



Analysis of Public Information Disclosure on the Development of Pattuku Limpoe Village in Lappariaja District, Bone Regency

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Abstract

The research is motivated by the essential role of transparency in good governance, especially in village development, where public access to information ensures accountability and community participation. Despite the legal framework established by Indonesia's Public Information Disclosure Law (*UU KIP* No. 14/2008), many villages, including *Pattuku Limpoe*, still face significant challenges in implementing effective information disclosure due to technological and resource constraints. This study aims to assess the extent of public information disclosure in village development and identify factors influencing the disclosure process in *Pattuku Limpoe* Village, Lappariaja District, Bone Regency. A qualitative approach was used to describe community experiences related to the implementation of village development. Data collection methods included direct observation of relevant events, interviews with key informants to gather primary data, and document analysis to review regulations and other materials related to the development process. The findings show that information disclosure in village development has not been fully achieved. The absence of an electronic system, such as a village website, limits the dissemination of information to the public. Furthermore, the lack of trained human resources in information and communication technology further hampers effective public information disclosure. These constraints highlight the need for improved technological infrastructure and capacity building among village officials to enhance transparency and accountability in village governance, in line with public policy objectives and the mandates of *UU KIP* No. 14/2008.

Keywords: Public Information Disclosure, Implementation of Village Development

INTRODUCTION

Transparency or disclosure of public information is an important discourse in this governance. Good governance has a number of indicators, including openness or transparency, participation, accountability, effectiveness, and coherence (Sirait, 2017). The principle of transparency or disclosure of public information is a component in realizing good governance (*Good Governance*) (Retnowati, 2012). This discourse of openness extends to almost all sectors of life; such as social, political, economic and others. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Public Administration No.26/KEP/M.PAN/2/2004 concerning technical guidelines for transparency and accountability in the implementation of public services, it is explained that transparency in public administration is the implementation of tasks and activities that are open to the public from the process of policy, planning, implementation, and supervision or control, and are easily accessible to all parties who need information (Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment, 2004). With the disclosure of public information about the government's performance in carrying out state or government administration, the public can actively participate in controlling every step and policy taken by the government. So that the

administration of government can be held accountable to the people. Basically, the main purpose of public information disclosure in each country is to ensure that public institutions will be more accountable and credible by providing information and documents according to public demand (Retnowati, 2012).

Open or transparent information services provided by the government to the people continue to undergo updates both in terms of paradigm and service format in line with the demands of the people and developments in the government itself (Risna & Sundari, 2018). However, the renewal from both sides still does not satisfy the meaning of the position of the State, society and government, the people are still not favorable on the part of the people as a weak and marginalized party in the framework of information services (Scott, 2020). Therefore, a meaningful renewal is needed that the government is formed not to serve itself or to be served by the people but to serve the needs of the community or the people (Sirait, 2017). To support openness, Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (UU KIP) was formed.

The KIP Law regulates the rights of the public to obtain public information, the rights and obligations of public bodies, as well as the categories of public information that can and cannot be opened to the public (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2008). As defined according to the Public Information Disclosure Law, Public Information is information generated, stored, managed, sent, and/or received by a Public Agency related to the organizer and administration of the state and/or the organizer and implementation of other Public Bodies in accordance with this Law and other information related to the public interest (Duncan, 2020). The public body is an executive, legislative, judicial, and other bodies whose main functions and duties are related to the administration of the state, where part or all of the funds are sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and/or the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, or non-governmental organizations as long as part or all of the funds are sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and/or the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, community contributions, and/or abroad.

The KIP Law requires every public body to provide information services to the public. The public information in question can be in the form of information about the work procedures of Public Agency employees related to public services, information about social assistance, education, health, economy, finance, population administration, development and so on. One example of public information is Law No. 24 of 2013 on policy regarding amendments to Law No. 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration. In this Law, it is stated that funding for the implementation of population administration programs and activities comes from the State Budget starting from the 2014 budget where no fees are collected in the management and issuance of population documents except in the management for example the making of birth certificates more than 60 days after the birth is charged (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2006).

