SUCCESS FACTORS OF *DAPODIK* IMPLEMENTATION TO *BANTUAN OPERASIONAL SEKOLAH* (BOS) IN THE YOUTH AND SPORTS EDUCATION OF GUNUNG KIDUL DISTRICT D.I YOGYAKARTA PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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Abstract

The Ministry of Education and Culture to improve access and quality of education one of the national development priorities, needs to encourage local governments to organize education for the community through the allocation of School Operational Assistance (BOS) funds, so that BOS funds are allocated in accordance with the objectives and targets based on inputting data results through the DAPODIK application by the school operator. This research is using qualitative research method with descriptive approach which is picturing factor of DAPODIK implementation success to school operational assistance (BOS) fairness with ITPOSMO (Information, Technology, Process, Objective and Values, Staffing and Skill, Management System and Structure dan Other Resource) by education staff and school operators in the youth and sports education of gunung kidul district. The research showing the success of implementation DAPODIK to school operational assistance (BOS) in youth and sports education of gunung kidul district , overall ITPOSMO analysis for DAPODIK implementation shows that the

DAPODIK application based on Information, Technology, Process, Objective and Value, Staffing and Skill, Management System and Structure, and Other Resources is very good at carrying out its functions.

Keywords: DAPODIK, e-Government, BOS, System Quality, Implementation

INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the country's assets that must be understood as a shared responsibility between the government and society. As has been mandated in the 1945 Constitution, education is a matter of all nations and every citizen has the right to education so that it can be used as a provision to achieve a decent life in the future.

The Ministry of Education and Culture is one of the institutions that carry out the mandate to educate the life of the nation. Various concerns and policies have also been made in providing services to the community to achieve these goals. The education management strategy is not immune from planning a policy in terms of financing educational activities, improving the quality of educators and education personnel, education facilities and policies that support the improvement of national education quality that are evenly distributed in the western and eastern part of Indonesia. Sometimes educational decision makers find scarcity of references in supporting their policies. This is due to the weak presentation of available data. Another need for decision-making on a policy is to require more analytical, relevant and up-to-date information to measure the achievement of the quality of national, provincial, municipal and education units.

Data Pokok Pendidikan (DAPODIK) Data was born since 2011 from the instructions of the Minister of National Education No. 2 of 2011 concerning the management and design of socialization, collection, storage and use of data together, which are collected from each unit within the Directorate General. Since its launch and the inauguration of DAPODIK to be the only source of data as a reference in making decisions on various national education program policies, the data presented from the management process has a high level of accuracy and validation and can represent the real conditions of education. Data collected on the DAPODIK server is used as widely as possible for strategic programs at the Ministry of Education and Culture. Among others: Allocation of BOS funds, Smart Indonesia Program, Teacher Benefits, RATIO SIM.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Basic Concepts

Systems in an organization can be said as a system that provides information for all levels in the organization whenever needed. This system stores, retrieves, changes, processes and communicates information received using information systems or other system equipment.

Information Systems

The information system can be defined as a system within the organization which is a combination of people - people, facilities, technologies, procedures and controls intended to get the lines of communication is important, process the transaction type certain routine, a signal to management and the other on the incidence - internal events and important external information and provide a basis for making a decision.

Data Pokok Pendidikan (DAPODIK)

Data Pokok Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah is a data collection system managed by the Directorate General of Primary and Secondary Education that contains data on education units, students, educators and education personnel, and educational substances called data entities, and is continuously updated online. Results Data collection through DAPODIK is the basis for the publication of educational statistics that provide information access to stakeholders.

