THE INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY ON DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE THROUGH THE OPEN VILLAGE SIPP- DE APPLICATION IN WAJO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe and analyze Information transparency on development and local governance through the Open Village SIPP- De Application in Wajo Regency. The survey research method is carried out by distributing questionnaires to respondents, the collected data must be processed and analyzed. The questionnaire was distributed to 256 (from 284) stakeholders comprising 128 BPD and 128 LPMD leaders in Wajo Regency. The result showed that the village transparency (Open Village SIPP- De) can be seen from the survey as value achievement in implementing village administration. It raises the level of information transparency on governance and development in the village after Village Open SIPP-De program which is characterized by achievement in 142 villages (all villages) in Wajo Regency. implementing the Open Village SIPP-De Program builds a paradigm in arousing the communities' attitudes and behavior for managing financial information and overseeing financial management in the village.

Keywords: Transparency, local governance, village information, application.

INTRODUCTION

Transparency is built on the basis of the freedom to obtain information needed by the community as long as it is related to the public interest. Transparency is not limited to annual reports that have been made by agencies internally but also must be open and easily accessible to the public who need public information so that the progress of government tasks can be controlled by the community (Ball, 2012; Ljungholm, 2015).

Instrument of accountability is the presentation of information in the form of periodically published data, annual reports, and the results of other general investigations and reports prepared to be widely accessible to the public (Hoque, 2008). Without a transparent process, collaboration between various stakeholders as one of the important elements for the creation of good governance will be very difficult to materialize (Broadbent et al., 1996). Transparency guarantees that there will be information dissemination, programs and data so that the public and stakeholders are free to exercise control over any governance that has received a budget from the government (Fox, 2007; Carlitz, 2013).

Assessment of the quality of service is not only based on the recognition or assessment of the service provider but is given by the customer or the party receiving the service (Brysland &

Curry, 2001). However, there is no standard that can be used as a measure general about the quality of service, this is due to the element of subjectivity in the recipient of service, a person might judge a service received is satisfactory but not satisfying for others.

Public services should pay attention to service quality because good service is the beginning of the growth of public trust in the government, which in turn will be a determinant of community empowerment. In this context, measurement of service quality is a comparison between expected services and services received. In this measurement method, community assessment as a consumer plays an important role in measuring the quality of public services (Rowley, 1998; Bovaird & Loeffler, 2007).

In reality the implementation of village governance, both in the administration of the government and in the implementation of village development has not been transparent, so that in general this affects the low participation of the community in the village development process, the development process is not on target, and not in accordance with the direction of development policy.

Low transparency or openness in the administration of government and village development as these problems are caused by the root of the problem; The unavailability of an information system that is open to the community, village government and district government in accessing information about the performance of government and village development.

Previous studies related to village information transparency proposed by Noviyanto et al., (2014), discussed the Village Population Information System for the Ease of Village Web-Based Administrative Services. The same research was also carried out by Andoyo & Sujarwadi (2017), discussing web-based administrative services for villages. Web services are more developed for the village's superior potential in the research of Samsudin & Muslihudin (2018). In contrast to previous research, current research studies the development of application programs through the SIPP-De Open Village which emphasizes the transparency of the use of village budgets. This open access system is one of the solutions that can overcome the problem of low transparency in governance and village development in Wajo Regency which consists of 142 villages. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the transparency of development and village government information through the SIPP-De Open village application in Wajo Regency.

METHODOLOGY

Data collected by distributing questionnaires is a technique of data collection conducted by giving a set of questions or written statements to the respondent to answer in other words this research is a survey research. This research was conducted at the Community and Village Empowerment Office (LPMD) and all villages in Wajo Regency. After the data collection is done, the collected data is processed and analyzed. The questionnaire was distributed to 256 (out of a total of 284) stakeholders consisting of 128 BPD leaders and 128 Chair of LPMD in Wajo Regency. In data processing there are a number of steps that must be taken, among others: Meeting Formation of Team Work, Job Descriptions, and Budget Plans, Technical Formulation, Preserve Initial Data, and Recapitulation of Preliminary Data on Community Perception.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Consolidation of Stakeholders

In an effort to get the support and similarity of stakeholder perceptions of Public Service Innovation carried out in connection with the SIPP-De Open Village Application, consolidation was carried out in addition to socialization activities in the form of interactive dialogue and technical guidance with themes related to village government transparency.

