Hilman et al./ IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE POLICY IN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND DOCUMENTATION OFFICERS (PPID) IN BANTEN PROVINCE

Abstract

Implementation of the public information disclosure policy in the province of Banten is carried out based on the mandate of law number 14 of 2008 concerning public information openness. Then the Regional Regulation number 8 of 2012 was issued regarding the Governance of Public Information Disclosure in the Implementation of Regional Government. However, the implementation has not been maximized. This study aims to analyze the implementation of public information disclosure policies in the development of information and documentation management officials (PPID) resources in the province of Banten, as well as to find a strategy for developing policies for resource development in order to achieve the category of Informative Province. The research method used is a mixed method with a concurrent embedded strategy. The results of the study indicate that the factors that influence the Implementation Strategy of the Public Information Disclosure Policy in the development of PPID resources include strengthening regulations, human resources, and budgets. While the strategy applied is a diversification strategy, namely by issuing a Governor regulation on the implementation of public information disclosure that accommodates various interests, to achieve Banten Province with an informative category at the national level, the strengthening of human resources in PPID Utama needs to be improved, strengthening human resources, budget resources adequate, and regulations on public information disclosure will make Banten province a province with an informative category.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Resource Development, Information Management and Documentation Officer (PPID)

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1. INTRODUCTION

Article 28 F of the 1945 Constitution states that "everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop his personal and social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process and convey information using all available channels". This indicates that the
state is present and has guaranteed the fulfillment of Human Rights (HAM) for every citizen.

To create a local government that is free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN) as mandated by the 1998 reform, the Banten provincial government took part, one of which was the establishment of the Banten Province Information Commission (KI) in 2011. Implementing Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure.

Regional regulation number 8 of 2012 concerning the management of public information disclosure in the administration of local government is a regional regulation to implement public information disclosure in the province of Banten. So to follow up on these regional regulations, the Banten provincial government issued Governor's Decree number: 499.05/kep.216-Huk/2013, Governor's Decree number 489.1/kep.113.huk/2017 regarding the appointment of information and documentation management officials within the Banten provincial government.

The implementation of the public information disclosure policy at the Main and Implementing Information Management and Documentation Officials (PPID) has not shown significant results, this is evidenced by an increase in information dispute requests (PSI) submitted by information applicants to the Information Commission from 2011 to 2021, where it is known that the number of requests for information disputes in 2011 was only 28 registers, and soared in 2021 to 143 applications.

The ranking of Public Bodies that are part of the Central Information Commission (KIP) program is carried out every year based on the Information Commission Regulation (PERKI) number 5 of 2016 concerning Methods and Techniques for Evaluation of Public Agency Information Disclosure. to actually implement Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (KIP), especially on aspects of human resources, improvement of facilities and infrastructure, budget and regulations. The Banten provincial government has an obligation to implement Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning public information disclosure, so a Public Information Disclosure Policy implementation strategy is needed in developing information and documentation management officials (PPID) resources in Banten province. This is done in order to achieve Banten province. as an informative public body.

2. THEORETICAL BASIS

Public Administration

According to Keban (2014: 5) public administration is "the production of goods and services that are planned to serve the needs of the consumer community. This definition means that public administration is the same as economic activity and what is produced is public goods and services. Keban’s opinion views public administration as an activity that produces goods and services in the form of public services.

Public administration is all that is obtained by the government or the government's choice is carried out according to promises during the election campaign, this is as stated by Starling in Eddy (2011: 42); Administration as all that the government achieves, or is carried out in accordance with policy choices as promised during the election campaign. In other words, these limits emphasize the accomplishing side of government and selection of public policies. This opinion shows that during the campaign, the candidate has made promises. Therefore, public administration helps the government to accommodate or realize the promise.

Based on the description of the opinions of the experts mentioned above, where the attention of public administration is closely related to policy, the authors describe public policy, given that the public information disclosure policy strategy in the development of information and
documentation management officials (PPID) resources in Banten province is a product of policy public about human rights.

