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Implementation of Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 31 of 2022 concerning Unified Data on Education, Culture, Research, and Technology through Cultural Baseline Data at the East Kutai Education and Culture Agency

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Abstract

The integration of local government policies is crucial for managing cultural data, serving as the foundation for planning policies on cultural preservation and advancement through the Basic Cultural Data System (Dapobud). East Kutai Regency shaped by the interaction between Dayak and Kutai cultures and the influence of migrant communities has developed cultural values and social practices that significantly impact the local population. In this context, the Education and Culture Office plays a strategic role in managing and harmonizing cultural data at the local level. This study aims to analyze the implementation of Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 31 of 2022 concerning One Data for Education, Culture, Research, and Technology through Dapobud at the East Kutai Regency Education and Culture Office. The analytical approach employed is descriptive-qualitative, involving data collection through observation, interviews, and documentation, followed by analysis using the Miles and Huberman interactive model. The findings indicate that Dapobud implementation and integration have been established, although challenges remain regarding data accuracy and quality, uneven technical expertise, limited personnel, cross-sectoral coordination, budgetary support, and digital infrastructure. Therefore, Effective Dapobud integration requires not only digital systems but also strengthened human resources and sustained cross-sectoral support.

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Introduction

Wilson (1990), As a component of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), culture drives the advancement of human civilization by creating opportunities for the cultural industry to generate employment, strengthening social ties, and fostering innovation to achieve the SDGs themselves. Integrating culture into the educational sphere also plays a vital role in enhancing knowledge of local culture and fostering inclusive cross-sector collaboration between culture and education (Otašević & Filion, 2025). The rapid pace of globalization is influencing the trajectory of local cultural dynamics; this influence tends to be complex, carrying implications for norms and lifestyles (Tasya et al., 2023). Culture, when properly linked to education, becomes reflective in transmitting cultural values and norms, as well as progressive in embracing the influx of external cultures (Normina, 2017). Ironically, diversity presents a distinct challenge for the preservation of local cultural identity. The capacity of those managing these efforts is a decisive factor in addressing the issues of migration flows and industrial expansion trends feared to erode the inclusive values inherent in local culture. Unchecked inflows of foreign culture can undermine local cultural identity, affecting everything from the usage of regional languages to the adoption of more consumerist and individualistic behavioral traits among the population (Ramadhanti, 2024). On the other hand, the influence of migrant populations is equally significant in enhancing economic aspects (Wulandari et al., 2024) education, and various other spheres of life (Ittihad, 2015).

This situation requires a data-driven cultural policy that supports the development of local culture. East Kutai Regency is one of the regions in Indonesia where ethnic and cultural diversity is highly valued; the blend of local Dayak and Kutai cultures with the influence of newcomers imbues the area with rich cultural heritage potential (Pemkab Kutai Timur, 2025). Local government support for advancing education and culture is grounded in the mandate of Law Number 5 of 2017 concerning the Advancement of Culture and is reinforced by Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia, Government Regulation Number 87 of 2021, and Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 31 of 2022, which emphasizes data integration across the education, culture, research, and technology sectors.

As an integrated component of the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE), the Cultural Core Data (Dapobud) plays a vital role in supporting the realization of the "One Data" policy within the cultural sector. At the local level, the East Kutai Regency Education and Culture Office holds a strategic position in implementing this policy, particularly regarding the collection, management, and provision of cultural data to underpin planning and policymaking in the cultural sphere. The efficiency of this "One Data" system relies on an integrated, evidence-based planning approach that aligns with contemporary trends, consistent with the conceptual framework established by Nutley, Walter, and Davies as cited in (Ruqiah, 2026). However, the management of cultural databases still faces several challenges, notably the lack of data integration, limited human resource capacity and numbers, inadequate digital infrastructure, and weak cross-sectoral coordination. These conditions hinder the optimal use of data as a foundation for planning and implementing cultural policies. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the implementation of the Basic Cultural Data (Dapobud) system an integrated data collection framework to support the preservation and advancement of local culture. Consequently, the management of Dapobud requires a more adaptive strategy (Apriani et al., 2025). According to Hidayat, policy implementation in the digital era is not solely oriented towards

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the execution of regulations, but also towards the availability of integrated, transparent, and accountable data (Hidayat & Saleh, 2023). In line with this, Sugiyanto emphasized that the use of technology in local government can enhance policy effectiveness by boosting the efficiency, transparency, and inclusivity of public services (Sugiyanto et al., 2023).

