

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE'S COMMUNICATION AND RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SATU DATA INDONESIA

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Satu Data Indonesia (SDI) is a government data governance policy that aims to support the availability of data that is accurate, up-to-date, integrated, accountable and easily accessible and shared between government agencies to support development planning, monitoring and evaluation towards an advanced Indonesia. This policy is contained in Presidential Regulation no. 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia and is expected to improve data governance. The purpose of this research is to analyze the implementation of effective public communication and relationship management strategies in increasing the Ministry of Agriculture's awareness of the importance of One Data Indonesia Towards Advanced Indonesia. The method used in this research is qualitative with a case study approach. Researchers will conduct in-depth interviews with Ministry of Agriculture officials. The Ministry of Agriculture has shown a strong commitment to the implementation of SDI through initiatives and regulations that have been issued. The Ministry of Agriculture has launched the Agricultural Data Portal as an efficient and comprehensive form of public communication in raising awareness of the importance of One Data Indonesia Towards a Developed Indonesia.

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1. Introduction

Satu Data Indonesia (SDI) is a government initiative to integrate and manage public data from various agencies, supporting policymaking and research. There is Presidential

Regulation no. 39 of 2019 which regulates SDI, with a focus on the availability of accurate, integrated, and easily accessible data.

In its implementation, SDI involves the role of ministries, institutions, and agencies from the central to the regions. The Steering Board and the SDI Forum at the central level, assisted by the Secretariat, coordinate operational activities. The SDI readiness evaluation shows that data management and utilization are the highest aspects, while the readiness categories include Managed, Defined, Integrated, and Optimal. The implementation of SDI in Ministries/Institutions and Regions is still low, with the maturity level of SDI implementation for Ministries/Institutions reaching half and most of it for provincial level regions. in December 2022. Several aspects, such as regulations, human resources, and institutions, have become lagging behind.

The implementation of SDI aims to increase the effectiveness of decision-making, transparency, accountability, and collaboration between agencies. In the context of the Ministry of Agriculture, public communication strategies are key in increasing awareness, implementation, and utilization of SDI. Identify Problems through approaches; (1) The Ministry of Agriculture's awareness of the importance of SDI, (2) Implementation of SDI policy in the Ministry of Agriculture, (3) Human resource competencies that support the implementation of SDI, (4) Involvement of the Ministry of Agriculture in SDI, (5) Utilization of SDI by the Ministry of Agriculture. The formulation of the problem from this study is "How to analyze the implementation of public communication strategies in the Ministry of Agriculture in the Implementation of One Data Indonesia Based on Presidential Regulation 39 of 2019?, seen from the perspective of (1) Focus on the Ministry of Agriculture, (2) Analysis of communication strategies to increase awareness, (3) Challenges of SDI implementation and the role of communication strategies, (4) The role of competent human resources in the implementation of SDI, (4) Not discussing the implementation of SDI in other agencies"

The purpose of this research is to know and analyze effective communication and *relationship management strategies* in increasing the awareness of the Ministry of Agriculture on the importance of One Data Indonesia based on Presidential Decree 39 of 2019. The benefits of the research are (1) Contributing theoretical knowledge about public communication and *relationship management*, (2) Providing practical insights for the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing communication strategies for SDI, (3) Improving the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency of government data governance.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Data is defined as information that is recorded and has an implicit meaning. Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 establishes rules for integrated and integrated data governance. The theoretical foundation used is the *Relationship Management Theory* used in this study to foster relationships in organizations, especially in the context of connecting organizations with their public.

Relationship Management Theory is a typical theory that can be used to foster a relationship in an organization. Relationship Management theory is a key idea in public

relations because it is connected to the core goal of the field, which is to connect organizations with the public through communication activities. This theory is known as the center or core of public relations because its focus discusses the process of managing the relationship between an organization and its public, both internal and external. The Relationship Management perspective states that public relations to be able to balance the interests of the organization with the public can be achieved through the management of the relationship between the organization and the public. (Kriyantono, Teori-Teori Public Relations Perspektif Barat dan Lokal, 2014) (Kriyantono, Teori-Teori Public Relations Perspektif Barat dan Lokal, 2014)

2. Method

The object of the research focuses on public communication strategies used to raise awareness about the importance of One Data Indonesia. The Ministry of Agriculture, with its role in data collection, processing, and utilization, is in the center of attention. The research also includes *Relationship Management* to understand the interactions between parties involved in the context.