**Public Policy**

William N. Dun (2003: 24), states that the stages in the policy-making process reflect ongoing activities that occur over time where each stage is related to the next stage with the characteristics of each stage. Dunn further states that policy analysis can provide policy-relevant information at one, several, or all stages of the policy-making process depending on the type of problem faced by the client it assists (2003: 22).

Fredrich actualized by Seibel (2015: 74) explains public policy as: A series of actions proposed by a person, group or government in a certain environment, with existing threats and opportunities, where the proposed policy is aimed at exploiting the potential as well as overcoming the obstacles that exist in the environment. order to achieve certain goals. Based on Dunn's opinion, it can be said that the characteristics of policy problems are the interdependence of policy problems; the subjectivity of the policy issue; the artificial nature of the problem and the interrelated dynamics of policy problems that require solving.

**Public Policy Implementation**

The Mazmanian and Sabatier model actualized by Gustama (2013: 128) is called a framework for implementation analysis. This classifies the policy implementation process into three variables. First, the independent variable, namely whether or not the problem is easy to control. Second, the intervening variable is the policy's ability to structure the implementation process with indicators of clarity and consistency of objectives. Third, the dividend variable, namely the stages in the implementation process with five stages of understanding from implementing agencies/agencies in the form of implementing implementing policies, object compliance, tangible results of receiving these tangible results, and finally leading to revision of the policies made and implemented or the whole basic policies.

**Public Information Disclosure**

Article 28 F of the 1945 Constitution states that "everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop his personal and social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process and convey information using all available channels. " Article 28 F indicates that the state is present and guarantees the fulfillment of human rights for every citizen. So to realize the fulfillment of these human rights, it is necessary to issue laws and their derivative regulations, this is done to ensure their implementation at a practical level in public bodies and for their users.

**Resource**

Resources are also put forward. Resources were also presented by oleh Gareth R. Jones dan Jennifer M. George “and organization’s resources include assets such as people and their skills and knowledge; machiery; raw materials; computers and information technology ; and financial capital”. Based on that understanding of the experts, it can be concluded that the development of human, financial, and other material resources is an activity carried out by the organization in order to improve the skills possessed by employees, in order to meet the demands of changes and environmental developments that occur in the organization.

3. **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research method used in this study is a mixed method (mixed research) with a concurrent embedded strategy, namely a combination research design carried out at the same time to combine or combine two methods at once (qualitative and quantitative). According to Creswell (2010:5), mixed research is a research approach that
combines qualitative research with quantitative research. Combined research (mixed method) is a research method that combines or combines quantitative methods with qualitative methods to be used together in a research activity, in order to obtain more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective data.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Information and documentation management officials (PPID) in 38 regional apparatus organizations (OPD) in the Banten provincial government, research on the factors that influence the implementation of public information disclosure policies in the development of Information and Documentation Management Officers (PPID) Resources in Banten Province, are grouped into 3 (three) namely: (a) Implementation factors of public information disclosure policies carried out by the Banten Provincial Government; (b) Factors for developing resources for Information Management and Documentation Officers (PPID), and (c) factors influencing the strategy for implementing the Public Information Disclosure Policy in developing Information Management and Documentation Officers Resources (PPID).

Information disclosure regulations set by the Banten provincial government lead to the achievement of provincial status with the Informative category. So to see further about this policy, it is necessary to strengthen the role of Information Management and Documentation Officers (PPID) in all regional apparatus organizations in Banten Province. One of the roles of the Information and Documentation Management Officer is to prepare a form of public information in the form of hardcopy and softcopy of the public information under his control. So to see in more detail the impact of the role of public agencies on information services, it can be seen from the number of requests for information dispute resolution that have been registered by the Information Commission Registrar from 2015 to 2021. Based on the data, there were 145 cases registered in 2021, a decrease quite significant from 2017 as the year the highest number of information disputes was 392 cases, but a far increase from 2019 where only 57 cases were registered.