Village development is one of the focuses of the current government, attention to the existence of this village began with the passage of Law No. 6 of 2014

concerning Villages which was followed up with the emergence of a new ministry nomenclature, namely the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014). The great attention to the countryside is based on the fact that the village is where most of the Indonesian people live, the position of the village and the village community is the basis of the life of the Indonesian nation and state (Djaenuri, 2015). The purpose of this village development is to improve the welfare of the village community and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, the development of village facilities and infrastructure, the development of local economic potential, and the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment (Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, 2018).

So far, we have known the paradigm of building villages, we must change this paradigm to a developing village. Village development means placing the village as a subject or developer of development. So far, the village has been used as an object of development so that development is not serious and even the development is neglected, organized directly by the village itself or the village develops. Village development is carried out by utilizing local wisdom and village natural resources. Villages are encouraged to be independent by managing their own areas, where the government has budgeted funds to each village which comes from 10 percent of the state budget funds (Sirait, 2017). In the process, village development consists of two main elements, namely participation or non-governmental assistance and government development or in other words there are two parties involved in the village development process, namely the community and the government. Various opinions state that the participation of the village community is one of the characteristics of village development and is the main element that has a great influence on the success of village development (Djaenuri, 2015). As stated in the third article of the KIP Law, the purpose of the KIP Law is to increase public participation in the public policy process.

Community participation is based on their own will, meaning that the village community participates in development on the basis of beliefs and awareness that come from within themselves. In order for village development efforts to meet what is desired, a planning is needed (Zahara, 2018). The importance of community participation requires the role of public bodies, namely village governments, especially village heads as formal leaders in a government to influence the community to participate in village development. The application of development planning must be sourced from the basic principles of regional development, namely from, by, and for the local community itself. It also requires the ability of the community to recognize and solve all problems in the area and be able to explore existing potentials to be subsequently utilized in development activities.

Of course, the villages in Lappariaja sub-district have been carried out various developments. Especially in Pattuku Limpoe Village, which is located on the Salosawae Axis road, there are still several things related to public services, namely the lack of information to the public from the village government apparatus,

especially in terms of public information. In practice, there are still often limitations and even public misunderstanding of public service mechanisms and processes, which in turn results in the emergence of problems in public services.

It is necessary to realize that this condition is largely due to the public's limitations to obtain the widest possible access to public service policy information, resulting in low public knowledge and awareness of their rights and obligations as service users. However, whether or not the development is successful depends on the performance of the Village Head and the information obtained by the community regarding the policies set by the government, whether the policies or public information are socialized to the community and whether the disclosure of public information affects the village community or vice versa. The information in question can be in the form of information on village funds, information on village government activities or other information about public services. Based on the above background, the researcher aims to: (1) analyze the level of public information disclosure in the development of Pattuku Limpoe Village; and (2) identify the factors influencing such information disclosure. The research findings are expected to provide both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, this study will enrich the discourse on information transparency at the village level. Practically, the research results can serve as valuable input for the village government to improve its public information dissemination system, while also providing guidance for the community to participate more actively in village development. Thus, this research is expected to contribute to the creation of more transparent and participatory village governance"

METHODS

The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive, because the researcher seeks to study, observe or interpret the social phenomenon of public information disclosure in village development that is seen and observed by the researcher. This type of qualitative research can provide an interpretation of research data results with more to do with the meaning of data found in the field (Scott, 2011). This research is descriptive and seeks to describe and define how the analysis of public information disclosure on community participation in village development. This study is located in Pattuku Limpoe Village, Lappariaja District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province with the consideration of its very strategic location as a buffer for Makassar City as the Provincial Capital in village development with a high level of community participation. The results of the observation show that data on community participation in development to improve the welfare of the village community is approximately 70 percent. The reason is because the village head implements a democratic government system by providing opportunities for the community to participate as widely as possible in village development.

