

Evaluation of the Village Asset Management System (SIPADES) Policy in the Village Government of Larangan, Candi District

Aisyah Nur Fazri¹, Isna Fitria Agustina²

^{1,2}Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia



DOI: <https://doi.org/10.61796/icossh.v2i2.523>



Sections Info

Article history:

Submitted: June 14, 2025

Final Revised: July 24, 2025

Accepted: August 10, 2025

Published: September 25, 2025

Keywords:

SIPADES

Village assets

Policy evaluation

Transparency

Accountability

ABSTRACT

Objective: The Village Asset Management System (SIPADES) is an application developed by the Ministry of Home Affairs that aims to increase transparency and accountability in village asset management. However, in early 2024, SIPADES was updated to version 3.0 to address weaknesses in the previous version. However, in its implementation in the field, the SIPADES application in various villages, including Larangan Village, Candi District, still faces several obstacles. This study aims to evaluate SIPADES after the version 3.0 update using William N. Dunn's evaluation theory, which includes aspects of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, and responsiveness. **Method:** The research method used is descriptive qualitative with purposive sampling technique, involving village officials as key informants. **Results:** The research results show that SIPADES helps in recording village assets to be more orderly and efficient, but still faces technical obstacles such as unstable application access, limited human resources, and a lack of ongoing training. **Novelty:** Thus, SIPADES version 3.0 is not yet fully optimal, but still has the potential to improve the governance if village assets supported by technical improvements and increased user capacity.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a system of government ranging from the central government to village governments. The Indonesian system of government adheres to the principle of decentralization, which transfers the authority to manage various government affairs to regional governments, including villages. [1] argues that decentralization provides opportunities for the smallest units of government to manage resources effectively according to their local needs. Therefore, villages play a vital role in maintaining, managing, and developing assets to improve community welfare.

Indonesia has a very strong decentralization policy foundation, as clearly stated in the 1945 Constitution, where regions are divided into provincial and district/city areas. The districts/cities are then further divided into sub-districts and finally the sub-districts are further divided into villages or urban villages [2]. Therefore, village government is the most important part in Indonesia because village government is essentially the power of the state itself. Thus, the village committee can collect or manage village asset data, namely a series of processes from the design, procurement, use, utilization, protection, maintenance, destruction, transfer, management, reporting, assessment, development, supervision, and control of village assets [3].

Village asset management is crucial because it represents a resource that can be utilized to support the economic and social activities of the village community. In this context, the village government requires an effective management system to ensure that village assets are managed properly and responsibly. In 2018, the Directorate General of Village

Government at the Ministry of Home Affairs issued the Village Asset Management System (SIPADES) to assist in managing village assets. This SIPADES will align with the concept of E-Government by increasing effectiveness, transparency, and accountability in village government administration. SIPADES essentially exists because of increasingly advanced technological developments. E-Government This refers to the use of government information technology advances to bridge the gap between the public and increasing access to information.

The management of village assets is carried out based on the principles of functionality, legal certainty, transparency and openness, efficiency, accountability, and certainty of value [4]. Administratively, a village is a form of small government led by a village head through direct elections which is considered important for the village. Officially, the government has issued Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, as a legal basis that regulates everything considered important for the Village [5]. The government's hope through the Ministry of Home Affairs in launching the SIPADES application is that village governments can carry out asset inventories more easily, quickly, and orderly than before. So far, it is acknowledged that the administration of village assets is still largely done manually, so that there are still many difficulties in managing village assets.

However, in its implementation, the use of the SIPADES application in various regions still faces challenges. Starting from the aspect of human resource readiness, the availability of information technology infrastructure, and the functioning of the system are important factors that contribute to determining the success of the program's implementation. As stated by [6] that the existence of equitable and continuous training will affect the effectiveness of the implementation of the SIPADES application. Many villages still use manual methods that are prone to errors and data manipulation, and in this context there are statements from previous studies that support the view that asset management is not ideal due to several influencing factors such as personal, structural, and cultural factors as well as human resources that are not yet capable of implementing the Village Asset Management System (SIPADES) policy [7].