The results of monitoring and evaluation of public agency information disclosure in 2019, 2020, and 2021 show that regional apparatus organizations (OPD) that received assessment results in the Informative category are regional apparatus organizations that relatively already have various resources, both human resources and leadership commitment to public information disclosure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Regional Apparatus Organization</th>
<th>Score 2019</th>
<th>Score 2020</th>
<th>Score 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regional Development Planning Agency</td>
<td>94,95</td>
<td>88,37</td>
<td>82,73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Department of Communication, informatics, statistics and coding</td>
<td>92,20</td>
<td>90,54</td>
<td>92,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Department of environment and forestry</td>
<td>90,53</td>
<td>88,63</td>
<td>91,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Office of women's empowerment, child protection, population and family planning</td>
<td>80,16</td>
<td>74,09</td>
<td>79,26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Department of public housing and residential areas</td>
<td>72,26</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Regional secretarial government bureau</td>
<td>72,10</td>
<td>80,36</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Regional Development Administration</td>
<td>68,79</td>
<td>73,68</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bureau</th>
<th>8 Public health Office</th>
<th>66,41</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Liaison Agency</td>
<td>66,06</td>
<td>80,52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>66,53</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>87,96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Office of the library and archives</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 DPRD Secretariat</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69,14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Civil service police Unit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Inspectorate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Bureau of Government and People's Welfare</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Leadership Administration Bureau</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Bureau of Economic Development and Administration of Development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Department of Industry and Commerce</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Regional Revenue Agency</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Bureau of Organization and Reform</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Human Resources Development Agency</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Community and Village Empowerment Service</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Department of Energy and mineral resources</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 General Bureau</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Social Services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The results of the 2019 Public Agency Monev assessment

Looking at the results of monitoring and evaluation of information disclosure of public bodies in regional apparatus organizations in the Banten province since 2019, 2020, and 2021 with the achievement of increasing commitment from the implementing PPID, with the achievement of being quite informative, towards being informative and informative. The achievement of this category was specifically acknowledged by the applicant for Public information, Mr. Badru Tamami, that the service has improved from website management and that officers know about the procedures for providing public information, as for his statement as follows:

Education and training for staff in charge of public information services is currently very urgent, because it is related to the assessment process from the central information commission which stages start from June every year. So the readiness of the Banten provincial government through the main PPID, namely the statistical information and communication service, should be paid more attention to.

Information Management and Documentation Officer Resources (PPID)

Resources are all things an organization needs to achieve its goals, which consist of human resources (HR), physical resources, financial resources and technological system resources. The development of resources for implementing information and documentation management officials (PPID) in Banten province is a need...
that cannot be abandoned, this is because the achievements of the Informative province category at the national level will depart from the readiness of human resources and other resources to run programs and various regulations on public information disclosure. Currently available. Procurement of human resources who understand the disclosure of public information certainly requires a process. This happens because the secretary in each regional apparatus organization (OPD) according to the Governor’s decision number 489.1/Kep.113-Huk/2017 concerning the appointment of information and documentation management officials within the Banten provincial government, has placed the OPD secretary into the Implementing PPID.

**Strategy Implementation of Public Information Disclosure Policy**

To obtain a strategy that can be applied so that the implementation of public information disclosure policies in the development of information and documentation management officials (PPID) resources in Banten province, a study will first be conducted on the implementation of public information disclosure policies in ongoing resource development. When viewed in the implementation strategy of the public information disclosure policy carried out by the Banten provincial government at this time, it is by using various existing social media channels. So the provision of a stable Internet in every public body will contribute to the dissemination of information to the public. Residents in Banten currently use social media networks such as facebox, Instagram, Watchup, Twitter, and others.

The public information service strategy must refer to the latest provisions of the Public Information Service Standard (SLIP), namely PERKI 1 in 2021. The flow of information requests is as shown in the image below:

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**Picture 1**

**Public Information Application Flow**

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Policy Characteristics

The main policy characteristic is the existence of legal certainty regarding the implementation of public information disclosure in the province of Banten. Regional Regulation number 8 of 2012 concerning the management of public information disclosure in the administration of local government is the main basis as a reference for the issuance of various subsequent regional regulations. So the implementation of public information disclosure in resource development, Information and documentation management officials (PPID) in Banten province need to look at the various characteristics of policies that have been issued by the central and local governments.