Data Pokok Pendidikan (DAPODIK) have the concept of managing education data that is relational and longitudinal in nature, so that educational development programs can be directed and will make it easier in preparing planning, monitoring and evaluating educational development in the context of improving the quality of education that is evenly and precisely targeted. National education references are the Minimum Service Standards (SPM) and National Education Standards (SNP) in the management and organization of education. Management concept Data Pokok Pendidikan (DAPODIK) as follows. implementation, describes a system formed in the form of drawing, planning and making sketches or arrangement of several separate elements into one intact and functioning unit and configuring the software and hardware components of a system, and then implementing the drawing, planning and making of the sketch into the program code that has been determined or prepared.
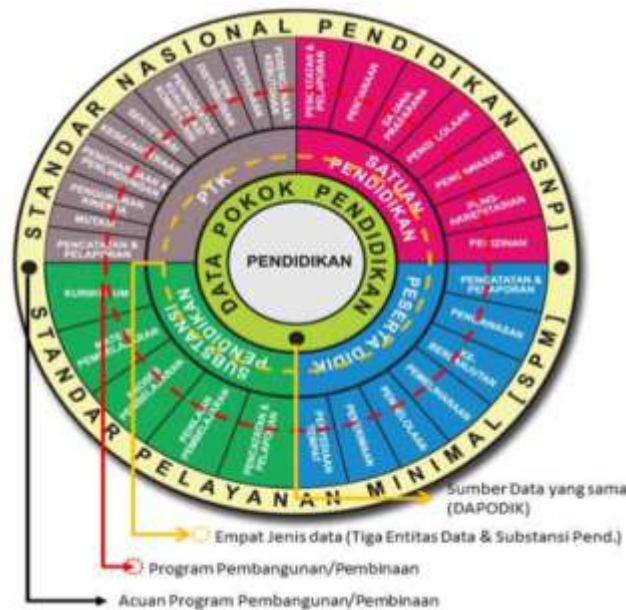
Figure 1 DAPODIK

Utilization

According to Minister of National Education Regulation Number 69 of 2009, the standard non-personal operational costs are the standard costs required to finance non-personnel operations for 1 (one) year as part of the overall education fund regularly and continuously in accordance with the National Education Standards. BOS is a government program that is basically to provide funding for non-personnel operating costs for primary and secondary education units as implementers of compulsory education programs. However, there are several types of investment and personnel financing that are allowed to be funded by BOS funds, in general, the BOS program aims to alleviate the burden of the community on funding education in the framework of quality 9-year compulsory education. In particular, the BOS program aims to :

a. Freeing fees for all students SD / SDLB country and SMP / SMPLB / SMTP (Open) country towards the operating costs of the school, except on a pioneering international school (RSBI) and international standard schools (SBI). Contributions / levies for schools RSBI and SBI should still consider the function of education as non-profit activities, so that contributions / levies should not be excessive ;

b. Freeing levies entire poor students of all charges in any form, either in public and private schools;

c. Relieve the burden of school operating costs for students in private schools.

d. DAPODIK policies serve as a source of data about the policy of the school operational assistance to target schools Kemendikbud due to data presented by DAPODIK system

has been relatively stable and easy calculation of a plan. The stages of using DAPODIK as a basis for planning BOS.

ITPOSMO

Framework known as Model ITPOSMO describe the gap between reality and the design of e-government applications in the 7 (seven) aspects, information, technology, processes, goals, and values, staffing and skills, management structure and other sources. ITPOSMO models describe the gap between process design and the reality of e-government implementation in seven perspectives. Inequality varies depending on the difference there is between the design process and reality. On the other hand, if there is no gap between process design and reality, e-government projects can be implemented successfully. Therefore, this framework is widely said to be an approach that can illustrate the inequality between e-government system design and actual implementation (Heeks,2003). Basically, this framework is first discussed in (Heeks, 2002) to identify archetypes of situations where the design of reality inequalities is common. Then in (Heeks, 2004) is introduced as the triangle gap approach as follows :

1. Hard-Soft Gap, which is the difference between actual technology (Hard) and the social reality of factors such as people, culture and politics where the system operates (Soft).
2. Private-Community Gaps, which are the gaps that exist between the system design for the private sector and applications for the public sector. In short, information systems between these organizations are not compatible with each other.
3. Country Context Gap, is the gap that exists when implementing e-government systems for developing countries.

Triangle gap helps in precisely understanding what aspects largely contribute to the failure of e-government systems. As a result, this will help to draw appropriate solutions to address the failure of e-government systems. The meaning of each ITPOSMO factor is presented as follows:

1. *Informations* (I)

Means the type of information needed in communication between the government and stakeholders.

2. *Technology* (T)

Means the technology used in the agency compares the requirements contained in the design of e-government applications with a comparison of the real situation now.

3. *Process* (P)

Means the work process carried out in the agency compares the processes needed for successful implementation of e-government with a comparison of the real situation now.

