

Implementation of Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2018 Concerning Village Public Information Service Standards in Independent Villages

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Abstract

This thesis aims to provide an understanding of how the Regulation of the Information Commission (PerKI) Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Standards of Public Information Services (SLIP) for villages is implemented in self-reliant villages in Sungai Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency, as an elaboration of Law Number 14 of 2018 on Public Information Disclosure (KIP). The main problem identified is that the implementation of PerKI Number 1 of 2018 regarding Village SLIP has not been optimal. Public information services managed by the Village Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) have not fully complied with the established Village SLIP, and no derivative regulation at the regency level provides technical support to strengthen village PPID management. This study seeks to understand the situation and analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors affecting the institutional condition of Village PPID in self-reliant villages in Sungai Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency, West Kalimantan Province, in implementing PerKI Number 1 of 2018. The findings show that the implementation has not run effectively. Organizationally, Village PPID as the implementer has not performed its role as expected due to limited apparatus resources overlapping with public service duties. Stakeholders' interpretation of policy objectives has not been fully conveyed, and practical implementation has not consistently followed PerKI Number 1 of 2018. This study recommends optimizing the role of Village PPID through regional agencies responsible for public information disclosure, improving the capacity of village apparatus through socialization, training, or technical guidance, and issuing derivative regulations as operational guidelines for translating PerKI Number 1 of 2018 concerning Village SLIP.

Keywords: Village Public Information Disclosure, PerKI Number 1 of 2018, Village SLIP, Village PPID



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INTRODUCTION

Information transparency has become an essential foundation for realizing democratic, transparent, and accountable governance. This concept in Indonesia is constitutionally mandated through Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution, which guarantees the right of every individual to communicate and obtain information. This basic right was then clarified and operationalized through the enactment of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Transparency (UU KIP). The implementation of the UU KIP primarily aims to create open government at all levels, including the smallest level of government, namely villages. Open government, according to Hood (1991) from a public management perspective, is a mechanism that forces public bodies to always adhere to the principles of accountability and responsiveness, so that every policy taken can be monitored and accounted for to the public. Therefore, information transparency is not merely an administrative obligation, but a fundamental prerequisite for building public trust and encouraging active community participation in the development process. The village government, as the recipient and manager of the state budget (Village Funds and Village Fund Allocation), automatically has the status of a Public Body, making it a legal subject that is obliged to implement these principles of openness.

The realization of the mandate for transparency at the village level was further strengthened by the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Village Law). The Village Law explicitly stipulates that one of the principles of Village Government is transparency, defined as the principle of opening oneself to the community's right to obtain correct, honest, and non-discriminatory information regarding the administration of government. A crucial aspect of policy implementation, as expressed by Ripley (1985:134), focuses not only on the implementer's compliance with procedures, but also on what actually happens on the ground and its impact. In the village context, this means that the creation of regulations alone is not enough; success is measured by the extent to which the information is truly accessible, understood, and used by the community to monitor and participate in village development. This transparency of information serves as the foundation for villages to move towards Independent Village status, where communities have high control and trust in their government, which in turn will spur the effective use of village funds and accelerate the village's economic and social independence.

To provide specific technical guidance on how villages, as Public Bodies, must implement the mandates of the KIP Law and the Village Law, the Central Information Commission issued Information Commission Regulation (Perki) Number 1 of 2018 concerning Village Public Information Service Standards (SLIP Desa). This regulation was created to address the gap in technical guidance that often poses a major obstacle for Village Governments in providing information services systematically and standardized. The Perki SLIP Desa regulates various aspects in detail, from the categorization of village public information—information that must be announced periodically, immediately, and available at all times—to the request service mechanism and procedures for resolving information disputes. However, preliminary data shows that the implementation of Village Information Management Officers (PPID Desa) at the sub-district level, particularly in Kubu Raya Regency, still shows inequities. Although there are a total of 123 villages across the regency, only a small number, or even none in some sub-districts, have formally established Village Information and Documentation Management Officers (PPID). This absence of Village PPIDs indicates a significant gap between the regulations established by the Information Commission and the reality of practice on the ground.

Preliminary research indicates that Sungai Raya District, as the capital of Kubu Raya Regency and geographically closer to the city center, should have a more advanced and technology-adaptive public information management system compared to other districts.

However, the absence or suboptimal functioning of the Village PPID institution remains evident in this district. This is despite the fact that, in accordance with Article 8 of the Village Regulation on the Village Information System (Perki SLIP), the Village Head is obligated to appoint and determine the Village Secretary as the Head of the Village PPID to ensure the implementation of the village's public information service duties. This lack of structure indicates that the structural obligations in policy implementation, which are the initial stage in Charles O. Jones's (2015) implementation model, have not yet been fully realized. Jones emphasized that public policy implementation is heavily influenced by three main factors: Organization, Interpretation, and Application. In this regard, the Organizational stage—namely the establishment of a flexible organization with clear main tasks and functions (the Village PPID)—is a critical point that is questionable in villages with the highest level of independence in this region.