This study examines the implementation of the Village Asset Management System (SIPADES) after the version 3.0 update by taking a case study in Larangan Village, Candi District. The main focus of this study is to evaluate the extent of the implementation of the SIPADES application after the version 3.0 update which aims to improve SIPADES from version 2.0. However, in practice in the field, new obstacles have emerged, namely the application cannot be accessed at all, system errors occur, thus hampering the smooth administration of village assets. This study brings a new perspective by analyzing the latest developments in the system that has been running for years. The difference between this study and previous studies is that the authenticity of this study lies in a different focus compared to previous studies. The first previous study by Maarif, M. S., & Sukmana, H, with the title Village Asset Management Innovations Through Application-Based Systems using qualitative methods with a descriptive and associative approach, but focusing more on identifying obstacles in using the SIPADES application, such as lack of village administrator skills, technical application problems, and minimal training [8].

The second study was conducted by Ediyanto & Indriane, M, entitled "Analysis of the Implementation of the Village Asset Management System (SIPADES) in Realizing Good Governance in Tanjungsari Village, Sumedang Regency". This study uses a qualitative descriptive method and observation collection techniques, interview, and documentation. This study uses Edward III's implementation theory with indicators consisting of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The study's findings indicate that the village apparatus' limited capabilities are due to the lack of further technical guidance (BIMTEK) [9]. In contrast to that study, this study covers the same but different scope in the implementation of SIPADES after version 3.0 compared to the previous version and specifically analyzes the transparency and efficiency dimensions of the SIPADES application.

The third study conducted by [10] entitled "Evaluation of the Success of the Implementation of the Village Asset Management System (SIPADES)" found that there were several obstacles experienced by village officials in using the SIPADES application such as frequent system errors, lack of understanding of village officials in using SIPADES, and no ongoing assistance if village officials encountered difficulties in using the application. The fourth study was conducted by [6] with the title "The Effect of Training, Human Resource Quality and Accounting Knowledge on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Village Asset Management System (SIPADES) Application". This study uses a descriptive method with a quantitative approach using questionnaire collection techniques and literature studies. This study uses the model theory unified theory of acceptance and use technology (UTAUT) using the utility indicator (usefulness) and user convenience (easy of use). The findings of this study are that the lack of training and human resource quality variables influence the effectiveness of the implementation of the SIPADES application [6]. The harmony of these two studies is that they discuss the SIPADES application. The difference between the two studies is that the study conducted by Bagas Tegar Laksana, et al. used a quantitative research method while the current study used a qualitative research method.

The originality of this study lies in the use of William N. Dunn's policy evaluation theory with six main indicators, namely, effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy. However, this study only focuses on five indicators, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, and responsiveness, which have not been widely used by previous studies related to the implementation of SIPADES. The contribution of this study is to provide a comprehensive analysis related to the obstacles to the implementation of SIPADES version 3.0 and provide practical recommendations for village governments in improving asset governance. By using a more comprehensive methodological approach, and the development of an evaluation model that can contribute to the development of science. Thus, this study not only fills the gap in the literature on information technology-based village asset management but also provides practical implications for the development of SIPADES policies and implementation in the future. In the study described by Nur Haliza, S., & Agustina, I. F with the title "Quality of Population Administration Services Through Online Service (Plavon) in Realizing E-Government" explains that E-Government which was developed with the aim of increasing transparency, accountability, and public participation in the development of existing technology [11].

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to describe and analyze the phenomenon of SIPADES implementation after the version 3.0 update. According to Creswell in [12], this defines a qualitative approach as a process in research and understanding based on a methodology that investigates a social phenomenon and human problems. This study was conducted in Larangan Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. This study focuses on evaluating the obstacles to SIPADES implementation after the version 3.0 update using five indicators of William N. Dunn's policy evaluation theory, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, and responsiveness.

Primary data were obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation. Secondary data came from official village documents, laws and regulations, and related literature. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with key informants, direct field observation, and documentation. Informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique, selecting informants who were truly knowledgeable about the SIPADES application. The primary informant of this study was Mrs. Sunikah, the Head of Administration and General Affairs in Larangan Village.

