



Contents lists available at [Journal IICET](#)
JPPi (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)
ISSN: 2502-8103 (Print) ISSN: 2477-8524 (Electronic)
Journal homepage: <https://jurnal.iicet.org/index.php/jppi>



Development of the implementation of public information disclosure by regional governments in Indonesia: a systematic literature review

Irsyadinna¹, Sinta Ningrum², Centurion Chandratama Priyatna³

¹ Program Pascasarjana Magister Inovasi Regional, Konsentrasi Sains Informasi, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

² Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik (FISIP), Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

³ Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi (FIKOM), Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received Nov 12th, 2022

Revised Des 18th, 2022

Accepted Jun 15th, 2023

Keyword:

Public information disclosure,
Local government,
Literature review

ABSTRACT

One of the characteristics of a democratic country is an open government. The administration of the state can take place in democratic and open governance if it applies the principle of public information disclosure (PID) in the administration of its government. In this regard, the Government of Indonesia issued Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning the Openness of Public Information, which must be implemented by all public bodies at every level of government in Indonesia, starting from the central government, and provincial governments, to district/city governments. This study's purpose is to see the extent to which the development of PID implementation practices is at the local government level. The method used in this research is a systematic literature review (SLR) method, by collecting all the results of the latest study on implementing PID at the local government level in Indonesia and systematically analyzing them. From 674 published articles obtained from the scholar.google.com portal using the Publish & Perish application, a PRISMA flow diagram was carried out so that 69 reports were received that were directly related to implementing KIP in local governments in Indonesia. The results show that the quality of PPID institutions influences the implementation of KIP in local governments, the availability of legal umbrellas in the form of regional regulations and head regulations, the information media used, and the available public information according to general needs.



© 2023 The Authors. Published by IICET.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-SA license
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0>)

Corresponding Author:

Irsyadinna Irsyadinna,
Universitas Padjadjaran
Email: irsyadinna20001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Introduction

In a democratic system, the government is desired by the people, run by and for the benefit of the people. Thus, of course, the people also have the right to know what will be, is being, and has been carried out by the administrators of their country. One way for people to know about governance so they can participate actively in development is to apply the principle of public information disclosure (KIP) in power. Through the application of these principles, the administration of the state can take place democratically and openly (open government) so as to achieve good governance (good governance) and clean government (clean government). Good governance will be realized if there are two mutually supporting forces: people who are responsible, active, and aware, and a government that is transparent, responsive, willing to listen, and willing to involve its

citizens. So the Indonesian government, through the Public Information Disclosure Act, continues to strive so that all public bodies can provide easy access to information. According to Robert A Dahl, requires building accountability from the democratic system itself, namely in the form of an open government (Sholikin, 2021). An open government can be realized by implementing KIP (Openness & Public, 2021). So that it can be said that KIP is a manifestation of the full responsibility of the state towards its people. Where public organizations, which the people fund, have the responsibility to carry out their obligations openly to the public

KIP is one of the crucial indicators of a democratic country. This is because democracy requires participation, and participation can be born from information disclosure. A country without information disclosure tends not to be participatory and transparent. A closed state will provide a way to form an authoritarian, corrupt, anti-criticism, and lack of public accountability regime as happened in Indonesia before the reform era. KIP is an instrument that will determine whether a country is democratic or otherwise, an authoritarian state. The more open a country is (open government), the more likely it is to become a democratic-participatory, transparent and accountable country; it will further increase public trust in the country. On the other hand, the more closed the country is, the more likely it is to give birth to an authoritarian and corrupt regime. Because only with KIP social control over power can be created (checks and balances).

KIP has a fundamental goal: guaranteeing the public's right to know what the government is doing (Sullivan, 2021) (the public's right to know). Governments that cannot correctly understand the community's needs will find it difficult to issue policies related to the affairs of the people's lives. On the other hand, people who do not know what the government is doing will have difficulty conveying their aspirations. Synchronization between what is desired and what is given is an ideal form that will ensure an increase in people's welfare and the quality of government. In advanced democracies, the right to information is acknowledged. Still, its existence is maximized to optimize state administration, the role and performance of public bodies, and everything that impacts the public interest to improve it. In a democratic country, the right to information is an absolute right that every citizen must have. As a democratic country, Indonesia has guaranteed this right in Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution. And in the context of implementing the right to information, Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (UU KIP) has been established.

Furthermore, based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Indonesia adheres to the principle of decentralization in the administration of its government, where the existence of decentralization is intended to accelerate and bring public services closer to the community, then observe that the implementation of KIP is part of the form of public services. The spearhead of public service providers is an autonomous region organized based on the principle of decentralization. Research conducted by (Ardina & Saharuddin, 2021) shows that the implementation of Public Information Disclosure in Bantul Regency is 88.4% (very good). Two of the ten public bodies scored 77% in the "good" category, five scored above 80% in the "very good" category, and three received a perfect score of 100% in the "very good" category. This shows that public agencies in Bantul Regency have provided adequate facilities and infrastructure so that the public can access public information in accordance with the principles of UU KIP. Furthermore, research conducted by (Cahyaningtyas & Herawati, 2017) shows that the results of the research show that Semarang City's knowledge of the existence of KIP has not fully referred to the KIP Law, there is a lack of public understanding of KIP implementation, and community evaluations of KIP generally tend to only demand satisfactory results but do not change their behavior to participate in government. The solution to overcome this is for the government to be more proactive by providing intelligence to the public through innovative programs related to public information disclosure.

So the purpose of this research is focused on seeing the extent to which the development of KIP implementation practices at the local government level in Indonesia. Determining the limits of research on the scope of implementing KIP at the local government level is so important because the existence of local governments as the spearhead of aggregating public service providers will significantly determine the face of Indonesia's democratic development.

Method

The research method used in this research is a systematic literature review (SLR). SLR is used to identify and evaluate the state-of-the-art of a particular topic. SLR uses a systematic method to collect secondary data and provide valuable ideas for further research. In other words, the SLR is a scientific research tool aiming to summarize data from the scientific literature relating to a particular topic by paying careful and scrupulous attention to the source of research results. SLR aims to conduct research surveys of the same scope and evaluate them critically. This results in a state-of-the-art "summary" of a particular topic area. Using the SLR

method, the results of bibliometric research are disclosed, and the sample construction process is explained. Strict SLRs are based on transparency and clarity. Thus, SLR follows a specific protocol to identify research questions to focus the search on, select the database to use, define inclusion and exclusion criteria, and quality criteria to analyze only documents relevant to the objective, meaning that it is possible to avoid arbitrary decisions or minimize the subjective assessment of the researcher on the research topic area to prevent the problem of duplication of research. The SLR process can be seen in Figure 1. In detail, SLR begins by implementing five stages (Cioffi, Travaglioni, Piscitelli, Petrillo, & Parmentola, 2020) :

Stage 1 "Research Questions Identification (RQ)"; Stage 2 "Database searching identification (DB)"; Stage 3 "Eligibility criteria definition / E"; Stage 4 "Definition of quality criteria (Quality criterion definition Q)"; and Stage 5 " Data Synthesis (DS)." After that, the results of all stages are classified, analyzed, and discussed in the results and discussion chapter.