The Independent Village status held by several villages in Sungai Raya District should serve as a benchmark for the realization of ideal governance, including in the aspect of information transparency. The Village Development Index (IDM) used by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) to determine village independence status implicitly requires high participation and accountability, both of which are highly dependent on the availability and accessibility of adequate public information. As explained in the document, villages in Kubu Raya Regency, particularly in Sungai Raya District, experienced a significant increase in status towards Independent, but ironically, this was not immediately followed by the optimization of the formation of Village PPIDs in accordance with the Village SLIP Perki. The contrast between the formal independence status and the conditions of public information service implementation creates an urgent research urgency. This research must be conducted to identify what factors inhibit and encourage the process of implementing this Village SLIP Perki, especially in villages that are considered the most advanced in terms of resources and status in the region.

For this reason, this research is very important and urgent to be conducted. The goal is to gain an in-depth understanding and comprehensive analysis of how the three main activities of policy implementation according to Charles O. Jones, namely: Organization (formation and function of the Village PPID), Interpretation (village officials' understanding of the Village SLIP Perki), and Application (implementation of information services) have been carried out in Independent Villages in Sungai Raya District. The results of this study are expected to not only reveal the level of compliance, but also analyze the real impact and contextual factors that influence the success or failure of implementation. The data generated from this study will provide concrete and measurable policy recommendations to the Kubu Raya Regency Government and Village Governments to close the gap between existing regulations and practices in the field. Thus, the target of achieving a truly independent village, which is transparent and accountable, can be realized through the full implementation of Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning Village Public Information Service Standards.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a policy evaluation approach to deeply understand the implementation of Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning Village Public Information Service Standards. The study locations are four independent villages in Sungai Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency, which have been proven to have established Village Public Information Units (PPID). Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation (including PPID Decrees and Public Information Lists). Data analysis was conducted inductively and its validity was tested using Data Source Triangulation techniques to ensure the credibility and validity of the findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Sungai Raya District is one of the most strategically located areas in Kubu Raya Regency, West Kalimantan Province, which geographically borders directly with Pontianak City as the provincial capital. The area of Sungai Raya District reaches 1190.12 km², making it not only the administrative center of Kubu Raya Regency, but also a key area for economic development, trade, and residential areas. Functioning as the center of government, the Regent's Office and various other important agencies are located in this district, driving infrastructure development and rapid economic growth, especially in the service and commercial sectors, making it a key buffer area for the growth of Pontianak City. In the context of research on the implementation of the Village Information Commission (Perki) Regulation, the role of two Regional Apparatuses is very vital: the Communication and Informatics Office (Diskominfo) of Kubu Raya Regency and the Community and Village Empowerment Office (DPMD). Diskominfo plays a role as the main Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) of the Regency which is obliged to provide guidance, monitoring, and provision of information technology infrastructure that supports information transparency in all Public Agencies, including Independent Villages. Meanwhile, the Village Information and Communications Agency (DPMD) is the agency directly responsible for the governance and institutional structure of village government. The DPMD plays a crucial role in encouraging the establishment of the Village Information and Communications Information System (PPID), providing capacity building support, and ensuring that village budget allocations prioritize the implementation of the Village Public Information Service Standards (SLIP), as mandated by the Village Law and Perki Number 1 of 2018. Synergy between these two agencies is crucial to the success of implementation at the village level.

This study focuses on the implementation of Village SLIP in a number of Independent Villages that have established definitive Village PPIDs in Sungai Raya District, one of which is Parit Baru Village. This village has historical significance, as it is the result of the division of Sungai Raya Village and was inaugurated as a definitive village on April 7, 2011. Demographically, Parit Baru Village is a dense and rapidly growing village, led by a Village Head and consists of 5 Hamlets, 14 RWs, and 102 RTs, with a total area of 14.98 KM² and a population of 27,662 people. The geographical location of Parit Baru Village is very strategic, with clear boundaries: to the East it borders Teluk Kapuas Village, to the West it borders Sungai Raya Village, to the North it is bordered by the Kapuas River, and to the South it borders Punggur Kecil Village. In addition to Parit Baru Village, the research location also includes other Independent Villages such as Sungai Raya Village and Teluk Kapuas Village, which administratively have similar geographical proximity and implementation challenges. The Independent Village status held by these villages demands greater accountability and transparency. However, preliminary findings indicate that Parit Baru Village, even after being included in the West Kalimantan Public Agency Information Disclosure Monitoring in 2024, remains in the Less Informative Qualifications category. This contrast between independence and transparency underscores the urgency of conducting research on these villages.

