



## **Analysis of Village Public Information Disclosure in Central Java Province to realize Good Village Governance is reviewed based on the High Number of Village Public Information Disputes**

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### ***Abstract***

This article examines the relationship between village public information disclosure in order to realize good village governance after the enactment of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (UU KIP) and Information Commission Regulation number 1 of 2018 concerning Village Public Information Service Standards. This article analyzes the condition of village public information disclosure in terms of the high number of village public information disputes. Village Information Disclosure has an important role in achieving the goals of good governance because it is an access for the community to help the village government realize these goals. Articles are normative legal articles supported by empirical data. Based on this article the results obtained that Disclosure of public information Villages in Central Java are still in apprehensive condition, at least seen from two things, namely the domination of village public information disputes over other public information disputes in the last 5 years and the condition of the lack of access to village public information due to the limited availability of human resources. not yet adequate for the management of the Village Information System and digitalization of Village public information, as well as the important role of village information and documentation management officials (PPID). Solution to realize village public information openness is by promote participation, transparency, and by optimizing the availability of village public information services by the village PPID supported by all village officials. The Provincial Information Commission supports village public information disclosure through the development of village and community apparatus by all relevant agencies.

***Keywords:*** *Public Information Disclosure; Village; Good Governance; Village PPID*

## INTRODUCTION

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for Central Java Province in 2021 Central Java Province consists of 29 Regencies and 6 Cities, where there are 8562 Villages and sub-districts (BPS, 2021). Observing the BPS data, almost on average each district has more than 150 villages, the least number is Sukoharjo Regency, which is 150 villages and the largest is owned by Pati Regency with a total of 401 villages. Of the large number of villages, unfortunately the condition of public information disclosure to village public information is still relatively poor.

According to Information Commission Regulation number 1 of 2018 concerning village public information service standards, it is stated that Village Public Information is information generated, stored, managed, sent, and/or received by the Village Government relating to the administration of Village Government, Implementation of Village Development, Community Development, Village, and Village Community Empowerment. In this case the public will place its role as a requester for public information to the village government as a public body that has this public information. However, the fact on the ground is that the process of requesting public information has not been fully served properly, as evidenced by the high number of village public information disputes.

Based on data from the annual report of the Central Java Provincial Information Commission, the trend of Village information dispute cases continues to increase every year almost every year. This can be seen from the number of requests for settlement of village information disputes in the last 5 years. The peak will be in 2021, namely 135 out of a total of 155 applications and in 2022 as many as 80 out of a total of 125 requests for resolution of public information disputes submitted to the Information Commission of Central Java Province.

Information Disclosure has long been echoed as part of realizing good governance (*good governance*) and efforts to give people's right to know and to participate actively in every development of this country. However, problems with access to public information still occur frequently. As a country that implements a democratic system as a legal basis, there should be space for information disclosure to be accommodated, freedom to voice opinions and the right to associate.

In an article written by Wibawa about the Urgency of Information Disclosure in Public Services as an Effort to Realize Good Governance, it was concluded that the right to information disclosure is part of human rights (HAM) which are *derogable rights*. Recognition of the right to information disclosure as part of human rights, is expressly regulated in Universal. The legalization of UU KIP is a further embodiment of the recognition of the right to information disclosure as part of human rights. The enactment of UU KIP is the basis for the government as a public service provider, to always open access to public information for the public, except for information that is exempt from being freely disclosed. The implementation of public services by the government based on information disclosure will create good governance (*good governance*). This is because one of the main principles of good governance is public service based on transparency or information disclosure. Therefore, the presence of the KIP Law and the Information Commission must be seen as an effort to provide good public services, the end of which is to realize *good governance* (Kadek Cahya Susila Wibawa, 2021).

Right to Know (*Right To Know*), known as the right to information is one of human right that Indonesia guarantees by the Constitution or the Basic Law Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 Article 28 F, Law Number 39 Year 1999 concerning Human Rights and Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure. One of the human rights formulations is the recognition of the right of everyone to communicate and obtain information, as stated in Article 28 F of the 1945 Constitution, which reads: "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop his personality and social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, manage and convey information using all types of available channels. Based on national and international legal instruments, as well as the concept of public information disclosure, access to public information must take precedence over the right to privacy of personal information based on the guarantee of constitutional rights based on Article 28 F of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as upholding the principles of a rule of law, democratic state, *good governance*, and public participation.

