

IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE POLICY (KIP) THROUGH THE VILLAGE INFORMATION SYSTEM (SID) IN BANDUNG DISTRICT (CASE STUDY IN KUTAWARINGIN DISTRICT)

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Abstract

The research conducted by the researcher is located in Kutawaringin District, Bandung Regency. The background of this research is to determine the extent to which the implementation of public information disclosure policies have been implemented in village public bodies, to see whether the Public Information Policy has been implemented through the Village Information System. The research method used by the researcher is a qualitative method with case studies, with data collection techniques carried out by researchers, namely by means of observation, interviews, and document studies. The theory that will be used as a guide in this research is the theory of policy implementation from George C. Edward III and public information that must be published according to Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information. The results of the study indicate that the policy of public information disclosure through the village information system in the villages of the Kutawaringin sub-district has not been implemented properly, this is due to disturbances in transmission in communicating the substance of the policy, the capacity of human resources in the village is not yet ready to implement the policy, the village head does not understand the importance of implementing the policy so that the delegation of orders is not binding and there is no effort to make it happen, either the formation of regulations, team formation, funding, or consistency in its implementation.

Keyword: KIP, Public Informations, Public Information Disclosure, SID, Village Information System.

A. INTRODUCTION

The implementation of public information disclosure mandated in the Public Information Disclosure Law is aimed at realizing good governance. Good governance is basically a concept that refers to the process of achieving decisions and their implementation that can be jointly accounted for. As a consensus reached by the government, citizens, and the private sector for governance in a country. Good governance that supports Law Number 14 of 2008 is a service to the public, covering matters of governance, public policy and solving public problems through official information systems of government institutions, government agencies, and public bodies.

The Village Information System (SID) could only be realized when the Bandung Regency Communication, Informatics and Statistics Service was established in 2016,

because according to the provisions of Law number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 86 paragraph (1) Village Communities have the right to access information through the Village Information System developed by the Regency/City Regional Government. The SID in Kutawaringin sub-district itself was built in 2018 using the Village Balance Fund Allocation (ADPD) budget. SID with the domain *desa.id*, this domain name is used for village information systems based on the official village government website. *Desa.id* displays information regarding village profiles, village government officials, programs implemented by village governments, services to the community, village legal products, and promotion of village potential. The Bandung Regency Communication, Informatics and Statistics Service has also carried out monitoring and evaluation of the use of SID, one of which is by holding a village website competition which is part of SID. This award was given before the pandemic hit, subsequent monitoring took the form of on desk monitoring. By looking at the activity of each SID in Bandung district. In Kutawaringin District itself, monitoring is carried out by the sub-district PPID and village SID companions from the Bandung Regency Diskominfo.

The SIDs with the most updated news articles are the villages of Jelegong, Jatisari and Cilame. Judging from news updates on 11 SIDs and judging from SID activity data in Kutawaringin sub-district. This raises the question of whether during the past 4 (four) years SID has actually displayed or conveyed the public information needed by the community. Researchers suspect that the inactivity and lack of up-to-date SID is caused by several factors, including lack of socialization regarding openness of public information; the village government only received socialization in 2021 regarding the KIP Law and Perki no. 1 of 2018 concerning Village Information Service Standards, The village government's less serious attitude in managing information in the SID is the trigger for the slow implementation of KIP in the village. Some village SIDs still display old news and population data that does not change every year. The lack of infrastructure, especially internet availability, is the biggest obstacle in managing the SID and implementing village information disclosure. Buninagara and Sukamulya villages complained about the difficulty of having a Wifi network to their village offices. Moreover, the impact of the Village Head Election resulted in changes in personnel in the village government, where when the leadership of the village head changed, the village officials under him were also replaced, so that the personnel in The organizational structure changed, as a result the management of SID was transferred to new, less skilled personnel.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Public Policy, according to (Deddy, 2015) states in his book that, "Public policy can be seen as a continuous and interrelated process carried out by the government together with other stakeholders in regulating, managing and resolving various public affairs, public problems and existing resources for the common good." The definition of public policy according to (Pasolong, 2016) states that, "(1) Public policy is made by the government in the form of government actions, (2) Public policy must be oriented towards the public interest, and (3) public policy is the act of selecting alternatives for implemented or not implemented by the government in the public interest." (Abdoellah, 2016) quotes Thomas R. Dye's opinion: "Public policy is a series of actions determined and implemented or not implemented by the government which aims or is oriented towards certain goals for the benefit of the entire community." Policy Implementation, George C. Edwards III, there

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are four factors that work simultaneously and interact with each other to help and hinder policy implementation, so the ideal approach is to reflect this complexity with these four factors, namely: communication, resources, attitudes implementers (tendencies) or behavior and bureaucratic structure (Abdoellah, 2016). Understanding Public Information Openness (KIP), Public information openness is based on; The right to obtain information is a constitutional right that must be fulfilled by the state as mandated by Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution, the activities of Public Bodies are generally financed by public money, so that public bodies are obliged to be accountable to the public. This is a form of accountability that must be demonstrated by Public Bodies. At a more pragmatic level, openness of public information increases the quality of public participation in the decision-making process, thereby also improving the quality of decisions (Mahi, 2014). In the KIP Law, Public Bodies in implementing Public Information Openness have the following obligations: 1) Providing Fast, Accurate and Simple Services; 2) Appoint and Determine Information and Documentation Management Officials; and 3) Create and develop a system for providing information services quickly, easily and fairly.

