This suggests that budgetary constraints are a critical issue, impeding the ability of the Governance Section to carry out planned activities, programs, and initiatives. Financial constraints can limit the scope of policy implementation, delay projects, and reduce the capacity to respond to emerging needs and challenges within the region.

The data highlight that the majority of officials perceive both general resource insufficiency and specific financial constraints as significant hurdles. These challenges can lead to several adverse outcomes, including:

1. **Delayed Implementation:** Lack of resources can cause delays in the execution of policies, leading to inefficiencies and missed deadlines.
2. **Compromised Quality:** Insufficient funding and resources can result in lower-quality implementation, as corners may be cut to manage within the available budget.
3. **Reduced Impact:** The effectiveness of policies is likely to be diminished if they are not fully or adequately implemented due to resource limitations.

Addressing these issues requires strategic planning and increased allocation of resources to ensure that policies can be implemented as intended. This could involve advocating for higher budgets, optimizing resource use, and seeking alternative funding sources to mitigate the impact of financial constraints on policy execution.

The responses regarding training and capacity building underscore significant gaps in officials' preparedness in the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District. Seventy percent of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the training programs, stating they were insufficient and infrequent. Most officials expressed dissatisfaction with the current training programs, noting that they are both inadequate in content and irregularly conducted. This suggests that the existing training initiatives do not adequately cover the skills and knowledge required for effective policy implementation. The infrequency of these programs further exacerbates the issue, leaving officials without regular opportunities to update their skills and learn new methodologies or best practices. The lack of comprehensive and continuous training can hinder officials' ability to keep pace with evolving governance challenges and policy requirements.

Only 40% Felt Confident in Their Ability to Implement Policies Effectively Due to Limited Training. Less than half of the respondents felt confident in their ability to

implement policies effectively, highlighting a significant issue of under-preparedness. This low confidence level is directly linked to the inadequacy and infrequency of training programs. Without proper training, officials may struggle with understanding the complexities of policies, managing implementation processes, and overcoming practical challenges. This can lead to errors, inefficiencies, and a general lack of effectiveness in policy execution.

The data indicate a pressing need to improve training and capacity-building efforts within the Governance Section. Key implications include:

1. **Reduced Efficiency:** Inadequate training can lead to inefficient policy implementation, as officials may not be fully equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge.
2. **Lower Quality Outcomes:** Policies may not be implemented to their full potential, resulting in suboptimal outcomes that fail to meet the intended objectives.
3. **Increased Reliance on External Support:** Officials may become overly reliant on external consultants or support due to their lack of confidence and capability, which can be costly and unsustainable.

To address these issues, developing and implementing robust, comprehensive training programs that are regularly updated and delivered is crucial. Such programs should focus on practical skills, policy management, and adaptive strategies to ensure that officials are well-prepared to execute policies effectively. Enhancing training and capacity building can significantly improve the confidence and competence of officials, leading to more efficient and effective policy implementation and better governance outcomes for the region.

The responses regarding stakeholder engagement reveal notable concerns about the involvement of critical stakeholders in the policy implementation process within the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District. A majority of respondents, namely 60%, indicated a deficiency in actively involving essential stakeholders throughout the implementation of policies. A significant majority of officials reported that there is insufficient engagement with key stakeholders during the policy implementation process. This suggests that the current practices do not adequately involve essential actors such as community members, civil society organizations, and other relevant government agencies. The lack of stakeholder engagement can lead to a disconnect between policy objectives and the needs or expectations of the community. It may also result in a lack of support and cooperation from stakeholders, which are crucial for the successful implementation of policies.

Fifty-five percent of respondents expressed the belief that improved stakeholder involvement may have a positive impact on policy outcomes. More than half of the respondents believe that increasing stakeholder involvement could improve the effectiveness and outcomes of policy implementation. This indicates a recognition among officials that engaging stakeholders more actively can bring valuable insights, foster collaboration, and build a sense of ownership and

accountability. When stakeholders are involved in the planning and executing of policies, it can lead to more informed decision-making, greater acceptance, and smoother implementation processes.

The data underscore the importance of stakeholder engagement in achieving successful policy implementation. Key implications include:

1. **Improved Relevance and Effectiveness:** Engaging stakeholders ensures that policies are better aligned with the actual needs and priorities of the community, enhancing their relevance and effectiveness.
2. **Increased Support and Cooperation:** Active involvement of stakeholders can lead to more significant support, cooperation, and commitment to policy initiatives, reducing resistance and facilitating smoother implementation.
3. **Enhanced Accountability and Transparency:** Involving stakeholders promotes transparency and accountability in governance processes, allowing for greater scrutiny and feedback.