The development of information disclosure globally has been carried out for decades. At least this refers to Sweden. This country in Scandinavia since 1766 has given a special place for information. It is marked by birth *the Freedom of the Press Act* or Freedom of the Press Law. That's right *the right to know* only recently given to the press, but for its era, this is of course extraordinary progress. Emperor Gustav Adolf was the pioneer. This king who ruled from 1792-1809 ended the tradition of hundreds of years of war in the country. Adolf decided Sweden to become a neutral country, no longer siding with any bloc which resulted in dragging its people to vain deaths in the war. Adolf wanted Sweden to focus on the progress and welfare of the people, one way is by guaranteeing it *the right to know*. The progress of modern human civilization turns out to be based on respect for *the right to know*. Countries in Northern Europe such as Sweden, Finland and Denmark which are now highly developed, prosperous, free from corruption and democratic, actually rely on optimizing civilisation. *the right to know* (Gede Naryana DKK, 2020).

Furthermore, countries that already have a Freedom of Information Act or FOIA around the world as of November 2009 have reached 85 countries, and Indonesia is in 7th place. The most universal principle, which applies in almost all countries in the world, is the principle *Maximum Access Limited Exemption (MALE)*, Requests do not need to be accompanied by reasons, simple, cheap and fast mechanisms, information must be complete and correct, information is proactive, and the protection of officials with good intentions (Communication Studies Unit LPPSP FISIP University of Indonesia, 2019).

The presence of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (KIP) is an important milestone for the development of democracy in Indonesia. As a form of freedom of information act, this law regulates the fulfillment of information needs related to public interests. The presence of the KIP Law also confirms that public information disclosure is not only part of universal human rights, but also constitutes constitutional rights as stated in Article 28F of the second amendment to the 1945 Constitution (Sastro, Dhoho A, et al, 2010).

In addition, good governance requires an open village government as one of its foundations, and freedom to obtain information is a prerequisite for creating an open government. Open government is the administration of government that is transparent, open and participatory. The more open the administration of the state is for public scrutiny, the more accountable the administration of the state will be (Hendri Subagiyo, 2009).

According to Raharjo, Firdaus and Riwanto in the article *The Political Law of Openness of Public Information in Creating Good Governance in the Local Government of Wonogiri Regency*, they examined the importance of Openness of Public Information in realizing good governance after the ratification of UU KIP. This article analyzes legal politics related to public information transparency in realizing good governance in the Regional Government of Wonogiri Regency. As a result, the formation of UU KIP has important meaning philosophically, sociologically and juridically. Philosophically, the state as the holder of the people's mandate is obliged to provide guarantees and protection for the fulfillment of public information. Sociologically, the presence of UU KIP is a form of fulfilling the need for public information in the life of society, nation and state. As well as juridically, the government's action by issuing UU KIP is basically based on the authority granted by law as the basis for implementing Public Information Disclosure in building good governance (*good governance*). To form a culture of Public Information Openness in society is the task of the government through the bureaucratic mechanisms within it (Gabriel Vian Mukti Hutomo Raharjo et al, 2011).

To carry out this mandate, as detailed in this UU KIP, the Public Information Commission has the duties emphasized in Article 26 paragraph (1), namely: (a) to receive, examine, and decide on requests for resolution of public information disputes through mediation and/or non-litigation adjudication filed by each applicant for public information based on this law; (b) establish general policies for public information services; (c) determine implementation instructions and technical instructions.

Good governance (*Good Governance*) must be built at the level of the Central Government to a smaller level, namely at the Village Government level. In Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Article 2 states that the implementation of Village Government, implementation of Village Development, Village community development, and Village community empowerment is based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*. Where village arrangements are based on recognition, subsidiarity, diversity, togetherness, mutual cooperation, kinship, deliberation, democracy, independence, participation, equality, empowerment, and sustainability. These principles will be easier to apply if the village government can be open to everything that is managed because these things are information that the public needs to be able to help and supervise the village in running its government.

