

# EMPLOYEE'S PERSPECTIVE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE POLICY IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF BANTEN

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**Abstract** - Each person needs information according to his level, whether related to his place of work, or for other needs. Information is no longer as something that is only seen and serves as an information that can be used as a tool to increase knowledge, but more than that, information works a lot in human life today. According to the Public Information Disclosure Act, what is meant by public information is information generated, stored, managed, transmitted, and / or received by a public body relating to the organizers and the administration of the state and / or organizers and the administration of other appropriate public bodies with this law as well as other information relating to the public interest. There are several issues that researchers want to discuss: the occurrence of public information disputes indicates that public information access is still not easy in Banten, SKPD in Banten province government that has not been maximized in providing information to the public, lack of coordination and cooperation between main PPID with PPID helper in all provinces Banten, especially on the Education Office, Department of Clinic and spatial planning as well as the Department of Health. This research is included in qualitative research. Data obtained from the collection are divided into two groups, namely the group of primary data / data principal and secondary data / supporting data. The data was obtained through in-depth interviews with a number of informants with purposive and snow ball techniques and through literature study and documentation study.

**Index Terms** – *Employee's Perspective, Public Information Policy*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Information is a fundamental requirement of every person and organization, both in order to develop personal qualities and in order to live social life. Each person needs information according to his level, whether related to his place of work, or for other needs. Information is no longer as something that is only seen and serves as an information that can be used as a tool to increase knowledge, but more than that information works a lot in human life today.

In modern society, the need for more information. Information becomes a basic need in making personal and social decisions. The development of communication technology also encourage the development of information. Every second, information continues to spread from place to place quickly due to the development of communication technology. Every day we are treated to information from different parts of the world almost at the same time. The

boundaries between countries seem to be lost (borderless world) due to the rapid development of information. No single country can absolutely impede the rapid flow of information. (Central Information Commission of RI, 2009).

In addition, the right to information for every citizen is essentially an important indicator in the effort to measure the sphere of citizen involvement in the realization of a democratic state. Where the more open the performance of the state administration is related to the willingness to be supervised by the public, it means that the organization of the country has made sure that all its activities are accountable.

In a policy, public information can be interpreted as information about government policies that have a broad impact on public life that must be known and understood accurately by the public or can be interpreted as information that is urgent over a particular context as a form of explanation of issues that develop in society.

Ease of access to information is also desired by everyone, with the reason there is a change of public services towards the creation of good governance. Good governance is the understanding of UNDP as a medium to unify differences and fight for citizens' rights (UNDP, 2007). The ability of human resources in managing information and to sort out which information should be published and which the public body secrets must know. So that no more public information that must be published but not delivered to the public, whether the information must be conveyed through the media and information requested directly. Coupled with the modernization of information and communication technology provides flexibility for people to get the information they want easily and quickly. Under these circumstances, the government is required to open up to the public to provide information-information and policies that are needed and easily accessible from anywhere. Especially with the Act Number 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure (KIP), the government is mandated to disclose information related to governance to the public.

According to the Public Information Disclosure Act, what is meant by public information is information generated, stored, managed, transmitted, and / or received by a public body relating to the organizers and the administration of the state and / or organizers and the administration of other appropriate public bodies with this Act as well as other information relating to the public interest.

With the mandate of the Public Information Disclosure Act, all government agencies, both central and provincial (provincial and district / municipality) governments are required to provide information to the public through information dissemination media except the type of information that is granted exemption by law. Provision of information by public authorities is carried out by the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID). The PPID Officer is responsible for storing, documenting, providing, and / or providing information services.

In order for public information disclosure to proceed properly, an Information Commission was established. The Information Commission is also a further implementation of the FOIA Act. The Commission is tasked with resolving public information disputes through mediation and / or non-litigation adjudication in addition to operating its laws and implementing regulations.

Disclosure of information provides an opportunity for people to participate in various public policies. This condition can also encourage the creation of clean and good governance because the government and public bodies are required to provide complete information about what they do openly, transparently and accountably.

The law, clearly demonstrates how the obligations of agencies or public officials provide access to information open to the public. Obligation to provide information, documents, and data integrated into bureaucratic / governmental institutions. Without coordination and communication, it is impossible for the performance of institutions to provide information services can be well run. To run a fast, precise, and simple information service, every public body PPID position requires competence in the field of data management and documentation on the institution as a form of its job responsibilities.

The presence of Law no. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Transparency, basically is to ensure that the right to obtain information that is regulated comprehensively will trigger a space of public participation in the administration of the state to engage in a series of public decision-making processes. On the other hand, open space for citizens to access information will be in line with efforts to motivate public bodies to be more responsible and service oriented to the community as well as possible.

Following this KIP policy, Banten Provincial Government immediately responded by establishing Banten Information Commission and PPID (Information Management and Documentation Officer) handling the implementation of information service and public information disclosure in Banten Province. PPID within the Provincial Government of Banten was formed in 2011 based on the Decision of Governor Regulation No. Banten Province. 16 of 2011 on Guidelines for Public Information Services and Documentation in the Provincial Government of Banten Province.