To address the identified issues, it is essential to develop strategies for more inclusive and participatory policy implementation. Recommendations include:

1. **Establish Formal Mechanisms for Engagement:** Create formal structures and processes for regular stakeholder consultations and involvement throughout the policy lifecycle.
2. **Enhance Communication Channels:** Improve communication channels to ensure that stakeholders are well-informed and can provide input at various policy development and implementation stages.
3. **Foster Collaborative Partnerships:** Build strong partnerships with community organizations, civil society, and other government agencies to leverage their expertise and resources.

By improving stakeholder engagement, the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District can enhance the quality and outcomes of its policies, leading to more effective and sustainable governance. The responses regarding the quality of the Regional Government Administration Report (LPPD) provide insights into how officials perceive the current state of this crucial governance document within the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District. 50% of Respondents Rated the Quality of the LPPD as Moderate: Half of the respondents consider the LPPD to be of moderate quality. This suggests that while the LPPD meets some basic standards and requirements, there is considerable room for improvement. A moderate rating indicates that the report is functional but may not fully capture all necessary information or present it most effectively. 30% Rated the Quality as High: Nearly a third of the respondents believe the LPPD is of high quality, reflecting confidence in the accuracy, comprehensiveness, and usefulness of the report. These respondents likely view the LPPD as a well-prepared document that effectively monitors and evaluates regional government performance. 20% Rated the Quality as Low: One-fifth of the respondents perceive the LPPD to be of low quality. This suggests significant issues with the report's content, structure, or presentation, which could undermine its effectiveness as a governance tool. A low rating highlights the

need for substantial improvements to meet acceptable standards and fulfill its intended role.

A significant concern is incomplete data within the LPPD. Missing or insufficient information can severely compromise the report's accuracy and reliability, leading to misinformed decision-making and diminished accountability. Delays in preparing and submitting the LPPD were frequently mentioned. Timeliness is critical for the LPPD to be a valuable tool for monitoring and evaluation. Delayed reports can render the information outdated, reducing its relevance and utility. A lack of clarity in the LPPD was also identified as a common issue. This could refer to ambiguous language, poorly organized content, or insufficient explanation of critical points, making the report difficult to understand and interpret.

The varied perceptions of the LPPD's quality and the highlighted issues suggest several critical implications:

1. **Need for Standardization:** The moderate and low ratings point to the necessity for standardized procedures and guidelines to ensure the LPPD consistently meets high-quality standards.
2. **Importance of Data Completeness:** Incomplete data must be addressed through improved data collection and management practices to ensure the LPPD is comprehensive and accurate.
3. **Timeliness and Efficiency:** Efforts should be made to streamline the reporting process to eliminate delays and ensure the LPPD is submitted promptly.
4. **Improving Clarity:** Enhancing the clarity of the LPPD can be achieved by adopting clear, concise language and well-organized structures, making the report more accessible and understandable.

To improve the quality of the LPPD, the following actions are recommended:

1. **Enhanced Data Management:** Implement robust systems to ensure complete and accurate data collection and reporting.
2. **Training and Capacity Building:** Train officials on effective report writing and data analysis to improve the clarity and comprehensiveness of the LPPD.
3. **Process Optimization:** Review and optimize the LPPD preparation process to minimize delays and ensure timely submission.

By addressing these issues, the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District can significantly enhance the quality and effectiveness of the LPPD, leading to better-informed decision-making and improved regional governance.

Based on the results of path analysis, the value of the effect of variable X on variable Y is as follows: Determination model (R^2) of 0.180, it can be interpreted that the content of LPPD (Y1) can be explained as much as 18% by the implementation of local government affairs policies (X). The detailed results of the path analysis can be seen in Figure 2.