The role of the community to actively participate in supervising and building good village governance will certainly be difficult to achieve if the village government is still not open in disclosing village information. This condition is also against the deprivation of the public's human right to access information that has been guaranteed in the constitution.

Based on the things that have been described above, it will be studied regarding the causes of the condition of Village public information disclosure which is still in apprehensive condition and further on how to realize Village public information disclosure through the role of the Provincial Information Commission Institution and all other institutions related to achieving the ultimate goal, namely creating good village government governance (*good governance*).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The author uses the type of normative article, namely an article that aims to find legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrine as a basis for answering legal issues. If associated with this article, the author uses legal instruments such as Law no. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure and several of its derivative regulations to address legal issues related to the conditions of village public information disclosure in villages in Central Java Province. The truth to be achieved is the truth based on legal logic based on its normative aspects. In connection with the type of normative article used in this writing, the author will use a statutory approach (*statute approach*), conceptual approach (*conceptual approach*) and case approach (*case approach*). Normative research is a scientific research procedure that aims to find the truth based on legal scientific logic from a normative side, which is carried out through researching library materials consisting of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials (Johnny Ibrahim. 2006).

The primary source of legal material used by the author is laws and regulations related to village public information disclosure. Then the source of secondary legal material is legal material obtained from several books, journals, expert opinions, legal cases, as well as news related to village public information dispute information and village public information disclosure as the topic of this writing. Analysis of legal materials was carried out through descriptive and qualitative analysis methods. According to Nazir the descriptive method is a method of examining status a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or an class of events in the present. Meanwhile According to Whitney, the descriptive method is fact finding with the right interpretation. Descriptive method was chosen to describe the legal phenomena that occur in this article and qualitative for the presentation of the results of the article.

## **RESEARCH RESULT & DISCUSSION**

### **1. Factors causing Village Public Information Disclosure Conditions are still in a concerning condition.**

According to Information Commission Regulation number 1 of 2018 concerning village public information service standards (SLIP Desa) it is stated that Village Public Information is information generated, stored, managed, sent, and/or received by the Village Government relating to the implementation of Village Government, Implementation of Development Village, Village Community Development, and Village Community Empowerment.

Ideally the village government has the task of conveying village information to the public as stated in detail in PERKI 1 of 2018 concerning the Village SLIP. The types of information are:

- a. Service Village Public Information that Must Be Provided and Announced Periodically is Village public information that must be provided and announced periodically by the Village PPID through information media owned by the Village without any requests for information.

- b. Village Public Information as well as information that must be announced simultaneously is village public information that can threaten the lives of many people and public order that must be widely announced to the village community through the village media.
- c. Information owned by Village Public Information Available at Any Time is Village public information that must be provided by the Village Government and provided through submitting requests for Village public information.
- d. Excluded information is information excluded by the Village PPID decision referred to in the provisions in Article 17 of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure.

The village government makes a Village Public Information List which is a record containing systematic information about all Public Information under the control of the Village Public Agency excluding information that is excluded. More detailed obligations are contained in Article 7 PERKI 1 of 2018 which states that the Village Government is obliged to establish Village Regulations regarding Public Information Disclosure, following the Flow of Village Public Information Services listed in the attachment which is an integral part of this Commission Regulation, budgeting adequate funding for Village Public Information services in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, provide facilities and infrastructure for Village Public Information services, including bulletin boards and information desks at each Village Public Agency office, establish and periodically update the Village Public Information List for all managed Village Public Information, and provide and providing Village Public Information.

Everything that has an impact on the public interest requires management of public information. Public bodies and the community both have an obligation to manage information so that it is more developed and useful for many people (Tony Prasetyo, 2016).

However, the facts on the ground are that the village government has not fully implemented these obligations. These facts are reviewed from 2 things, the first is that there is still a high number of village public disputes. and the second is the condition of village information disclosure which is still minimal.

#### **a. Analysis of the number of Village public information disputes.**

Article 1 point 5 of the KIP Law states, "Public Information Disputes are disputes that occur between public bodies and users of public information relating to the right to obtain and use information based on legislation."