From the results of this study it is known that media support was also received from several media leaders, PWI, as well as journalists such as synergy media leaders (elected PWI Chair), Media Business, Metro Lacak, Radar Bone, Fajar reporters, and several online media namely Klik Wajo, Halo Sulsel, and Wajo News.

In addition to providing support for the success of the change program implemented, the BRI and BNI 46 Sengkang branches also discussed the possibility of their involvement in village development in Wajo Regency. In addition, the SIPP-De Open Village Application received support from the Public Service Innovation assistance from five village assisting experts in Wajo Regency. Followed by a meeting with 56 village and local village facilitators, as well as getting support. As village assistants, they are committed to providing assistance and facilitation in the successful implementation of Public Service Innovation through the SIPP-De Open Village Application.

In this activity, the participants were enthusiastic to have a dialogue with resource persons about the importance of the principle of transparency in the administration of village governance. After completion, the sub-district heads, village heads and village facilitators shared the same perceptions and understanding and provided support for Public Service Innovation through the Open Village Sipp De as an innovation program initiated as a change project area.

For further efforts through socialization and deepening of the material, technical guidance activities for the Village Head and village officials were carried out on escorting and enforcing the law in realizing transparent, professional and accountable village governance in collaboration with the Sengkang District Attorney General's Office.

After giving material on law enforcement in the implementation of transparent village governance to the Village Heads and Village Secretary in the Technical Guidance program by the South Sulawesi Prosecutor's Office of the Government and Regional Development Guards and Safeguards Teams (TP4D) secretary, they provided support and appreciation for the programs carried out related to this Public Service Innovation.

Application Formation Process

To form the Open Village-SIPP De program a cooperation agreement with the programmer is carried out (marked by the signing of a joint agreement). Henceforth it becomes the task for programmers to complete the formation of the SIPP Open Village application. In a short period of time after there was an agreement the Programmers worked with the work team that had been formed to make the application, which was carried out in stages. The SIPP De Open Village application, is an application that presents information from all villages in Wajo Regency that contain; village profile, village legal products, Village Regional Budget (APBDesa) Budget Information, superior programs / products and other info. Data and information can only be inputted by the management of the respective village

application. Programmers work with the work team to implement application data collection while connecting with the website.

Establishment of the Open Village-SIPP De

The Open Village-SIPP De is the sub domain of the website dinaspmd-kabwajo.com which is the official website of the existing Wajo Regency Community Empowerment Agency. Meeting on the formation of application managers, both at the district and village levels, is determined by a regent's decree. The Work Shop was then carried out for village officials who had been designated as managers of the Open Village-SIPP application and the village financial system. The speakers in the event were the Head of the DPMD Wajo Regency, the Head of the DPMD Village Finance and Asset Section, and the application programmer.

Village officials are given technical guidance on managing applications more specifically for inputting related data and information on each village. In addition, technical guidance on the management of the Village Financial System (SISKEUDES) was also carried out as an official application in village financial management, which was guided by technical personnel from the South Sulawesi Province BPKP.

SISKEUDES is an application specifically used for planning, administration and accountability of village finance, including inputting Village Budget (APBDesa). So that the information presented in the Open Village-SIPP De must be in accordance with the data on SISKEUDES.

Lounching and Joint Commitments

The next stage of the innovation of Open Village-SIPP De is the signing of a symbolic joint commitment represented by the village head and village secretary. Joint commitment is intended as a statement of attitude and determination to organize village governance by holding the principles of Transparent, professional and accountable.

As an expression of the appreciation of the Wajo Regency government for the performance of the village government, the Wajo Regent gave awards to 10 transparent village heads in managing APBDesa and 10 Secretaries, the best village treasurers as managers or users of the SISKEUDES application in all Wajo Regency.