4. *Objectives & Value* (O)

Meaningful goals and values of key stakeholders need to be successful in implementing e-government applications by comparing their current real conditions.

5. *Staffing & Skills* (S)

Means the level of skills of staff (Human Resources) needed by the institution's requirements for the successful implementation of e-government applications with a comparison of current real conditions.

6. *Management & Structures* (M)

Means the management system and structure needed compare the requirements for the successful implementation of e-government applications with a comparison of the real situation now.

7. *Other Resources* (O)

Involving the time and money needed to successfully implement and operate new applications compared to time and money is really available now.
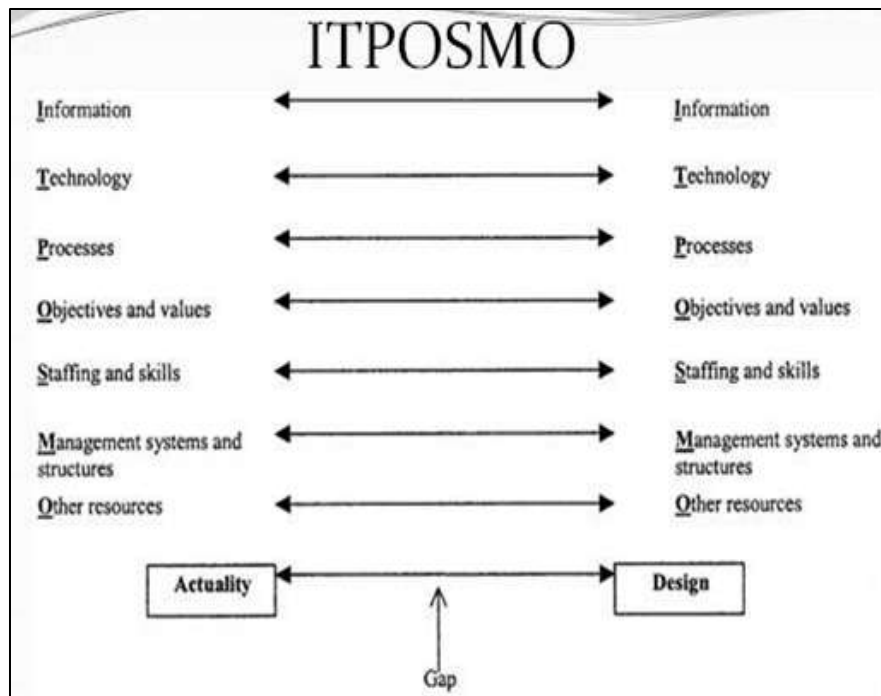

Figure 2 ITPOSMO

Perception

Perception is a cognitive process, where an individual gives meaning to the environment. Given that each person gives his own meaning to stimuli, it can be said that different individuals, "see" the same thing in different ways. Similar to Winardi, Robbins also defines perception as a

process by which individuals organize and interpret their sensory impressions to give meaning to their environment (Winardi, 2004, 203).

Perception is a process to translate an impression obtained, and this is influenced by several factors, among others, factors that come from self / personal as well as factors that are assumed from the environment. Thus perceptions shaped in each person will be different, even the possibility of being different from reality. (Krishna, 2002,30), Factors that influence perceptions include:

1. Stereotype, is a rigid image regarding a racial / cultural group adopted without regard to the truth of the image.
2. Self-concept, self-concept as "those physical, social, and psychological perceptions of ourselves that have derived from experiences and our interaction with others." So the concept of self is our views and feelings about ourselves.
3. Selectivity, self concept influences behavior how we perceive something.
4. Situation
5. Needs

Emotions, emotions color the way humans think. Humans can never think really - really objectively, because as a whole human being can not set aside emotions. (Kamanto Sunarto, 2000, 157)

RESEARCH METHOD

Type of Research

This study uses qualitative research method with a descriptive approach that describes the successful implementation of DAPODIK based methods *ITPOSMO* (*Information, Technology, Process, Objective and Values, Staffing and Skills, Management System and Structures, Others resources: time and money*) according to the perception of Staff Division of Planning Department Education and school operators in Gunung Kidul Regency.