Public information disputes related to the right to obtain public information are disputes that result from barriers to requests for information in obtaining public information, either through requests for public information or without requests for public information. Obstacles in obtaining public information through requests for public information include: Rejection of requests for information based on reasons for exclusion of information, Requests for information are not responded to, Requests for information are not responded to as requested, Requests for information are not fulfilled or blackout information, Imposition of unreasonable fees, Submission of information beyond the timeframe stipulated in UU KIP. Meanwhile, the obstacles in obtaining public information without first requesting public information are because

the public does not provide information that must be provided and announced periodically and immediately (Ahmad Yusron, 2018).

The number of Village public information disputes in Central Java Province still dominates the number of registers of applications for village public information dispute resolution among types of public information disputes against public bodies in non-Villages. Based on the annual report of the Information Commission of Central Java Province, the number and dominance of registered public information disputes are as follows:

Submission of public information dispute resolution can be made by each applicant to the Information Commission according to their level. The public information dispute resolution process begins when the public information applicant submits an information dispute resolution request to the Information Commission. After the documents and other evidence from the applicant are complete, the Registrar shall determine the public information dispute register number. Furthermore, the Board of Commissioners and Mediator who handled the case and the Substitute Registrar were determined. Then, the Board of Commissioners carried out the trial according to its stages. The trial process begins with the stages of initial examination, mediation, and if necessary continues with evidence, local examination, submission of the parties' conclusions and the decision of the Board of Commissioners (Information Commission Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2013 concerning Public Information Dispute Settlement Procedures).

From these data over the last 5 years, the number of information disputes tends to continue to rise and dominate among public information disputes addressed to other public bodies.

## **b. Village public information openness conditions**

### **1) Inadequate resources for managing the Village Information System and digitizing Village public information.**

Communication and information have become a part of data, information services and can help public services with the concept of digitization. Furthermore, Government Regulation Number 22 of 2015 is outlined in the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) through nine priority programs of the third Nawacita to develop Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia stipulated through Ministry Policy. Ministry of Finance and PDTT Number 19 of 2017 Concerning Setting Priorities for Using Village Funds in Community Empowerment.

The Village Information System for Central Java Province is named SIDesa Jateng. SIDesa Central Java is guided by Central Java Governor Regulation Number 47/2016 concerning Guidelines for the Development of Village Information Systems in Provinces Central Java. In accordance with the mandate of Central Java Governor Regulation 47/2016 that the aims and objectives SID is enhancing the planning and formulation of development policies. In addition, the benefits of SID according to Central Java Governor Regulation 47/2016 are increasing management of village data that is accurate and renewable as well as improving aspects

government accountability and transparency. Thus can support the realization of One Central Java Data through One Central Java Village Data.

The Village Information System is a computer-based process and Implementation of Governance, managing village office information in supporting the functions and duties of the village government including asset management, planning, village funds and public services. Meanwhile, the role and benefits of the village information system are that the village office can be more effective, efficient, transparent, accountable, excellent service and residents can access village information.

Based on the Village Law article 86 paragraph 4, that SID consists of village data information, data on Village Development, Rural Areas, and other information related to Village Development and Rural Area development. The village government as a provider or provider of SID services is also a server that regulates and controls SID access in the community. Therefore, SID is a software that is operated in a website-based device. This was developed to improve the quality of human resources, especially in technology literacy. There are server accounts operated by village officials and user accounts operated by villagers (Dewi, A. S, 2011). However, the problem is the limited competence, capability and number of Human Resources in the Village.

The Village Information System (SID) implemented in villages has three basic functions, namely assisting villages in implementing public services, development planning and situation mapping so they can make decisions quickly and accurately (Hartoyo, N. M., & Merdekawati, I., 2016).

The responsibility for this implementation is under the Office for Community and Village Empowerment (DPMD) and the Office for Communication, Information, Statistics and Encryption (Diskominfoantik) in collaboration with a third party, in this case PT. Digital Village (PT. DIGIDES). The responsibility of the Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD) is to coordinate developing, implementing and utilizing the Village Information System (SID) at the village level, fostering the Village Information System (SID) manager at the village level, compiling Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for implementing the Village Information System (SID), and providing information to villages through the Village Information System (SID). The Office of Communication, Informatics, Statistics and Encryption (Diskominfoantik) as the technical implementer is responsible for developing the Village Information System (SID) and rural area development information system, developing the internet network evenly, integrating the Village Information System (SID) with existing information systems at the district level. , as well as managing information systems and information technology to support and facilitate the Village Information System (SID) at the village level.