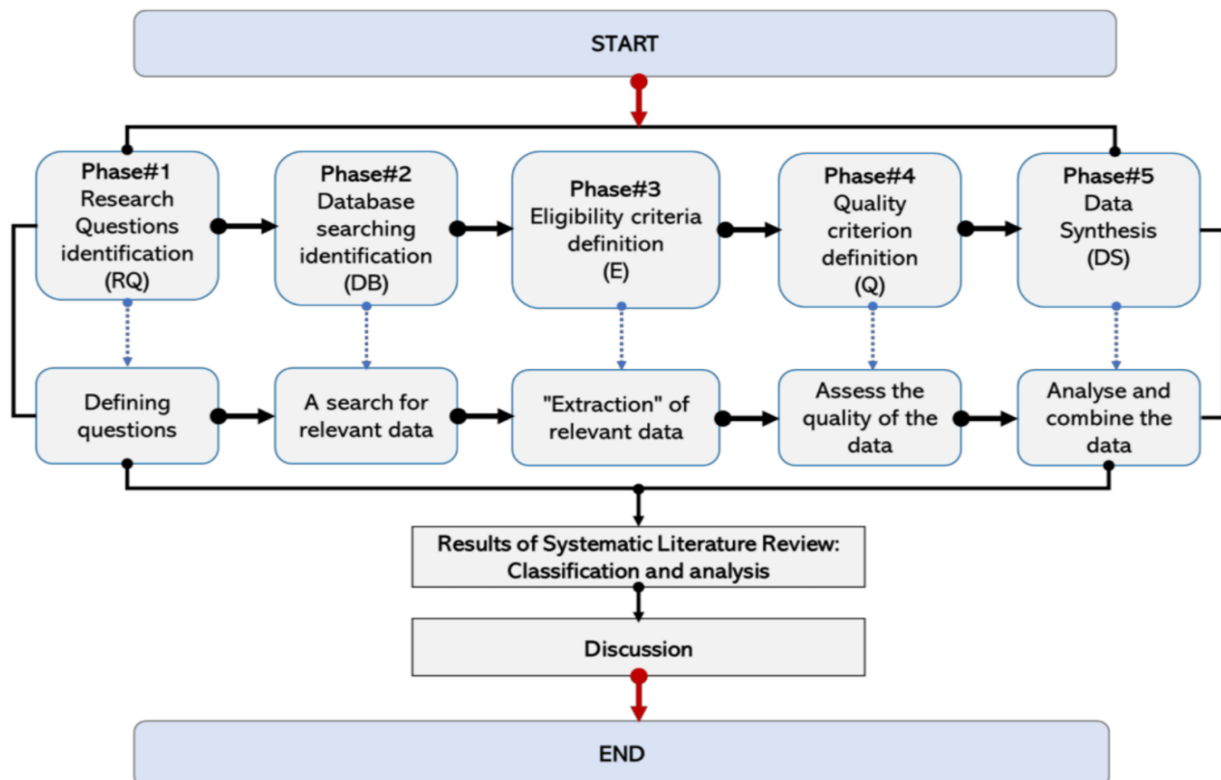


Figure 1. SLR protocol

The results of the article finding data came from 1 () literature source, which was obtained from the scholar.google.com portal using the Publish & Perish 8.1 application. Google Scholar is an online journal search engine that contains a collection of information from various fields of study. Meanwhile, online journal articles obtained will be selected based on the year of publication and published from 2011 to 2021. The consideration for choosing the initial year of publication, namely 2011, is intended because the legal basis governing the implementation of KIP in Indonesia, namely Government Regulation Number 61 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure, promulgated in 2010, so it is assumed that various studies relating to the implementation of KIP were published in the following years.

Results and Discussions

Application of PRISMA flowchart for systematic literature review.

The application of the PRISMA flow chart in this study is categorized into three stages, namely: Identification of research results in the database (Identification), Selection with certain Inclusion and Inclusion Criteria (Screening), Determination of data to be entered as a reference for further analysis (Included). The following description will explain in detail each of these processes.

Identification of research results in the database (Identification)

The database used in this search is data on the scholar.google.com portal, with the help of the Publish or Perish application . The keywords used in the search engine are: Public Information Disclosure, PPID. From the search results obtained as many as 674 data records related to the keywords used.

Identification of research data in publish or perish

Citation metrics		Help
Publication years:	1861-2021	
Citation years:	160 (1861-2021)	
Papers:	674	
Citations:	1317	
Cites/year:	8.23	
Cites/paper:	1.95	
Authors/paper:	1.73	
h-index:	16	
g-index:	30	
hI,norm:	12	
hI,annual:	0.08	
hA-index:	7	
Papers with ACC >= 1,2,5,10,20:	92,35,11,5,1	

Figure 2. Image Citation Metrics Publish or Perish from the Research Data Used

Of the 674 research results identified in *Publish or Perish* through the *Google Scholar* database , then mapped using *Vosviewer* to perform *bibliometric analysis* , in order to find topics that still have the opportunity for further research.