Place and Time of Research

The place of this research is at the Department of Youth and Sports Education in Gunung Kidul Regency, D.I. Yogyakarta, Indonesia. When researching at the Gunung Kidul District Youth and Sports Education Department in October 2018 to December 2018 and using data from questionnaires filled out by respondents at the Gunung Kidul District Youth and Sports Education Service, this questionnaire is a collection of several statements regarding the success of DAPODIK implementation using *ITPOSMO* method.

Method of Collecting Data

Data collection methods used to achieve the desired objectives in this study, are as follows:

    1.   Literature Study Method

This method is a method of data used by reading various literature to understand and explore the theory and the material obtained by the author from lecture material related to this research.

    2.   Field Study Methods

This method conducts data collection carried out by direct observation to the field which is the object of this study in order to obtain the data needed by:

        a.   Observation

Methods of data collection is done by direct observation or review closely on the implementation of DAPODIK in Gunung Kidul.

        b.   Questionnaire

A list of the various statements that the author spread to be filled by Staff Subdivision planning and school operator, to measure the sucess implementation DAPODIK using *ITPOSMO (Information, Technology, Process, Objective and Values, Staffing and Skills, Management System and Structures, Others resources: time and money).*

Sampling Technique

In this study, the authors chose the location of the distribution of questionnaires in the Education, Youth and Sports of Gunung Kidul Regency. The technique that I used in this study was a simple random sampling technique in which the authors distributed questionnaires to the Planning and School Operators Subdivision Staff at the Education, Youth and Sports Agency, Gunung Kidul Regency regardless of the age or sex of the respondents but paid attention to the following provisions:

1. School that already have NPSN

2. Alredy Filling in Data DAPODIK

Scale

The scale used by the author in this study is the Likert scale, where the author gives an assessment of the statement based on 5 quality. These quality are as follows:

Positive Statement

Information	SS	S	BS	TS	STS
Quality	5	4	3	2	1

Negative Statement

information	SS	S	BS	TS	STS
Quality	1	2	3	4	5

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Object Research Profile

The object of this study is a subfield staff planning department of education and school operators located in Gunung Kidul, where school operator charging subfields DAPODIK and planning staff as supervisor of the input data through the application DAPODIK.

Dinas Pendidikan Pemuda dan Olahraga Kab. Gunung Kidul Profile

Youth and Sports Education Office based in Jalan Pemuda No. 32 Baleharjo, Wonosari, Gunung Kidul. Based on the Gunung Kidul District Regulation Number 11 of 2008 concerning the formation, organizational structure, position and duties of Regional Service Offices (Regional Gazette of Gunung Kidul Regency Year 2008 Number 02 Series D) as amended by the regulation of Gunung Kidul District Regulation Number 20 Year 2011 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulations Number 11 Year 2008 concerning the formation, Organizational Structure, Position, and Tasks of Regional Offices (Regional Gazette of Gunung Kidul Regency Number 02 of Series D), then an institution of the Department of Education, Youth and Sports was formed the task of helping Regional Heads / Regents in the fields of education, youth and sports.

Application Implementation DAPODIK

To be able to provide accurate and precise information, through the DAPODIK Application the school operator inserts the data, as in the following steps:

Log in to the DAPODIK Application, then enter the Username, Password, which has been registered to enter the application and this application is installed on the school computer or laptop locally. The appearance is as follows:

ITPOSMO Analysis of DAPODIK Implementation

ITPOSMO Analysis of the Success Factors of DAPODIK Implementation of the Bantuan Operasional Sekolah Program (BOS) is an analysis of the success factors of the DAPODIK application used by school operators to be able to complete the data that will be used for the Bantuan Operasional Sekolah Program (BOS) policy where the analysis is about *Information , Technology, Process, Objective, Staffing and Skills, Management System and Structure, and Other Resources: Time and Money / Budget* from the Success Factors of DAPODIK Implementation according to perceptions of School Operators and Staff in the planning division of the education office in Gunung Kidul Regency.