According to its content the village information system (SID) consists of (Arta Rusidarma Putra1 Dan Silfiana, 2022):

- a) Village data (data on village potential, education, health, population, poverty, village development, rural area development, finance, economy, socio-culture, village government, and other data as needed);

- b) Information that can be accessed by the Village community and all stakeholders in accordance with statutory provisions; c) media of communication between the Village Government and the community; and village administration services; and other information related to governance, village development and rural area development.

The development of information and communication technology is currently growing very rapidly, even information technology cannot be separated from human life today (Wahyuningtyas, N., & Adi, K. R. 2018). Therefore, it is hoped that SID will play a role as an ICT-based data and information processing tool which will become one of the basic references and service providers at the village level. The data processing in question will work both offline and online. SID in the offline realm is embodied in a data and information network at the village office. Meanwhile, in the online realm, SID is built and connected to an internet-based network that connects the village to the outside world.

The biggest challenge for SID applications then is the need for human resources capable of operating the system. Considering that SID requires special competence in developing digital villages. Attention to the implementation of SID does not only lead to SID equipment facilities, but the main thing is to ensure that each village has sufficient resources to be able to carry out SID.

Digital village development has great potential to improve accessibility, community participation, quality of life, local economy, equity and fairness, efficiency and transparency, as well as the quality of infrastructure in rural area. By utilizing digital technology, villages can optimizing its potential and overcoming disparities between regions urban and rural. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to increasing the development of digital technology in rural areas and accelerating the development of a digital village so that it can provide greater benefits optimal for rural communities and development in rural areas as a whole whole.

It can be seen that the implementation of public information disclosure at the village level is carried out in a conventional way (billboards) and based on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) such as websites. In Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 3 of 2003 it is stated that providing a website in government is the first stage of implementation *electronic government* in Indonesia. Implementation of website-based public information disclosure is the right choice because the website is able to provide a variety of information (such as text, images, sound, and video). This information does not require a physical place because it is stored on the server (Simarmata, J., 2010). In addition, the website is a strategic tool currently in government. Through the website, information can be conveyed to the public effectively and efficiently by utilizing the internet (Wiratmo, L.B., Irfan, N. & Kuwatono., 2017).

The implementation of public information disclosure that is carried out using conventional or ICT-based methods is considered effective as control for the village government in the process of administering government, for example the management of Village Funds.

One of the efforts to see village readiness in implementing SID carried out by the Office of Village Community Empowerment, Population and Civil Registry of Central Java Province which conducts monitoring and evaluation (Monev) management of the village financial system

and SID in several districts. Monev is carried out in order to map the condition of the system in readiness integration with the Central Java SIDesa application ([sidesa.jatengprov.go.id](http://sidesa.jatengprov.go.id)) and refinement of the Central Java village information system development plan.

## **2) Regulations regarding village public information systems & Village Information and Documentation Managers (PPID Desa) that have not been formed evenly.**

Village Information and Documentation Manager, hereinafter referred to as Village PPID, is the official responsible for storing, documenting, providing and/or Village Public Information. In carrying out the duties of the Village Public Information Service, it is necessary to establish a Village PPID. Where later the Village Head will be the supervisor of the Village PPID. The Village Head may appoint and appoint the Village Secretary as the Village PPID. In the event that the Village Secretary is unable to attend, the Village Head may appoint and determine other Village Apparatuses.

PPID Desa is responsible for providing Village Public Information services which include the process of storing, documenting, providing and servicing Village Public Information. The village PPID through the village government website portal has the obligation to announce village public information as stipulated in PERKI 1 of 2018 concerning village public information service standards. This information includes village government profiles, annual strategic plans, a summary of the budget implementation document (DPA), a summary of the budget work (RKA), Accountability reports (SPJ) for the use of the village budget, and others.