Bibliometric analysis using Vosviewer Network Visualization

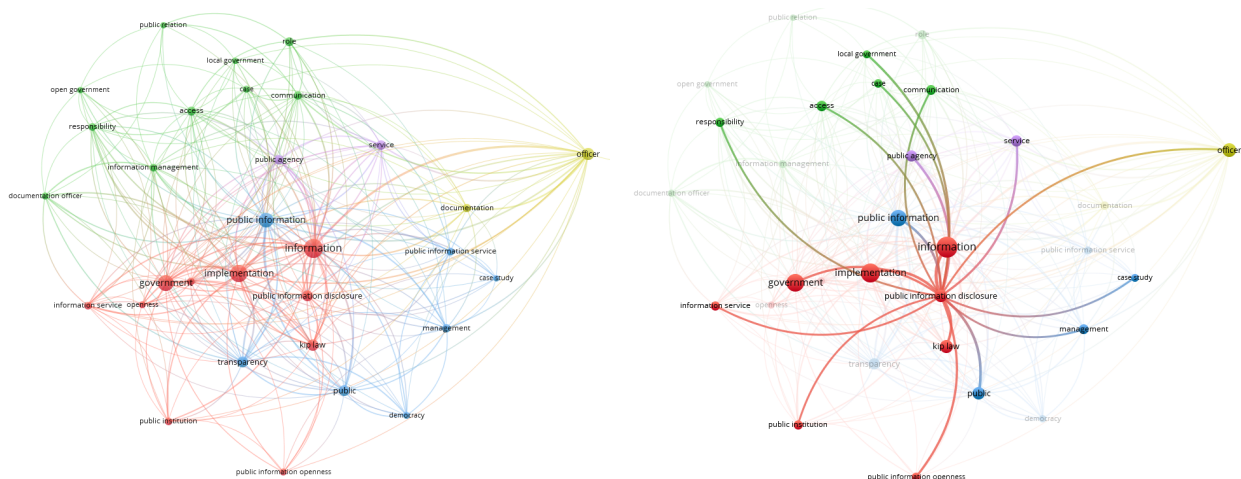


Figure 3. Network Visualization results from the research data used

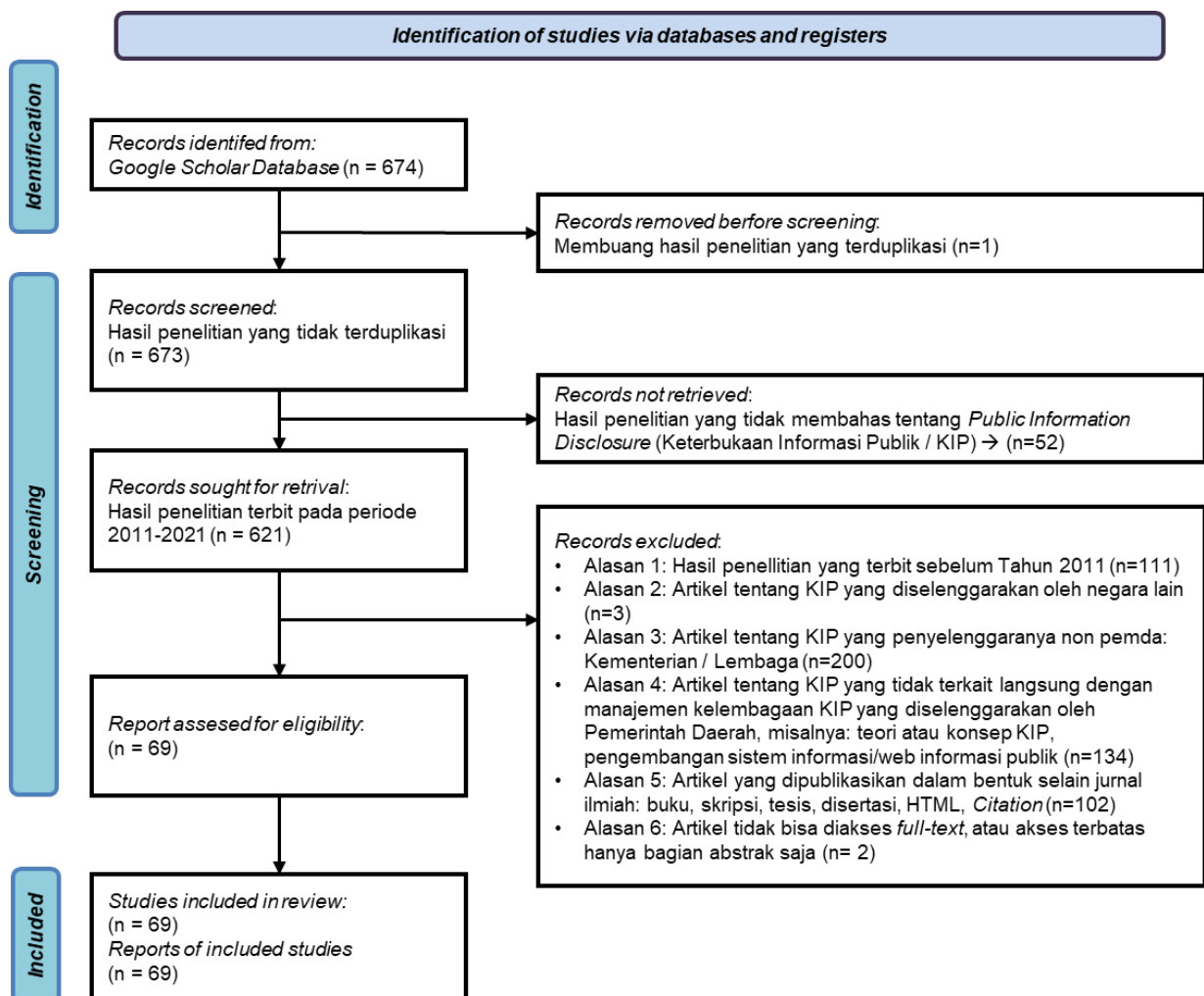
Based on network visualization analysis , topics related (networking) with information public disclosure include: KIP law, public, public information openness, management, case study, officer, service, communication, local government, public agency, access, information, public information, responsibility, implementation, government, information service, public institution.

Selection with certain Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria (Screening)

Inclusion and exclusion are used to select based on criteria and focus on journal articles published online according to the needs of researchers. The points of the inclusion and exclusion criteria are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria of research data

Inclusion	Exclusion
Articles published in the period 2011–2021	Articles published before 2011
Articles related to the implementation of KIP in Indonesia	Articles about KIP organized by other countries
Articles about KIP organized by Local Government	Articles about KIP whose organizers are non-local governments (Ministries/non-ministerial institutions)
Articles directly related to KIP institutional management organized by the Regional Government	Articles that are not directly related to KIP institutional management organized by the Regional Government, for example: KIP theory and concept, development of information systems/public information web
Articles published in scientific journals	Articles published in forms other than scientific journals (Books, Theses, Dissertations, Web/HTML Pages, <i>Citations</i>)
Articles that can be accessed in <i>full-text</i>	Articles that can only be accessed are limited (usually only the abstract part)

Determination of data to be included as a reference for further analysis (Included)**Figure 5.** Application of PRISMA Flowchart by applying inclusion and exclusion criteria

Systematic Literature Review Results: Classification and Data Analysis

This section presents and discusses the findings of the review. First, an overview of the selected 69 research results is presented. All research results are classified. The complete list of research results analyzed is shown in Appendix A, Table A1. Research quantitative evidence is analyzed taking into account the following issues: (1) classification and analysis by year, (2) classification and analysis according to the research area, (3) classification and analysis by year and research area.

Classification and analysis of data by year.