To strengthen the implementation of information disclosure tasks and public information services, the Provincial Government of Banten also issued Perda no. 8 of

2012 on Public Information Transparency Governance in Local Government Enterprises. The issuance of the local regulation as a proof of commitment of Banten Provincial Government in complying with UU KIP and directing the whole range of bureaucracy apparatus in Banten Provincial Government in carrying out good and clean government, free from collusion, corruption and nepotism.

The Banten Provincial Information Commission is committed to emphasize that by 2015 public transparency must be improved. Improvement in question is the PPID perform services to the public in the information service in accordance with operational standards of service. Requests for public information must be answered either directly or digitally. However, in reality there are still many obstacles and shortcomings done in 2015.

Based on the background of the study there are some problems that researchers want to discuss: The occurrence of information disputes indicate that access to public information is still not easy in Banten. Although there is a Governor Regulation on public service information disclosure guidelines that regulate the right of the community to know information about the process of governance, but in fact access to information is still quite difficult, SKPD in Banten not yet maximal in providing information to the public. Many SKPD are less open to public information. Because some SKPD website in Banten Province is still minimal information and less update, appointment of officer of PPID not based on ability of officer. Based on the qualifications mentioned in PP 61 of 2010 is competence. Article 13, this lack of competence is the cause in the indicator of an auxiliary PPID officer as stated by the head of the Primary PPID information service. causing information services in SKPD Banten Province less than maximum, Lack of coordination and cooperation between the main PPID with PPID helper in all provinces of Banten, especially on the Office of Education, Department of Clinic and spatial layout and the Department of Health,

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Perspective is our point of view or way of looking at things. A way of looking at what we use in observing reality to determine the knowledge we gain. How human resources / employee's can do their work in accordance with existing regulations and can be maximized in digging information related to new things that exist in the environment organization. In the implementation of public information disclosure policy would like to see where the maturity level of employee's in carrying out their duties.

In a review of this literature, researchers see the presence of Law No.14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure (UU 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 the public interest. The presence of UU KIP also affirms that the disclosure of public information is not only a part of universal human rights but also constitutes rights as stated in Article 28F of the second amendment of the 1945 Constitution.

With the presence of Public Information Disclosure Act, the Banten Provincial Government also responded by establishing the information commission of Banten and PPID (Information Management and Documentation Officer). For that they are committed to in this case the PPID must perform information services in accordance with operational standards of service. Where the request for public information must be answered either directly or digitally, but in reality there are still a number of obstacles and lacks. PPID within the government of Banten Province was formed in 2011 based on the Decree of Governor Regulation No. Banten. 16 of 2011 on Guidelines for Public Information Services and Documentation within the Provincial Government of Banten.

In the employee's perspective there are different things in the viewpoint. Here the researchers take the theory of Hersey n Blanchard associated with maturity of employee's. The concept of maturity in the relationship consists of two elements namely the ability (ability) and willingness (willingness).

In addition, the Laws relating to public information disclosure policies show clearly how the obligations of agencies or public officials to provide access to information are open to the public. Obligation to provide information, documents, and data integrated into bureaucratic / governmental institutions. To run a fast, precise, and simple information service, every public body position PPID requires competence in the field of data management and documentation on the institution as a form of job responsibility. Therefore, the maturity of employee's in receiving tasks related to public information should also be improved. As Hersey and Blanchard say that in the maturity of the employee's there is the ability (ability) and willingness (willingness). Capability maturity is associated with knowledge or skills that can be gained from education, training, and / or experience. While the maturity of the will is associated with self-belief and motivation to do something.

### III. PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE POLICY

The information referred to in the Public Information Disclosure Act is information, statements, ideas, and signs that contain values, meanings, and messages, including data, facts or explanations that can be viewed, heard and read presented in various packages and formats in accordance with the development of information and communication technology in electronic or non electronic. While public information is information generated, stored, managed, transmitted, and / or received by a public body relating to the organizers and the administration of the state and / or organizer and the administration of other public bodies in accordance with this Act as well as other relevant information with the public interest (Article 1 paragraph 1 and 2 of the KIP Act).

The existence of Law Number 14 Year 2008 on Public Information Disclosure (UU KIP) is very important as a legal basis relating to (1) the right of everyone to obtain information; (2) the obligation of public bodies to provide and serve information requests promptly, on time, and

proportionally; (3) exceptions are strict and limited; (4) the obligation of the Public Body to fix the documentation system of the information service.

Principles or principles on which the law is based are as follows:

1. Any public information is open and accessible to any user of public information. The implication of this principle is the obligation of public bodies to secure public access to information controlled by public bodies as long as it is not categorized as excluded information / secrecy under the KIP Law. The principle in the Law on KIP also provides a mandate to the public body to proactively provide access to information to the public without prior request from the public. With regard to this rule, article 9 of the KIP Law requires public bodies to a) announce information that must be made available on a regular basis at least six months; b) disseminate public information that must be published in ways that are easily accessible to the public and in an easily understood language; c) Each Information Management and Documentation Officer is required to further regulate and ensure that the means of disseminating information that must be published periodically can be carried out; d) to realize a fast, precise, and simple information service. Every public body shall develop and develop an information service system in a reasonable, easy, and reasonable manner in accordance with the technical guidelines of national information service standards (Article 13 paragraph 1 letter b).

