



# Examination of Regional Property Removal in the Blitar District of Indonesia

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## ABSTRACT

*Regional property is an essential element in the administration of government and community services. Regional governments must develop a comprehensive information system for decision-making to support the effective and efficient management of regional assets and create transparency in regional asset management policies. Regional property management must be carried out well to provide an overview of regional assets and be used to prepare financial reports. This research was conducted in the General Section of the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat.*

*This research aims to describe and analyze the implementation of the elimination of regional property in the General Section of the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat by applicable regulations. The type of research used is qualitative descriptive research with an inductive approach. This research focuses on four aspects: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Data collection techniques are interview techniques, observation, and documentation. Then, the data obtained is analyzed and interpreted through images to obtain conclusions.*

*The results of this research indicate that the implementation of item deletion in the General Section of the Regional Secretariat of Blitar Regency has yet to be implemented in its entirety because of several obstacles. There are several inhibiting factors: (1) Goods inventory data that has not been updated;(2)Frequently changing goods management positions;(3)Unavailability of storage space for regional goods;(4)There are no regulations that require goods to be written off every year;(5) no regulations are limiting the number of items owned by Regional Apparatus Organization or SKPD.*

**Keywords:** Comprehensive information system, Decision-making, Policy Implementation, Regional Property.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Regional property is an essential aspect of government administration, starting from planning needs in carrying out the tasks and functions of Regional Apparatus and the availability of existing regional property. Regional property planning is carried out every year, which is one of the bases for Regional Apparatus in proposing budget provisions for new needs (new initiatives) and basic figures (baseline), as well as preparing work plans and budgets.

Regional property, which the Regional Apparatus then owns, will become an inherent asset and become the control of the Regional Apparatus. For profit-oriented organizations, this asset will be expected to produce net cash flow in the future; the present value of free cash flow in the future will produce asset value. However, for government organizations whose aim is not profit but instead providing services to the community, cash flow is not the main thing but the potential benefits of an asset to provide services that show its value.



Guidelines for Management of Regional Property are stated in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2016, where what is meant by Regional Property Management is all activities which include needs planning and budgeting, procurement, use, utilization, security and maintenance, assessment, transfer, destruction, elimination, administration and guidance, supervision and control.

At this planning stage, the Regional Apparatus will submit a plan for procuring goods that will become controlled assets, where goods belonging to the region are worth a minimum of IDR 500,000 and will be referred to as capital goods. In this process, the property manager will create a list of capital goods procurement plans that must be tailored to needs and adjusted to the number of capital goods available in the regional apparatus. However, in the implementation that occurs in the field, when making capital goods procurement plans, goods administrators often override the amount of real needs compared to the amount proposed, even though the amount of real needs is not as much as the number of goods submitted. This becomes a severe problem when the goods proposed to be procured exceed the actual amount needed. Then, the goods will be stored, and if the goods are different from the needs of the Regional Apparatus in the following year, then the goods will remain in storage because a new model will appear in the following year.

Moreover, the more sophisticated and functional goods are submitted for procurement; previously-stored goods will not be used. Examples of such cases often occur when procuring capital goods like printers or computers. This is a concern because if the number of goods submitted is by the amount required by the Regional Apparatus, then all the goods purchased will be appropriate and more effective in streamlining the regional budget.

The next activity in managing the regional property after procurement is carried out is utilizing the regional property. Utilization is the utilization of regional property that is not used to carry out the tasks and functions of Regional Apparatus Organization or SKPD and optimize regional property without changing the ownership status. This means that utilization can provide leases, borrowing, cooperation, building for transfer, construction for transfer, cooperation in providing infrastructure, responsibility for cooperation projects, transfers, sales, exchanges, grants, and regional government capital participation where the use of regional goods is not used to carry out the duties and functions of Regional Apparatus.