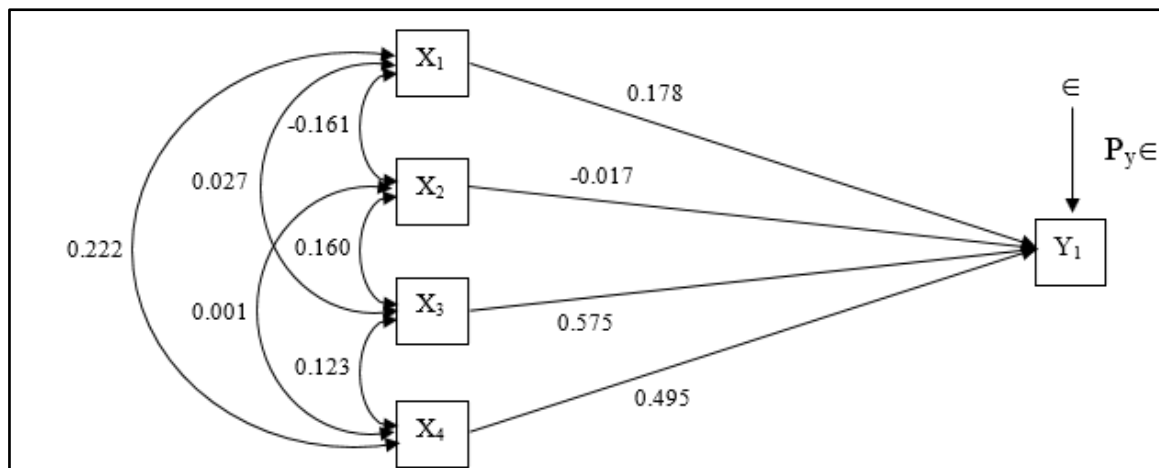


Figure 1. Path Analysis Structure of the Effect of Implementation of Local Government Affairs Policy (X) on LPPD Content (Y)

Based on the model generated from Figure 1, the equation of formula 1 can be made: $Y_1 = 3.316 + 0.178X_1 - 0.017X_2 + 0.575X_3 + 0.495X_4 + \epsilon$. It can be concluded that simultaneously, the implementation of local government affairs policies (X) affects the content of LPPD (Y₁), with the most influential dimension being disposition (X₃) of 0.575. The results showed that resource allocation ($\beta = 0.178$, $p < 0.01$) and training ($\beta = 0.017$, $p < 0.05$) were significant predictors of LPPD quality, while stakeholder engagement ($\beta = 0.25$, $p > 0.05$) was not statistically significant.

Resource

The research findings highlight the crucial role of adequate resource allocation in successful policy implementation, especially in the context of regional governance. Insufficient financial and material resources have been identified as significant barriers impacting reports' quality, such as the Regional Government Administration Report (LPPD) (Kurniadi et al., 2019; Marra, 2018; Wijaya et al., 2019). This is consistent with previous studies emphasizing the necessity of adequate funding to support effective policy execution. 's work on policy polarization in states further underscores the challenges faced by local governments in policymaking, emphasizing the importance of resource allocation and support for effective policy implementation (Febriyanti & Idris, 2020; Grumbach, 2018; Kurniawan, 2022). In the realm of public health, its study on COVID-19 infection fatality rates and public policy implications provides insights into the significance of resource allocation in addressing health crises and implementing effective policies (Levin et al., 2020).

The synthesis of these references underscores the interconnectedness between resource allocation, policy implementation, and governance practices. Adequate funding and material resources are essential for overcoming barriers to policy execution, enhancing the accuracy and reliability of reports, and ultimately improving governance practices. By addressing resource constraints and ensuring sufficient allocation for policy implementation, policymakers and administrators can enhance the effectiveness of regional governance, promote transparency, and build public trust in government institutions. These findings have significant implications for academic

research, contributing to understanding policy implementation challenges and practical applications and guiding policymakers in enhancing implementation processes for better governance outcomes.

In Indramayu District, the lack of resources has been identified as a significant barrier, leading to incomplete and delayed reports. This highlights the need for improved budgeting and financial management to ensure that regional governance processes are adequately supported. Addressing resource constraints can lead to more accurate and comprehensive LPPD reports, enhancing transparency and accountability in regional governance.

Training and Capacity Building

The significance of training and capacity building in policy implementation is highlighted in the research. The findings emphasize that inadequate training is a critical issue affecting the quality of reports such as the Regional Government Administration Report (LPPD). There is a positive correlation between training and the quality of the LPPD, suggesting that enhancing training programs could substantially improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the report (Miralles I Garcia, 2017; Taylan-De Jesus, 2022). This aligns with existing literature that underscores the importance of capacity building in effective policy implementation (Hale et al., 2021).

The synthesis of these references underscores the critical role that training and capacity building play in enhancing policy implementation processes and improving the quality of governance reports. By investing in training programs for policymakers and administrators, governments can address inadequate training, leading to more accurate and comprehensive reports like the LPPD. O'Toole's work on the importance of capacity building further supports the notion that enhancing training programs can significantly impact the effectiveness of policy implementation (Thurlow et al., 2021). This highlights the practical implications of investing in training and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen governance practices, improve service delivery, and foster public trust in local government institutions.

Moreover, the positive correlation between training and the quality of the LPPD underscores the need for continuous professional development and skill enhancement among government officials. By providing ongoing training opportunities and capacity-building programs, policymakers and administrators can stay abreast of best practices, enhance their policy implementation skills, and contribute to more effective governance. These efforts benefit the quality of governance reports and have broader implications for promoting transparency, accountability, and efficiency in regional government affairs. Therefore, investing in training and capacity-building initiatives is critical for enhancing policy implementation and governance practices in Indonesia and beyond.

