

DISCLOSURE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION TO PROMOTE GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY

Tista Erliza¹, Putri Zahrina², Nadia Fahira³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences Universitas Malikussaleh

*Corresponding e-mail: tistaerlizaa@gmail.com

Abstract

Law no. 14 of 2008 which regulates Openness of Public Information has fulfilled one of the human rights and given new hope to every Indonesian citizen in terms of obtaining information. This law guarantees the right for every citizen to obtain information. Through this law, the government is required to provide information regularly to its citizens so that they can know what the government has done. It is hoped that through this openness of information, the community will have an active role in both the monitoring aspect, the implementation aspect and the aspect of involvement in the decision-making process. Through openness of information, transparency and accountability will be realized for the community, so that a harmonious relationship can be established between the government and citizens in efforts to run the government.

Keywords: *Openness of information, transparency and accountability.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current era of globalization, information spreads quickly and is very important, apart from that, people can also easily access all kinds of information, even information from abroad can be obtained very easily. In responding to this era of information openness as well as an effort to democratize the Indonesian government prepare And implementing a policy to regulate the disclosure of information, public information disclosure regulations made by the government, apart from regulating freedom to obtain information, also provide all kinds of information about government so that the public can know what the government's actions are in administering the state so that transparency and accountability and the government's responsibility to the public is well realized. The Indonesian constitution clearly states that "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information information to develop their personality and social environment, and have the right to seek, obtain, own, store, process and convey information using all types of available channels" (Article 28 F of the 1945 Constitution). This illustrates that every Indonesian citizen has the right to obtain information, both ordinary information and information about government, through various sources. It is hoped that this openness of information can create transparency for the public which will ultimately reduce the possibility of corruption, collusion and nepotism in state administration.

Openness of Public Information regulated in Law no. 14 of 2008 is the result of efforts made by all parties who support good governance in Indonesia. Asshidiqie (2023) states that in the concept of a democratic rule of law, openness of public information is the foundation for building good governance, which is transparent and accountable, open and participatory in all state processes, including all processes of managing public resources from the time of taking them. decisions, implementation and evaluation. Furthermore, Charlick (in Santosa, 2022) defines good governance as managing all kinds of public affairs effectively through the creation of valid regulations and/or policies in order to promote societal values. From the opinions above, it can be seen that good governance requires openness of information and open public affairs and transparency and accountability as one of the conditions for making this happen. though in the KIP Law there are several exceptions to information that can be disclosed, Public Bodies consisting of the Executive, Legislative, Judiciary and other bodies funded by the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) and/or Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) are obliged to disclose themselves. to convey information to the public.

DISCLOSURE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION TO PROMOTE GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY*Tista Erliza¹, Putri Zahrina², Nadia Fahira³***2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The ratification of Law no. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness (KIP) in the DPR Plenary Session, April 3 2008, all Indonesian citizens are guaranteed the right to information. The existence of this law is very important, because it is a legal basis relating to fulfilling the rights of every citizen to obtain various information relating to state administration activities because every public body such as a government institution is obliged to provide and serve requests for information from the public if the information is not available. including public information that is excluded because it is confidential.

Objective Constitution This, as stated in Article 2 of the KIP Law, is:

- a. guarantee citizens' rights to know public policy plans, public policy programs, and public decision-making processes, as well as the reasons for making a public decision;
- b. encouraging community participation in the public policy making process;
- c. increasing the active role of the community in making public policies and good management of Public Bodies;
- d. realizing good state administration, namely transparency and accountability, effective and efficient, accountable and accountable;
- e. know the reasons for public policies that affect the lives of many people;
- f. develop science and educate the nation's life; and/or
- g. improve information management and services within Public Bodies to produce quality information services.

By opening public access to information, it is hoped that public bodies will be increasingly motivated to be responsible for their duties and functions and always be oriented towards providing the best possible service to the community. The government is essentially a service to the community because the government itself exists because of the will of the community, which is why the community's right to know various information regarding state administration must be provided by the government. Under the KIP Law, not all information can be freely known to the public. Regarding information for public consumption, Article 12 states that every year Public Bodies are obliged to announce information services which include the number of requests for information received, the time required for Public Bodies to fulfill each request for information, the number of information requests granted and rejected and/or reasons for rejection. request for information. The right to obtain information is part of a human right. Apart from that, with openness of information the public can take part in controlling, monitoring performance and also being involved in the decision-making process by Public Bodies in addition to encouraging the realization of government services that are transparent and accountable.