**Table 1.1 Regional Property that was Severely Damaged**

No.	Item Image	Information
1.		The image beside shows a used AC that has been damaged and is stacked in a warehouse
2.		The image on the side shows an official vehicle in the form of an official motorbike that does not receive maintenance, so it is neglected in the goods warehouse

3.		The image on the side shows a printer that is no longer used
4.		The image beside shows a paper shredder stacked with piles of files
5.		The image beside shows a pile of broken televisions combined with items that are no longer used
6.		The image beside shows an item in the form of a damaged refrigerator

Source: Processed by the author, 2022

The image above is evidence of regional property that needs to be removed from the list of goods so that it cannot be sold or destroyed. This is a serious problem because every year, new procurement of goods continues to increase according to needs, and seriously damaged goods are also piling up more and more because the list of goods still needs to be removed. Until now, these items have still been abandoned in the vehicle garage at the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat. These goods should be stored in the goods warehouse, but because there is too much, the warehouse can no longer accommodate these goods.

The objectives of the research to be carried out are as follows: To describe and analyze the implementation of the elimination of regional property in the General Section of the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat, to describe and analyze the factors inhibiting the implementation of the elimination of regional property in the General Section of the Regional Secretariat of Blitar Regency.

### BENEFITS

Theoretical Benefits: It is expected to provide an in-depth, objective, and balanced picture of implementing regional property management according to applicable regulations.

Practical Benefits: It is hoped that it will provide benefits for bureaucrats or government officials and the community in understanding the concept of regional property management activities, and this can also provide input to relevant agencies regarding the steps implemented in regional property management activities.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **PUBLIC POLICY THEORY**

According to Hecló (1972:84), as quoted in Parsons (2005:14), the policy states that there is general agreement regarding everything in the academic environment, which is the same as spreading a red cloth in front of an angry bull. However, policy is a term that is widely agreed upon. In its common usage, the term policy is considered to apply to something that is "bigger" than a particular decision but "smaller" than a social movement. So, policy, from the point of view of the level of analysis, is a concept that is more or less in the middle. The second and essential element in most authors' use of the term is the objective aspect.

There are differing opinions about whether the policy was an intentional action or not. A policy may be something unintentional, but the policy is still implemented in implementation or administrative practice. In some languages, such as English, the distinction between "policy" and "administration" is well-defined, but in others, it is not. The Oxford English Dictionary defines policy as: "political sagacity; statecraft; prudent conduct; craftiness; course of action adopted by government, party, etc." One dictionary of synonyms and antonyms provides the following definition: "policy, statesmanship, administration, wisdom, plan, role, action, tactics, strategy, sagacity." What about the antonyms? Aimlessness (without purpose). Dror notes that the idea of "policy-making" as "a conscious choice between two alternatives for organizing society" (Dror, 1989:xiii) can be found in the political theory of Ancient Greece and the Renaissance. However, this idea is unclear in this era—ancient Rome. According to him, policy in the sense of choosing options is an idea that may also be determined in trade writings by mercantilists.

There are several theories about policy; according to Ealau and Pewit (1973), policy is an applicable accuracy, characterized by consistent and repeated behavior, both from those who make and those who implement the policy; Titmuss (1974) defines policies as principles that regulate actions and are directed at specific goals; Meanwhile, according to Edi Suharto (2008: 7), policy is a precision that creates principles to direct ways of acting that are planned and consistent in achieving specific goals. Sore and Sobirin (2017:3)

Two consequences arise from policy determination. First, policies should be oriented toward public services because they are by the meaning of democracy. Second, policies that poison the public/policies that are established only for the interests of a few groups. In terms of impact, the second is very counterproductive to democratic values.

In general, according to Said Zainal Abidin (2004:31-33), policies can be divided into three levels: General policies are policies that serve as guidelines or instructions for positive implementation no, and negative which cover the entire region or agency concerned; implementation policies are policies that describe general policies. At the central level, government regulations regarding law implementation are invited. Technical policies are operational policies that are under implementation policies.

However, based on a historical perspective, policy activities at the scientific level, called policy analysis, attempt to synchronize knowledge and action. William N. Dunn (2003:89) said the following: Policy analysis, in its broadest historical sense, is an approach to problem-solving started at a milestone when knowledge is consciously explored to enable explicit and reflective testing of the possibility of linking knowledge and action.

Public policies are decisions binding on many people at a broad strategic level made by public authorities. As a decision that binds the public, public policy must be made by political authorities, namely those who receive a mandate from the public or the people, generally through an election process, to act on behalf of the people. Furthermore, public policy will be implemented by the State administration, which is run by the government bureaucracy. The main focus of public policy in a modern state is public services, which are everything that is usually done by the state to maintain or improve the quality of life of many people.