To obtain the right research results, valid and reliable data are needed, so the researcher determines informants who have knowledge and have a lot of information and master the data related to this research. The data needed in this study will be obtained from informants directly (primary) data obtained directly from the research

objects of individuals, groups and organizations in the form of: 1. Focused on the development planning aspect, namely identifying information related to what is to be built, who implements it, what is the budget, and its benefits to the community. 2. Certainty of the implementation of activity services, namely: there is a process for implementation and implementation deadlines and preparing development information service units prepared by the village government. 3, Evaluation of the implementation of development activities, namely: there is certainty of implementation in the government and information services and development results that have been achieved. 4. Service accountability aspects, namely: continue to follow the standard operating procedure (SOP) and the readiness of the service unit to criticize/sue or express public dissatisfaction if there are obstacles in obtaining public information through the internal objection mechanism of public organizations in resolving development information problems. Data obtained directly from research objects or informants who are deliberately selected by researchers to obtain data or information that is relevant to the problem through interviews with government officials and local communities. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained from data in ready-made form (available) through publications and information issued in various organizations or government agencies. This secondary data was obtained from the Pattuku Limpoe Village Office, Lappariaja District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province which was carried out from July to December 2021. The information needed is 7 (seven) people. Informants are people who will be interviewed and asked for information in this study are: 1) Village Head 1 person; 2) Village Consultative Body 1 person; 3) Village Secretary 1 person; and 4) Community Leaders 4 People

The data analysis in this study is intended to reveal in a transparent (open) manner the implementation of village development through the analysis of information disclosure of the development process held in the village. Community participation is expected to support the implementation of good and sustainable village development. The data of this study is analyzed based on the theory Sugiyono (2016) Where he said that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from the results of interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, synthesizing, organizing it into patterns, choosing which ones are important and what will be studied, and making conclusions so that they are easy to understand by themselves and others. The data analysis technique used in this study is the data analysis technique in the field of the Miles and Huberman model in Sugiyono (2016), which is also referred to as the term interactive data analysis technique where data analysis is carried out interactively and takes place continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. The data analysis process according to the Miles and Huberman model includes data collection activities, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. The explanation is as follows: 1) The collection of data that appears in the form of words and not numbers is collected through various means such as observations, interviews, document digests, tapes, recordings, usually processed through recording, typing, editing, or writing. 2) Data

reduction means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, and looking for the themes and patterns, because the data obtained from the field is quite large and needs to be recorded carefully and in detail. Reducing the data will provide a clearer picture, making it easier for researchers to collect further data, and search for it when needed. After the data is reduced, the next step is 3) Data display. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. The most often used to present data in qualitative research is with narrative texts. 4) Conclusion drawing is carried out by finding the meaning of the data that has been presented. From the data that has been collected, conclusions are drawn and then the conclusions are verified and tested for validity.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Previous Research

1. Research conducted by Tiara Indah and Puji Harianti (2018) with the title: Implementation of Public Information Disclosure Policy at the Communication and Informatics Office of the Tasikmalaya City Government, using Edwar III's Theory. The results of his research revealed that in implementing the public information disclosure policy, it must meet the elements of implementation; *First*, the communication aspect explains that communication is carried out by the government in conveying development results using social and electronic media. In addition, officers also use direct communication with public service users, this is related to transparency in information disclosure. *Second*, the human resource aspect that in the implementation of the public information disclosure policy where officers must have special expertise in operating websites and social media careers social media is the main medium for information disclosure to the public. *Third*, the aspect of disposition, namely attitudes and behaviors that are part of the responsibility for compliance with the rules and regulations that have been agreed upon by the officers who disseminate development information. *Fourth*, the aspect of the Bureaucratic Structure is that officers as implementers who carry out development activities must open open access to development information. Development activities must be carried out based on SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) through coordination between implementers and organizational leaders. In my research, this is related to the research of Tiara Indah and Puji Harianti using the theory of Edward III. This study also found events related to communication factors, human resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure in uncovering and analyzing public information disclosure that supports village development.
2. Research conducted by Henri Ihsan Anugrah (2020) with the title: Analysis of the Implementation of Public Information Disclosure Policy in Cileunyi District, Bandung Regency, West Java Province. The researcher analyzed research problems regarding the implementation of the Public Information Disclosure Policy of Cileunyi District, Bandung Regency. Furthermore, analyze the factors that affect the successful implementation of the public information disclosure policy. The