Researchers use the interactive analysis method from [13] which includes, first Data Collection, data collection can be done through interviews, observations, and documentation. Second, Data Reduction, a process in the form of data selection focused on simplification, abstraction, and transformation of raw data from written records to be combined with important information and discarding unnecessary information. Third, Data Presentation, data presentation is a combination of several pieces of information obtained in the field in the form of accurate data and can be more easily accessed. This way it is easier to get an overview and can facilitate the overall assessment. Fourth, Conclusion Drawing, conclusion drawing is collecting all data based on the results of the researcher in the field.

This study refers to William N. Dunn's theory of evaluation, which has six elements: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, and responsiveness. However, this study only uses five indicators. Dunn's theory serves as an important foundation for assessing the success of SIPADES implementation at the village level, particularly in the context of asset management, which involves various technical and social aspects [14], [15].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The Larangan Village Government, located in Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, is one of the villages that has implemented the SIPADES application as a supporting tool in an effort to improve village government management, especially in managing village assets more easily, transparently, and efficiently. This SIPADES application greatly facilitates operators or village officials in collecting village asset data. However, it is hampered by several complex problems ranging from the application being unable to be accessed at any time due to having to wait for notification from the Community and Village Empowerment Office (PMD), to other technical obstacles.

This section presents the main findings from the study on the obstacles to SIPADES implementation after the version 3.0 update in Larangan Village, Candi District. The results of observations and in-depth interviews are systematically explained, followed by

a discussion that analyzes these findings within William N. Dunn's evaluation framework. This discussion aims to identify the extent to which SIPADES has contributed to increasing efficiency, transparency, and accountability at the village level, while highlighting challenges and opportunities for improvement.

1. Effectiveness

In terms of effectiveness, interviews in Larangan Village revealed that the SIPADES application facilitates the recording and management of village assets for village officials. However, after updating from version 2.0 to 3.0, issues with opening or accessing the application arose. The application could not be accessed at all, only the home page could be accessed.

"The application could not be opened in early 2024, hampering village asset data input. This is especially true with the 3.0 update, which means we, as application operators, cannot do anything." (interview, August 20, 2024).

2. Efficiency

Efficiency relates to whether a program has achieved its intended results, prioritizing the program's objectives. The SIPADES application does facilitate online asset recording, significantly reducing operational costs compared to manual methods. However, this manual method is still required as an initial step in asset data validation to ensure the recorded data matches the actual data in the field, which is then inputted by the SIPADES operator into the application. Therefore, this task is not duplicated, but rather complementary to ensure accurate and complete data input into the system.

"The SIPADES application is incredibly beneficial, but unfortunately, in order to access it, we still have to wait for confirmation from the central office. Data input is challenging, especially if we haven't yet measured the land. The greenhouse we're developing requires two steps to recap the data, which we then upload to the SIPADES application." (interview, August 20, 2025).

Another challenge encountered was the inability to access the SIPADES application smoothly, making manual data collection crucial as a valid data base and backup. This process also demonstrated that while SIPADES can save time and money in village asset management, its successful implementation relies heavily on the synergy between manual and digital methods and the readiness of village human resources. Overall, SIPADES helps expedite and streamline village asset management, but it cannot completely replace the manual processes that are the foundation of village asset data validation.

"Back when the app was still accessible, we were prepared to work overtime if there was a call to reopen it. Then, when we wanted to conduct monitoring and evaluation from the Regional Personnel Agency (BKD), when we opened the app, all the data we had entered into the SIPADES app was gone, and to this day, we can't input any data because the system won't open at all." (interview, August 20, 2025).

3. Adequacy

Ideally, SIPADES was designed to address the comprehensive problem of village asset management. It was developed to support more transparent and efficient village asset management. However, its implementation has not fully met asset management needs, particularly in Larangan Village. The main issue encountered was a serious technical constraint, namely the application being completely inaccessible. As a result,

the process of inputting village asset data was suboptimal, and most recording still had to be done manually by handwriting.