## **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

### 3.1 Research Design

In the research being carried out, the researcher uses a type of qualitative research, according to Mamik (2015: 3) who states that qualitative research is research that aims to understand social reality, namely seeing the world as it is, not the world as it should be, so a qualitative researcher must be someone who has an open minded nature. Therefore, conducting qualitative research well and correctly means having a window to understand the world of psychology and social reality.

### 3.2 Research Location

The research location the researchers chose was the General Section of the Regional Secretariat of Blitar Regency, Jalan Kusuma Bangsa Number 60, Kanigoro District, Blitar.

### 3.3 Research Focus

The research focus in qualitative research, according to Burhan Bungin (2005), is the research focus or the original subject to be researched, containing an explanation of what dimensions are the center of the research and what will later be discussed in depth and thoroughly.

In this research on the elimination of state property, researchers will focus on stages of implementing the elimination of regional property in the General Section of the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat. The focus of this research is transfer for reasons of sale, exchange, grant, government capital inclusion, annihilation, and deletion for other reasons.

### 3.4 Data Collection Techniques

Mamik (2015:96) states that data collection is a systematic and standard procedure for obtaining the necessary data. Meanwhile, data is information about a research object obtained at the research location.

To obtain the data needed for research, researchers used various methods as follows:

Observation, Nasution (1988) in Sugiyono (2013:226) stated that observation is the basis of all science. Scientists can only work based on data, namely facts about the natural world obtained through observation. Marshall (1995) states, "Through observation, the researcher learns about behavior and the meaning attached to that behavior."

Esterberg (2002) in Sugiyono (2013:231) defines interviews as follows. "a meeting of two persons to exchange information and ideas through questions and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic." An interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers to construct meaning on a particular topic. Esterberg (2002) also suggests several types of interviews: structured, semi-structured, and unstructured.

### 3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

Mamik (2015: 124) suggests that data analysis is also called data processing and interpretation. Data analysis is a series of activities of reviewing, grouping, systematizing, interpreting, and verifying data so that a phenomenon has social, academic, and scientific value. Activities in data analysis are grouping data based on variables and type of respondent, tabulating data based on variables and all respondents, presenting data for each variable studied, and carrying out calculations to test hypotheses; the last step is not carried out.

Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue continuously until completion so that the data is saturated. Activities in analyzing data are data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

Data reduction is summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on the essential things, and looking for themes and patterns. In this way, the reduced data will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect further data and search for it if necessary.

Data presentation (data display) can be done in short descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. Narrative text is the most frequently used way to present data in qualitative research.

Concluding (Conclusion) is a new finding, the previously ever-existing conclusion. In presenting the data, conclusions can be drawn to make it easier to understand.

#### **4. RESEARCH RESULT**

Description of the Research Location, Part General Secretariat The Blitar Regency area is on Jalan Kusuma Bangsa Number 60, Kanigoro Village, Kanigoro District, Blitar Regency, East Java Province. Environmental conditions are conducive because it is not in the middle of a crowd.

##### **4.1 Reasons for Removing Regional Property**

Removal goods Belongs to the region responsible for issuing a decision from the officially authorized tofreeingManager la Goods, Peng use Goods and/or Kua sa Penggu Na Goods from responsibility administration and physical at as the goods inside mastery. Removal of goods exists for several reasons, such as the deletion of goods.

##### **4.2 Transfer**

Transfer is the transfer of ownership of goods belonging to a region. Transfer covers sale, exchange, grant, or local government capital participation. Below, the author will explain the stages or procedures one by one The removal of regional property is carried out as follows: Sales are Transfer ownership of the regional property to another party by receiving compensation in the form of money. As for the conditions for selling goods owned by areas, namely: Fulfil condition technical: Goods Physically belonging to the region are not available It is used because it is damaged, and it is noted to have been economically repaired.

Technically, goods owned by the area do not It can used again due to modernization; bara ng belongs to the region where no one can use it. We utilized due to changes in specifications due to use, like eroded, han Gus, etcthe like; or Bara Ng belonging to the region cannot be used and exploited because they experience a reduction in weight/size due to use or shrinkage in storage or transportation. Fulfills economic requirements, that is, it is economically more profitable for the government region if goods belonging to the region are sold, due to costs operational and maintenance of goods is greater than the benefit which is obtained, meet the requirements juridical, that is, there are no problems with regional property law.

