Public Information Disclosure at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the implementation model of public information disclosure at MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman. This research is a qualitative research with content analysis. Data collection was carried out in two stages. The first stage was carried out by observing the main website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman and the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman. The data obtained is in the form of information and documents that can be viewed and downloaded, which are sourced from the website. The second stage is a literature study by collecting and analyzing information from literature related to the research. This research was conducted from December 2023 to January 2024. Data validation uses source triangulation by validating data and documents from the website studied in one feature and across features. Data were analyzed using an interactive analysis model. The results showed that public information disclosure implemented by MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman provides two ways, namely offline by coming to the PPID Information Service Center of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman and online through the main website connected to the PPID website. The PPID website of MAN Insan Cedekia Padang Pariaman contains profile information, types of public information that have been categorized, and provides various types of reports, so that the right to information can be fulfilled and allow for a good and clean institution.

Keywords: *Public Information Disclosure; School; Good Institution*

INTRODUCTION

Public information disclosure in the international world as an effort to encourage the improvement of the quality of government and public services is called Open Government. The Indonesian government specifically established Open Government Indonesia (OGI) as a form of realizing Open Government. State or government administration that implements public information disclosure is one form of good governance (Retnowati, 2012). According to the UNDP (United Nations Development Program), there are principles or characteristics that are often associated with good governance. First, transparency, which is the openness of information that can be accessed directly and in forms and media that are easily understood. Second, participation, where every citizen, both men and women, can participate in the decision-making process. Third, accountability, which is a key requirement of good governance and applies to government institutions, the private sector, and civil society organizations by being accountable to the public and stakeholders. Fourth, responsiveness, where institutions serve the public and stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe. Fifth,

consensus-oriented, where policies are made by choosing the best in accordance with the interests and agreement of the entire community. Sixth, equity and inclusiveness, which means that all people have the opportunity to improve or maintain their welfare. Seventh, effectiveness and efficiency, i.e. the institution is able to produce outputs that are in accordance with the objectives and needs by making the best use of its resources. Eighth, strategic vision: leaders and communities have a broad and long-term perspective, building the future with an understanding of needs and requirements. Ninth, the rule of law: good governance requires a fair legal framework that guarantees human rights and is impartial (UNDP, 1997); (UNESCAP, 2009).

As stated in Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution, every person has the right to communicate and obtain information (MKRI, 2019). There are five rights to information. First, the right to monitor the behavior of public officials in carrying out their public roles. Second, the right to obtain information. Third, the right to engage and participate in the process of public policy formation. Fourth, freedom of expression which, among others, is manifested in freedom of the press. Fifth, the right to object to the denial of the previous four right (Rachmiatie et al., 2015). Information disclosure regulated in Law No.14 of confirms the commitment of the Indonesian government to ensure that information-related rights are realized. Based on this law, public service providers must be able to guarantee the rights of citizens (as individuals or institutions) to know public policy programs and public decision-making processes (Kriyantono, 2015).

The first thing needed to start an open government initiative is a commitment to openness or transparency of information produced by an institution and then publish it to the public (Soegiono, 2017). The publication of public information itself can be done through various platforms. Information can be done conventionally, especially in areas that are not technologically advanced, such as through notice boards that can be seen and read by the local community, or through regular meetings that bring together citizens and local government officials (Soegiono, 2017). In addition, websites or specialized news portals are one option for information publication if the area has available technology and human resources. According to (Soegiono, 2017) information published through the "e" or electronic format allows the government and the public to more easily find out and analyze developments that are or have occurred, including detecting the possibility of criminal acts of corruption. While it is too early to measure the full impact of ICT-enabled efforts on transparency and fighting corruption, according to Bhatnagar (2003) in (Bertot et al., 2010) there are several elements that signal that ICT can promote transparency and fight corruption through 7 components. First, the provision of information about government regulations and citizens' rights. Second, it provides information about government decisions and actions. Third, it encourages monitoring of government actions and expenditures. Fourth, disseminating information on government performance. Fifth, opening up government processes, such as land records, permit applications, and tax payment status. Sixth, identification of elected officials and civil

servants under investigation for corruption and fraudulent activities. Seventh, disclosure of assets and investments of elected officials and civil servants.

Research in Yogyakarta conducted by (Canares & Pawelke, 2016) on "APBD Open Data" shows that the disclosure of budget information through offline (newspapers) and online (website, Facebook, and Twitter) media has successfully increased the reach of the people of Yogyakarta in terms of participation and awareness in terms of budget monitoring. In addition, research also conducted in the Philippines, specifically in the Kidapawan and Alamada regions related to the Special Education Fund (SEF) provided by Local School Boards (LSB) showed that open data provided through the Full Disclosure Policy Portal (FDPP) or government portal, increased awareness related to transparency in the use of local government funds in improving educational outcomes at the local level. Both studies show that public information disclosure through conventional and modern media can increase public participation in budget oversight.