theory used is as initiated by Grindle. Grindle's theory identifies 2 (two) things that greatly determine the success of policy implementation, namely the content of the policy and the context of the policy implementation. Grindle further explained that important aspects of the policy implementation activities include: *Content of Implementation* : 1) *Interests affected* ; 2) *Type of benefits* (The type of benefits produced); 3) *Extent of change envisioned* ; 4) *Site of decision making* ; 5) *Program Implementers* (program implementers); 6) *Resources committee* (resources deployed). In my research, the elements of similarity are in terms of analysis of the implementation aspects of the program. Because in *the Program Implementers* (program implementers) must have certainty in the implementation of activity services by determining the implementation process and implementation deadline and preparing a development information service unit prepared by the government. Furthermore, the *aspect of the Resources committee* (resources deployed) for the management of website-based information systems (online) human resources must have special skills, mastery of technology so that development information disclosure is carried out properly. Development information will be hampered, if in the aspect of resources that lack mastery of technology, and finally lack the responsibility to utilize technology to disseminate village development information.

Information Disclosure

The government is obliged to provide information related to finance and other information that will be used for decision-making by interested parties (Salomi J. Hehanussa, 2015). Information related to village financial management can be known and supervised by other authorized parties. There is nothing that is covered up or kept secret. This requires clarity on who is doing what, and how to implement it (Rozuqi, 2020). Based on the results of an interview from Mr. Mansyur Mochtar S. Sos as the Head of Pattuku Limpoe Village on 27-10-2021 regarding financial information, it was stated that:

"The Pattuku Limpoe Village Government has always been open about financial information to the public, both those who come directly to this village office, and outside the office. We, the Pattuku Limpoe village government, convey financial information through transparency billboards and delivery through mosques in Pattuku Limpoe Village."

Transparency in financial management means that financial information is provided openly and honestly to the public. Its function is to fulfill the public's right to know openly and comprehensively the government's accountability in financial management. The management is entrusted to him and his obedience to the law (Sangki, Gosal, & Kairupan, 2017). Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Tajuddin as a member of the BPD of Pattuku Limpoe Village on 27-10-2021 regarding financial information, it was stated that:

"In my opinion, the Pattuku Limpoe Village government has always been open to the public regarding financial information through billboards installed in front of

the village office and the village government also conveyed through mosques in this village, but it is necessary to add the installation of billboards, not only in front of the village office because not all people every The day intersects with the village office so it is necessary to add more billboards in strategic places".

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the indicator of financial information disclosure in Pattuku Limpoe Village has been transparent through the installation of billboards that are pasted in front of the village office and delivery through mosques in each hamlet in Pattuku Limpoe Village, but it is necessary to add more billboards in strategic places. The results of this study are related to the results of research conducted by Tiara Indah and Puji Harianti (2018) with the implementation of the public information disclosure policy requires information transparency through communication by socializing what and who is doing development. Meanwhile, human resources officers must have special skills in information mechanisms that use electronic and social media, and disposition (attitude) through a bureaucratic structure that has moral responsibility for the implementation of development activities. In my research, it requires good communication, reliable human resources and a responsible attitude and bureaucratic structure to bridge the government and the community to information on government activities more towards clarity of mechanisms, formulation and implementation of policies, programs, and projects made by village governments.

The lack of transparency of financial information can cause problems related to financial management, which can be seen from the lack of orderly and good financial administration. The existence of certain funds flows (funds that are not included in the budget), which are known to only a few people, keep information confidential, and the public's ignorance of these funds. This provides flexibility for irregularities and misappropriations by officials that have fatal consequences for the community or the officials concerned (Rozuqi, 2020).