Law number 14 of 2008 in article 1 states that what is meant by Public Information is information produced, stored, managed, sent and/or received by a public body relating to state administration and administration and/or agency administration and management. other public in accordance with the KIP Law as well as other information relating to the public interest. The definition of a village according to Law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, is that a village is a village and a traditional village or what is called by another name, hereinafter referred to as a Village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries and is authorized to regulate and manage government affairs and community interests. local based on community initiative, origin rights, and/or traditional rights recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, according to (Nurcholis, 2011) explains "A village is an area with certain boundaries as a legal (customary) community unit which has the right to regulate and manage the affairs of local communities based on their origins."

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), currently the number of villages in Indonesia is recorded at 83,843 villages. West Java Province has 5,957 villages, there are 270 villages in Bandung Regency, and in Kutawaringin sub-district itself there are 11 villages. The existence of villages both as government institutions and as unitary entities of customary law communities is very important and strategic. As government institutions, villages are the spearhead of providing services to the community. Meanwhile, as a unitary legal community entity, the village is the basis of the Indonesian nation's social system which is very strong so that it can become a strong foundation for the development of a stable and dynamic political, economic, socio-cultural and defense system (Nurcholis, 2011).

Law number 6 of 2014 differentiates the meaning of village from the meaning of village government and village government, where village government is the implementation of government affairs and the interests of local communities in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, while the village government is the village head or what is called by another name assisted village apparatus as an element of village government administration.

According to (Soemantri, 2010) explains the meaning of village government and village government as follows: "Village Government is the implementation of government by the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body in regulating and managing the

interests of local communities based on local origins and customs which are recognized and respected in the Government system The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. "Village Government or what is called by other names is the Village Head and Village Apparatus as the organizing element of village government."

The Village Information System is a process and application that includes 1) Computer-based, 2) Managing village office information, 3) Supporting the functions and tasks of the village office, including population administration, planning, reporting, asset management, budget management, public services, and so on. From the definition above, it can be seen that the village information system is a complex package of village applications that can help villages manage their villages better and more efficiently. The SID used in Bandung district is OpenSID, where OpenSID is a Village Information System (SID) application developed since May 2016. OpenSID is designed and managed so that it is open and can be developed jointly by the SID caring community. OpenSID began to be implemented in Bandung Regency in 2017 and has received many awards. The following are the features of the village information system that can be experienced by the village directly.

It's Easier to Manage Government Data in Villages

The Opensid application provides many data management features, starting from population data, household data and many more. And all of this is integrated into one whole. For example, population data provides almost all the personal information that can be entered. Starting with a full name, NIK, NKK, up to date of birth and blood type are also available (Sakti et al., 2024).

There is a Correspondence Feature

Have a suitable application that is integrated directly with correspondence data. When writing a letter, just type your full name or NIK in the search field. The existing letter format is adapted to the letter format in the village. Or you can also create a letter that doesn't exist yet, but in this case it requires a little knowledge of HTML.

There is a Help Feature

This feature makes it easier to manage aid programs from central and regional governments. For example, BPJS PBI, KIS, PKH, RASKIN and other data can be managed with one application. This doesn't really make it any easier to process the data, without fear of duplicating and minimizing it, than using just one data management program/MS Excel.

Secretariat Features

The function of the Secretariat is divided into several functions such as, Inbox to manage the letter number and details of the letter in question, Outbox to manage letters created through the OpenSID application, Village Head Decree regarding processing of SK issued by the village government and signed by the village head himself, Inventory is used to manage items in the village inventory along with temporary quantities. The Letter Classification function is used to classify letters based on their letters and usage codes.

Analysis Features.

There is also an analysis feature in the OpenSID application which is useful for analyzing the level of poverty and welfare of village communities, such as:

Can be installed locally or online.

OpenSID can be installed Localhost (offline) using a web server application such as . Meanwhile, if installed online, it requires hosting and domain. For Cloud Hosting, you can use the hosting service provided by the domain provider and you can register the domain

with Kominfo to get the .desa.id domain. The advantage of online is that you can access the OpenSID application from anywhere.

Databases

The final feature is the OpenSID database. The database in the OpenSID application allows you to easily backup, import data, clear the database or migrate the database with one click. In this database menu, you can also import population data which can be obtained from Disdukcapil in MS Excel format (Oriza et al., 2022) .

