

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT LEGAL POLICIES IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY-BASED PUBLIC SERVICES

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Abstract

The legal policy of the village government in information technology-based public services, in general, is currently not running optimally. Even though technological developments must be utilized by all elements of society including the village government, several programs can be carried out include such as E-Village, village fund information, village websites, and being able to develop applications that can be used to provide public services to village communities and so on. The research aims to find out whether information technology-based integrated criminal justice system policies can become an instrument for eradicating corruption. The research method used is normative legal research with statutory approaches, theoretical approaches, and comparative and conceptual approaches. The findings in this study are that first, the village government law as stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, cannot be fully explained by village officials, including utilizing technological advances in maximizing public services for the community, so that the community gets information and services that are easy. Second, developing an internet-based rural information network by building village websites with the desa.id domain, encouraging technology-independent villages, improving public services with the village partner application, and managing resources based on village profiles with resource surveys and geospatial data with the village granary application. see mitra.or.id) and build villages with interconnected systems and regulations that support villages to take development initiatives.

Keywords: Law, Village, Service, Based, Technology

INTRODUCTION

In developing a service system that is reliable and trustworthy, and affordable to the wider community in the village government, it is necessary to organize the management system and work processes of the government and autonomous regional government in a holistic manner as well as the village government in integrating information technology-based public services. Utilizing information technology optimally can increase the role of the village government in developing public services through telecommunications and information technology. Thus developing the capacity of human resources in village government, accompanied by increasing community e-literacy so that they can carry out development systematically through realistic and measurable stages (Akbar, 2018). Village government has an important role in governance which can form a professional, efficient and effective, open, and accountable village government (Hajar & Saputra, 2021).

The development that needs to be done in the application of optimal services in the administration of village governance, namely there must be innovations that can support change and develop village development. Innovation of the e-Desa program by creating a village website so that the community can get information about village programs and the use of the village budget and so on. It is expected to improve public services in all aspects, including being able to increase the independence and creativity of village communities in participating in building and developing villages by village plans to be achieved. From the results of this study, it is hoped that it will have an e-Village program that can provide optimal service to the community in accordance with established standard operating procedures.

The importance of village governance is caused by the difficulty of accessing data quickly and precisely because of the limited capacity of village government apparatus resources, the low quality of public services, and the fact that there are increasingly obvious inequalities between groups of people. Administration of government to village government. The ineffectiveness of village governance has resulted in bad governance (Syafri & Wirman, 2014). Including information technology-based public services.

The ability of the village to manage governance, implementation, community development, and community empowerment must be supported by all elements and village resources to support the improvement of the welfare of the village community. Villages that can carry out development management independently are not only able to mobilize all the resource assets owned by the village, but villages will also be able to improve the basic needs of residents, livelihood needs, fight for citizens' rights and sustainably organize life. One of the resources that can be utilized by the village is the utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The development of science and technology is inseparable from the development of human needs. The existence of ICT besides being able to improve services is also useful in processing data that can be used for development planning, supporting decision making, and many other benefits.

Public services are related to a bureaucratic system that is not yet effective and efficient due to inadequate human resources. In this era, service providers, namely the village government, are required not only to provide standardized services but must prioritize the quality of the services provided, related to providing directions and providing training as an effort to improve the quality of human resources in providing services to the community (Tusholiqah, 2014).

However, the lack of knowledge and use of information technology by the local village government makes the use of information technology in providing services to the community less effective. This is evidenced by the existence of services to the community that are not optimal enough. The need for information for the local village community is very large but that does not support it due to a lack of knowledge of information technology with the application of this website-based information system which will provide convenience for the community to access information quickly. and accurate according to the needs of society.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is normative legal research, namely research that is focused on examining the application of the rules or norms in positive law (Ibrahim, 2006). Apart from that, normative legal research is also used to inventory positive law, find legal principles and doctrines, synchronize existing laws and regulations, and conduct research by reviewing and studying, and exploring various existing literature (Irwansyah, 2021). Related to village government in information technology-based public services.

Using following approaches, the first is the Statutory Approach (Statute Approach), namely understanding the hierarchy and principles in laws and regulations (Marzuki, 2017). *Second Historical Approach (Historical Approach)* The historical approach is carried out to understand historical values which are the background for the village government to provide services to the community based on

information technology. Third Comparative Approach Fourth Comparison of law is an activity to compare the law of an information technology-based public service with other service concepts or laws at a certain time with the law from another time. Fifth Conceptual Approach Sixth This approach is carried out by examining the concepts, theories, and opinions of experts related to the object under study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Village administration is the lowest governance structure in governance in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Village administration has an important role in the administration and governance of the village level. Village government has the main task of creating a democratic life and providing good social services so as to bring its people to a prosperous, peaceful, and just life. According to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the village government is the organizer of government affairs and the interests of the local community in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The administration of village governance is based on the principles of legal certainty, orderly governance, orderly public interest, openness, proportionality, professionalism, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, local wisdom, diversity, and participation. In relation to the principles of administering village governance, good and correct governance is needed which aims to realize the effectiveness of village governance, accelerate village community welfare improvements, accelerate public service quality improvement, improve village governance quality, and increase village competitiveness. Achieving this goal requires the level of awareness of the village government to make changes in every area of life.