1. **Information**

Information It is defined that the DAPODIK Application has conformity to the information needs between the central, regional and school agencies in its utilization. The information presented in the DAPODIK Application has accuracy and relevance between central and regional policies. Information on the DAPODIK Application measures data from the school operator, whether all data entered can produce information that can be processed or not. In this study, the authors provide three statements to measure the factors of success in implementing the DAPODIK Application in terms of Information. The statements used to measure information from the DAPODIK application are as follows:

I1 DAPODIK provides complete information about Student Data, which is related to BOS

I2 DAPODIK produces accurate information about the state and condition of the school in detail

I3 DAPODIK produce information that can be seen by the Department of Education who want to find information about a school its region.

The results of the study of statements relating to the DAPODIK Application Information factor can be seen in the table below:

Table 1: Information Application DAPODIK

PERNYATAAN	JUMLAH RESPONDEN						TOTAL	%
	P1	%	P2	%	P3	%		
Sangat Setuju	104	65%	83	52%	89	56%	276	58%
Setuju	27	17%	43	27%	37	23%	107	22%
Biasa Saja	3	2%	8	5%	5	3%	16	3%
Tidak Setuju	9	6%	13	8%	14	9%	36	8%
Sangat Tidak Setuju	17	11%	13	8%	15	9%	45	9%
TOTAL	160	100%	160	100%	160	100%	480	100%

Information Application DAPODIK on the statement of one (P1) showed that respondents gave answers strongly agreed with the highest number that is equal to 65%. Thus, most of the respondents strongly agreed when DAPODIK applications can provide complete information about the student data related to the Bantuan Operasional Sekolah. However, based on the results, 11% of respondents gave a statement strongly disagree with Information on Application DAPODIK factor in this statement. In a statement two (P2) equal to 52% of the respondents gave answers strongly agree. It can be concluded that the majority of respondents strongly agreed when applications DAPODIK produce accurate information about school data corresponding actual conditions (rill) in detail. But in a statement two (P2), as many as 8% of respondents gave a statement strongly disagree. 56% of respondents gave answers strongly agreed with the statement relating to the Application Information DAPODIK in a statement three (P3). Thus, we can conclude that the majority of respondents stated DAPODIK applications can generate information that can be seen by the Department of Education to determine the condition of existing school its region. But in this statement, 9% of respondents gave very disagreeing answers to the statements given.

The total valuation of the Information of Application DAPODIK showed that most respondents giving positive statements so that it becomes a factor of success in the implementation of DAPODIK applications. However found a small portion of the respondents gave a negative statement. A total assessment of the Information from the DAPODIK Application can be seen in the following graph:
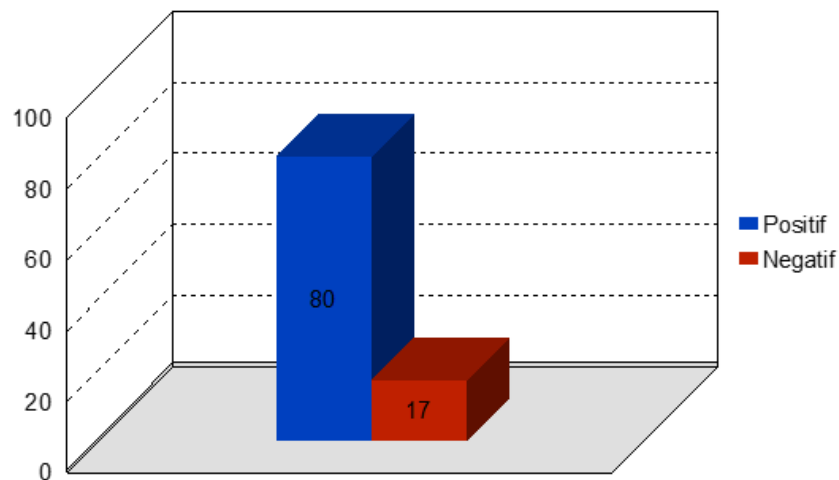
Graph 1: Statement Information Application DAPODIK

Graph statement Information above shows that the majority of respondents gave a positive statement as much as 80%, where the respondent gave positive statements perceives

information from the charging of student data through the Application DAPODIK can provide complete data associated with BOS, accurate in accordance with the conditions and circumstances there is a school, and the information produced can be used by the education office to find out the conditions of all schools in the area. However, there were still 17% of respondents giving negative statements. Negative statements were obtained because school operators felt that the information generated from filling out the DAPODIK Application was not in line with expectations. The factor that influenced the completion of the data that must be filled in the DAPODIK Application and the time limit for filling in the data that must be considered by the school operator. Charging data is incomplete on Dapodik affect its application incompleteness of information generated and charging data beyond the deadline set lead to inaccuracies in the information generated. Both of the above factors lead to the incomplete information received by the education department. It can be concluded that overall the respondents gave a positive assessment of the Information from the DAPODIK Application and completed the DAPODIK data in full and were able to complete data filling before the time limit specified.