"Well, what can we do? We can't access the application at the moment, so it's automatic and we have to do it manually by writing it down in a book. While the SIPADES application is actually very beneficial, unfortunately, it's currently just a display item because we can't access it properly." (interview, August 20, 2025).

4. Equality

This equality is related to whether the SIPADES application brings real benefits to village officials and stakeholders because it simplifies the process of storing and managing village asset data to be more orderly and efficient. Technically, this application is accessible to all village officials, but in practice, only a handful of people actually operate it according to its primary duties and functions. Typically, only one main operator is responsible for data input, and this position can change as personnel change.

"Training for this application has only been conducted two or three times by the Community and Village Empowerment Service (PMD). We are still waiting for further training, especially for SIPADES 3.0." (interview, August 20, 2025).

However, in Larangan Village, limited human resources pose a challenge. From the beginning, only Ms. Sunika, the head of administration and general affairs, has operated the application. Furthermore, no further training on the use of SIPADES has been provided to all village officials. This presents a challenge in ensuring that all village officials have equal skills and access to asset management using the SIPADES application.

5. Responsiveness

This responsiveness relates to the results of the SIPADES application policy, which addresses the needs of village asset management, particularly in terms of digital asset inventory and data collection, combining manual and online data. Village officials use manual methods to record assets in the field, such as measuring the area and location of assets by area or sub-district officials, who then input the data into the SIPADES application. While the application is very helpful, there are technical challenges such as errors when operating the application and file size limitations when uploading documents, which sometimes require village officials to compress files, resulting in less than optimal data quality.

Furthermore, village assets are not limited to buildings or facilities in the village hall, but also include assets utilized by the surrounding community, such as integrated health posts (Posyandu), village halls, and other public facilities. Although not all communities are responsive to village asset management, the existence of village community institutions (LMD) and community leaders is an important forum for increasing participation and optimal utilization of village assets. However, based on conditions in the field, it can be said that the SIPADES application in Larangan Village cannot run properly, causing difficulties for the apparatus or operators of Larangan Village to respond quickly and accurately to needs related to asset management and reporting.

"Yes, we hope SIPADES can be reused so we can have backup data that reflects field conditions. Although it requires double the manual work and re-entering it into the application." (interview, August 20, 2025).

Discussion

The implementation of the Village Asset Management System (SIPADES) is a positive step toward achieving more effective and efficient digital governance. Since its launch, the SIPADES application has significantly assisted village officials in inputting data on village assets. However, in practice, the SIPADES application still faces various obstacles and challenges, both external and internal. These include inadequate infrastructure and a lack of understanding and capacity of village human resources (HR) in operating the application. The SIPADES application essentially assists in managing village assets. Village asset management is a crucial aspect of village governance, which emphasizes transparency, accountability, and efficiency.

So that evaluation of the implementation of the SIPADES policy is very necessary, because in this way the implementation of the SIPADES Application policy can help in realizing Good Governance, then the government must be able to solve the problems that arise in the use of the SIPADES application [9]. By using William N. Dunn's framework of evaluation theory. In this study, a number of obstacles were found related to the implementation of SIPADES 3.0 in Larangan Village, Candi District.

1. Effectiveness

In policy implementation, effectiveness is crucial. Effectiveness relates to whether a program achieves its intended results while prioritizing its objectives. The closer the results are to the target, the higher the effectiveness. Effectiveness assessments are designed to assess the accuracy of program or policy implementation. Therefore, to achieve the goal of successful SIPADES implementation, regular training and mentoring from the sub-district or other relevant parties is crucial.