1. Regulation of Public Information Disclosure in Regions

Regional regulation Number 8 of 2012 concerning the management of public information disclosure in government administration. From these regional regulations, various regulations were issued, Governor Decree number 489.1/kep.113-Huk/2017 concerning the appointment of Information and Documentation Management Officers within the Banten Provincial government, Governor Decree number 499.05/kep.673-Huk/2011 concerning the appointment of Information and Documentation Management Officers. documentation within the Banten Province government, Governor's Decree number 499.05/kep.216-Huk/2013 concerning Amendments to Governor's decision number 499.05/kep.673-Huk/2011 concerning the appointment of Information and Documentation Management Officers within the Banten Provincial government, Governor's Decree number 491.05 /Kep.144-Huk/2015 concerning the Information Commission of Banten Province for the period of 2015-2019, Governor's Decree number 491.05/Kep.348-Huk/2019 concerning the establishment of the Information Commission of the Province of Banten for the period of 2019-2023, Governor's Decree number 491.05/Kep.144-Huk/2011 concerning the Banten Province Information Commission for the period 2011-2015, Governor Regulation number 49 of 2019 concerning the Commission Price Unit Standard Information on Banten Province, Governor Regulation number 46 of 2021 regarding Unit Price Standards for the Banten Province Information Commission, and Governor's Decree Number 489.1/Kep.50-Huk/2022 concerning Information and Documentation Management Officers within the Banten Provincial Government.

2. APBD Budget Support

Implementation of public information disclosure and development of information and documentation management officials (PPID) in Banten province, for their duties and functions attached to the Banten Province Communication, Information, Statistics and Encryption Office as the main Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID). This condition has an impact on the budget received from the ceiling of the regional revenue and expenditure budget (APBD) every year dynamics and changes occur.

Data on the acquisition of ceilings from 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 have been listed on the website of the communication, informatics, statistics and coding service as follows; The Expenditure Budget in Fiscal Year 2017 to finance Direct Expenditures (BL) and Indirect Expenditures (BTL) at the Statistics and Encoding Communications Information and Communications Agency is Rp. 46,256,256,153.00 consists of Indirect Expenditure (BTL) of Rp. 4,185,000,000.00 and Direct Expenditure (BL) of Rp. 42,071,256,153.00 sourced from the 2017 Fiscal Year APBD. Of the total budget, the realization was Rp. 41,398,019,722.00 (89.50%) consisting of Indirect Expenditure (BTL) of Rp. 3,944,089,814.00 (94.24%) and Direct Shopping Rp. 37,453,930,158.00 (89.02%).

Fiscal Year 2018 the Office of Communication, Informatics, Statistics and Encoding of the Province of Banten has an S
Program consisting of 17 activities as well as one Indirect Expenditure activity with a Budget Ceiling of Rp. 49,184,390,000,- (forty nine billion one hundred eighty four million three hundred and ninety thousand rupiah), with a realization of Rp. 45,886,136,849,- (forty five billion eight hundred eighty six million one hundred thirty six thousand eight hundred forty-nine rupiah), or 93.29% and the budget ceiling. The budget is divided into indirect expenditures of Rp. 11,622,000,000,- (eleven billion six raths twenty two million rupiah) with a realization of Rp. 10,088,829,424,- (ten billion eighty-eight million eight hundred twenty-two million four hundred twenty-four rupiah) or 86.81%, and direct expenditure of Rp. 37,562,390,000,- (Thirty-seven billion five hundred sixty-two million three rams ninety thousand rupiah) with a realization of Rp. 35,797,307,425,- (thirty five billion seven rams ninety seven million three hundred seven thousand four hundred twenty-five rupiah).

The ceiling for the Office of Communication, Information, Statistics and Encryption of Banten Province in 2019 is Rp. 48,747,710,000,- with a realization of Rp. 45,359,088,696,- Or 92.17% and the budget ceiling, the budget is divided into Indirect Expenditures of Rp. 15,848,000,000, - with a realization of Rp. 14,209,339,328, - or 89.66% and Direct Shopping Rp. 32,899,710,000, - with a realization of Rp. 31,351,688,591,-