Results of calculations showed that most respondents are satisfied with the Information on Application DAPODIK. The assessment of the statements given by using a Likert scale is as follows:

Table 2: Result Information Application DAPODIK

PERNYATAAN	PENILAIAN						TOTAL	%
	P1	%	P2	%	P3	%		
Sangat Setuju	520	65%	415	52%	445	56%	1380	58%
Setuju	108	14%	172	22%	148	19%	428	18%
Biasa Saja	9	1%	24	3%	15	2%	48	2%
Tidak Setuju	18	2.3%	26	3%	28	4%	72	3%
Sangat Tidak Setuju	17	2.1%	13	2%	15	2%	45	2%
TOTAL	672	84%	650	81%	651	81%	1973	82%
NILAI MAKSIMAL	800		800		800		2400	

Performance appraisal of Information on statement one (P1) was assessed at 84% by respondents. This shows that DAPODIK can generate student data information is complete and correct so that it can be used as the reference data BOS administration. Performance appraisal of Information in statement two (P2) was assessed at 81% by respondents. This shows that the data contained in the DAPODIK Application is data that is in accordance with the real condition of the school. Performance appraisal of Information on statement three (P3) was assessed at

81% by respondents. This shows that the application DAPODIK can produce complete and accurate information so that it can be used as a reference by the education departments to determine the condition of the school is its region. Overall, the DAPODIK Application Information received an assessment of 82%. Thus, Application DAPODIK rated above average by respondents in the Department of Education, Youth and Sports Gunung Kidul.

2. Technology

Technology It is defined that the DAPODIK application uses computerization and networking in database management so as to minimize errors and speed up the data management process of each educational unit. *Technology* The DAPODIK application is used to see whether this application can be run on hardware that has low specifications, both in data transmission methods and in data validation when filling in the Dapodik Application. The method of sending data referred to refers to the need for adequate internet network. Whereas in data validation is related to the completeness of data filling in the Dapodik Application carried out by the school operator before being sent or data synchronization carried out. In this study, the authors gave three statements to measure system technology in the Dapodik Application. The statements used are as follows:

T1 DAPODIK application system requires a specification laptops or computers is high, the equivalent of an Intel Core i3

T2 In the process of delivery / Synchronize Data from Dapodik applications require a stable internet connection and adequate.

T3 Before the Data Delivery / Synchronization process, the Dapodik Application first requires data validation, to find out the complete data to be sent.

The results of the research regarding the DAPODIK Application Technology statement can be seen in the table below:

Table 3: Technology Application DAPODIK

PERNYATAAN	JUMLAH RESPONDEN						TOTAL	%
	P1	%	P2	%	P3	%		
Sangat Setuju	68	43%	98	61%	106	66%	272	57%
Setuju	48	30%	27	17%	26	16%	101	21%
Biasa Saja	12	8%	7	4%	4	3%	23	5%
Tidak Setuju	18	11%	12	8%	7	4%	37	8%
Sangat Tidak Setuju	4	9%	16	10%	17	11%	47	10%
TOTAL	160	100%	160	100%	160	100%	480	100%

Technology The DAPODIK application in statement one (P1) shows that the majority of respondents stated that they strongly agreed, which was around 43%. This shows that the majority of respondents stated that being able to run the DAPODIK Application doesn't need to use a computer or laptop that has high specifications. However, there are 11% of respondents gave a statement strongly disagree on this statement. In a statement two (P2), 61% of the respondents strongly agreed that concluded that in order to be able to send or synchronize data from DAPODIK applications require adequate internet network, while 8% of respondents stated strongly disagree. In a statement three (P3), most respondents stated strongly agree that is equal to 66%. It can be concluded that in transferring or synchronizing data, school operator shall perform data validation in order to ensure the completeness of the data to be sent. However, there were 4% of respondents giving statements strongly disagreeing.