The procedures, processes, or stages in implementing the sale of goods owned by the area are explained as follows: Sales of regional goods begin with a setup document by Pengur us Goods User in the SKPD with the following document details: Data on regional property to be submitted for sale, consider Moreover, sales and consideration. Bro from technical, economic, and...juridical by Goods Users. User Deep stuff position occupied by The Head of SKPD submitted a proposal sale addressed to Power Holders Management Regional Property that the Regent occupies through the Secretary Area as Manager Items accompanied by a document which has determined that the Regent holds the authority to manage regional property do research on sales with form Team for do study which covers: Administrative data research; Researcher Physical.

An administrative study was done to research the year of acquisition, amount, acquisition value, nil ai books, and identity data as goods. Temporary study Physical examination is carried out to match the physical belongings of the area in question It is for sale With data administrative.

Results study What has been done is then outlined to the News Program Researcher which is then submitted to the Holder Power Management Regional Property or the Regent as a report. Based on A News Program Study, the Regent, through the Property Manager assigns Appraiser for Evaan late regional property Which wiThat sold. Results evaluation Which donemade basicdeterminationnil ai sales limit goods belongs to the region. User Goods

apply for approval to sell regional property to Regent. When selling regionally owned goods need Regional Representative Council or DPRD approval, Regent First requests approval And sales to the DPRD.

If approval Regent exceeds the time limit for the assessment results, then resent it Um, they are done The sale must first be. Suppose the evaluation of the results repeats more tall, equal, or lower to the resulting study previously submitted to the DPRD. In that case, the Regent does not need to submit a new application agreement for the sale of goods owned by the region to the DPRD. Regent set goods belonging to the area will be sold based on results study Which poured in News Program Researcher an and agreement. Decision sale load: Data on regionally owned goods And for sale, mark acquisition, and book value of coal ng belongs to the region, and Mark limits sales from the belongings area.

Suppose the sales decision by the Regent is to sell the property area, which is done by auction. In that case, the User Goods appeal is a sales request for regional property goods by auction to the Service Office Riches Country and Auction. Suppose the decision sale by the Regent is the seller An item owned by an area is carried out without auction; user items sell regionally owned goods directly to prospective buyers.

Sales of regionally owned goods are carried out by handover of goods based on a treatise auction when selling owned goods are made in a way auction, and sale deed buys if the sale of goods owned by area is made without auction. Hand it over accept goods sale regional property poured in the handover report. Based on news anchovy handover report, User Item, submits a proposal to delete regional property for ManagerGoods.

## **5. DISCUSSION**

Removal of Regional Property Based on the research focus taken by researchers related to the stages in implementing the elimination of regional property, based on the results of interviews with sources, namely Mr. Ahmad Saik, SE, MM as Head of Assets at the Blitar Regency Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency, where he said that until now the regulations used about the management of regional property still uses Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2016 concerning Management of Regional Property even though the Blitar Regency Government has Blitar Regency Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2018 concerning Management of Regional Property and Blitar Regent Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Implementing the Destruction and Elimination and Administration of Regional Property. This is because, in terms of substance and content, the Minister of Home Affairs' regulation is more complete and more detailed, making it easier for property administrators to understand and understand the management of regional property and, of course, makes it easier to manage regional property and management implementation A regional property.

In the presentation of data, the author explains the procedures for eliminating regional property based on Blitar Regent Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Implementing Destruction and Removal and Administration Goods Owned by Area and see Regulation Minister In Country Number 19 Years 2016 tents ng Management Goods Owned by Area to get more complete and detailed data, especially in the chapters that discuss deletion.

Implementation barriers A deletion good owned by the area. In presenting the data, the researcher has put forward several obstacles related to the implementation of the elimination of regional property, including internal obstacles and external obstacles. In this discussion, the researcher will explain and provide solutions or suggestions for the obstacles that occur, including:

Internal Barriers Inventory data for goods that still need to be updated. These items include computers, CPUs, modems, laptops, typewriters, digital cameras, network cables, laptop batteries, corporate machines, switches, skate trails, etc. These goods have resale value, so they are vulnerable to loss due to theft or other reasons such as incorrect storage.