In line with the foregoing, this study aims to analyze the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 31 of 2022 concerning Unified Data on Education, Culture, Research, and Technology specifically regarding the Basic Cultural Data (*Data Pokok Kebudayaan*) at the East Kutai Education and Culture Agency, as well as the challenges involved in its execution via the Basic Cultural Data (Dapobud) system, which serves as the primary instrument for supporting evidence-based policy.

Methods

This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design to understand the process and context of implementing Permendikbudristek (Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology) Number 31 of 2022 regarding the Basic Cultural Data (Dapobud) in East Kutai Regency. Data collection involved in-depth interviews, non-participant observation, and document analysis, conducted in two stages: an initial phase from April to July 2025, followed by a data gathering and in-depth interview phase from February 9 to 19, 2026, at the East Kutai Regency Education and Culture Office serving as the primary unit of analysis and supplemented by secondary data sources. The data analysis technique utilized is based on the Miles and Huberman interactive model, as follows.

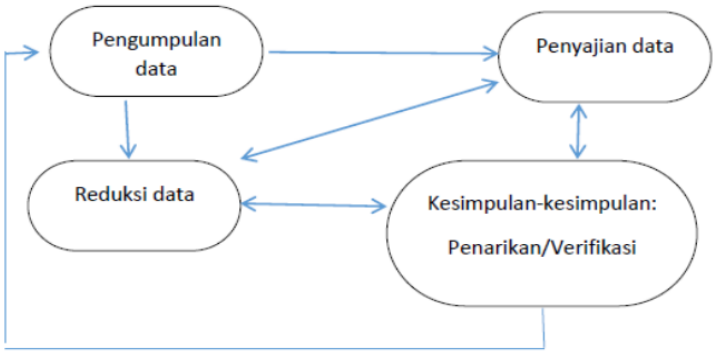


Figure 1. Miles and Huberman Data Analysis Technique (Rijali, 2018).

Data analysis was conducted through four stages as shown in Figure 1 which include: 1) Data Collection, involving the gathering of data through observation, interviews, and documentation, using primary sources from direct interviews with informants and secondary sources from official documents related to the implementation of the Dapobud policy; 2) Data Reduction, involving the selection of key information, emphasis on aspects relevant to the research focus, and identification of themes and patterns emerging from the data on Dapobud policy implementation; 3) Data Display, involving the systematic presentation of data to facilitate understanding of the interrelationships among findings and provide a comprehensive depiction of Dapobud policy implementation in East Kutai Regency; and 4) Conclusion Drawing and Verification, in which initial conclusions were

continuously verified throughout the data collection and analysis processes by comparing findings across different data sources to ensure the consistency, validity, and accuracy of the research results.

Triangulation encompassing sources, methods, and theory is employed to validate the data and ensure that the field findings, when viewed through the relevant theoretical lens, provide answers to the research questions. As noted by Alfansyur and Andarusni cited in (Husnullail et al., 2024). the trustworthiness of the data and information can be assessed by cross-referencing different sources. This process is further supported by observational and interview data, which are subsequently subjected to in-depth analysis within the framework of relevant theoretical paradigms.

Results and Discussions

1. The relationship between the role of district government and SPBE in the Preservation of Regional Culture

The Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) plays a crucial role in public data governance by providing a framework that enables the integrated, accurate, and secure collection, processing, storage, and dissemination of data. Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 affirms that the SPBE aims to support effective public information management, ensuring that the resulting data can be utilized for rapid and precise decision-making (Presidential Regulation No. 95/2018, Article 4). Through the SPBE, local governments can minimize data duplication, enhance information quality, and guarantee information transparency for the public and stakeholders (Peraturan Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara Dan Reformasi Birokrasi Nomor 59 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pemantauan Dan Evaluasi Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik, 2020). In the context of implementing the Basic Cultural Data (Dapobud) system, the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) provides a technical and normative framework that enables cultural data to be collected from diverse sources including government agencies, customary institutions, and the public and integrated into a single system accessible in a secure and systematic manner. This approach supports modern, transparent, and accountable public data governance, thereby equipping local governments with a robust database to design well-targeted programs for cultural advancement (Hadi et al., 2024; Ilham et al., 2020).