Research Approach uses a qualitative approach with case studies. This approach allows researchers to understand the experiences and perspectives of stakeholders related to the implementation of communication strategies in the Ministry of Agriculture. Qualitative content analysis methods, interviews, observations, and document analysis were used to gain an in-depth understanding of the communication and *relationship management* strategies applied.

Research Paradigm This research adopts a constructivist paradigm, emphasizing the understanding of social reality through the subjective meaning given by individuals. This approach allows researchers to focus on society's interpretation of its world, encouraging empathy, interaction, and reconstruction of the reality being studied.

The research method used is qualitative with a case study approach. In-depth interviews with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and direct observation of socialization activities were conducted. Primary data is collected through interviews, observations, and document analysis, while secondary data comes from various online sources.

The Place and Time of the Study was conducted in Indonesia, with a focus on the Ministry of Agriculture. The research location includes units related to data collection, processing, and utilization. The research time is adjusted to the needs, ensuring comprehensive and relevant data collection.

Communication by emphasizing a two-way process, involving sending and receiving messages, as well as the importance of context and interpretation. Public Communication is a form of communication between the government or public organizations and the wider community. Explain the public communication strategy as an integrated plan to influence public opinion, attitudes, and actions. Strategy is defined as a systematic way or process to achieve certain goals. The stages of a strategic plan, as shown by, involve determining the

vision, self-evaluation, environmental analysis, decision-making, implementation, and evaluation. According to Public Communication Strategy, public communication strategy involves planned and integrated planning to influence society through consistent and sustainable messages. (West & Turner, *Introducing Communication Theory: Analysis and Application*, 2019) (Cangara, *Perencanaan dan Strategi Komunikasi*, 2013) (Wahjono, Marina, Aprilliani, Prayitno, & Nasrudin, 2019) (Cangara, *Perencanaan dan Strategi Komunikasi*, 2013)

The implementation of One Data Indonesia as Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 is the legal basis for data governance in Indonesia. Implementation in central agencies is expected to increase efficiency, government effectiveness, and community participation. Where the Central Agency involves departments, agencies, or ministries/government agencies in the implementation of One Data Indonesia. The responsibilities of the central agency include data planning and priority data determination.

3. Results and Discussion

a. Implementation of SDI at the Ministry of Agriculture

The development of SDI in the Ministry of Agriculture, In the implementation of SDI in the Ministry of Agriculture, initiative steps have been taken in its implementation. The Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of One Indonesia Data by Data Guardians and Data Producers within the Ministry of Agriculture is a regulation that regulates government data governance in Indonesia. This document establishes the definitions and duties of the various entities involved in the management of agricultural data.

In this context, there are several key roles that can be identified. First, "Walidata" is a unit in the Ministry of Agriculture that is responsible for the collection, examination, and management of data submitted by Data Producers. The main task of Walidata is to ensure that the data managed is in accordance with the principle of One Data Indonesia.

Regulation of the Ministry of Agriculture No. 40 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Management of One Agricultural Development Data which has been issued based on derivatives of Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia. The issuance of regulations is one of the requirements for the Ministry of Agriculture as a legal umbrella for SDI implementation activities.

The Ministry of Agriculture has shown a strong commitment to the implementation of SDI through initiatives and regulations that have been issued, such as the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2021. This regulation establishes the functions of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2021. various entities, especially Data Producers and Guardians, who strive to ensure the accuracy and integrity of agricultural data in accordance with SDI principles. Although there is a data gap that requires more intensive reintegration and coordination, the Ministry of Agriculture has realized the importance of SDI before the issuance of Presidential Regulation 39 of 2019, and its sustainability is strengthened through coordination with BPS.