Openness of information regarding state administration can accelerate the realization of open government, which is a strategic effort to prevent practices of corruption, collusion and nepotism, and create good governance. Openness of information to the public is also an indicator of a democratic state because the public can implement control mechanisms in responding to policies issued by the government in administering the state. Mahfud (2022) stated that democracy has an important meaning for the entire society, because democracy is the right of the people to determine for themselves the course of life of a country's organization. The existence of the KIP Law is a guarantee of the fulfillment of the right to obtain information, the public can obtain copies of public information through requests in accordance with this Law; and/or disseminate Public Information in accordance with statutory regulations.

Apart from that, anyone has the right to submit a request for Public Information, of course by accompanying the reasons for the request and has the right to file a lawsuit in court if there are obstacles or failures in obtaining Public Information in accordance with the provisions of the KIP Law. According to (Pope in Yasin, 2021) the more information people get, the more meaningful the role they play in dialogue with the government and between members of society. Through information disclosure, it is hoped that political activities that are clean, polite and prioritize can be achieved public/society interest due to aspects that become the basis for the government in issuing policies that can be known and reported. Transparency and accountability and accountability to the public. Solihin (2021) defines transparency and accountability and accountability as access or

freedom for everyone to obtain information regarding government administration and various policies public. Furthermore, Folscher (2020) in Medina (2022) stated that the benefits of transparency and accountability and accountability are:

- a. Early identification of policy strengths and weaknesses so that necessary changes can be made quickly.
- b. Increasing the accountability of the government, legislature, media and being able to carry out the control function of the government better if they have information about something, and can prevent corruption.
- c. Transparency and accountability and accountability can increase trust in the government and build closer social relations, for example the public can understand government policies and even support these policies.
- d. Increase climate investment. Clear understanding of government policies and actions will invite investors from both within and outside the country to invest.

Within the framework of implementing the Public Information Openness Law, the Government has prepared an independent institution, namely the Information Commission, to resolve information disputes. In accordance with article 23 of this law, the Information Commission is an independent institution whose function is to implement this law and its implementing regulations, determine technical guidelines for public information service standards and resolve public information disputes through mediation and/or non-litigation adjudication. The main goal is to make the public care and participate in the framework of planning a public policy that concerns the common interest, or everything that the government plans for future plans or programs. However, in its implementation, the KIP Law has not been able to run optimally and effectively. The problem is, the lack of socialization of the law to the public has resulted in their minimal understanding of the aims and objectives of the information disclosure law. Apart from that, the lack of willingness from various public bodies to provide information to the public has also contributed to the fact that the KIP Law has not achieved its objectives.

For this reason, it is necessary to re-encourage socialization in the field for the implementation of the KIP Law both among the community and among public and government bodies, including in the regions. The birth of the KIP Law should not add to a series of new problems which are not beneficial for the creation of transparency, accountability and accountability of information and good governance in Indonesia. This of course requires support from the entire community and stakeholders, enthusiasm for creating transparency and accountability and accountability of information and good governance which can make the implementation of this law consistent and recognized as a legal basis that regulates the implementation of transparent and transparent public information. accountability and accountability and is free to be seen and used by anyone. With transparency and accountability and accountability of information in implementing public policies in public institutions, the government will gain trust and support from the public. So that the budget allocated for implementing general policies and how they are implemented in society can be seen in real terms by everyone, so that the public can provide positive assessments including constructive suggestions and recommendations and not suspicion and criticism that only blames without providing real solutions.

3. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Every Indonesian citizen has the right to obtain information from various sources as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, through the KIP Law the government is obliged to provide information relating to public policy to the public. Through information disclosure, it is hoped that there will be transparency and accountability and accountability of information to citizens regarding state administration by the government. With the transparency and accountability of information, it will create a society that actively participates in monitoring public policy, so that there is no mutual suspicion between citizens and the government, which can ultimately create a country that upholds the sovereignty of the people.

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