A village is a legal community unit authorized to regulate government affairs and local interests based on its original rights. In the context of transparency, Village Public Information is all information managed by the Village Government related to governance and community empowerment. To ensure the availability and accountability of this information, the Central Information Commission established Information Commission Regulation (PerKI) Number 1 of 2018 concerning Village SLIP. The implementation of this policy is the process of translating the regulation into concrete actions, the success of which is measured by compliance with procedures (process) and the achievement of final objectives (output), including information categorization, service procedures, and dispute handling. The process of implementing Information Commission Regulation (PerKI) Number 1 of 2018 concerning Village Public

Information Service Standards, based on the results of observations and interviews based on a review of the theory of policy implementation put forward by Charles O. Jones with three main activities: organization, interpretation, and application.

Structurally, the organizational dimension within Charles O. Jones' implementation framework has been fulfilled with the establishment of Village Information and Documentation Management Officers (PPID) through Village Head Decrees (SK) in the independent villages that were the focus of the research. This structure positions the Village Head as the PPID's superior and the Village Secretary as the ex-officio PPID, ensuring that human resources are formally attached to the main duties of the village apparatus. However, fundamental weaknesses were found in the aspects of Operational Methods and funding support. The management of the Village PPID has not shown a regular method pattern; the absence of structured routines such as weekly or monthly evaluation meetings, and the absence of detailed written operational guidelines, indicate that the PPID function is carried out based on incidental needs, not standard procedures. Furthermore, special funding for Village PPID operations has not been allocated explicitly in the Village Budget (APB), but is scattered throughout the secretariat nomenclature. This condition significantly hampers the purchase or maintenance of special infrastructure and has an impact on the less than optimal division of labor and strengthening of other supporting resources that should be the routine tasks of an effective Village PPID organization.

The policy interpretation stage by the Village PPID remains a significant gap in the implementation process. Research has found that key implementers, namely the Village PPID, have never received technical guidance (bimtek) or special outreach that thoroughly discusses Information Commission Regulation (PerKI) Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Village SLIP. Their knowledge has only been obtained indirectly from Village Facilitators, who also have limited understanding of the PerKI. This interpretation gap is very dangerous, because without a uniform and in-depth understanding, implementers tend to make their own policy interpretations, which can deviate from the main intent and purpose of the PerKI. As a result, there are no derivative regulatory documents such as Technical Instructions (Juknis) from the supervising agency or internally developed Village PPID service guidelines. The absence of a roadmap and uniform policy interpretation leads to confusion in prioritizing tasks, hinders the standards-based service planning process, and creates legal risks due to potential violations of the obligations mandated by the PerKI Village SLIP.

The Application Dimension refers to the actual implementation of routine and consistent services. Research and discussion results indicate that the implementation of the Village Public Information Disclosure (PerKI SLIP) at this stage has not yet reached optimal standards. The main obstacle is the failure to meet legal-administrative requirements, namely the lack of a Village Regulation (Perdes) regarding Public Information Disclosure and the lack of regular establishment and updating of the Village Public Information List (DIP) as mandated by regulations. Operationally, although all villages have websites and PPID sub-menus and social media platforms, support for service facilities and infrastructure, such as a front desk staffed by dedicated officers, remains inadequate. Another finding indicates that the Village Public Information Service Flow is not yet visibly available to the public, hampering the information request process. Therefore, a strong commitment from all relevant parties is needed, starting from the establishment of the Perdes, providing service flows, clear budgeting, and regular updating of the DIP, so that the goal of the Village Public Information Disclosure (PerKI SLIP) in realizing transparent and accountable village governance can be fully realized.

CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of Information Commission Regulation (PerKI) Number 1 of 2018 concerning Village Public Information Service Standards in Mandiri Village, Sungai Raya

District, Kubu Raya Regency has not been running smoothly. This is due to several main factors. Organizationally, the existence of the Village PPID as a policy implementer has not played an optimal role, even though it is structurally integrated. In terms of human resources, village officials who are ex officio part of the Village PPID have not been optimal in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. Meanwhile, budget resources do not have a specific nomenclature for the Village PPID institution, but are spread across various village activities. In addition, the management method for the Village PPID institution has not been patterned in routine planning, operations, and evaluation. In terms of applications, village public information services have not been fully guided by PerKI Number 1 of 2018, as evidenced by the absence of a Village Regulation on Public Information Disclosure, the unavailability of a Village Public Information Service Flow, the suboptimal provision of infrastructure, and the suboptimal determination and updating of the Public Information List (DIP). Therefore, it is recommended to optimize the role of the Village PPID through guidance from the Communication and Informatics Office and the Village Community Empowerment Office of Kubu Raya Regency, improve human resources through socialization and technical guidance, and issue more technical derivative regulations as operational guidelines for the Village PPID.

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