In accordance with the mandate of Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019, it is stated that Priority Data is selected data that comes from the Data List that will be collected in the following year agreed in the One Data Indonesia Forum. Based on Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019, data that can be proposed to become Priority Data must meet certain criteria.

Therefore, the determination of Priority Data is very important because later the priority data needs to be agreed, collected and selected into three categories, namely statistical data, financial data. and geospatial data. The determination of this Priority Data is one of the strategic steps to accelerate the implementation of the One Data Indonesia policy.

The government's commitment to improving data governance standards and public services in Indonesia is shown by the government's seriousness in implementing SDI principles. Indonesia can move towards a more inclusive, responsive, and effective digital era with the help of various organizations and related parties, as well as through good cooperation. The best use and management of data will certainly be very important for the future development of this nation which has enormous potential. This policy is stated as a public communication that aims to increase public awareness and participation in data management and the implementation of cross-sector public services. In this way, the government and society can work together to achieve good data management for Indonesia's development.

b. Utilization of SDI Implementation at the Ministry of Agriculture

The development of the agricultural sector is supported by data in various ways. To develop strategies and initiatives that can have a beneficial and long-term impact, the Ministry of Agriculture uses data throughout the planning process. With relevant data, monitoring the implementation of the program can be more targeted, so that the Ministry of Agriculture can quickly find and eliminate any challenges. Data is also the foundation in the context of development control to ensure that each stage of development runs as it should and meets the goals that have been set. The data ultimately provides a clear picture of the effectiveness and efficiency of the programs that have been implemented and what needs to be improved in the future at the development evaluation stage.

The Ministry of Agriculture with the implementation of SDI as a tool to plan, observe, and assess medium and long-term development. The Ministry of Agriculture now has access to integrated data thanks to SDI, ensuring that the data relied on is reliable, accurate, and up-to-date. Every choice is guaranteed to be backed by trustworthy information thanks to the existence of SDI. The Ministry of Agriculture Data Portal that has been developed helps sectors to make it easier to use data.

c. Communication Strategy with *Relationship Management Theory*

Theory *Relationship Management* is one of the important theories *Public Relations*, because it is related to the basic function of public relations, namely communication activities that connect organizations and the public. This theory focuses on discussing the process of managing the relationship between the organization and its public, internal and external, therefore this theory is also known as the center or core of public relations. (Kriyantono, Teori-Teori Public Relations Perspektif Barat dan Lokal, 2014)

An effective communication strategy requires an in-depth approach to understanding stakeholders. With this principle, it is important for the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation of One Data Indonesia to segment stakeholders so that each group receives special attention according to their interests and needs. This segmentation allows the Ministry of Agriculture to create more specific and relevant messages.

Writing a particular message requires a proper communication approach. Each stakeholder segment receives information that is truly relevant to its needs and circumstances. However, the implementation of this communication strategy is incomplete

without monitoring and evaluation. In the implementation of SDI at the Ministry of Agriculture, a communication strategy is carried out to support the implementation of SDI.

Elements of Relationship Management Theory

The following is an explanation of the *Relationship Management Theory* and Communication Strategy used:

- 1. *Stakeholder Segmentation*
It refers to an approach to separating stakeholders into groups based on their respective characteristics, interests, and communication preferences. The Ministry of Agriculture has implemented this strategy by considering the need for comprehensive data in the agricultural sector. The survey results show that the Ministry of Agriculture has realized the importance of understanding and accommodating the needs of various stakeholders. in the book "Stakeholder Engagement: Clinical Research Cases" says that Stakeholder Segmentation is divided into groups based on their strength, legitimacy, and importance to the organization. (Jones, Gardner, Rennie, & Kumpunen, 2018)
- 2. *Tailored Communication Approach*
Includes adjusting messages and communication channels according to the characteristics and interests of each stakeholder. The Tailored Communication Approach is a strategy for designing and implementing health interventions after collecting and analyzing individual data on individual attitudes, behaviors, knowledge, and communication barriers. . The Ministry of Agriculture has also adopted this strategy by taking into account the needs and interests of various stakeholders. The results of the interviews confirmed that this approach had been implemented. (Parvanta, Parvanta, & Harne, 2022)
- 3. *Monitoring and Evaluation*
This section focuses on monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of communication strategies against various stakeholders. The Ministry of Agriculture understands the importance of evaluation to improve data quality and data productivity, which reflects the implementation of monitoring and evaluation strategies. Monitoring and Evaluation refers to the process used to determine the success of a program that has been implemented according to the plan (Monitoring) and achieve the goals that have been set (Evaluation), . "Evaluation: A Systematic Approach". In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture has also paid attention to the importance of two-way communication and received and responded to feedback from stakeholders. (Lipsey, Henry, & Rossi, 2019)