The Office of Communication, Information, Statistics and Encryption of Banten Province in 2020 received a budget allocation of Rp. 35,552,260,705, - with a realization of Rp. 34,332,599,127, - or 96.57% and the budget ceiling, the budget is divided into Indirect Expenditures of Rp. 12,055,000,000, - with a realization of Rp. 11,635,588,037, - or 96.52% and Direct Shopping Rp. 23,497,260,705, - with a realization of Rp. 22,697,011,090. The budget ceiling can be seen in more detail in the table below:

Table 2
Budget ceiling for the Office of Communication, Informatics, Statistics and Encoding, Banten Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Realization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>46,256,256,153</td>
<td>42,071,256,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>49,184,390,000</td>
<td>45,886,136,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>48,747,710,000</td>
<td>45,359,088,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>35,552,260,705</td>
<td>34,332,599,127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the budget support received by the communications and information technology service, statistics and coding since 2017-2020 shows a decrease in the number aspect. There are many factors behind this, including a decrease in the amount of Regional Original Income (PAD) and the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic since early 2020, resulting in a refocusing of the budget. This condition will certainly have an impact on the implementation of public information disclosure and also the development of information and documentation management officials (PPID).

3. Sumberdaya Manusia

Based on the Banten Province Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Composition of the Banten Province Regional Apparatus, the Banten Province Statistics Information and Encoding Communication Service has established the Banten Province as a Service that has the task of covering all functions of formulating and determining technical
policies, implementing, fostering and coordinating affairs in the field of communication and informatics, Statistics and Coding. In accordance with Banten Governor Regulation Number 83 of 2016 concerning Position, Main Duties, Functions, Types, Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of Banten Province Regional Apparatuses, the position of the Statistics and Encoding Information and Communications Office is the Office that has the main task of carrying out regional government affairs in the field of communication and informatics, Statistics and coding based on the principles of autonomy, deconcentration and co-administration.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

From 2011 to 2020, the central information commission has organized Monev as a mechanism for measuring public information disclosure in every public agency. The results of the monev become the basis for the central information commission to rank public bodies from various perspectives. Since 2013, the ranking has been using the method of distributing self-assessment questionnaires (SAQ) to all public bodies. The results were verified by a visit by the Information Commission TEAM to a public agency that had received an interim rating. Verification is carried out by the TIM on the evidentiary documents on the website of the public agency or in the form of hard copy/softcopy which is attached when returning the questionnaire to the information commission.

The level of involvement of public bodies in ranking activities, from 2013 to 2021, tends to increase. From the increasing number of participants in the Monev program, the Information Commission divides into 6 groups consisting of Ministries, Provincial Governments, State Institutions & non-structural institutions, State-owned enterprises, state universities, and political parties.

So based on the results of monitoring and evaluation of information disclosure of public bodies until 2020, the level of compliance of public bodies in implementing Law No. 14 of 2008 shows a positive trend, although qualifications are still experiencing ups and downs. This can be seen from the value or ranking up and down obtained with the following achievement criteria: not informative, less informative, quite informative, towards informative and informative. So the results or achievements of these public bodies are inconsistent every year.

Banten Province as one of the areas that is monitored and evaluated by the central information commission, its achievements are also unstable. As a material, the achievements are as follows: 2018 is quite informative, 2019 is going to be informative, 2020 is informative, and 2021 is informative. So the tendency is to increase for the province of Banten in terms of achieving these qualifications. However, this occurs as a result of commitment, collaboration, innovation, and good coordination between the main information management and documentation (PPID) officials and the implementing PPID in every regional apparatus organization (OPD) in the Banten provincial government.

Of the various regulations regarding the implementation of public information disclosure, there are a number of principles as a framework for determining whether the guarantee of the fulfillment of Human Rights (HAM) has been implemented by the government or public bodies, so to answer this there are 7 principles as follows:

1. Maximum Disclosure and Limited exclusions

Public information is the right of everyone so that requests for information do not need to be accompanied by reasons and include maximum access and limited exemptions. Legality requirements basically state that restrictions on information must be based on clear regulations so that they can be
interpreted as guarantees of access rights for applicants and users of public information. Thus, all restricted information must be in accordance with "legitimate reasons" as stipulated in the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia, providing guarantees for 4 types of rights to public information, namely the right to know, the right to see and examine (right to inspect), the right to obtain a copy of the document or the right to access (right to obtain the copy), and the right to disseminate information (the right to disseminate information).