At the end of 2019 and mid-2020, goods managers and several staff from the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat General Section searched. The missing items were to be reported to the Regional Financial and Asset Management

Agency of Blitar Regency. However, quite a lot of these items could no longer be found, and the employees working in the General Department needed to know the whereabouts of these items because it had been too long.

Suggestions or solutions that can be made to overcome these obstacles are by replacing the goods with similar, similar goods so that they can be written off because one of the conditions for writing off the goods must be physical evidence of the goods to be written off so that replace or looking for similar items is one solution that can be done so that items that have not been found can be deleted and eliminated from the list of items belonging to the General Section of the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat.

The position of Goods Manager often changes. The Property Manager is responsible for preparing documents for planning needs and budgeting for regional property, recording and inventory of regional property, securing regional property in the possession of property users, handing over goods based on Goods Distribution Orders, making inventory cards, and labeling property. Regions, carry out stocktaking of inventory items, carry out reconciliations, and prepare temporary and annual item reports. These activities require precision in their implementation so that every item belonging to the region is recorded in the inventory data, and its form can be proven. However, in its implementation, in the last 3 (three) years, property management officials were replaced 3 (three) times due to employee transfers and employee promotions, so in these three years, the management of regional property in the General Section of the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat can be said to have not been able to run correctly. Legislation This happens because carrying out duties and responsibilities as a Goods Manager requires accuracy, and the more frequently you change, the more likely you will need help managing regional property properly. This is from experience that happened because the goods manager changed, so the procurement and distribution of inventory goods became hampered and backed from the target time.

The solution that can be taken from this obstacle is to make the position of Property Manager a Functional Position so that if the Property Manager has been made a functional position, the person holding the position cannot move and will continue to occupy that functional position. No regional property storage space is available. Currently, the General Section of the Regional Secretariat of Blitar Regency needs a storage room or storage warehouse specifically intended for storing regional goods or assets owned. This is because the items purchased every year are needed for immediate use, so there is no need to store unused items.

The implementation of the elimination of regionally owned items that are no longer in use or are damaged and cannot be repaired should go into the write-off process so that every year, these items can be removed from the list of items owned by the General Section of the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat. However, the items not included in the write-off process piled up and required ample space for storage because they needed a proper storage warehouse. These items are piled up in the vehicle warehouse and should only be used for official vehicles at the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat.

The solution to this problem is to delete regional items that are no longer used so that the General Department no longer needs to prepare a storage warehouse because no items need to be stored anymore. Damaged goods can go through a sales process if the goods still have selling value, so the proceeds will be entered into the regional treasury. If the goods no longer have selling value, then destruction can be carried out to remove the goods either physically or non-physically. Or data. External Barriers: No regulations require goods to be written off every year. The write-off of goods should be implemented every year because every year, all agencies or SKPD will carry out expenditure or procurement in the form of capital expenditure, which will undoubtedly become an asset of the agency and become goods belonging to the area controlled by the agency. The procurement or capital expenditure is aimed at renewing or replacing goods that are no longer suitable for use, in the sense that every time there is capital expenditure or procurement of new goods, of course, there are goods that are no longer used or damaged, so goods that are no longer used must be written off.

In managing regional property in Blitar Regency, Property Managers in each agency are not required to carry out write-offs every year because this is left to each agency to carry out the write-off application.



The solution to these obstacles faced is the asset field on Bad The Regional Financial and Asset Management of Blitar Regency makes rules or policies so that every year, if goods are damaged or unused, every agency must write off the unused regional goods. There are no restrictions on the number of items owned by SKPD. This limitation aims to control the number of goods owned by the Agency or SKPD, whether in the form of laptops, computers, printers, and other items, because every year, procurement of these goods is carried out, so there should be a limit on the number of goods available, the number of goods owned each year. The agency or SKPD is adjusted to the number of employees and the workload of each staff member so that the need for goods owned and what the employee must adjust to can be seen. By doing this, it will make management more effortless. An ember ng belongs to the region because there is already a mapping of goods tailored to needs.