The total valuation of the Technology of Application DAPODIK showed that most respondents giving positive statements into DAPODIK Application implementation success factors. In the Technology aspect, it was found that a small number of respondents gave negative statements. Assessment of the aspects of Technology are presented in the following graph:
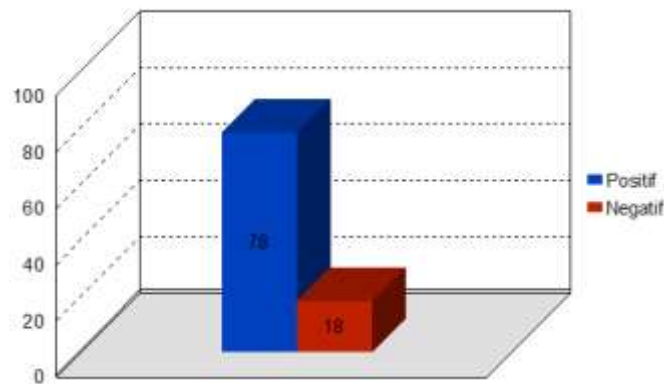
Graph 2: Statement Technology Application DAPODIK

Technology Statement graph above shows that many respondents giving a positive statement that is equal to 78% where respondents use a laptop or computer in accordance with the minimum specifications have been determined and also have adequate internet network for sending data to server DAPODIK. It also conducted a validation of filling the first data to ensure completeness during data entry Dapodik applications. However, based on the results of the questionnaire respondents found that gave a negative answer of 18%. Respondents gave a negative answer because it is constrained in laptop and computer software used is not caused by the minimum specifications required. Laptops and computers used by respondents to run the

DAPODIK application must be made several updates to be able to run the DAPODIK Application. It was concluded that overall the respondents gave a positive assessment of Technology from the DAPODIK application and completed the DAPODIK data completely and were able to complete data filling before the deadline was determined.

This shows that the majority of respondents stated that the Technology used by the DAPODIK Application greatly helped school operators in inputting data, data validation and data transmission. The assessment of the statements given by using a Likert scale is as follows:

Table 4: Result Technology Application DAPODIK

PERNYATAAN	PENILAIAN						TOTAL	%
	P1	%	P2	%	P3	%		
Sangat Setuju	340	43%	490	61%	530	66%	1360	57%
Setuju	192	24%	108	14%	104	13%	404	17%
Biasa Saja	36	5%	21	3%	12	2%	69	3%
Tidak Setuju	36	5%	24	3%	14	2%	74	3%
Sangat Tidak Setuju	14	2%	16	2%	17	2%	47	2%
TOTAL	618	77%	659	82%	677	85%	1954	81%
NILAI MAKSIMAL	800		800		800		2400	

Performance appraisal of Technology in statement one (P1) is 77%. This shows that there are still many school operators who use a computer or laptop with similar specifications to the minimum specifications. Technology assessment of statement two (P2) is 82%. This shows that in order to be able to send or synchronize data on DAPODIK applications, respondents must have an adequate internet network. Technology assessment of statement three (P3) is 85%. This shows that before sending data using the DAPODIK Application, the respondent must first validate the data to ensure the data to be sent is complete. Overall, the Technology aspect in the DAPODIK Application received an assessment of 81%. Thus the Technology aspect in the DAPODIK Application is an added value as a factor in the successful implementation of the DAPODIK Application at Official of Education Youth and Sports of Gunung Kidul.

3. **Overall Analysis**

Based on the analysis of each variable that has been done before, the authors conducted an overall analysis of the implementation success factor for BOS DAPODIK applications using ITPOSMO.