2. Obligation to Publish
Every public body has an obligation to publish information, not only has the obligation to approve requests for public information, but public bodies in Banten Province are also obliged to publish and disseminate documents that are significant for the public interest. As an illustration, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Banten provincial government is obliged to disseminate various regulations or information about the pandemic, especially those concerning the lives of many people regarding health.

3. Open Government Promotion
Promotion as an open local government requires various efforts, namely training for main information and documentation management (PPID) officials and implementers in Banten province, providing allowances or incentives to implementing officers at PPID, and periodic reports on service delivery, public information (LLIP) from every public agency in all regional apparatus organizations (OPD) in the Banten provincial government.

4. The process of facilitating Access
Requests for public information must be processed quickly and fairly by public bodies, then there must be a clear mechanism for the procedures and procedures for requesting such information, and there must be legal guarantees if the public information cannot be accessed by users/requesters of information. For requests for public information that are not given or given but the applicants and users of the public information are not satisfied, then the mechanism that can be taken is to submit a request for settlement of public information disputes to the Banten provincial information commission. The existence of a mechanism to resolve public information disputes independently of course is expected by both the applicant and the public body itself. Including to appeal to other courts, in this case the state administrative court (PTUN) and the Supreme Court (MA) to look further or review the decision of the Banten province information commission.

5. Low Cost
Access to information should not be hampered by the high fees charged to users of public information, as this is contrary to Law 14 of 2008. In accordance with the provisions and implementing regulations of the law, all costs related to requesting information are borne by the applicant. However, there must be a standard fee that applies in the area regarding the amount of obtaining public information, especially in the form of hardcopy. Banten Province with eight regencies/municipalities certainly has a standard unit price regarding the cost of duplicating public information. This is stated in the Regent/Mayor regulation.

6. Maximum Disclosure Priority
The derivation of the principle of maximum openness and limited exceptions has the consequence that regulations or provisions that are contrary to the principle of maximum openness must be repealed and amended. If there is a conflict between regulations that cover information and access to information, then the provisions on disclosure of information take precedence. This principle is consistent with the principle of restrictions on information disclosure.
7. Whistleblower Protection
Information applicants and/or information users who disseminate public information on the fault of a public agency (Whistleblower) must receive protection from the state. Thus, in this principle, it is necessary to guarantee legal protection. This protection certainly provides a security concept that the important information actually reaches the public. This is also in line with the cultural change in an area, including in Banten province regarding the "confidentiality" of public information in accordance with Article 17 of Law No. 14 of 2008. State Civil Apparatus (ASN) who serves as Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) The implementer is certainly very interested in the existence of legal certainty for Whistleblower Protection.

The strategy proposed in this study is a strategy that can be applied so that the implementation of public information disclosure policies can be supported by the development of information and documentation management officials (PPID) in Banten province which can be described as follows:

1. Strategy with a regulatory approach to public information disclosure
2. PPID resource development strategy
3. Strategy for website infrastructure fulfillment
4. Education and training strategies for PPID Implementers
5. Strategy Maximum access limited Edition (MALE)

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described, it can be stated that the findings of this study are as follows:

1. The public information disclosure policy strategy is carried out by using strengths to overcome threats and minimizing weaknesses to avoid threats.
2. The strategy for developing resources for information and documentation management officials (PPID) in Banten province requires a strategy for developing internal and external factors.
3. Implementation of public information disclosure policies in resource development. Information and documentation management officials are said to be successful if their impact on improving the achievements of the provincial government is continuously informative.