Table 1. Relationship Management Theory at the Ministry of Agriculture

Relationship Management Theory	Communication Strategy	Relevance of Research Results
Stakeholder Segmentation	Stakeholders are separated into groups based on their respective communication characteristics, interests, and	The Ministry of Agriculture has realized the importance of understanding and accommodating comprehensive data needs in the agricultural sector, including considering the interests of various stakeholders.

	preferences.	
	<hr/>	
Tailored <i>Communication Approach</i>	Messages and communication channels are adapted according to the characteristics and interests of each stakeholder. For example, a message to farmers can be different from a message to local governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conducting socialization and coaching to data producers on a regular basis within the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture ● Submission of the latest information from the national secretariat to data producers and stakeholders involved.
Monitoring and <i>Evaluation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of public communication strategies for various stakeholders. ● Ensure communication is two-way and that feedback from stakeholders exists, is received and responded to appropriately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ministry of Agriculture has realized the importance of evaluation for data improvement and data productivity, which reflects the implementation of monitoring and evaluation strategies. ● The Ministry of Agriculture has paid attention to the importance of two-way communication and received and responded to feedback from stakeholders.

Source : Processing of interview results

Table 1, we can see how the elements of Relationship *Management Theory* are related to the communication strategy adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation of One Data Indonesia. This includes efforts to increase awareness, implement policies, improve HR competencies, involve central agencies, and effectively utilize data.

d. Indicators of SDI Implementation at the Ministry of Agriculture

The importance of defining indicators of the success of SDI implementation cannot be ruled out. These indicators are a benchmark to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of the implementation of SDI at the Ministry of Agriculture on various development sectors in Indonesia. Starting from improving data accuracy, integration between government sectors, to the use of data by the wider community, this success indicator will be a foothold in measuring the extent to which the implementation of SDI is able to realize data-based decision-making.

Measuring success based on these indicators will provide a more objective view of the effectiveness of SDI implementation at the Ministry of Agriculture and provide guidance for future improvement and improvement efforts. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia plays a crucial role in managing the agricultural sector to realize food security, improve farmers' welfare, and spur rural economic progress. With the vision of "Advanced

Agriculture, Prosperous Farmers, Strong Indonesia," the Ministry of Agriculture is committed to making the agricultural sector the main pillar of national development.

The main focus of the Ministry of Agriculture is to develop Sustainable Agricultural Systems. Through technological innovations and modern agricultural practices, they aim to improve productivity, quality, and sustainability of agricultural production. The goal is to create an efficient and environmentally friendly agricultural system. The Ministry of Agriculture also ensures national food security by ensuring the availability of sufficient, safe, diverse, and nutritious food for all Indonesia people. This is done through strategic policies and planned programs. The promotion of agricultural innovation and technology is also a focus, by encouraging research, development, and implementation of the latest technology to increase the competitiveness of the agricultural sector nationally and globally.

Collaboration with various related parties is an important principle, with the aim of achieving sustainable agricultural sector development.