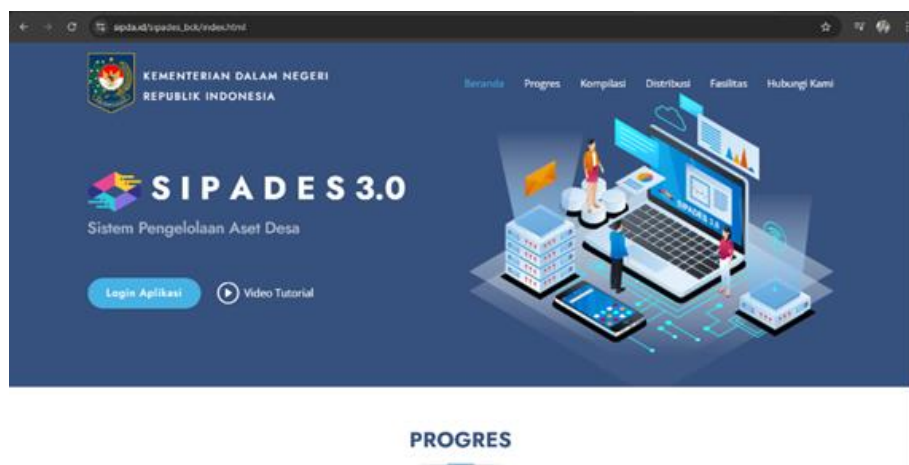


Figure 1. Displays SIPADES version 3.0
Source: SIPADES 3.0

This is also exacerbated by the system update from version 2.0 to 3.0, which is after this system change SoPADES. It becomes very difficult to open, thus hampering the data input process. The issue of village asset management is crucial to discuss because village assets are the primary capital for development and public services. Therefore, if village asset management is suboptimal, it can lead to the risk of asset loss, misuse, and inefficient use of village funds. This finding aligns with research by Nurdianti et al, which

states that technical obstacles in SIPADES can reduce implementation at the village level [7].

According to William N. Dunn's theory, this indicates a low level of effectiveness, because the program was unable to achieve its stated objectives, namely by facilitating the management of village assets. The problems with SIPADES became increasingly complex when in early 2024, SIPADES was updated to version 3.0. Instead of increasing efficiency, this update actually created the same obstacles as the previous versions, both versions 1.0 and 2.0. This update actually created new obstacles because the application could not be accessed. So this condition is in line with previous research [8] which also found technical obstacles in the use of SIPADES. As well as research from [7] which also found that technical constraints in SIPADES can affect the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation at the village level.

2. Efficiency

In practice, village officials must carry out two stages, namely this manual method is still needed as an initial stage of asset data validation so that the recorded data matches what is in the field and will then be input by the operator. SIPADES into the application. Thus, this work isn't duplicated, but rather complementary stages to ensure the data entered into the system is accurate and complete.

This process of managing village assets actually adds time and effort, thus reducing efficiency. According to Dunn, a policy is considered efficient if the benefits gained outweigh the costs or effort expended. This demonstrates the level of efficiency SIPADES is still low. And this result is also consistent with what was found by Maarif and Sukmana who showed that technical obstacles prevented the implementation of the Sipades application from running optimally in terms of efficiency [8].

Table 1. List of Larangan Village Assets in the Form of Irrigation Roads.

No	Name of goods	Item code	NUP	Ukuran (M2)	Year of acquisition	Value (Rp)	Information
1.	Pigeon Street	-	-	269 M ²	-	-	Pigeon Street
2.	Kepodang Street	-	-	273 M ²	-	-	Kepodang Street
3.	Jl. Kutilang	-	-	391 M ²	-	-	Jl. Kutilang
4.	Cendrawasih Street	-	-	86 M ²	2023	Rp. 29,700,000	Village Street
5.	Jl. prayer room Al-Amanah	-	-	100 M ²	2023	Rp. 15,256,000	Village Street
6.	Muria Mountain	-	-	88 M ²	-	-	Jl. Cendarawasi RT 05 RW 02

Source: Decree of the Head of Larangan Village, Number 87 of 2024

3. Adequacy

Ideally, SIPADES was designed to address the comprehensive problem of village asset management. It was developed to support more transparent and efficient village asset management. However, its implementation has not fully met asset management needs, particularly in Larangan Village. The main issue encountered was a serious technical constraint, namely the application being completely inaccessible. As a result, the process of inputting village asset data was suboptimal, and most recording still had to be done manually by handwriting.