After the launching, the dialogue continued with a dialogue with the speakers, to the Head of Wajo Regency BPKAD, Regional Inspector, Chairperson of Commission I and II from the Regional Representative Council of Wajo Regency and Head of the Wajo Regency DPMD. Besides dialogue with village heads, heads of LPMD and BPD in Wajo Regency, the speakers also stressed the importance of Transparency in implementing village governance. The speakers also expressed their appreciation and support for the Open Village-SIPP De and SISKEUDES programs that have just been launched, as a program or system designed to assist village governments in realizing transparent performance.

After officially launched, the inputting or data entry process was carried out by the application manager in their respective villages. The data inputted in the village content is in the form of a village profile, APBDesa info, superior potential, and other information regarding the village. Input data at district level applications. Furthermore, in the village that already contains the data and information needed, it is directly inputted and transferred to the Open Village-SIPP application, which is already connected to the website.

The establishment of access to village information in order to optimize the implementation of Open Village-SIPP De as a program aimed at building transparency, access to village information can be obtained through the Open Village-SIPP De Website which is part of the Wajo Regency PMD Service website. For the effectiveness of coaching and supervision, the DPMD of Wajo Regency receives information, input, and complaints and responses to the performance of the village administration, through facilities; call center, sms center and email; dinaspmdkabwajo@gmail.com. Besides that, to facilitate coordination with the village government, a network of village officials was formed through the Whatsapp application SISKEUDES and the "Kareba Desa" Drop Box.

Evaluation

Realization of Transparency in 142 Villages in Wajo Regency. This can be seen from the Indicators: (1) the formation of the OPEN VILLAGE SIPP application De containing data and information about village performance (village profile, APBDesa info, superior potential and other village info) from all villages in Wajo Regency as many as 142 villages. (2) Data and information about village performance can be accessed and monitored openly through the OPEN VILLAGE-SIPP De website, call center and sms complaint center, and complaints. (3) All villages (142 villages) have installed Info Desa billboards on the pages of their respective village offices so that the public gets information about the APBDesa openly. This means that the achievements of the change project implementation exceeded the target for short-term goals, namely 71 villages.

The results of the study related to the recapitulation of questionnaire results to 256 stakeholders (out of a total of 284) consisting of 128 BPD chairpersons and 128 Chairmen of LPMD in Wajo Regency. The community perception of village transparency after the implementation of the change project is as follows: (1) 256 people or 100% said that in the village information about government and development was available (2) 186 people or 72.65% said they knew the development process in the village, 70 people or 27.34%, said they did not know. (3) A total of 256 people or 100% said that in the village there was an APBDesa info bill. (4) A total of 256 people or 100% said they knew information about the APBDesa and its use. (5) A total of 128 people or 50% said that he was involved in all the development processes in the village, 128 people or 50% said they were not involved.

Based on the data obtained, it was concluded that the level of information disclosure of government and development in the village after the existence of the OPEN VILLAGE SIPP program had increased. This can be seen from the increasing availability of open information that can be accessed by the public, either through a website-connected application or direct information that can be seen through the APBDesa info bill made by the respective village governments. It is proven that 142 villages in Kab. Wajo has installed the 2017 APBDesa billboards. Indeed, this has not shown an influence on the level of community participation. however, the program after the implementation of the Open Village-Sipp de program, is expected to increase community knowledge about the performance of village governance and community participation in the development process in the village. Through information received by the public online, the supervision of activities carried out by the government will be easier to control and certainly can be a good means of public transparency (Dawes, 2010), through public information presented, public transparency becomes more effective (Grimmelikhuijsen & Meijer, 2012). In the context of sustainability and program development, technical guidance and capacity building for human resources are needed, both for application managers and for the government and village community institutions.

CONCLUSION

The results of this survey indicate the level of information disclosure of government and development in the village after the increase in the OPEN VILLAGE SIPP program. This Public Service Innovation is well implemented by achieving the stated objectives, as seen from the successful implementation of the Open Village - SIPP De at 142 Villages in Wajo Regency. This Open Village Program - SIPP De plays a role in realizing village transparency, not only presenting innovative applications and media but also presenting a paradigm in arousing the attitudes and behavior of village governments and village communities. Village transparency (Open Village Program - SIPP De) is the value achieved in the implementation of village governance in general, so that this program cannot stop in presenting other systems, applications or transparency media. However, the SIPP De Village Open program must be continued and developed in realizing the performance of village governance that is transparent, professional and accountable.

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