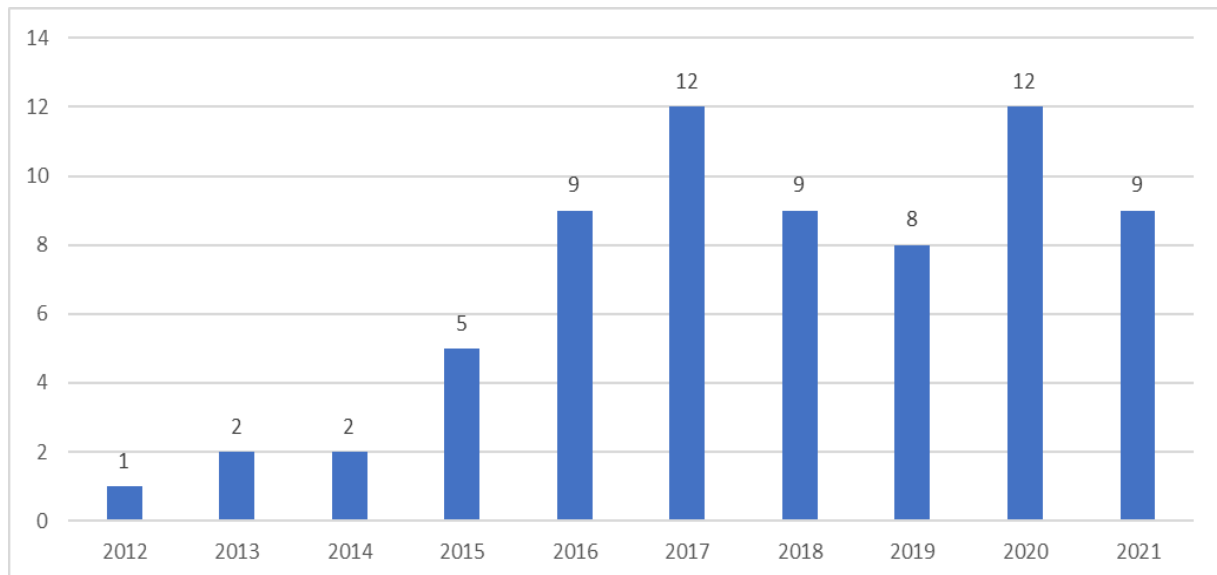


Figure 6. Classification of research results by year of publication

Source: Data by year of publication processed using Microsoft Excel 365

Classification and analysis of data according to the research area.

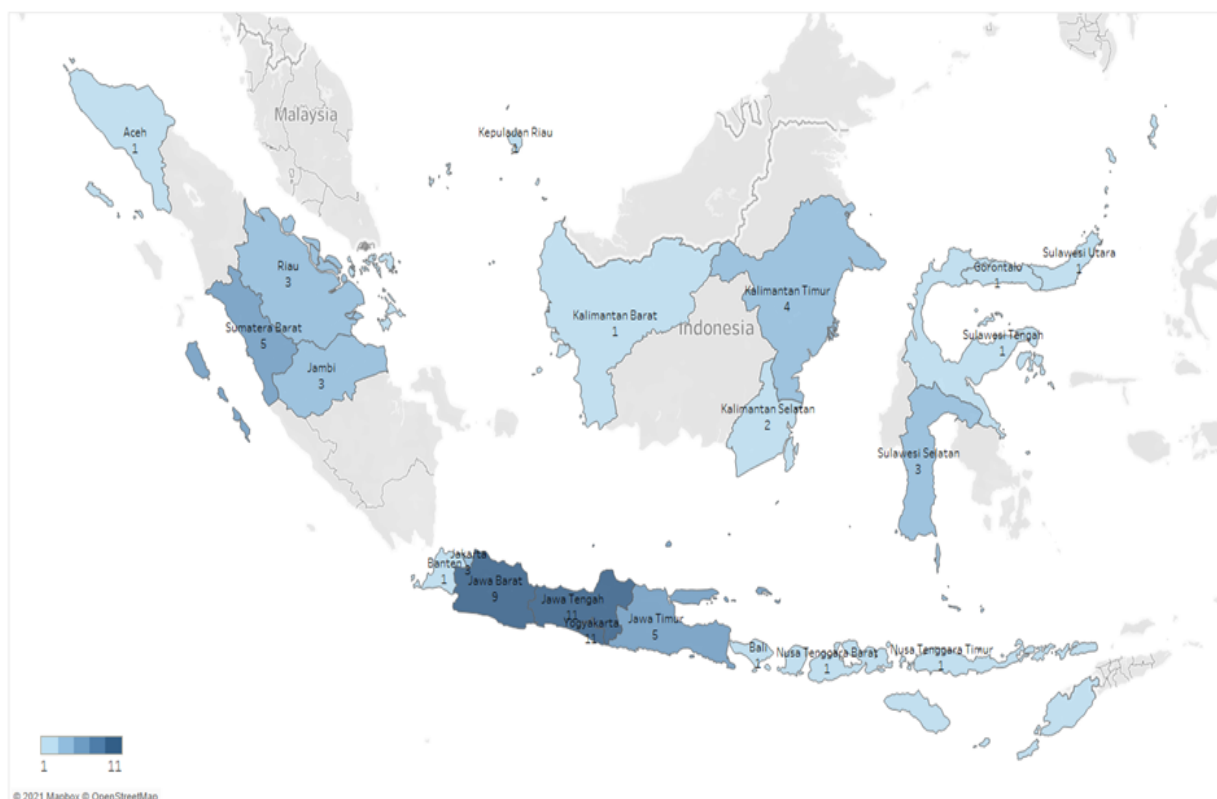


Figure 7. Map of research results classification by research area

Source: Data by region processed using the Tableau 2021.3 application

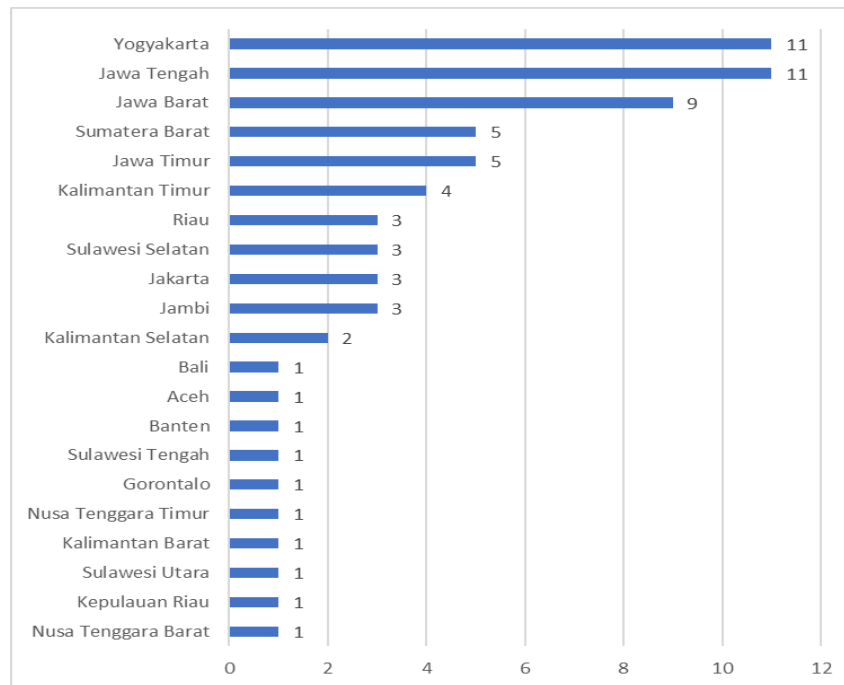


Figure 8. Classification of research results by research area
Source: Data by regional year processed using Microsoft Excel 365

From the picture above, it can be seen that out of 34 provinces in Indonesia, 21 provinces were identified as research locations regarding the implementation of KIP. This means that research location opportunities are open in 13 other provinces.