5. Conclusion
Based on the results of the research that has been described, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Factors that influence the Strategy Implementation of public information disclosure policies in the development of Information Management and Documentation Officers (PPID) resources in Banten province include:
   a. Characteristics of the Problem, in general the problem faced by the Banten provincial government to implement the policy of public information disclosure lies in the readiness of local officials in implementing information and documentation management officials (PPID) in 39 regional apparatus organizations (OPD) to consistently implement the Public Information Service Standards (SLIP). ) in accordance with Information Commission regulations. The next problem lies in the large number of requests for public information requested by information applicants to each Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD).
   b. Policy characteristics. regional regulation number 8 of 2012 has become the basis for issuing other regional policies regarding the implementation of public information disclosure in the province of
Banten by issuing various regulations from 2011 to 2021. Governor's Decree number 499.05/kep.673-Huk/2011 concerning the appointment of Managing Officers Information and documentation within the Bante Province government, Governor's Decree number 489.1/kep.113-Huk/2017 regarding the appointment of Information and Documentation Management Officers within the Banten Province government. The implementation of the public information disclosure policy in Banten province is also carried out through the establishment of a provincial information commission with the issuance of Governor’s Decree number 491.05/Kep.144-Huk/2011 concerning the Banten Province Information Commission for the period 2011-2015, Governor’s decision number 491.05/Kep.144-Huk/2015 concerning the Banten Province Information Commission for the 2015-2019 period regarding the Banten Province Information Commission for the 2015-2019 period, and the Governor’s decision number 491.05/Kep.348-Huk/2019 concerning the Establishment of the Banten Province Information Commission for the period 2019-2023.

c. Environmental aspects, culture to be open about various policies, especially the budget is still difficult to do in Banten Province, because cultural factors and budget abuse are still common, this can be seen from corruption cases handled by the corruption eradication commission (KPK), the Police, and Banten High Court from 2002 to 2021.

2. Strategies to be implemented to maximize the implementation of the Public Information Disclosure Policy. Strategies that can be applied so that the policy of public information disclosure in the development of information and documentation management officials (PPID) resources are (1) a strategy by issuing a governor's regulation and/or governor's decision on the implementation of public information disclosure that can accommodate various interests; (2) the strategy to achieve Banten Province with an informative category at the national level, the strengthening of human resources in the Main PPID in the communication, statistical informatics and coding service needs to be improved; (3) strengthening of human resources, budgetary resources, and regulations on public information disclosure.

6.REFFERENCE
Regulation Document

1. Undang-undang Dasar 1945 pasal 28 F
2. Undang-undangnomor 14 tahun 2008 tentangketerbukaaninformasi Publik
3. Undang-undangNomor 25 tahun 2009 tentangPelayananpublik
4. Peraturanpemerintahnomor 61 tahun 2010 tentangpelaksanaanundang-
undanfnomor 14 tahun 2008 tentangketerbukaaninformasipublik
5. PERKI nomor 5 Stahun 2016 tentangMetode dan teknikevaluasiketertingkapinmasi Badan publik
6. Pergubnomor 16 tahun 2011 tentangPedomanpelayananinformasipublik dan dokumentasidilingkungankenmerintaahpro pinisi Banten
7. Peraturan Daerah nomor 8 tahun 2012 tentangtatakallelainformaipublikdalamp enyelenggaraanformasipublikpro pinisi Banten
8. KepGubnomor 489.1/kep.113-Huk/2017 tentangpenetapanPejabatPengelolainfomasidalingkungankenmerintaahpro pinisi Banten
9. Keputusan Gubernurnomor 499.05/ kep.673-Huk/2011 tentangpenetapanPejabatPengelolainfomasidalingkungankenmerintaahpro pinisi Banten
10. KepGubnomor 499.05/kep.216-Huk/2013 tentangPerubahankeputusanGubernurnomor 499.05/ kep.673-Huk/2011 tentangpenetapanPejabatPengelolainformasi dan dokumentasi di lingkungankenmerintaahpro pinisi Banten
14. Pergubnomor 49 tahun 2019 tentangStandarHargaKomisiInformasiPropinsi Banten
15. Pergubnomor 46 tahun 2021 tentangStandarHarga satuanKomisiInformasiPropinsi Banten
18. PERKI 1 tahun 2013 tentangProsedurpenyeaiansengketainfor masi Publik
19. PERKI 1 tahun 2010 denganperubahanterakhirmenjadi PERKI 1 tahun 2021 tentangStandarlayananinformasi Publik
20. Keputusan Gubernurnomor 489.1/Kep.50-Huk/2012 tentangPejabatPengelolainformasi dan Dokumentasidilingkungankenmerintaahpro pinisi Banten