Furthermore, SPBE enables more accurate, data-driven policy evaluation. Data integration across various sectors yields a more holistic view, facilitates the identification of community needs, and helps the government tailor public services to local characteristics. Thus, SPBE is not merely an electronic administrative tool; it serves as the foundation for structured, accountable, and sustainable public data governance that supports the advancement and preservation of culture through Dapobud (Asianto et al., 2023; Putra et al., 2024).

Based on the author's observations, while East Kutai Regency possesses a rich and diverse cultural heritage, several fundamental issues continue to challenge its preservation and development. A primary issue is the lack of cultural documentation and archiving. Many traditions, local languages, and forms of cultural wisdom remain inadequately documented, placing them at risk of being lost over time due to modernization. This situation is exacerbated by limited public and researcher access to cultural data, hindering evidence-based research, development, and policy strengthening. Furthermore, the pressures of modernization and globalization threaten the sustainability of local culture. The influx of external cultural influences particularly through social media, entertainment, and migration has resulted in a lack of interest among the younger generation in learning or perpetuating local traditions. This phenomenon risks shifting cultural values and practices, and could

even lead to the disappearance of traditions that define East Kutai's unique identity. Another issue is the suboptimal management of cultural data and information by the local government. Despite the existence of various programs and policies, data systems remain fragmented and inadequate for supporting effective analysis and decision-making. Significant obstacles also include limited human resources, insufficient technological infrastructure, and a lack of cross-sector coordination (Disdikbud Kutai Timur, 2025).

Overall, these issues indicate that cultural preservation in East Kutai requires a systematic and structured approach one that encompasses documentation, the use of technology, community empowerment, and tangible policy support. Addressing these challenges serves as the foundation for research aimed at evaluating the implementation of the Basic Cultural Data (Dapobud) system as a means to advance and preserve local culture. To date, the East Kutai Regency Government has undertaken various efforts to preserve and develop local culture as an integral part of regional development. A key measure has been the establishment of institutions or work units dedicated to culture, including relevant agencies tasked with the data collection, documentation, and promotion of local cultural assets. These bodies are also responsible for organizing arts and cultural activities such as traditional festivals, regional art competitions, and handicraft workshops designed to keep cultural values alive within the community. Furthermore, the local government has initiated cultural education programs in schools, introducing elements such as local languages, traditional dances, and indigenous wisdom. These programs aim to shape the character of the younger generation while fostering awareness regarding the importance of cultural preservation. This approach reflects an understanding that cultural preservation is not merely an administrative matter but also requires the active participation of the community, particularly the next generation (Disdikbud Kutai Timur, 2025).

The East Kutai government has also begun leveraging information technology to support cultural preservation, notably through the documentation and management of the Basic Cultural Data (Dapobud) system. This system enables the systematic documentation of information regarding traditions, customs, and cultural expressions, thereby facilitating monitoring, evaluation, and future policy planning. These efforts are also expected to mitigate the risk of losing cultural heritage due to modernization and the forces of globalization. Furthermore, the government encourages cross-sector collaboration and public participation, including the involvement of traditional leaders, arts communities, and civil society organizations. Such collaboration fosters synergy between government policies and community aspirations, ensuring that cultural preservation programs are realistic, contextual, and sustainable. Through these measures, the local government aims not only to safeguard cultural heritage but also to transform it into a strategic resource that supports economic development, education, and tourism. Overall, the cultural preservation efforts undertaken demonstrate the government's recognition of the importance of integrating policy, public participation, and technology. These initiatives serve as a crucial foundation for research into the implementation of Dapobud, as they reflect the actual conditions to be analyzed within the framework of policy effectiveness regarding cultural advancement in East Kutai.

2. Implementation of Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 31 of 2022 through the Dapobud System in East Kutai

a. Understanding of Policy

An understanding of policy is a fundamental aspect in determining the successful implementation of a program. In the context of implementing Permendikbudristek (Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology) Number 31 of 2022, the understanding

held by officials regarding the concept of One Cultural Data Satu Data Kebudayaan and the Dapobud system serves as the initial foundation for policy execution at the regional level. This level of understanding encompasses not only the normative aspects of the regulation but also technical insights into data management mechanisms and the policy's strategic objectives of supporting data-driven decision-making.