Thus, the principle of transparency guarantees the right of all parties to know the entire process at every stage and guarantees all parties' access to information disclosure related to village financial management. Thus, the Pattuku Limpoe Village government provides convenience for anyone, anytime to access/find out information related to village financial management.

Community members have the same rights and access to know the development budget process because it concerns the aspirations and interests of the community, especially the fulfillment of community needs. The APBDEs that are prepared must be able to show complete information for the benefit of the government, the implementation of village government activities, and the community. The use of the budget must be accounted for and controlled through the reporting mechanism that has been established. The community also has the right to demand accountability for the plan or implementation of these development activities (Radjak & Utina, 2018). Based on the results of an interview from Mr. Haris S. Sos as the Secretary of Pattuku Limpoe Village on 27-10-2021 regarding information on Government activities, it was stated that:

"We as the village government are always open to the community regarding government activities, namely by involving the community when there are development activities, such as road construction, bridge construction and when there is a village musreimbang, we definitely invite community leaders to participate in these activities".

The implementation of activities whose financing is sourced from the APBDes is carried out by the activity management team and involves the people of Pattuku Limpoe Village, in order to support clear information disclosure to the community, so in each physical activity must be equipped with an activity information board installed at the activity location. The information board at least contains the name of the activity, the volume of activities, the amount of funds from the APBDes and non-governmental organizations, and the time of implementation of the activity (Radjak & Utina, 2018). Based on the results of an interview from Mr. Renaldy as the Community of Pattuku Limpoe Village on 27-10-2021 regarding information on Government activities, it is stated that:

"In my opinion, the village government here has been transparent about information on the activities of the Pattuku Limpoe Village government, they convey through the mosques in each hamlet in this village about what development programs will be carried out by the village government, invite community leaders when there are village musreimbang activities, and always involve the community in every development activity, such as road construction, and so on".

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the indicator of public information disclosure of village development activities carried out by the Pattuku Limpoe Village government has been transparency by conveying information on government activities through places of worship and always involving the community in every development program carried out by the Pattuku Limpoe Village government. In disseminating village development information activities, the online information system has not been used by accessing information through websites and social media, so that the range of communication caused to the community is very limited.

Factors Affecting Information Disclosure

The delivery of public information about village development planning by the Pattuku Limpoe village government is still not effective, because in conveying public information is still general, so technically and operationally there are still many things that have not been understood by the community. Based on the results of an interview from Mr. H. Nasri as the Head of General and Planning of Pattuku Limpoe Village on 27-10-2021 regarding Planning, it was stated that:

"We as the village government always involve the community in every development program planning through village deliberations which are held once a year, including from September to December of the current year and conducting deliberations in each hamlet and we conduct inspections on the proposed development program in this village".

The implementation of village development requires development planning that is managed through village deliberations and involves the participation of the village community in every process starting from planning, implementation, and supervision of village development (Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, 2019). In the planning for the development of Pattuku Limpoe Village, Lappariaja District, it has been stated in the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes). The RPJMDes will be a guide in the development of Pattuku Limpoe Village, Lappariaja District within a period of one year. The Village Development Work Plan (RKPDes) will be the main document in preparing the Village Expenditure Revenue Budget (APBDes). Based on the results of an interview from Mrs. Jusma as the Community of Pattuku Limpoe Village on 27-10-2021 regarding information on Government activities, it was stated that:

"In my opinion, the village government here has been transparent about development planning through hamlet deliberations that are held every time there is a development program that will be implemented in our village".