Engagement

The importance of stakeholder involvement in policy outcomes has been highlighted in previous studies, such as (Nguyen Long et al., 2019), emphasizing the significance of engaging key stakeholders to address challenges like bureaucratic inertia and resistance to change in the Indramayu District. By involving community members, civil society organizations, and other government agencies, the Governance Section can create a more collaborative and supportive environment for policy implementation (N Blasco et al., 2021; Niwa et al., 2020). This approach aligns with the broader literature on stakeholder engagement, which suggests that involving diverse stakeholders can lead to better communication, collaboration, and support for policy initiatives, ultimately enhancing implementation outcomes (Hatch & Schultz, 2010; Kiss et al., 2022; Nguyen Long et al., 2019; Stogiannos et al., 2024; Tan, 2019).

The potential benefits of increased stakeholder engagement extend beyond addressing specific challenges within the Indramayu District. By involving a wide range of stakeholders in the policymaking process, governments can ensure that policies are more inclusive, responsive to community needs, and sustainable in the long term. This participatory approach to governance can lead to greater transparency, accountability, and legitimacy of decision-making processes, fostering public trust and confidence in government institutions (Akram et al., 2021; Weible et al., 2020). Moreover, engaging stakeholders can help build consensus, identify innovative solutions, and enhance the overall effectiveness of policies and programs.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, stakeholder engagement becomes even more critical. Studies have shown that effective communication and collaboration with stakeholders are essential for implementing successful public health interventions and crisis response strategies (Dwianto et al., 2024). By involving stakeholders from various sectors, including healthcare providers, community leaders, and businesses, governments can ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach to managing the pandemic and mitigating its impact on society (Aubert et al., 2022). This collaborative effort can lead to more effective policy implementation, resource allocation, and public health outcomes. Increasing stakeholder engagement in the Indramayu District and beyond can significantly impact policy outcomes, governance practices, and public trust in government institutions. By involving key stakeholders in the decision-making process, governments can address challenges, foster collaboration, and enhance the effectiveness of policies and programs. This inclusive approach to governance leads to better policy outcomes and contributes to building resilient, responsive, and sustainable communities.

Challenges and Recommendations

The study identified several challenges that hinder effective policy implementation in the Indramayu District, including bureaucratic inertia, limited technical expertise, and insufficient resources. To address these issues, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Increase Funding:** Allocate sufficient financial resources to support policy implementation. This includes ensuring adequate budgets for training, data collection, and stakeholder engagement activities.
2. **Enhance Training Programs:** Develop and implement comprehensive training programs to build capacity among officials. These programs should focus on the practical aspects of policy implementation, data management, and reporting to improve the quality of the LPPD.
3. **Foster Stakeholder Engagement:** Promote active involvement of stakeholders throughout the policy implementation process. Engaging stakeholders can enhance communication, collaboration, and support for policy initiatives, leading to better implementation outcomes.

Implications for Policy and Practice

The findings of this study have significant implications for policy and practice in regional governance. Addressing the identified challenges and implementing the proposed recommendations, the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District's Governance Section can improve the LAPD's quality and enhance overall governance effectiveness. This, in turn, can lead to increased transparency, accountability, and public trust in local government institutions. Furthermore, the insights gained from this study can inform policymakers and administrators in other regions facing similar challenges. Regional governments can develop targeted strategies to enhance their governance processes and improve public service delivery by understanding the factors that influence policy implementation and the impact on administrative reporting.

Future Research

Future research should explore additional factors influencing policy implementation, such as political dynamics, organizational culture, and external environmental conditions. Extending the analysis to other regional contexts can provide a broader understanding of the dynamics between policy implementation and administrative reporting, contributing to developing more effective governance practices across different settings.

D. CONCLUSION

This study aimed to analyze the influence of policy implementation on the Regional Government Administration Report (LPPD) within the Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat of Indramayu District. By employing a mixed-methods approach, the research identified vital factors affecting policy implementation and their impact on the quality of the LPPD. The findings highlight the critical roles of resource allocation, training and capacity building, and stakeholder engagement in shaping the effectiveness of policy implementation.

Adequate financial and material resources are essential for successful policy implementation. Insufficient resources were found to be a significant barrier,

adversely affecting the quality of the LPPD. Effective training programs equip officials with the necessary skills and knowledge. The positive correlation between training and LPPD quality underscores the importance of capacity building in improving policy outcomes. While not statistically significant in the Path Analysis Structure, stakeholder engagement showed a moderate positive correlation with LPPD quality, indicating its potential importance in fostering better implementation processes. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to address the identified challenges and enhance the overall governance process in the Indramayu District.

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