2. Exempt public information is strict and limited. UU KIP allows for restrictions on access to public information as long as it is judged that such information may interfere with the freedom or privacy rights of others, disrupting public security and order. To examine whether information is categorized as strict and limited, harm effectiveness tests and public interest tests (balancing public interest test) as regulated in Article 2 Paragraph (4) and Article 19 shall be exempt. secrets in accordance with the law, propriety, and public interest are based on examination of the consequences that arise when an information is provided to the public and after careful consideration that closing Public Information may protect a greater interest than opening it or otherwise (Article 2 Paragraph 4 of the KIP Law) .

3. Any public information shall be obtained by any applicant of public information promptly and in a timely manner;

4. Exempt public information in accordance with law, decency and public interest is based on testing of the consequences that arise when an information is provided to the public and after careful consideration that closing public information may protect the interests of the larger. Excluded information is defined as such Public information which, when opened and provided to the Public Information Applicant, may impede law enforcement processes, namely (a) information that may impede the process of investigating and investigating a crime; (b) information that discloses the identity of informants, reporters, witnesses, and / or victims who know of a crime; (c) information that discloses criminal intelligence data and plans relating to the prevention and treatment of all forms of transnational crime; (d) endanger the safety and life of law

enforcement and / or its family; and / or (e) jeopardize the security of law enforcement equipment, facilities and / or infrastructure.

#### IV. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is designed as qualitative descriptive research with case study approach. Qualitative type is chosen because researchers want to explore to understand, explore, and explain about the perspective of employee's about public information disclosure in the government of Banten Province.

The data needed in this research are primary data and secondary data. The data described by Creswell (2015: 135-136) includes observational data, interviews, audio-visual materials, and documents or reports. Primary data in the form of statements or information directly from the source that became the subject as well as the object of research is the informant, while the secondary data in the form of documents relevant to this study obtained from literature study and documentation study.

#### V. RESULTS

Public information disclosure is in need as already arranged by the government in legislation. There is still difficulty in obtaining information to be a public obstacle in obtaining information. PPID as the manager and provider of information in SKPD shall release the required information. This research is expected to open the employee's view of the importance of public information disclosure. The provision of this information is done either directly or through the SKPD website.

In each SKPD the role of PPID is very important in the delivery of information, which from where will be issued information needed by the community. Where the information is related to local agencies related programs that will be done. Each agency must convey what programs will be done and what the budget is. This may be known to the public because it is part of the information conveyed. As it is known that public information by type consists of:

- (a) Information which shall be provided and announced, including:
  1. Information that must be provided and announced periodically
  2. Information that must be announced promptly
  3. Information that must be available at any time.
- (b) Excluded information

In this era of public information disclosure, the ability of PPID officers in managing all kinds of information should be strengthened by their ability in choosing which information should be conveyed and the state secrets, for example all the regulations made in the area should be at publish it for the public to know what the government's policies are related to. The information will be better if distributed through the internet media. With the advancement of technology, people can quickly access the information.

However, still the occurrence of information disputes indicates that access to public information is still not easy in

Banten. Although there is a Governor Regulation on public information disclosure guidelines governing the right of the public to know information about the process of governance, but in fact access to information is still quite difficult. SKPD in Banten that has not been maximized in providing information on publiK, it can be seen from the website of public organizations is still a lot of empty if any information on the website was the old information. The existence of SKPD is less open to public information. Because some SKPD website in Banten Province is still minimal information and less update, appointment of officer of PPID not based on ability of officer. Based on the qualifications mentioned in PP 61 of 2010 is competence. Article 13, this lack of competence is the cause in the indicator of an auxiliary PPID officer as stated by the head of the Primary PPID information service. thus causing information services in SKPD Banten Province less than the maximum

In addition to the skills required by employee's as well as the willingness in carrying out the task. Any information that goes into the PPID must be distributed to the public, either online or community directly to the agency. As an employee's of the PPID it must have a strong dedication to the task given, because the task of those who convey information to the public.

There should also be a uniform view on all PPIDs related to any information that should be submitted. Because there are still agencies whose information should not be conveyed publicly, so this raises a public information dispute. Because of the dissatisfaction of the society or NGOs in getting the news or information they need.

#### VI. CONCLUSION

Every employee's in the government of Banten Province, must have the ability and willingness in managing information and documentation in each SKPD respectively. So that, the information can be delivered completely. PPID employee's must also be able to choose which information should be conveyed and which ones are state secrets. Understanding his duties as an information and documentation management official can minimize the occurrence of public disputes. The less public dispute, the better the PPID employee's ability. In addition, the willingness of employee's in carrying out their duties so that public information can be got it.

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