Table 5: Result Overall Analysis ITPOSMO Application DAPODIK

VARIABEL		SS	S	BS	TS	STS	SUB TOTAL	TOTAL
INFORMATION	NILAI	1380	428	48	72	45	1973	
	%	58%	18%	2%	3%	2%	82%	12%
TECHNOLOGY	NILAI	1360	404	69	74	47	1954	
	%	57%	17%	3%	3%	2%	81%	12%
PROCESS	NILAI	900	300	42	54	24	1320	
	%	56%	19%	3%	3%	2%	83%	8%
OBJECTIVE AND VALUES	NILAI	1320	512	54	86	27	1999	
	%	55%	21%	2%	4%	1%	83%	12%
STAFFING AND SKILL	NILAI	1210	436	150	86	36	1918	
	%	50%	18%	6%	4%	2%	80%	12%
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND STRUCTURE	NILAI	970	576	189	94	32	1861	
	%	40%	24%	8%	4%	1%	77%	12%
OTHER RESOURCES : TIME AND MONEY/BUDGET	NILAI	1155	608	78	84	29	1954	
	%	48%	25%	3%	4%	1%	81%	12%
TOTAL	NILAI	8295	3264	630	550	14	12979	
	%	52%	20%	4%	3%	2%		81%

Based on the perception of the school operators in the table above, DAPODIK implementation success factors in the official of Education, Youth and Sports Gunung Kidul was twofold: *Process* and *Objective and values* that have the same value that is equal to 83% compared with other variables. These results indicate that the service considered the best in the opinion of school operator and staff education department, assessment variables Information by 82%, the assessment of variables Technology and variable Other Resources: Time and Money / Budget by 81%, the assessment of variables Staffing and skills by 80% and the assessment of the Management System and Structure variable is 77%. Assessment of the Management System and Structure variable is lowest compared to other variables. However, the assessments Management System and Structure variables can be said to be excellent just needs to be improved.

Based on the success factors of DAPODIK implementation on BOS according to the perceptions of school operators and staff of the Gunung Kidul District Education, Youth and Sports Office, school operators and education service staff gave a positive answer of 52% with strongly agreed answers. This means that school operators and education office staff are satisfied with the implementation of the DAPODIK Application, 20% agree, 4% say normal and only 3% and 2% of school operators give negative statements about the quality of Dapodik Applications.

Results of the assessment of school operators and staff of the Department of Education, Youth and Sports of Gunung Kidul are processed using ITPOSMO overall analysis of DAPODIK Implementation Success Factors Against BOS at 81%. The results of these calculations show that the application DAPODIK based on Information, Technology, Process, Objective and Values, Staffing and Skills, Management System and Structure and Other Resources: Time and Money / Budget has been very good in performing every function just needs to be improved. In addition, each variable contributes about 12%, only Process variables that contribute the least in the amount of 8% compared to other variables.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the study of theory, research, and discussion, the researchers were able to conclude that the Critical Success Factors Implementation DAPODIK against the School Operational Assistance (BOS) in the Department of Education, Youth and Sports Gunung Kidul use *ITPOSMO* showed Applications DAPODIK greatly assist the operator of the school and staff education authorities in the management of data for BOS. Implementation success DAPODIK to BOS at the Department of Education, Youth and Sports Gunung Kidul is influenced by: *Information, Technology, Process, Objective and Values, Staffing and Skills, Management System and Structure and Other Resources: Time and Money / Budget.*

DAPODIK application makes it easy for school operators in doing data entry or update student data in accordance with the actual conditions (rill). School operator must validate completeness of the data loaded on the application before submitting DAPODIK / synchronize data. Validation is done to ensure the completeness of the data of students who will be sent or synchronized so it can produce valid information. The renewal Application DAPODIK conducted periodically at each new school year in order to produce precise and accurate data in accordance with the needs of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Updates are carried out mainly in terms of data validation filled in the Dapodik Application.

Overall, analysis ITPOSMO for Implementation and Application of DAPODIK in the Department of Education, Youth and Sports Gunung Kidul based Information, Technology, Process, Objective and Values, Staffing and Skills, Management System and Structure and Other Resources: Time and Money / Budget shows that ratings DAPODIK application is already very well used as a factor in the success of the implementation DAPODIK in the Department of Education, Youth and Sports Gunung Kidul**.**

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ministry of Education and Culture can use data from the DAPODIK Application as the main data source as a reference for the entire Education Program. DAPODIK their applications can encourage schools to constantly update the data in accordance with actual conditions and always pay attention to the time limit (cut-off) charging predefined data to produce timely and accurate information.

In addition, the Directorate General of Primary and Secondary Education must make improvements DAPODIK Applications periodically so that the resulting information is always accurate and precise, which in turn makes the application DAPODIK as the one of his sources of data used by the Ministry of Education and Culture for Education program.

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