The Ministry of Agriculture also encourages creativity and innovation in overcoming existing agricultural challenges. In an effort to achieve its vision, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture's Pusdatin to integrate data and create a one-data agricultural data portal, in line with the direction of the Presidential Regulation on One Data. This seriousness and initiative reflects the Ministry of Agriculture's strong commitment towards resilient and sustainable food security for Indonesia.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture covers various aspects, such as history, nature, experience, and viewpoints related to research subjects. There is also an emphasis on specialization in public health, which can enrich knowledge and hone expertise in dealing with human and animal health issues.

Table 2. Analysis of Research Results

Success Indicators	Achievements of the Ministry of Agriculture
Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of One Indonesia Data by Guardians and Data Producers within the Ministry of Agriculture. ● A unit in the Ministry of Agriculture that is responsible for data management. ● The party that submits the data to the Walidata. They compiled a proposed list of agricultural data, including those that were used as Priority Data. This proposal was then discussed and agreed upon with the Walidata. ● Regulating government data governance in the agricultural sector. Define and assign the duties of the Guardian and Data Producer.
Forum SDI	The Ministry of Agriculture has held a coordination forum with Kominfo related to SPLP. For the BPS and BIG forums related to statistical data standards, the preparation and filling of metadata.
Action Plan	Preparing the Ministry of Agriculture's action plan in

	accordance with the SDI action plan 2022 – 2024 and conducting socialization.
Data Portal and SDI Portal Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing access to data at the national level through information and communication technology. ● The Ministry of Agriculture has developed the Data Portal earlier before the national secretariat launches the SDI Portal, and the Ministry of Agriculture Data Portal can be accessed through satudata.pertanian.go.id ● The integration of the Ministry of Agriculture Data Portal can be integrated with the SDI Portal, which can be seen on the data.go.id in the dataset.
List of Data and Priority Data	The preparation of the Ministry of Agriculture's Data List and Priority Data has been accessed through the data.go.id Portal.

Table 2 is a mapping between the indicators of the success of the implementation of SDI and the achievements that have been carried out at the Ministry of Agriculture. Based on the results of the table, the Ministry of Agriculture obtained the optimum score in the assessment held by SDI at the end of 2022.

Analysis of Research Results:

1. The Ministry of Agriculture has adequate awareness regarding the importance of One Indonesia Data before the issuance of Presidential Regulation 39 of 2019, namely the issuance of the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 40 of 2021 acting as a legal basis for the Ministry of Agriculture. This reflects a commitment to understanding the need for comprehensive data in the agricultural sector.
2. Policy implementation began since the emergence of Presidential Regulation number 39 of 2019. The restructuring of Walidata from 11 to one entity, namely Pusdatin, is a critical step in organizing and managing agricultural data. The appointment of a data guardian at Pusdatin provides a clear legal basis for policy implementation.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture recognizes the importance of competent human resources (HR) in data governance. Efforts to improve coordination with BPS and BIG Data Coaches show a commitment to developing human resource competencies in data management.
4. The One Agricultural Data Portal has been launched by the Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural data that is integrated with the national SDI portal, which reflects the ministry's transparency and accountability in disseminating information.
5. The positive impact of SDI is felt when the implementation of SDI has resulted in integrated data, reduced overlap, improved data quality, avoided duplication, and promoted good data governance
6. The low level of SDI implementation at the Ministry of Agriculture has several challenges, including (1) sectoral ego so that more effective education and coordination are needed to overcome this; (2) Overlap and differences in data generated by data producers; (3) Data privacy issues that have not been identified;

- (4) Human resource capabilities that have a background beyond knowledge related to data management.
7. The use of data in the SDI framework focuses on information from data producers and priority data development. Data is an important tool for the Ministry of Agriculture to plan, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of programs and ensure that implementation takes place effectively and efficiently. Good communication between data producers is the key to maximizing the benefits of data.
 8. The important role of *Relationship Management* is to get significant efforts in building relationships both internally and externally. Understanding shared needs and interests, as well as building strong and mutually beneficial relationships, is key to achieving the goal of better data management within the agricultural sector.

Based on the results of the analysis of the implementation of SDI at the Ministry of Agriculture, it can be combined with previous research related to the application of *Relationship Management theory* in the application of communication strategies.