In general, field findings indicate that the understanding of the Dapobud policy among leadership and technical staff is quite good, particularly regarding Dapobud's function as a cultural database. Officials grasp the role of data in supporting policy; however, limitations persist at the community level and among some implementers. Previous research has noted that Dapobud implementation at the regency/city level continues to face challenges regarding the understanding of the system and policy objectives among implementers and stakeholders (Apriani et al., 2025). Furthermore, the implementation of the One Data policy at the regional level involves a fundamental factor specifically, the perspectives of policy actors that influences the policy's effectiveness (Zannuba, 2024). From the perspective of (Dwiyanto, 2021), challenges in policy comprehension are inextricably linked to the context of bureaucratic reform and the digitalization of government. The transition to data-driven systems such as Dapobud requires a shift in the mindset of government personnel from conventional administrative practices to technology-based data management. In practice, however, not all personnel are equally prepared to navigate this shift; a disparity in digital literacy persists, ultimately affecting the overall level of policy understanding.

Field findings indicate that policy understanding is stronger among actors with direct access to information and training, such as leadership and technical operators. Conversely, actors at the community level or cultural practitioners tend to have limited understanding, particularly regarding the benefits and mechanisms of Dapobud. This situation suggests that the policy communication process has not optimally reached all target groups. Consequently, community participation in providing cultural data is suboptimal, impacting the completeness and accuracy of the resulting data. Although a certain level of policy understanding exists, it has not been fully internalized across all actors; this is evident from persisting differences in perceptions regarding data standards, input procedures, and the intended use of Dapobud data. Such conditions indicate that policy understanding remains fragmented and has not yet reached a comprehensive level. As a result, policy implementation tends to be administrative in nature rather than fully grounded in data utilization for strategic decision-making.

In essence, while central policy actors as decision-makers grasp the policy, a gap in perspective exists among cultural practitioners and the general public. Consequently, the process is limited to procedures, standards, and data usage, causing implementation to remain purely administrative and suboptimal as a basis for decision-making. Moving forward, it is essential to optimize capacity building, information dissemination, and cross-sectoral engagement to leverage Dapobud as a means of ensuring cultural sustainability.

b. Policy Implementation Mechanism

In the context of Dapobud implementation, the execution mechanism encompasses stages such as planning, data collection, data entry, reporting, and supervision, all carried out through a tiered structure. The clarity of this mechanism is crucial, as it determines how policy is translated into concrete action on the ground. A systematically designed execution mechanism significantly increases the likelihood of successful implementation. Field findings indicate that the Dapobud execution mechanism in East Kutai Regency has proceeded through relatively systematic stages ranging from data-needs-based planning and field data collection to system-based data entry and reporting.

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Furthermore, supervision is conducted through periodic verification and evaluation. However, practical challenges persist, particularly during the data collection and reporting phases, which often require adjustments due to data limitations and field conditions. This suggests that the existing mechanism is not yet functioning optimally. The implementation of local government information systems relies heavily on the clarity of the execution mechanism and the organization's readiness to carry it out (Mariana, 2024).

The existing Dapobud mechanism in East Kutai Regency supports administrative processes such as data collection and reporting, yet it has not fully succeeded in driving the optimal use of data for planning and decision-making. Furthermore, the need for ongoing field adjustments indicates that the designed mechanism is not yet fully adaptive to local conditions, necessitating a strengthening of its implementation. This situation is not unique to East Kutai Regency; broader research suggests that the integration of data within this "One Data" framework is not yet functioning consistently across its operational mechanisms (Ardani, 2022). In summary, the research findings indicate that the implementation mechanism of Dapobud in East Kutai Regency has proceeded systematically through stages of planning, data collection, data entry, reporting, and verification and evaluation. However, its implementation has not yet been fully optimal due to ongoing challenges regarding data availability and alignment with conditions on the ground. The existing mechanism prioritizes administrative requirements over the utilization of data for planning and decision-making. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the mechanism to make it more adaptive, ensuring that Dapobud can be optimally utilized to support regional cultural policies.

c. Data Integration Process via the Dapobud System

Data integration aims to consolidate various types of cultural data into a single, centralized, and standardized system. Clear data standards are crucial to ensure that all stakeholders share a common reference point for data entry and management. The projected cultural data workflow, which prioritizes integration, is implemented through the Integrated Cultural Management System (SPKT). In this future model, DAPOBUD serves as the primary reference dataset for all Objects of Cultural Advancement. The SPKT system is designed to facilitate two-way connectivity among diverse stakeholders ranging from local governments, communities, and the general public to state-owned enterprises (BUMN), the private sector, and various ministries and agencies. Through this integrated structure, data utilization can be tailored to the specific needs of each stakeholder, thereby fostering a more dynamic data ecosystem that aligns with the "One Data" principle (see Figure 2).