The solution to this obstacle is to determine the need for coal ng belongs to the region according to the workload and employee needs ng ad a in each agency or work unit. Doing this can help control the amount of goods circulating within the agency and the implementation of capital procurement carried out by each agency. Controlling here is intended so that each agency does not arbitrarily procure goods, and this control is carried out so that the Property Managers in each SKPD or agency can be orderly and disciplined in managing regional property.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

The stages of implementing the elimination of regional property other than land and buildings in the General Section of the Regional Secretariat of Blitar Regency as per the problems taken up by researchers are listed in Blitar Regent Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Implementing the Destruction and Removal and Administration of Regional Property and more clearly and in detail in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2016 concerning Management of Regional Property, which clearly and in detail, in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation explains the stages in implementing the elimination of regional property and what are the reasons for the deletion of regional property. Such as Transfer, which is the transfer of ownership of regional property. Sale is the transfer of ownership of the regional property to another party by receiving compensation in the form of money.

An exchange swap is the transfer of ownership of regional property carried out between the central government and regional governments, between regional governments, or between regional governments and other parties, by receiving primary compensation in the form of goods, at least with equal value. Grants are transfers of ownership of goods from the central government to regional governments, between regional governments, or from regional governments to other parties. Regional Government Capital Inclusion participation is the transfer of ownership of regionally owned goods. These original assets were not separated into assets that are transferred to be calculated as regional capital/shares in state-owned enterprises, regionally-owned enterprises, or other legal entities owned by the state. Regions or other legal entities owned by the state.

Annihilation, Namely, the act of destroying the physical and use of regional property. Provided that the goods cannot be used, utilized, and cannot be transferred, there are other reasons in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations. Deletion due to other reasons Other causes, as referred to, are causes that are usually considered reasonable causes of deletion or cannot be avoided, such as loss of regional property due to theft, regional property being burned to the point that it can no longer be used, loss of regional property, evaporation, melting, expiration, death of animals/fish/plants and as a result of force majeure. The stages of implementing the elimination of regional property have been explained and described clearly. In detail in the previous discussion, in this section, the author only explains the reasons for eliminating regional property.

The elimination of regional property in the General Section of the Regional Secretariat of Blitar Regency cannot yet be implemented because several obstacles exist, including Internal Barriers to inventory data for goods that still need to be updated. The goods inventory data held by the General Section of the Regional Secretariat of Blitar Regency is complete. However, there are still many units of inventory goods that are recorded as being in good condition, but in reality, there are goods that are damaged or no longer suitable for use. These include computers, CPUs, modems, laptops, typewriters, digital cameras, and other network computer equipment. Inventory items that cannot be found are one of the obstacles in implementing the elimination of regionally owned goods because one of

the stages in implementing the elimination of regionally owned goods is the assessment of the goods; therefore, if the goods you want to write off cannot be found or their existence is proven, then the write-off cannot be carried out so that the damaged goods will remain in the reset data belonging to the General Section of the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat.

**Frequently Changing Positions of Goods Managers** The frequent change of Goods Management Officials is one of the obstacles because it takes much time to learn the flow of goods administration and often needs more understanding so that they can carry out their duties well. Unavailability of Storage Space for Regional Property Until now, items that are in a condition of severe damage and will be written off are stored in the vehicle garage at the Regional Secretariat of Blitar Regency, which is not a proper storage place because the deletion process cannot be continued, causing the items to be hoarded and causing their loss. Some goods or transfers of goods were not reported to the Property Manager, so an inventory must be carried out again by the Property Manager.

**External Barriers:** No regulations require goods to be written off every year. It should be possible to write off goods that can no longer be used yearly because each SKPD also procures capital expenditure yearly. However, regulations for implementing the write-off every year have yet to be made because the responsibility is handed over to each SKPD.

No regulations are limiting the number of goods owned by SKPD. This limitation aims to limit the number of goods owned by SKPD so that the use of goods can be maximized, such as the purchase of unnecessary goods, and reduce the number of unused goods, making it easier to carry out write-offs.

## **7. SUGGESTION**

Several strategic recommendations for handling the problems, including the most superficial efforts to achieve good administration of regional property. Theoretically, this research is likely to provide a knowledge reference regarding the elimination of regional property as a reference for further research or to support the development of knowledge.

The practical use expected from this research is that it can be helpful for related agencies, especially the General Section of the Regional Secretariat of Blitar Regency, which is the research location so that the research can be an alternative in dealing with problems related to the management of regional property in the General Section of the Blitar Regency Regional Secretariat.

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