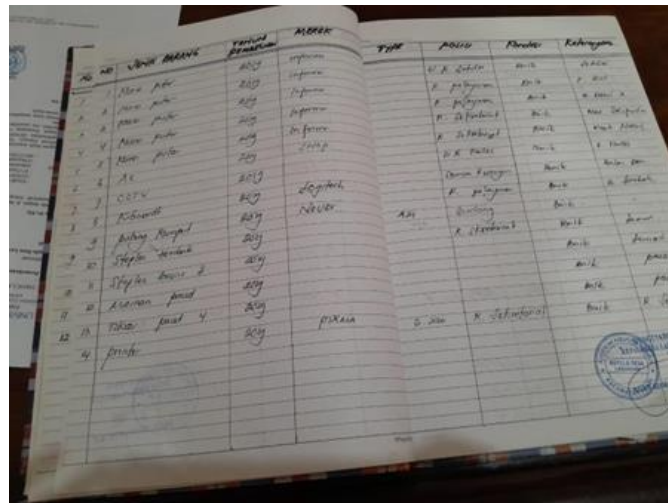


Figure 2. Larangan Village Asset Book, 2019.

This situation is further exacerbated by the lack of ongoing training conducted by the relevant agency, namely the Community Empowerment Agency (PMD). This lack of ongoing training indicates that the policy is insufficient to meet the needs of village officials. In Dunn's theory, this adequacy indicates the extent to which the policy is able to address the problem. All village officials need to receive regular training on the use of SIPADES and other applications that support the recording process. Furthermore, regular technical assistance or monitoring is needed to help operators or village officials overcome operational obstacles, update systems, and increase self-confidence in facing digitalization. This is also supported by Indrajit's statement that the implementation of digitalization is E-Government in villages can only be successful if supported by adequate technological readiness, human resources and regulations [1].

4. Equality

Since its launch, the Community Empowerment Service (PMD) has only conducted training two or three times, with no follow-up action. This has resulted in a limited number of village officials capable of operating the application SIPADES, especially in Larangan Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, this is only run by one operator, namely Mrs. Sunikhaas the head of administration and general affairs. This situation demonstrates a weak aspect of equality, as access and capacity to use the application are not evenly distributed across all village officials. Therefore, the implementation of the Application policy SIPADES can help in realizing Good Governance, the government must be able to resolve problems that arise in the use of applications SIPADES [9].

According to Dunn, equality encompasses the fair distribution of policy benefits and burdens for all stakeholders. However, in this context, only a handful of village officials directly benefited from the training, while others lacked the same capacity. This situation is similar to research by Ediyanto and Indrie, which emphasized the need for ongoing training to create equality in the implementation of the application SIPADES [9].

5. Responsiveness

This responsiveness is related to the results of the application policy SIPADES covers village asset management needs, particularly in terms of digital asset inventory and data collection, combining manual and online data. However, in practice, SIPADES has not been able to respond quickly to the needs of village officials because application access is often restricted to certain times. This requires operators or village officials to be prepared to work overtime at night when the system is open.

Overall, the research results show that SIPADES has covered the needs of village asset management well, but in its implementation it still faces quite serious obstacles. Starting from limited access to applications, lack of consistent training, and synergy between village officials and local governments so that it can run effectively and responsively to the needs of all parties, as well as minimal technical support causing low policy adequacy, because the program does not fully address the needs of village officials in managing assets in an orderly, transparent, and accountable manner. This condition strengthens the view [1] that the implementation of e-government in villages can only be successful if supported by technological readiness, human resources, and adequate regulatory support. So through this interview the Larangan Village government has hopes or responses, where the application SIPADES This can be immediately optimized and used according to its intended function. This allows all asset management needs to be met from a single, integrated platform.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : Based on research findings and analysis, that the implementation SIPADES Version 3.0 in Larangan Village has not been running optimally because the application has been inaccessible since early 2024. This has resulted in low effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, and responsiveness in village asset management. Although the application was designed to increase transparency and accountability, in practice, the entire asset management process remains manual, resulting in low efficiency and responsiveness. **Implication :** Theoretically, this study strengthens the relevance of William N. Dunn's policy evaluation theory in analyzing information technology-based policies at the village level. Practically, this study can provide input to village governments and the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the importance of improving infrastructure, providing ongoing training, and technical support for the application of information technology. SIPADES can be used optimally. **Limitation :** This research has limitations in terms of the scope of the number of informants which is limited to village officials who play a direct role in using the application SIPADES. Because this is influenced by limited human resources, minimal training, and the absence of technical follow-up from the developer. SIPADES also worsens this condition. Although the application SIPADES designed to support the principles of transparency, efficiency, and accountability, its success is largely