The Village Information Management Officer (PPID) is an institution that is expected to make a significant contribution to the development of communication management at the village level. Through PPID Desa, the community can submit information related to policies, budgets, development management, Bumdes, or any programs related to village development. PPID Desa will also be able to participate in controlling public information disclosure. Especially in this increasingly advanced information industry era. At least the role of PPID Desa is also able to provide education on the importance of public transparency, to be able to prevent practices that lead to aspects of corruption, collusion and nepotism.

In Central Java, according to data obtained from the Central Java Communication and Information Service (Diskominfo), until the end of July 2019, only a few village areas had been formed. Even though a circular letter to form a Village PPID was sent earlier this year through the Regent/Mayor. It has been recorded that until now the village/kelurahan PPIDs formed from 35 regencies/cities, only 3 regencies and 1 city have been formed, namely Batang Regency (187 villages), Pekalongan City (27 sub-districts), Sragen district (208 villages). Wonogiri Regency (294 villages). If the percentage of new areas is calculated, it reaches 11.4% of the total number of villages/kelurahans of 35 regions. Meanwhile, the number of villages in Central Java is currently around 7809, while 716 villages/kelurahan already have village PPIDs, so currently only 9.1% of the total number of villages/kelurahans already have Village PPIDs ([kampusnesia.com/2019](http://kampusnesia.com/2019)).

From the monitoring results of the Central Java Provincial Information Commission, both from the Village Government which is currently in litigation in the process of resolving public

information disputes and by sampling to several regions, the conditions show that there are still many Village Governments that do not understand and have village PPID as the first door for public information services. Village.

## **2. Realizing Good Village Government Governance through Disclosure of Village Public Information**

The village is one of the components of national development that has existed for a long time and has had a significant influence on the country's development, but it cannot be hypocritical that village development is still very far from being a development priority. In 2014 a village law was born which regulated several village autonomous rights. The existence of regulations will certainly give birth to authority in the village government, this must be balanced with good and ideal village administration so that good service and administration can be carried out in order to improve the welfare of village communities. The implementation of good and ideal village governance will be very influential in the sustainability of the village, moreover, it has also been explained about village authority regarding the village fund budget and the provision of village community services to improve the welfare of rural communities. Village administration can be described as a governmental organization, this organization has a function in formulating policies and coordinating the implementation of the tasks of the village work unit so that its existence has a fairly important role in administering government in a village.

The position of a Village in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is not explicitly regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages it is stated that a Village is a Village and a Traditional Village or what is called by another name , hereinafter referred to as Village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, local community interests based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Isharyanto And Dila Eka Juli Prasetya. 2016).

Regional autonomy or decentralization has now also penetrated into the realm of the village, where the village government is given recognition for its existence and can carry out several authorities and responsibilities that can be managed by the village government, for example village government services and village fund management. With the delegation of several authorities to the village government in accordance with Law No. 6 of 2014, it is necessary to have a good and responsible village government. Regarding the realization of an ideal village government, it is also emphasized in Law no. 6 of 2014 article 4 point e concerning village arrangements which aim to "form a village government that is professional, efficient and effective, open and responsible (Heru Suseno, 2019).

*Good governance* can be concluded as a concept that aims to create a good and stable governance order in essence expects collaboration from government, community and private elements where to support this requires a clear vision of government institutions and works efficiently and effectively, transparent in decision making, accountable in various actions, respecting human rights, and opening the widest possible space for community participation (Muh. Tanzil Aziz Rahimallah, 2022).

*World Bank* as a donor agency providing assistance to countries to build institutional capacity for the benefit of investment/loan guarantees put forward that the principles *Good Governance* is *transparency, accountability, predictability* which is the same as *rule of law* and *participation* (Tjokroamidjojo, 2002). Public openness will actually have implications for the government's ability to make it happen *good governance*. For example, the government can provide clear information regarding the rules of the game and details on the form of public service activities so that the public can be directly involved and supervise government activities. In addition, with the openness of the public can form *check and balance* and make it easier for people to know rational actions as social control with compare existing value systems. The biggest positive implication of information disclosure is solid law enforcement and the eradication of KKN practices (Fusi, F., 2022).