Figure 2. Cultural Data Flow
(Source: Dapobud Dissemination Document).

The presented visuals illustrate the comparison between the current data collection workflow and the projected future integrated system, providing a comprehensive overview of the transformation trajectory for cultural data governance. The results of this study indicate that the data integration process via Dapobud in East Kutai Regency has proceeded according to clear stages: field data collection, system entry, and data verification and validation prior to use. Dapobud serves as a centralized platform integrating various cultural data, thereby facilitating data management and utilization. However, practical challenges regarding data completeness and consistency persist, affecting the overall quality of data integration. This situation demonstrates that the data integration process relies not only on the system itself but also on the quality of the data entered at the outset. Furthermore, while national data standards have been established for Dapobud, variations in their application remain at the regional level. These variations reveal that, despite clear policy guidelines, the ability of implementers to translate standards into practice lacks uniformity, thereby impacting the quality of the resulting data integration.

Overall, this study suggests that Dapobud requires strengthened capacity among administrators to ensure consistent application of data standards, alongside improved coordination and data quality oversight. These objectives can be achieved through technical training, enhanced coordination, and periodic evaluations. Such measures are essential to ensure that Dapobud functions not merely as a data collection tool, but as a source of accurate data for planning, decision-making, and the advancement of culture in the region.

d. Cross-sectoral Coordination at The Regional Level

Successful policy implementation depends heavily on the effectiveness of inter-organizational relationships in supporting the achievement of policy goals. In the context of implementing Dapobud, cross-sector coordination involves various actors ranging from internal local government entities to external parties such as cultural communities and relevant institutions. Clarity regarding the roles and relationships of these actors is a key factor in ensuring an integrated process for data collection and management. Field findings indicate that cross-sector coordination for Dapobud implementation in East Kutai Regency has been carried out through various forms of communication, both formal and informal. Internal coordination operates through the agency's organizational structure, while external coordination engages village and sub-district governments, cultural communities, and the Cultural Preservation Center. This coordination plays a vital role in supporting the collection and validation of cultural data. However, the intensity of coordination varies and has not yet fully encompassed all regions and stakeholders.

Overall, these findings suggest that cross-sector coordination tends to be situational, driven by specific needs such as data fulfillment or verification, rather than being systematic or a routine practice for the actors involved. According to Birkland, coordination in the public policy process is often influenced by institutional dynamics and actor interests. Since each organization possesses distinct priorities and working methods, aligning these interests toward a shared goal requires deliberate effort. In the context of Dapobud, differing levels of interest and understanding among actors such as local government bodies and cultural communities pose challenges to establishing effective coordination. This demonstrates that coordination is not merely a technical matter but also a political and social one (Birkland, 2020).

It can be concluded that while cross-sector coordination regarding the implementation of Dapobud in East Kutai Regency is underway, it remains situational rather than routinely structured. This situation highlights the need to strengthen coordination and clarify role allocation among

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stakeholders to ensure more consistent and integrated cultural data management. To minimize these inconsistencies, cross-sector coordination must be established systematically, involving cultural communities and other stakeholders extensively and consistently, to ensure the effective integration of Dapobud.

e. Human Resource, Infrastructure, and Institutional Support

The availability of competent human resources, adequate technological infrastructure, and a clear institutional structure are essential prerequisites for ensuring the effective implementation of policies. Without sufficient resource support, the designed implementation mechanisms cannot function optimally. Field findings indicate that human resource support for the implementation of Dapobud in East Kutai Regency is in place, provided by cultural officers and technical staff responsible for data management. Infrastructure support is also provided through the online-based Dapobud system, which enables centralized data management. Furthermore, an institutional organizational structure exists to govern the division of tasks for policy implementation. However, practical limitations remain particularly regarding the technical capacity of personnel and infrastructure constraints, such as uneven internet connectivity.