determined by factors such as infrastructure readiness, user competence, and ongoing technical support. **Future Research** : further research is expected to broaden the scope of research to compare implementation SIPADES post-update 3.0 in various contexts. It can also highlight central government policy aspects related to application development to be more responsive to village needs.

REFERENCES

- [1] R. E. Indrajit, "Concept and Strategy of Electronic Government," *Electron. Gov.*, vol. 84, pp. 1-166, 2016, [Online]. Available: https://www.academia.edu/30100450/Electronic_Government
- [2] R. Primananda, "Analysis of Village Treasury Land Management in Increasing Village Original Income in Glinggangan Village, Pringkuku District, Pacitan Regency," *J. Researcher. Public Adm.*, vol. 4, no. 03, pp. 212-218, 2024.
- [3] A. Hartiningtyas and II. Choiriyah, Usrotin, "E-GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH SYSTEM APPLICATIONS," vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 1558-1573, 2024.
- [4] L. T. Ultimate *et al.*, "Village (Pad) In Ngebel Village, Ngebel District, Regency," 2022.
- [5] L. N. Hidayahet *al.*, "Village Asset Data Processing in Latukan Dengan," vol. 3, no. 2, 2022.
- [6] U. A. A. Wawan, "The Influence of Training, Human Resource Quality, and Accounting Knowledge on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Village Asset Management System (SIPADES) Application in Teluk Keramat District, Sambas Regency," *Sebi Study. Economics and Islamic Business*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 91-98, 2021, doi: 10.37567/sebi.v3i1.789.
- [7] R. R. Nurdianti, E. E. Sasanti, and I. P. Lenap, "Policy Implementation Analysis of Village Asset Management System (Sipades) in Hidden Village Governments," *J. Ris. Mhs. Akunt.*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 784-792, 2022, doi: 10.29303/risma.v2i4.338.
- [8] M. S. Maarif and H. Sukmana, "Village Asset Management Innovations Through Application-Based Systems," *Indonesians. J. Law Econ. Rev. Fr.*, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 1-12, Oct. 2024, doi: 10.21070/ijler.v19i4.1184.
- [9] Ediyanto and M. Indriane, "Analysis of the Implementation of the Village Asset Management System (Sipades) in Realizing Good Governance in Tanjungsari Village, Sumedang Regency," *J. Adm. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 165-171, 2023, doi: 10.55606/jass.v4i1.136.
- [10] M. R. Q. and M. Raharso, "Evaluation of the Success of the Implementation of the Village Asset Management System (SIPADES)," *J. Facility Infrastructure Asset Management*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 33-42, 2020, doi: 10.12962/j26151847.v4i1.6831.
- [11] S. Nur Haliza and I. Fitria Agustina, "Quality of Population Administration Services Through Online Service (Plavon) in Realizing E-Government," pp. 1-11, 2024.
- [12] E. Murdiyanto, *Qualitative Research Methods (Qualitative Research Systematics)*. 2020. [Online]. Available: http://www.academia.edu/download/35360663/METODE_PENELITIAN_KUALITAIF.docx
- [13] M. B. Miles, M. Huberman, and J. Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis A Methods Sourcebook*, vol. 17. 1385.
- [14] Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2016 Tentang Pengelolaan Aset Desa
- [15] W. Dunn. Indikator evaluasi kebijakan. 1999.

Aisyah Nur Fazri

Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Email: aisyahnfazri@gmail.com

***Isna Fitria Agustina (Corresponding Author)**

Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Email: isnaagustina@umsida.ac.id