Classification and analysis of data by year and research area.

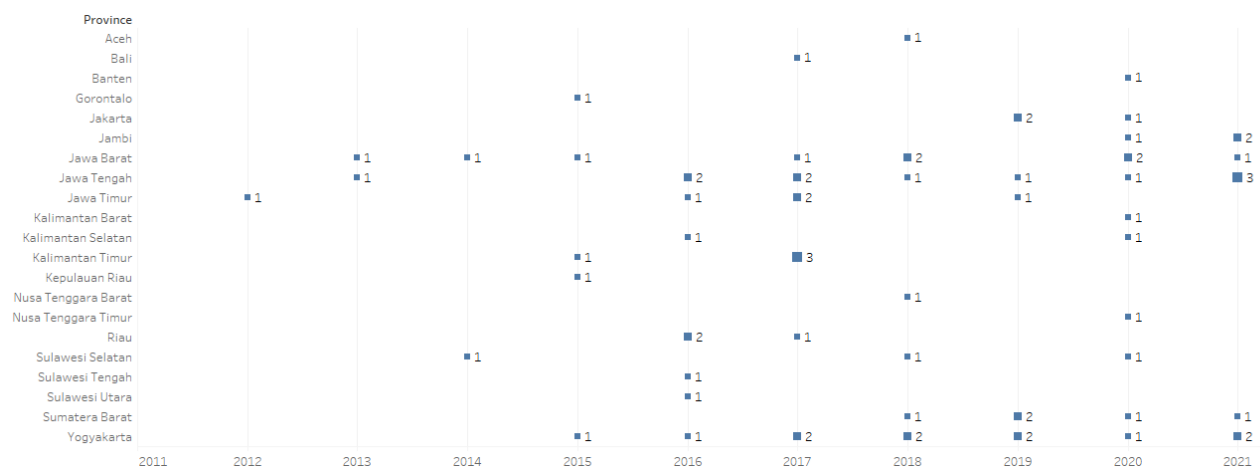


Figure 9. Classification of research results by year of publication and research area
Source: Data by year and region processed using the Tableau 2021.3 application

In this discussion section, the results obtained after applying the PRISMA flow chart are used to answer two research questions as stated in the research questions section generated through the application of the PICOC theory.

RQ1: What are the topic areas that need to be researched in the area of KIP by local governments in Indonesia?

Based on the research data used as many as 69 research results, the research topic areas that need to be studied are:

In general

In general, with regard to case studies of the implementation of UU KIP by local governments (Hartanto, 2016) (Sjoraida, 2015) (Kamaliah, 2015) (Hartanto, 2016) (Astuti & Erman, 2016) (Kadoy, 2016) (Purnawansyah & Lestari, 2016) (Marietha, 2017) (Fatullatifah, Ngabiyanto, & ..., 2017) (Muhammad, 2017) (Perdana, Asrinaldi, & ..., 2018) (Sukardin & Gani, 2018) (Indah & Hariyanti, 2018) (Nawang Sari & Sari, 2019) (Helmi, Maani, & Frinaldi, 2020) (Primary, Indrayani, & ..., 2021) (Ardina & Saharuddin, 2021), achievement of action program implementation of UU KIP (Sjoraida, Asmawi, & Anwar, 2017) (Bahtiar, Alexandri, & ..., 2020) (Baharuddin, 2020) (Wismaningtyas & Kurniasih, 2021) (Susniwati, Zamili, & Sriwahyuni, 2021) (Suryani & Saharuddin, 2021), as well as obstacles encountered in implementation UU KIP (Nur, 2014)

Specifically elaborating

Specifically elaborating (parsing) about: Institutions, namely: (a) PPID Planning (Warisno, 2013) (Hermawan, 2015), (b) PPID *readiness* (Amali, 2016) (Suryani, 2017), (c) PPID communication management (Nugraha & Damayanti, 2013) (Budhirianto, 2014) (Hastuti, Setiawan, & Safitri, 2015) (Rohid & Panuju, 2017) (Muntaha, Muktiyo, Kartono, & ..., 2019) (Purnomo, 2020) (Rinaldi, Dyah, & Sasongko, 2020) (Ariandayani et al., 2021), (d) PPID roles and functions (Kenda, 2015) (Siswanto, 2016) (Arsyika & Yuliani, 2016) (SH, 2017) (Trijayanto & Idrus, 2019) (Hilman, 2020) (Badrizal, 2020), (e) PPID Performance (Nupikso, 2017) (Pertiwi & Purnomo, 2018) (Ideal, 2019) (Henovanto & Mansur, 2019), (f) Public Agency compliance level (Tjoetra, 2018), (g) The role and function of the information commission (DW, Harsasto, & Marlina, 2016) (Ashari et al., 2018), (h) Information commission performance (Hidayati et al., 2020), (i) Dispute resolution by the information commission (Harun, 2018) (Helmi, 2019), (j) service evaluation by the information commission (Budiani & Suliyati, 2016)

KIP policy tools at the regional level, namely: (a) Regional Regulations (Pratiwi, 2017), (b) Regional Head Regulations (Governors/Regents/Mayors) (Ariani & Suwitri, 2018) (Habibah, 2019), (c) Development of KIP Measurement Tool (MB Firdaus, 2017). Information media used to disseminate public information, namely: information Media: Official local government websites, PPID portals, other government applications, and social media (Wardah & Yasir, 2017) (Puspitasari & Harsasto, 2019) (Rosidin & Hamid, 2020) (Wanprala, Muallidin, & ..., 2020) (Huda et al., 2021). Public information services (Payong, 2020) (Ayuni, 2020) (Setiawan, 2021) (Zulkarnain & Maghfira, 2021). Public Information Users: Public perception and/or appreciation of KIP (Cahyaningtyas & Herawati, 2017) (Budhirianto, 2018)

RQ2: What are the aspects that influence the implementation of KIP by local governments in Indonesia?