Dwiyanto explains that issues concerning human resource and institutional capacity are inseparable from the challenges of bureaucratic reform in the digital era. The transformation toward data-driven governance demands changes not only in systems but also in the competencies of civil servants and organizational work culture. The implementation of Dapobud reveals that this transformation process is still in the adaptation stage; while some personnel have successfully adjusted, others continue to struggle with the demands of digitalization. This indicates that capacity building within the organization has not yet been fully equitable (Dwiyanto, 2021).

The implementation of the Dapobud system in East Kutai Regency as a key infrastructure has not yet been fully matched by the human resource and institutional readiness required to manage it optimally. While the existing system is capable of supporting data integration, its utilization remains limited to administrative functions. Furthermore, internet connectivity issues in certain areas have hindered the processes of data entry and updating. This situation demonstrates that technological infrastructure and user capacity must be developed in tandem for the system to function at its full potential. In other words, the mere existence of the system is insufficient; strengthening human resource competencies and ensuring equitable infrastructure support are essential for the optimal use of Dapobud in managing and updating cultural data.

f. Challenges in Implementing Permendikbudristek Number 31 of 2022 in East Kutai

Overall, the implementation of Dapobud in East Kutai Regency faces three fundamental and interrelated challenges: inadequate digital infrastructure and technical constraints, inconsistencies in administrative procedures and data management, and limited human resource capacity and institutional support. Technical challenges are primarily associated with unstable internet connectivity in certain areas, which disrupts data entry and updating processes and prevents information from being managed in a timely and consistent manner. These difficulties are further compounded by the system's sensitivity to input errors, which necessitates repeated data corrections and increases the administrative workload. From an administrative perspective, incomplete documentation, data formatting errors, and insufficient understanding of data entry procedures among some implementers continue to undermine the consistency and accuracy of cultural data management. Although Permendikbudristek Number 31 of 2022 provides a regulatory framework for data governance, its implementation at the local level still requires consistent interpretation and alignment with operational conditions to prevent procedural discrepancies.

Meanwhile, limitations in personnel and disparities in technical competence have resulted in an uneven distribution of responsibilities, with a disproportionate workload placed on staff members who possess stronger technical capabilities. This situation reflects not only a shortage of adequately skilled personnel but also weaknesses in institutional capacity, particularly in task allocation, technical assistance, and sustainable capacity development. These challenges collectively undermine the accuracy, timeliness, and reliability of cultural data management in East Kutai Regency, thereby constraining the effective realization of the One Data policy. Addressing these problems requires more than technical improvements alone. It demands an integrated and sustained commitment to strengthening digital infrastructure, standardizing administrative procedures, improving staff competencies, and reinforcing institutional coordination and accountability. Without these systematic interventions, the implementation of Dapobud will remain vulnerable to recurring technical disruptions, administrative inconsistencies, and organizational inefficiencies, ultimately limiting its effectiveness as a reliable foundation for cultural data governance and evidence-based policymaking.

Conclusion

Overall, the implementation of the Cultural Data System (Dapobud) in East Kutai Regency is underway, supported by an understanding of the policy, data management mechanisms, digital systems, and existing institutional structures. However, implementation has not yet reached optimal levels due to challenges regarding data quality and completeness, a lack of routine cross-sector coordination, limited technical competence among personnel, inconsistent procedural application, and uneven network infrastructure. These findings indicate that the success of Dapobud depends not only on system availability but also on resource readiness, consistent work mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement. Consequently, while Dapobud effectively supports cultural data collection needs, its utilization as a foundation for planning and policy decision-making requires further strengthening.

Therefore, the East Kutai Regency Government needs to enhance the capacity of data managers through periodic technical training, improve data quality and verification processes, and establish more structured cross-sector coordination involving village governments, cultural communities, and relevant institutions. Attention must also be paid to digital infrastructure support and a more proportional division of tasks to ensure consistent and sustainable Dapobud management. Future research could expand upon this study by comparing Dapobud implementation across different regions or examining the use of Dapobud data in formulating cultural policies, thereby providing a broader perspective on the effectiveness of the "One Cultural Data" system at the regional level.

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