Relationship Management theory is applied in the communication strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture, especially in approaching stakeholders. Through stakeholder segmentation, the Ministry of Agriculture can convey a more specific and relevant message to each stakeholder group. In addition, with the right communication approach, the Ministry of Agriculture ensures that each group receives information that suits their needs and conditions. Monitoring and evaluation are key in ensuring the effectiveness of communication strategies and strengthening relationships with stakeholders

Communication is very important in conveying messages so that the message can be understood well, for that reason relationship management from stakeholders Interests and the parties involved need to be taken care of. Theory *Relationship Management*, the public is considered as a co-creator who is able to interpret, criticize, or support the institution's program. Communication strategies in providing knowledge in the digital era can be done by analyzing the factors of communicator selection, message packaging, and their effects. (Kriyantono, Teori-Teori Public Relations Perspektif Barat dan Lokal, 2014) (Setyaningsih, Abdullah, Prihantoro, & Hustinawaty, 2019)

The Ministry of Agriculture has compiled in the application of SDI principles, demonstrating commitment, proactivity, and recognition of the importance of good data governance. The implementation of SDI by the Ministry of Agriculture reflects the seriousness of the Ministry of Agriculture in utilizing data as a tool in making the right decisions with the support of quality data for national development. The Ministry of Agriculture has carried out digital transformation through the use of SDI to support policies and programs in the agricultural sector. Communication strategies based on Relationship Management Theory allow the Ministry of Agriculture to get closer and interact with stakeholders, so as to get feedback and input. With this approach, the Ministry of Agriculture seeks to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of agricultural programs and maximize services to the community.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been presented, the research entitled "Implementation of the Ministry of Agriculture's Effective Communication and Relationship Management Strategy on the Importance of One Data Indonesia Towards an Advanced Indonesia", the following conclusions can be drawn:

One Data Indonesia (SDI) is an ambitious plan of the Indonesia government to build an integrated data center. This initiative is designed to integrate and manage data. The goal is to provide accurate, up-to-date, integrated, and verifiable data. It is important to support activities such as policy making, research, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development.

SDI policy involves the active role of various levels of government, ranging from the central government to the local government. Focus on effective data management, including setting data standards, metadata, data interoperability, and reference codes. The plan also emphasizes the importance of competitive and capable human resources (HR) to support the implementation of the policy.

An effective communication strategy is an important key in the implementation of SDI. This aims to ensure the understanding and active participation of the community and related stakeholders. Good communication is very relevant to the implementation of SDI, especially given its impact on government data management.

By implementing SDI, the government hopes to make decisions faster and more accurately by using accurate and integrated data. Achieving this goal requires cross-departmental collaboration, workforce quality improvement, and effective communication strategies. In addition, the assessment of the sustainable impact and measurement of the effectiveness of these policies is essential to ensure the continuity and improvement of SDI policies.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has made improving the implementation of the Satu Data Indonesia (SDI) policy a strategic priority to maximize benefits for the government and society. The focus of these efforts is to develop a competitive and qualified workforce (HR) to ensure quality data management at the Ministry of Agriculture. Skilled staff are essential to manage and use data effectively to support informed and fast decision-making.

At the central level, the role of the One Data Indonesia Secretariat is also very important. This secretariat is tasked with providing adequate capacity to fulfill its operational and administrative responsibilities. This includes supporting data coordination and integration between different government agencies.

Collaboration between stakeholders, including ministries and institutions, is one of the keys to increasing transparency, accountability, innovation, and creativity in the use of public data. This collaboration is expected to bring greater synergy and efficiency in data management and use. In addition, an effective public communication strategy is also important. This strategy must be developed to ensure maximum understanding and participation of the general public and stakeholders. Clear and open communication helps the community understand the benefits and importance of SDI policies and encourages community participation in the process.

Finally, measuring impact using specific indicators is another important aspect. This aims to measure the impact of the implementation of SDI policies and evaluate their effectiveness periodically. In this way, it is possible to adapt and improve policies according to needs and outcomes.

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