### **a) Optimizing Village Information Disclosure that Supports Open Village Governance**

In carrying out village administration, the village head is assisted by village officials or village bureaucrats in carrying out their administrative duties. Governance is a system that must synergize well so that an effective and efficient government can be realized so that it can carry out services and manage the running of good village government and be able to improve the welfare of village communities. The granting of authority to the village which has been clearly regulated in Law no. 6 of 2016 does not necessarily provide authority which can be interpreted as delegating power rights, but is a responsibility that must also be implemented in improving welfare. Moreover, there is an allocation of village funds with a value that is not small, of course the village government must be able to manage it properly and efficiently in order to carry out village development for the welfare of village communities. To carry out these duties and responsibilities, an ideal form of village government bureaucratic organization is needed.

In general, the characteristics of an open government are (1) government documents can be accessed by the public either directly or indirectly, (2) factual information related to policies is provided by the government and the public can oversee these policies, (3) government meetings or gatherings which are in the public interest are carried out openly, and (4) the government provides systematic public consultation regarding public policies taken (Dipopramono, A., 2017). An opinion that is not much different was explained by Tanzanian Civil Society Leader Rakesh Rajani that open government has 4 characteristics, namely (1) a government that is willing to listen directly and digitally, (2) the government provides information for various activities that are carried out and activities that are not carried out, (3) protection of all levels of society, including minorities, and (4) in determining the direction of programs and policies involving participation (INFID. (2016). From this opinion it can be concluded that open government can be realized if the government prioritizes participation, transparency and accountability.

The right to information is a very decisive part in the life of every human being, especially as a basis for participating in all social processes. This makes everyone must obtain their right to get access to information in various aspects of life. Because of this, information disclosure that is carried out and held in a country must contain three main elements, namely transparency, efficiency, and participation. (Sumarto, 2003).

By fulfilling the right of every citizen to obtain information, it will indirectly encourage and increase our country's national security. Disclosure of information is one of the important characteristics that must be guaranteed by a democratic state that upholds the sovereignty of its people realize good governance of the state. So that after all, the right to know is a basic and primary right inherent in all Indonesian citizens. Realizing village government with good governance in accordance with the principles *good governance* with Prioritizing participation, transparency and accountability can be carried out if conditions for open village government and adequate access to village public information disclosure are available. It should be noted that open government is not only the government's obligation to provide access to information, documents, and processes to the public (Lathrop & Ruma, 2010). Rather, it is conceptually linked to demands for transparency in political governance and collaborative relationships that characterize contemporary technological innovation (Harrison, T.M., Pardo, T.A. & Cook, M., 2012). Utilization of ICT is needed in open government to show substantial relationships to facilitate the dissemination of information, transparency so as to prevent corruption and simplify bureaucracy to make it more efficient to improve services to the community (Alita, E.S., Supriyadi., and Aditya, M.T.P., 2019). If this is done well, then the government will be able to provide services to achieve more desirable social goals.

#### **b) Development of the Village Government on Disclosure of Village Public Information through Non-Litigation Adjudication Sessions.**

In order to resolve public information disputes, the Information Commission has the authority to: Call and/or bring together the disputing parties, Request evidence from public bodies to decide public information disputes, Request information or present Public Agency officials or related parties as witnesses in resolving information disputes public, Taking an oath for every witness whose testimony is heard in non-litigation adjudication, Creating a code of ethics for the Information Commission which is announced to the public so that the public can assess the performance of the Information Commission.

This non-litigation Adjudication Session resulted in a Decision of the Board of Commissioners which was read out in a session that was open to the public. The Board of Commissioners' decision in general will contain the wrong order as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the KIP Law, namely (Ahmad Yusron, 2016): firstly the Information Commission Decision concerning granting or denying access to all or part of the requested information contains one of the following orders:

1. Cancel the decision of the Public Agency's superior and decide to provide part or all of the information requested by the Public Information Applicant in accordance with the decision of the Information Commission; or
2. Confirm the decision of the superior of the Information Management and Documentation Officer not to provide the requested information in part or in whole as referred to in Article 17.

The two Information Commission Decisions regarding the subject matter of objections as referred to in Article 35 paragraph (1) letter b to letter g, contain one of the following orders:

1. Order Information and Documentation Management Officers to carry out their obligations as stipulated in this Law;
2. Ordering Public Agencies to fulfill their obligations within the period of providing information as regulated in this Law; or Confirm the consideration of the Public Agency's superiors or decide.