Based on the interview above, it can be concluded that the planning indicators have been transparent through hamlet deliberation with community leaders. The planning for the implementation of the development of Pattuku Limpoe Village, Lappariaja District has involved the community to conduct pre-development deliberations to suit the priorities needed by the community. The purpose of conducting deliberations is so that the development is in accordance with what has been agreed upon together so that development can run effectively and efficiently. From the results of my research, this is related to research conducted by Henri Ihsan Anugrah (2020) with the title: Analysis of the Implementation of Public Information Disclosure Policy in Cileunyi District, Bandung Regency, West Java Province. In my research, the elements of similarity are in terms of analysis of the implementation aspects of the program. Because in *Program Implementors* (program implementers), implementers must have certainty in the implementation of activities by determining the implementation process and implementation deadlines to avoid misunderstandings of program implementers due to lack of mastery of the information systems used. This happens in relation to the aspect *of the Resources committee* (resources deployed) for the management of website-based information systems (online) must have special skills in the use of media to support information disclosure. Mastery of technology so that the disclosure of development information is carried out properly. Development information will be hampered, if in the aspect of human resources who lack mastery of technology, and finally lack the responsibility to utilize technology to disseminate village development information.

The delivery of public information has a wider reach through the electronic system or village website because it will make it easier for the village government to convey public information, but through this electronic system there are still many people/villagers who do not understand the knowledge of using this technology, so the delivery is still lecture or in person. Based on the results of an interview from Mr. Ismail S. Pd. I as the Head of the Pattuku Limpoe Village Government on 27-10-2021 regarding Electronic Information Systems, it was stated that:

"We have not fully implemented the delivery of electronic or internet-based information because there is no adequate electronic media and the internet network here is not very supportive, as well as public knowledge about the delivery of public information through the internet/village website, there are still many who do not understand because knowledge is still low on the use of technology. Usually we only convey public information manually such as installing billboards or delivering them directly to the public".

Public information disclosure is implemented through a website/online based village information system requiring village governments and communities to be ready to accept internet-based technological advancements. The readiness in question is readiness in terms of management, dissemination, and access to information, both for the village government and for the community (Windyaningrum & Rubiayasih, 2016). Public information disclosure at the village level is still considered difficult to accept, for example the people in Pattuku Limpoe Village. Based on the results of an interview from Mrs. H. Maryam as the Community of Pattuku Limpoe Village on 27-10-2021 regarding information on Government activities, it was stated that:

"In my opinion, the village government here has not fully implemented internet-based information delivery because some people still do not understand the delivery of public information through the village website. So the village government only conveys information as usual, namely delivery directly to the community, but we as a community ask the village government here to fully implement internet-based information delivery in the future so that we can easily access the information we want. For people who do not understand this electronic information system, hopefully the government will provide understanding or training so that the people here do not miss technological advances".

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that public information disclosure must be supported by an electronic information system with human resources who have special skills who can operate a oneline-based website. The communication system through the media website (online) has not been implemented because the facilities and infrastructure have not been prepared and the knowledge and skills of village government officials who manage digital information media are still lacking and the education and knowledge of the village

community is still low. Public information disclosure through electronic/internet-based information systems is a challenge for the government and village communities. The management of this electronic information system will be hampered, if in the aspect of human resources who lack mastery of technology, managers who lack the responsibility to utilize technology to disseminate village public information are hampered (Windyaningrum & Rubiayasih, 2016). Based on this, a bureaucratic structure is needed that can coordinate between government organizations to create a knowledge development movement through education and training (diklat) to provide knowledge and skills in the management and utilization of internet-based electronic information systems for village development officers and implementers.

CONCLUSION

The research on public information disclosure in the development of *Pattuku Limpoe* Village, Lappariaja District, Bone Regency, concludes that information dissemination remains inefficient due to limited online facilities and inadequate skills in using electronic media, resulting in most information being shared only through physical notice boards, which are not accessible to all residents. The absence of a website or other effective online platforms is a primary barrier to fulfilling the community's right to information, as mandated by public policy. To address this, it is recommended that the village government invest in accessible digital infrastructure—such as websites and social media—and develop human resources proficient in information technology to establish an effective public information system. For future research, it is suggested to include additional variables related to key aspects of public information disclosure to provide a more comprehensive analysis.

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