Taking into account the research topic areas as discussed in RQ1, it can be drawn aspects that affect the implementation of KIP by local governments in Indonesia, including the quality of implementing public information disclosure by public bodies, namely PPID institutions and the Information Commission; The existence of a legal umbrella at the regional level, for example regional regulations and governor/regent/mayor regulations; Media used to disseminate public information; and services for the content of public information itself, which in turn will affect the level of public perception and appreciation of the implementation of KIP in the regions. With that in mind, the regional government will carry out KIP implementation to better maintain quality in implementation and will use information media to disseminate information to the public. It is also hoped that through information disclosure, there will be transparency of information to citizens regarding state administration by the government.

Conclusions

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that the research topic area that needs to be further investigated in the field of KIP in Indonesia is the implementation of the UU KIP by local governments with case studies in areas that have not been researched. Aspects that influence the implementation of KIP by local governments in Indonesia are the quality of organizers of public information disclosure by public bodies, namely PPID institutions and the Information Commission; The existence of legal umbrellas at the regional level, for example regional regulations and governor/regent/mayor regulations; The media used to disseminate public information, and the service quality of the public information content itself.

References

- Amali, S. (2016). Ppid Readiness of Department of Communication and Informatics in Public Information Service (Case in Bitung, North Sulawesi Province)-Kesiapan Ppid Dinas. Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi Dan Opini Publik. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33299/jpkop.20.2.685>

- Ardina, M., & Saharuddin, E. (2021). Implementasi Keterbukaan Informasi Publik di Kabupaten Bantul. *Jurnal Interaksi: Jurnal Ilmu*. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.30596%2Finteraksi.v5i1.5667>
- Ariandayani, S., Catra, E., & Asrinaldi, A. (2021). Kajian Terhadap Komunikasi Daring PPID di Pemerintah Kota Solok. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*. <https://jptam.org/index.php/jptam/article/view/1908>
- Ariani, T. M., & Suwitri, S. (2018). Implementasi Kebijakan Peraturan Walikota Tegal No 6 Tahun 2013 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Informasi Publik Di *Journal of Public Policy and* <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14710/jppmr.v7i3.20754>
- Arsyika, Z., & Yuliani, F. (2016). Pengelolaan Pelayanan Informasi Publik oleh Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi (Ppid) Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu. *neliti.com*.
- Ashari, B., Ilmar, A., & Pide, A. S. M. (2018). Fungsi Komisi Informasi dalam Mendukung Proses Informasi Pertanahan di Kota Makassar. *Amanna Gappa*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20956/ag.v26i1.6337>
- Astuti, H., & Erman, E. (2016). Implementasi Keterbukaan Informasi Publik (KIP) di Kabupaten Kepulauan Meranti Tahun 2011-2015. *media.neliti.com*. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/122919/implementasi-keterbukaan-informasi-publik-kip-di-kabupaten-kepulauan-meranti-tah>
- Ayuni, R. D. (2020). Manajemen layanan informasi publik pada dinas komunikasi dan informatika provinsi kalimantan selatan. In *as-siyasah: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*. *ojs.uniska-bjm.ac.id*. <https://ojs.uniska-bjm.ac.id/index.php/Asy/article/viewFile/3604/2382>
- Badrizal, M. S. (2020). Analisis Peran Sekretariat Dewan (Setwan) Dprd Kota Sungai Penuh Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik. *Qawwam: The Leader's Writing*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32939/qawwam.v1i2.82>
- Baharuddin, T. (2020). Keterbukaan Informasi Publik: Studi Pada Keberhasilan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Luwu Utara 2019. *Journal of Governance and Local Politics (JGLP)* <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.47650/jglp.v2i2.133>
- Bahtiar, R., Alexandri, M. B., & ... (2020). Difusi Kebijakan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Di Kabupaten Bandung Barat. ... : *Jurnal Pemikiran Dan* <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/responsive/article/view/31890>
- Budhirianto, S. (2014). PPID dan transfer informasi dalam perspektif keterbukaan informasi publik di Jawa Barat. *Observasi*. <https://jurnal.kominfo.go.id/index.php/observasi/article/view/170>
- Budhirianto, S. (2018). Apresiasi masyarakat terhadap media website pada era keterbukaan informasi publik di Jawa Barat. *Jurnal PIKOM (Penelitian Komunikasi Dan Pembangunan)*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31346/jpikom.v16i1.1336>
- Budiani, R., & Suliyati, T. (2016). Analisis Kegiatan Evaluasi Layanan Informasi Publik oleh Komisi Informasi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2013-2015. *Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan*. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jip/article/view/15167>
- Cahyaningtyas, G. K., & Herawati, N. R. (2017). Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Keterbukaan Informasi Publik di Kota Semarang, Studi Kasus: Masyarakat Pengguna Pusat Informasi Publik (PIP) Tahun 2017. *Journal of Politic and* <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jpgs/article/view/17623>
- Cioffi, R., Travagliani, M., Piscitelli, G., Petrillo, A., & Parmentola, A. (2020). Smart manufacturing systems and applied industrial technologies for a sustainable industry: A systematic literature review. *Applied Sciences (Switzerland)*, 10(8). <https://doi.org/10.3390/APP10082897>
- DW, A. S., Harsasto, P., & Marlina, N. (2016). Peran Komisi Informasi Provinsi Jawa Tengah dalam Mendorong Tercapainya Keterbukaan Informasi Publik di Jawa Tengah. *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*, 6(01), 11.
- Fatullatifah, M., Ngabiyanto, N., & ... (2017). Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Dalam Upaya Mewujudkan Good Governance pada Pemerinah Kabupaten Tegal. *Unnes Political Science Journal*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/upsj.v1i2.20102>
- Firdaus, M. B. (2017). Pengembangan Alat Ukur Keterbukaan Informasi Publik pada Situs Web Pemerintah Studi Kasus Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komputer Fakultas*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35329/jiik.v3i1.61>
- Habibah, C. R. Al. (2019). implementasi Peraturan Walikota Semarang no. 26 Tahun 2012 dalam Penyediaan dan Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Arsip oleh Pusat. *Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan*.
- Hartanto, A. (2016). Implementasi Keterbukaan Informasi Publik di Kabupaten Sleman. *UNISIA*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20885/unisia.vol33.iss75.art8>
- Harun, T. (2018). Mekanisme implementasi sidang penyelesaian sengketa informasi publik (ajudikasi non litigasi) di komisi informasi provinsi *As-siyasah: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*. <https://ojs.uniska-bjm.ac.id/index.php/Asy/article/view/1179>
- Hastuti, R., Setiawan, R., & Safitri, D. P. (2015). Keterbukaan informasi publik oleh pejabat pengelola informasi dan dokumentasi pada Dinas Sosial Provinsi Kepulauan Riau. *jurnal.umrah.ac.id*. http://jurnal.umrah.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/gravity_forms/1-