The process of resolving village information disputes through non-litigation adjudication hearings published via the Central Java Provincial Information Commission's YouTube channel shows that there are still many Village parties as Respondents who are attended by the Village Head as PPID superiors and their apparatus who still do not know about the process of resolving public information disputes and content of the KIP Law. The Board of Commissioners, which is tasked with examining up to the stage of deciding cases, often provides education to the parties to the dispute, especially village public bodies, about village public service standards. Education is also provided on how to proceed in non-litigation adjudication hearings on Village public information disputes.

Of the number of village information disputes that have been submitted annually over the past 5 years, an average of 70 percent have ended in the mediation stage. Which means that the request for information is a request for village information that is open in nature, but because the village government does not understand the village public information service standards so it does not serve requests for information according to PERKI 1 standards in 2018. In this mediation process the mediator is one of the assembly members who decides cases, providing guidance to the Village government, especially to activate the Village PPID, village information system, and fulfillment of village public information.

### **c) Efforts to encourage Village information openness through fostering Village and Community Officials.**

The implementation of public information disclosure in every public service provider will at least have an impact internally and externally. Internally, with the disclosure of information, it can reduce, and finally it is expected to eliminate the potential for abuse of public authority by officials in the agencies concerned. In addition, it is expected to improve the quality of the formulation and implementation of agency policies/programs, because all information is open, so that internally everyone knows the condition of the organization as a whole. Furthermore, it is hoped that it will increase efficiency, both in terms of cost and time in carrying out all organizational tasks, so that the results of implementing this openness will bring agencies to encourage and contribute as part of efforts to realize *good governance*.

Externally, if public information disclosure is carried out in earnest, it will have an impact on increasing the quality of service to the community, ensuring certainty of public services for the community, realizing ease of service for the community, so that the end result is expected to increase public trust in public service agencies.

Law number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government states that community participation is needed to accelerate the realization of community welfare. Furthermore, article 354 mandates that in the administration of regional government, regional governments

encourage community participation by:

- a. Disclosure of information that can be done through information systems, print/electronic media, bulletin boards, or direct requests to the relevant local government.
- b. Institutionalization and decision-making mechanisms that enable community groups and organizations to engage effectively.

In the era of the development of information technology, the government is also required to open up the widest possible information, especially general and basic information. Even one of the main indicators of creation *smart city* what is the goal of cities in the world today is the disclosure of information to the public so that the community can participate and together with the government in making better decisions (*smart decision-making*) Meijer, A., 2016).

The increase in village public information dispute cases that have entered not only proves that the village government has not been open and understands UU KIP. On the other hand, this increase is evidence that the community is increasingly understanding their rights as the public to access public information in order to participate in supervising the governance of their village. To support this, socialization is also needed to provide a correct understanding of the procedures for accessing public information along with legal provisions regarding the rights and obligations of information applicants for access to the information being requested.

## **CONCLUSION**

Public disclosure of village information in Central Java, which is still in a poor condition, can be seen from at least two things. The first is the domination of disputes village public information regarding other public information disputes over the past 5 years, which annually enter the non-litigation adjudication trial process of the Information Commission of Central Java Province. Then the second is the lack of access to village public information due to the availability of human resources not yet adequate for the management of the Village Information System and digitalization of Village public information, as well as the important role of the village PPID which apparently has not been formed evenly regulations on village public information systems & Village Information and Documentation Management (PPID Desa).

Furthermore, efforts to realize the openness of village public information so as to create an open village government that will form good village governance in accordance with the principles *good governace* with promote participation, transparency, and is by optimizing the availability of village public information services by the village PPID which is supported by all village officials. The Provincial Information Commission supports village public information disclosure through development of the village government on the disclosure of village public information through non-litigation adjudication hearings for litigation villages. the last is to encourage village information disclosure through the development of village officials and the community by all relevant agencies. The last thing that is important to note is that the Information Commission as a public institution that is considered new and has not shown its existence and role in the dynamics of government, both at the national and local levels, must be able to build synergy with the government.

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