Changes made by the village government must be in accordance with the objectives of village regulation stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, namely Forming a village government that is professional, efficient and effective, open and responsible, and Improving Public Services for villagers in order to accelerate embodiment of public welfare. To support these changes, it is necessary to develop the potential of human resources, institutions, facilities, and infrastructure as well as the development of progress and problems faced by villages.

Technological developments have influenced all aspects of life in the fields of economy, politics, art, culture, and education. Every innovation is created to provide many conveniences and various ways of carrying out human activities. Rural development has undergone significant changes since the digitalization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The rapid development of ICT in an effort to streamline services to the community must be carried out at the village level (Mukhsin, 2020).

Today's rural development is experiencing significant changes in its concept and process. The concept of development is no longer limited to the agricultural sector and basic infrastructure but leads to the development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). One of the information technologies that is currently developing rapidly is a technology that uses application media and the internet that can be accessed from anywhere so that data entry can be done from anywhere and can be controlled from one place as a central. Government use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has several advantages:

1. Increasing efficiency, the use of ICT can increase efficiency in sharing data or information within and between governments.
2. Improving services, and the use of ICT can improve services to the community.
3. To Help achieve a certain policy, the use of ICT can help socialize government policies to the public so that related parties can share ideas and information related to a particular policy.
4. Help contribute to economic policy, the use of ICT in e-government can reduce corruption, and increase openness and trust in government.
5. Increasing the contribution to reform, the use of ICT has changed or reformed various fields, such as: improving transparency and facilitating information sharing.
6. Increasing trust between the government and its people, the use of ICT can improve good governance by increasing transparency, and reducing corruption so that it can increase public trust in government administrators (Praditya, 2014).

The central government often places the village as an object, so that programs using ICT sometimes only reach the district or sub-district level. Therefore, the emergence of movements from villages that utilize the internet is a lesson that initiatives can be carried out from below (the village). Today's rural development is experiencing significant changes in its concept and process. The concept of development is no longer limited to the agricultural sector and basic infrastructure but instead leads to the development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The process of rural development then further reduces the welfare of rural area units. Where the principles of rural

development include: transparency, participation, can be enjoyed by the community, accountability, and sustainability (Badri, 2016).

In connection with the development of information technology infrastructure in public services in villages, it has actually been regulated in Article 86 of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages it is explained that an information system for village development and regional development will be one of the priorities in rural development.

1. Villages have the right to get access to information through the Village information system developed by the Regency/City Regional Government.
2. The Government and Regional Governments are required to develop Village information systems and the development of Rural Areas.
3. Village information systems include hardware and software facilities, networks, and human resources.
4. The Village information system includes Village data, Village Development data, Rural Areas, and other information related to Village Development and Rural Area development.
5. The Village information system is managed by the Village Government and can be accessed by the Village community and all stakeholders.
6. Regency/City Regional Government provides information on Regency/City development planning for Villages.

In this context what needs to be developed by villages in providing information technology-based services can be developing first an internet-based rural information network by building websites of villages with the desa.id domain secondly encouraging technology-independent villages by migrating to open source technology thirdly Improving public services with applications fourth village partners Manage resources based on village profiles with resource surveys and geospatial data with the village granary application (see: Mitra.or.id) and fifth Build villages with the interconnection of systems and regulations that support villages to take development initiatives (Suparyo, 2013).

The concept of public services implemented in the implementation of village government must be able to collaborate with the use of information technology, especially aiming to improve service quality, because service quality is not only focused on results but must look at the process of forming output as a result of the input and process of the implemented system (Nursetiawan, 2020). Good public service is something that must be fulfilled in every work organization, both government and private, but if the duties and roles are not carried out properly, the service does not reflect expectations about quality service and is coveted by the community.

The application of information technology is needed in the administration of village government. Especially in the field of public services. The implementation of public services is carried out by the village government in terms of easy access to information and communication. However, it is a different case if the public services that are run background several obstacles such as lack of information disclosure to the public, public services that take a long time, convoluted processes, and services that are inaccessible trigger the level of community satisfaction to decrease. This is caused by many factors, one of which is that the village government still uses a manual system, which hinders the process of village employee performance in providing effective and efficient public services (Prisanda & Febrina, 2021).

E-Government is one of the government's steps to be able to provide services to the public by utilizing technology, especially websites. One of them is the implementation of e-Government in the smallest government, namely the village. Villages as the spearhead of government in Indonesia should use e-Government as a service to the community so that it can be easily accessed and quickly (Putra & Juliana, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Village government law as stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, cannot be fully explained by village officials, including making use of technological advances in maximizing public services for the community, so that people get information and services easily.

Develop an internet-based rural information network by building village websites with the desa.id domain, encouraging technology-independent villages, improving public services with the village partner application, managing resources based on village profiles with resource surveys and geospatial data with the village granary application (see: Mitra.or.id), and building villages with interconnected systems and regulations that support villages to take development initiatives.

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