- ec61c9cb232a03a96d0947c6478e525e/2015/09/JURNAL-PDF5.pdf
- Helmi, R. F. (2019). Penyelesaian Sengketa Informasi Publik di Komisi Informasi Provinsi Sumatera Barat. *JESS (Journal of Education on Social Science)*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24036/jess/vol3-iss1/155>
- Helmi, R. F., Maani, K. D., & Frinaldi, A. (2020). Fenomenologi Pemahaman dan Makna KIP oleh PPID Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Sumatera Barat. *JESS (Journal of Education on Social Science)*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24036/jess.v4i1.254>
- Henovanto, K., & Mansur, M. (2019). Analisis Pencapaian Pejabat Pengelola Informasi Dan Dokumentasi Provinsi Dki Jakarta Dalam Meraih Penghargaan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Tahun 2019. Papatung: *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik, Pemerintahan Dan Politik*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.54783/japp.v2i3.18>
- Hermawan, T. D. (2015). Perencanaan Pemberdayaan Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi dalam Rangka Keterbukaan Informasi Publik. *jrd.bantulkab.go.id*.
- Hidayati, D., Siswoyo, M., & Nariyah, H. (2020). Analisis Kinerja Komisi Informasi Kabupaten Cirebon Dalam Mendorong Keterbukaan Informasi Publik. *Jurnal Ilmiah Publika*. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.33603/publika.v7i1.4025>
- Hilman, H. (2020). Peran Komunikasi Ppid Propinsi Banten Dalam Pelayanan Informasi Publik. In *Jurnal Kajian Komunikasi dan Pembangunan Daerah*. [ejournal.unis.ac.id](http://www.ejournal.unis.ac.id). <http://www.ejournal.unis.ac.id/index.php/DK/article/view/686/524>
- Huda, I. H. N., Manar, D. G., & ... (2021). Implementasi Undang-Undang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Di Kota Semarang Melalui Pusat Informasi Publik Kota Semarang. *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jpgs/article/view/31453>
- Ideal, I. R. (2019). Efektivitas Kinerja PPID pada Sekretariat DPRD kota Padang dalam Memberikan Keterbukaan Informasi Kepada Publik. *Ranah Research: Journal of Multidisciplinary* <https://jurnal.ranahresearch.com/index.php/R2J/article/view/43>
- Indah, T., & Hariyanti, P. (2018). Implementasi Kebijakan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik pada Dinas Kominfo Kota Tasikmalaya. *Jurnal Komunikasi*, 12(2), 127–140. <https://doi.org/10.20885/komunikasi.vol12.iss2.art3>
- Kadoy, A. A. (2016). Implementasi Kebijakan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Di Kabupaten Sigi. *Katalogis*. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/298091444.pdf>
- Kamaliah, K. (2015). Implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 Tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Di Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kota Samarinda. In *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*. [ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul.ac.id](https://ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/jurnal%20(08-31-15-09-41-07).pdf). [https://ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/jurnal%20\(08-31-15-09-41-07\).pdf](https://ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/jurnal%20(08-31-15-09-41-07).pdf)
- Kenda, N. (2015). Implementasi Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi (PPID) pada Pemerintah Provinsi Gorontalo. *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi Dan Opini Publik*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33299/jpkop.19.3.345>
- Marietha, S. R. (2017). Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Timur. *Jurnal Paradigma (JP)*. <https://e-journals.unmul.ac.id/index.php/JParadigma/article/view/888>
- Muhammad, K. (2017). Mewujudkan Good Governance di Pemerintah Kota Malang Melalui Implementasi Undang-undang No. 14 tahun 2008 tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik. *Publisia: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.26905/pjiap.v2i2.2021>
- Muntaha, A., Muktiyo, W., Kartono, D. T., & ... (2019). Transparent communication in public agency-communication study of internal organizations in the process of public information services in sleman regency, Indonesia. In *Proceeding of International Conference on Communication, Culture and Media Studies (CCCMS) (Vol. 3, No. 1)*. <https://journal.uin.ac.id/CCCMS/article/download/12605/9103>
- Nawangsari, E. R., & Sari, W. K. (2019). Implementasi Kebijakan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik di Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika Provinsi Jawa Timur sebagai Upaya Mewujudkan Good Governance. In *Public Administration Journal of Research*. [paj.upnjatim.ac.id](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33005/paj.v1i2.12). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33005/paj.v1i2.12>
- Nugraha, A. R., & Damayanti, T. (2013). Komunikasi Birokrasi Aparatur Pemerintah dalam Implementasi Undang-Undang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik (Studi Kasus Pada Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika Provinsi Jawa Barat). *Jurnal InterAct*. <https://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/documents/detail/547961>
- Nupikso, D. (2017). Public Agency Performance in the Implementation Public Information Disclosure Act in Yogyakarta Special Region-Kinerja Badan Publik Dalam Implementasi UU *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi Dan Opini Publik*.
- Nur, E. (2014). Hambatan Implementasi UU KIP dalam Menunjang Pelayanan Publik di Kabupaten Barru. *Jurnal Pekommas*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30818/jpkm.2014.1170206>
- Payong, Y. (2020). Layanan Informasi Publik Dan Pengaduan Masyarakat Pemerintah Kota Kupang. *Jurnal Inovasi Kebijakan*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37182/jik.v5i1.46>