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to (Nurdin et al., 2019), there are many types that can be used in qualitative case study research. This research will be able to reveal an in-depth and detailed picture of a situation or object. The case to be studied can be one person, a family, an event, another fairly limited group, so that the researcher can appreciate, understand and understand how the object operates or functions in a real natural setting. Then Operational Parameters, Determination of Informants, Collection Techniques Qualitative Data, Qualitative Data Validity Check, Qualitative Data Analysis.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implementation parameters of the Public Information Openness Policy through the Village Information System were examined by outlining the dimensions of the implementation factors. These dimensions are none other than communication factors, resource factors, disposition factors, and organizational structure factors. The dimensions of these factors can accelerate or hinder the implementation of the Public Information Openness policy through the Village Information System in Kutawaringin sub-district. The following is the researcher's interpretation of the research dimensions:

Table 1. Researchers' Interpretation of Research Dimensions

Parameters	Research Dimensions	Elements of Research Dimensions	Sequence
Implementation of the Public Information Openness Policy through the Village Information System	Communication Factors	Transmission of policy information to policy implementers & policy targets Clarity of policy information so that it is understood and avoids misinterpretation. Consistency of Policy information to avoid confusion between policy implementers and target groups	Process
			Threats
			Effort
	Resource Factors	Staff (human resources) of sufficient quality and quantity, Information & authority Facilities, or means and	Process
			Threats

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		Infrastructure	
		Staff (human resources) of sufficient quality and quantity, Information & authority, Facilities, or means and Infrastructure	Effort
	Disposition / Attitude Factors Executor	ability. dedication honesty high commitment.	Process
			Threats
			Effort
	Bureaucratic Structure Factors	Mechanism Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Organizational structure	Process
			Threats
			Effort

Source: Processed by researchers (2023)

Researchers interpret that in the communication process we will encounter obstacles and these obstacles will require solutions or efforts to overcome them, as well as other dimensions of factors. So that answers can then be found from the research formulation that has been determined, with the following scheme. The process of implementing the Public Information Openness Policy (KIP) through the Village Information System (SID) will be described using: communication factor dimensions, resource factor dimensions, disposition factor dimensions, and dimensions of organizational structure factors. Barriers to the Implementation of the Public Information Openness Policy (KIP) through the Village Information System (SID) will be described using: communication factor dimensions, resource factor dimensions, disposition factor dimensions, and organizational structure factor dimensions. Efforts to implement the Public Information Openness Policy (KIP) through the Village Information System (SID) will be described using: communication factor dimensions, resource factor dimensions, disposition factor dimensions, and organizational structure factor dimensions.

E. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research results that have been obtained, the researcher found the answer to this question, as follows:

Process of Implementing Public Information Openness Policy (KIP) through the Village Information System (SID)

The process of implementing the Public Information Openness Policy (KIP) through the Village Information System (SID) in Kutawaringin District began with socialization from DISKOMINFO and the District Government. The first socialization received by the Village Government was about information management through SID and then socialization about the implementation of public information disclosure. The village government follows up on the results of the socialization by preparing facilities and infrastructure as well as personnel to implement village information transparency through SID. The Village Head

directly appoints or assigns a SID operator to input village data and information into the SID application. People who need information can simply access the information through the village website.

Barriers to Implementing Public Information Openness Policy (KIP) through the Village Information System (SID)

Transmission of the public information disclosure policy was interrupted because information about the policy was not conveyed or was interrupted due to personnel changes and the village government's lack of understanding of the existing policy. The village government is still passive in implementing the public information disclosure policy due to misperceptions about the policy, the village government is still waiting for further instructions from the results of the socialization that has been obtained, while the mandate of Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2018 and Bandung Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2014 states that The village is a Village Public Body, which is a body that stands parallel to other Public Bodies. Delegation of the authority of the village head to his village officials is inappropriate, due to ignorance of the substance of the public information disclosure policy regarding the obligation of the village head to form the Village PPDI, the village head only appoints the SID operator or gives a decree to the SID operator and assigns them to input information on village activities. Unfortunately, these SID operators still need guidance in terms of improving their abilities and competencies in SID management. The lack of structured village information management makes it confusing for information applicants to obtain accurate information.

Efforts to Implement the Public Information Openness Policy (KIP) through the Village Information System (SID)

In an effort to minimize obstacles in implementing the Public Information Openness Policy (KIP) through the Village Information System (SID) in Kutawaringin sub-district, firstly, the Kutawaringin sub-district government has facilitated technical guidance to villages. SID operators have tried to train independently to operate SID. The Kutawaringin sub-district government formed the Kutawaringin Sub-district SID Forum (WA group) in an effort to bridge SID operators who are facing problems. SID mentors also periodically visit villages in Kutawaringin sub-district to carry out mentoring. Based on the description above, the researcher concludes that the Public Information Openness Policy (KIP) has not been implemented properly through the Village Information System (SID) in the Kutawaringin District, Bandung Regency due to factors such as hampered communication, inadequate resources, and less supportive attitude/disposition of implementers, and bureaucratic structures that have not been structured properly and correctly.

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