- Perdana, A., Asrinaldi, A., & ... (2018). Implementasi UU no. 14 Tahun 2008 tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik (kip) pada Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi (PPID) Kota Pariaman. *JISPO Jurnal Ilmu Sosial* <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15575/jispo.v8i2.3742>
- Pertiwi, E., & Purnomo, S. (2018). Peran Government Chief Information Officer (Gcio) Dalam Pelayanan Informasi Publik (Studi Deskriptif di Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi (PPID) Pembantu Dinas Kesehatan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta). *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Informasi Dan Komunikasi*. <http://ojs.mmtc.ac.id/index.php/jimik/article/view/38>
- Pratama, S. Y., & Indrayani, E. (2021). Implementasi Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Pada Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kabupaten Sumedang Provinsi Jawa. *Jurnal Pemerintahan*. <http://eprints2.ipdn.ac.id/id/eprint/700/>
- Pratiwi, P. (2017). Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 15 Tahun 2012 Tentang Layanan Informasi Publik Pada Dinas Komunikasi dan *ejournal.ap.fisip-unmul.ac.id*. [https://ejournal.ap.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/JURNAL_fix_\(07-14-17-03-39-15\).pdf](https://ejournal.ap.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/JURNAL_fix_(07-14-17-03-39-15).pdf)
- Purnawansyah, D., & Lestari, Y. (2016). Implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 Tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik di DPRD Kabupaten Sidoarjo. *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Manajemen Publik*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v2i1.409>
- Purnomo, S. (2020). Pemanfaatan Model Komunikasi J. Grunig untuk Meningkatkan Implementasi Keterbukaan Informasi Publik di Pemerintah Kabupaten Magelang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Informasi Dan Komunikasi*.
- Puspitasari, A. E., & Harsasto, P. (2019). Penerapan Transparansi Melalui Website (www.jakarta.go.id) Pemerintah Provinsi Dki Jakarta (Periode Tahun 2017-2018). *Journal Of Politic And Government Studies*. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jpgs/article/view/23560>
- Rinaldi, H., Dyah, J. M., & Sasongko, A. E. T. (2020). Maintaining Sustainable Collaboration in Building Disclosure at Local Public Bodies between Public Information Commission of West Kalimantan and Civil Society Organizations. *Forum Ilmu Sosial*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/fis.v4i2.24287>
- Rohid, N., & Panuju, R. (2017). Manajemen Komunikasi Dalam Pelayanan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Kepada Masyarakat Di Pejabat Pengelola Informasi Dan Dokumentasi (Ppid) Kabupaten Tuban. *Jurnal Ilmiah LISKI (Lingkaran Studi Komunikasi*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.25124/liski.v3i2.1057>
- Rosidin, A. B., & Hamid, A. (2020). Media Online dan Kerja Digital Public Relations Politik Pemerintah Provinsi dki jakarta. *Wacana: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komunikasi*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32509/.v19i2.1046>
- Setiawan, M. H. (2021). Efektivitas pelayanan informasi publik berbasis aplikasi ppid dinas komunikasi dan informasi kab. Tanjung jabung barat. *At-Tadabbur: Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan*. <http://ejournal.an-nadwah.ac.id/index.php/Attadabbur/article/view/252>
- SH, A. (2017). Peran Dan Kewenangan Humas Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (Dprd) Provinsi Bali Dalam Mengelola Kegiatan Pemberitaan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (Dprd) Provinsi Bali. *Kerta Dyatmika*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.46650/kd.14.1.535.%25p>
- Siswanto, B. D. L. (2016). Peran Expert Prescriber dan Problem Solving Process Facilitator Humas Pemprov Kalsel dalam Melayani Informasi Publik. *Jurnal Penelitian Pers Dan Komunikasi Pembangunan*. [http://download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/article.php?article=1539321&val=14475&title=Peran Expert Prescriber Dan Problem Solving Process Facilitator Humas Pemprov Kalsel Dalam Melayani Informasi Publik](http://download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/article.php?article=1539321&val=14475&title=Peran_Expert_Prescriber_Dan_Problem_Solving_Process_Facilitator_Humas_Pemprov_Kalsel_Dalam_Melayani_Informasi_Publik)
- Sjoraida, D. F. (2015). Implementasi Kebijakan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik pada Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Sosiohumaniora*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v17i3.8338>
- Sjoraida, D. F., Asmawi, A., & Anwar, R. K. (2017). Analisis atas Program Aksi dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Informasi Publik pada Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat. In *Jurnal Agregasi: Aksi Reformasi Government dalam Demokrasi*, 5(2). ojs.unikom.ac.id.
- Sukardin, S., & Gani, A. A. (2018). Peran Pemerintah Kabupaten Dompu Dalam Mengimplementasikan Undang -Undang No 14 Tahun 2008 Tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik. *CIVICUS : Pendidikan-Penelitian-Pengabdian Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan*, 6(1), 70. <https://doi.org/10.31764/civicus.v6i1.638>
- Sullivan, I. (2021). Analisis fungsi komisi informasi dalam menjamin hak atas informasi publik.
- Suryani, D. A. (2017). Mewujudkan Good Governance Badan Publik Negara di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Melalui Keterbukaan Informasi Publik. *Spirit Publik: Jurnal Administrasi Publik*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20961/sp.v12i1.11736>
- Suryani, D. A., & Saharuddin, E. (2021). Percepatan Reformasi Birokrasi Melalui Budaya Keterbukaan Informasi di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara ASIAN (Asosiasi Ilmuwan Administrasi Negara)*, 9(1), 162-175. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.47828/jianaasian.v9i1.54>

- Susniwati, M. S., Zamili, M., & Sriwahyuni, N. (2021). Democracy, transparency, and participation through the openness of public information in pemalang regency, Indonesia. *Public Administration and Regional Development*, (12), 493-511. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.34132/pard2021.12.09>
- Tjoetra, A. (2018). Peningkatan Kepatuhan Badan Publik Dalam Pelaksanaan Undang-Undang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Di Kabupaten Aceh Barat. *Community: Pengawas Dinamika Sosial*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35308/jcpds.v3i1.143>
- Trijayanto, D., & Idrus, I. A. (2019). Peran PPID Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta Dalam Pengelolaan Dan Penyelenggaraan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik. In *IKRA-ITH HUMANIORA: Jurnal Sosial journals.upi-yai.ac.id*. <http://journals.upi-yai.ac.id/index.php/ikraith-humaniora/article/download/458/340>
- Wanprala, Coni, Isnaini Muallidin, and D. S. K. (2020). Kualitas Layanan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Berbasis Webportal Pada Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi (PPID) Kabupaten Sleman Tahun 2019. In *Kybernan: Jurnal Studi Kepemerintahan* 3, no. 1 (2020): 55-66. [jurnal-umbuton.ac.id. http://www.jurnal-umbuton.ac.id/index.php/Kybernan/article/download/513/437](http://www.jurnal-umbuton.ac.id/index.php/Kybernan/article/download/513/437)
- Wardah, M., & Yasir, Y. (2017). Pengelolaan Website sebagai Media Informasi Publik pada Bagian Humas dan Informasi Pemerintah Kota Pekanbaru. *media.neliti.com*.
- Warisno, F. R. (2013). Urgensi Penunjukan Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi Badan Publik di Kota Semarang. *Jurnal Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang*, 2(1), 27-35. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/ulj.v2i1.2901>
- Wismaningtyas, T. A., & Kurniasih, Y. (2021). Analisis Ketercapaian Implementasi Undang-Undang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik di Pemerintah Kota Semarang (Studi Kasus: Organisasi Perangkat Daerah dan Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi Kota Semarang). *Journal of Public Administration and Local Governance*, 5(1), 33-42. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.31002/jpalg.v5i1.3850>
- Zulkarnain, I., & Maghfira, A. Z. (2021). Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Dalam Pelayanan Administrasi Kependudukan Pada Dinas Kependudukan Dan Catatan Sipil Kota Jambi: Public Information Disclosure in Population Administration Services at the Jambi City Population and Civil Registry Office. *Mendapo: Journal of Administrative Law*, 2(3), 63-79. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22437/mendapo.v2i3.13412>