This information disclosure requirement applies to all institutions including schools and universities. Information disclosure in the education institution sector is more technically regulated in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Higher Education Technology Regulation No.75 of 2016 concerning Public Information Services and updated with the Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation No.41 of 2020 concerning Public Information Services. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Religion is regulated in the Decree of the Minister of Religion No. 92 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Public Information Services for Information Management and Documentation Officers of the Ministry of Religion and Supervisors of Information Management and Documentation Officers of the Ministry of Religion, and KMA No.657 of 2021 concerning Information and Documentation Management Officers of the Ministry of Religion and Head of PPID of the Ministry of Religion.

Furthermore, to support public information disclosure, an institution such as the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID ~Ind.) is required. In accordance with Arya Sandhiyuda's statement as deputy chairman of central information that "educational institutions, both universities and schools that receive budget funding from the government, are required to have PPID services" (Indriani, 2022). In line with this statement, the obligation to open access to public information to the public also applies to madrasas as institutions that receive funds from the State Budget (APBN ~Ind.) or Regional Budget (APBD ~Ind.). One of the madrasahs that implements public information disclosure through PPID services is MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman. The application of information disclosure at MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman can be used as an example in carrying out obligations related to public information disclosure in educational institutions. Moreover, recently MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman was awarded as an informative public body by the West Sumatra Information Commission (Admin, 2023). This shows that educational institutions are able to provide information transparently and easily accessible to the public. With information disclosure in educational institutions, the public can find out and assess the quality and performance

of educational institutions through evaluative participation (Normina, 2016) in order to achieve development and improve the quality of education. Community participation is the beginning and goal of development as a manifestation of people's sovereignty (MENPANRB, 2023). Conyers in (Ricky & Rahimallah, 2023) states that first, the main source of information is the community, related to the conditions and needs they face. Second, people will have more trust in development activity programs if there is direct participation. Third, community participation in development reflects the essence of democracy. Furthermore, in decision-making, the community can also play a role in it (Creighton, 2005).

Based on the description above, the researcher raised the research title, namely Public Information Disclosure at MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman. This research has not been widely studied in secondary level educational institutions. Research related to public information disclosure are mostly oriented towards government institutions outside of education, although some are still limited to higher education institutions. Therefore, further research is needed. regarding its implementation. This study aims to determine the implementation model of public information disclosure at MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with content analysis techniques. The data collection process was carried out in two stages. The first stage was carried out by observing the main website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman and the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman. The data obtained is in the form of information and documents that can be viewed and downloaded, which come from the website. The second stage is a literature study by collecting and analyzing information from literature related to the research. This research was conducted from December 2023 to January 2024.

The selection of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman as the research location was based on suitability with the focus of this research, namely public information disclosure in madrasah educational institutions. MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman has its own website and also a website related to public information disclosure so that it is suitable as an object of research, as follows:

Table 1
Madrasah Website and Madrasah Public

Madrasah Website	Madrasah Public Information Disclosure Website
https://icpp.sch.id/	https://ppid.icpp.sch.id/

Table 1 shows that MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman separates the madrasah website and the website used as a means of realizing public information disclosure.

Data validity uses source triangulation, where data contained in website documents are validated. This process is carried out not only on one feature but also across features, thus ensuring the consistency and accuracy of the information obtained. Data analysis used the interactive model (Miles et al., 2014) with data analysis activities namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The analysis process involves systematic steps in searching and compiling the data obtained. Data collection techniques are carried out by organizing data into categories, parsing data into units, synthesizing information, compiling patterns, selecting important aspects to study, and drawing conclusions, so that the results of data analysis can be easily understood by the researchers themselves and by others.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Public Information Disclosure (KIP) through the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) of MAN Insan Cendikia Padang Pariaman can be done in two ways, namely through offline and online systems. The flow of PPID procedures through the offline system is as follows:

Table 2
Flow of offline public information request procedure

No	Offline
1	Come to the Information Service Center PPID MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman
2	Fill out the information request form
3	Showing self-identity
4	Receive proof of application
5	Responded maximum 10 working days + 7 days with information
6	Receive information signature
7	Finish

Table 2 shows that the offline system service of PPID MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman has several procedures for managing requests for public information. The implementation of public information disclosure services at MAN Insan Cendekia

Padang Pariaman has a PPID structure consisting of a superior PPID executor, chairman, dispute handling field, documentation information provider field, curriculum information provider field, facilities information provider field, functional executors consisting of computer administrators, archivists, and public relation officers.

MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman besides providing information services through conventional media also provides online services in the following manner:

Table 3

Flow of Online Public Information Request Procedure

Online	
Method 1	By email, letter, phone PPID MAN IC Padang Pariaman
Method 2	1. Through the PPID website of MAN IC Padang Pariaman website (http://ppid.icpp.sch.id) 2. Click on the information request menu 3. Fill out the online information request form 4. Responded maximum 10 working days + 7 days with information 5. Receive information receipt via email 6. Finish

Table 3 shows that the flow of procedures is online. The utilization of electronic media in the implementation of public information disclosure provides easy access for people who need information, especially those who are far from the school. This shows that MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman strives to provide information openly, namely offline and online services.

The PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman can also be found through the following features of the madrasah's main website:

Figure 1

MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman website

Figure 1 shows that the main website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman has several features in it, it can be seen that there is a PPID feature which, if clicked, will

switch to the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman as follows:

Figure 2

PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman

Figure 2 shows that the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman is named PPID PRIMA. This is in accordance with the service motto found on the main website which reads "We Educate with Conscience and Serve with PRIMA (Professional, Friendly, Sincere, Easy, Accountable)". This website has features that are also equipped with the following sub-features:

Table 4

Features on the PPID MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman website

No	Feature	Sub Feature
1	Profile	PPID Profile, PPID Duties and Functions, PPID Structure, PPID Vision & Mission
2	Regulations	Regulations, Draft Regulations
3	Madrasah	Madrasah Leadership, Organizational Structure, Madrasah Address, Madrasah Activities (Students affairs consist of the Work Program of the Deputy Head for Student Affairs, Counseling Guidance, SOP BK MAN IC, Curriculum consists of the Work Program of the Head of Academic Affairs, Library Work Program), Community Relations, Association, Facilities and Infrastructure)
4	Criticism and suggestions	
5	PPID	Public Information (Periodic Information, Immediate Information, Information Available at

		Any Time, Exempt Information), Online Services (Online Public Information Requests, Online Objection Submission), Procedures (Information Request, Objection Submission, Dispute Resolution Requests to KI)
6	Report	Financial Report, Performance Report, Performance Report, PPID Report

Table 4. shows that the features contained on the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman are also equipped with sub-features, making it easier to find the information needed. In addition, the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman also includes social media as supporters such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Youtube. This shows the implementation of public information disclosure performance carried out by MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman through electronic media.

It can be seen that the PPID feature on the website has several sub-features with various lists of public information that can be accessed by information users when needed, as follows:

Table 5

Types of information public

No	Information	Status
1	Announcement of Procurement	Periodic information, can be of Goods and Services viewed and downloaded
2	Early Warning Procedures	Immediate Information, can be and Emergency viewed and downloaded Evacuation Prosedures
3	Madrasah Strategic Work Plan	Information is available at all times, cannot be viewed and can only be accessed by information users who request it through the information request form
4	Letter of Cooperation	Information is available at any time, with Third Parties cannot be seen and can only be accessed by information users who request it via the information request submission form

5	Letter of Cooperation	Information is available at any time, with Third Parties cannot be seen and can only be accessed by information users who request via the information request submission form
6	State Property	Information is available at any time, Inventory Data cannot be seen and can only be (BMN) accessed by information users who request it via the information request submission form

Table 5 shows the list of information available in the PPID feature and the public information sub-feature, which consists of information that can be viewed and downloaded as well as some information that can only be accessed when submitting a request.

This shows that even though the information provided is public information, there is still sorting in it and there is even some information that falls into excluded category which cannot be accessed by information users except authorized parties, as follows:

Table 6

Exempt Information

No	Information
1	Documents on discipline or ethical violations for teachers, staff and students
2	Employee Performance Target (SKP) Document
3	Cooperation agreement documents and meeting minutes based on the nature of the meeting
4	Performance and competency assessment list document
5	Results of regular financial audits, current year financial reports and budget implementation reports

Table 6. shows that there is some information that is excluded and cannot be accessed by information users who do not have authority in it because the information contains privacy and confidentiality and for the sake of maintaining security.

If you still need other information related to reports, the report sub feature can provide the data needed, as follows:

Table 7

Report Type

No	Name	Status
1	Financial Report	2022 Report (can be viewed and downloaded)
2	Performance Report	2021 and 2022 Report (can be viewed and downloaded)
3	PPID Report	2022 Report (can be viewed and downloaded)

Table 7. shows that there is transparency regarding financial, performance, and PPID information. Financial reports contain budget realization reports, balance sheets, operational reports and statements of changes in equity. Performance reports are provided in 2021 and 2022, in this case information users can compare performance planning and performance achievements in different years to determine the development of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman's performance. The reports provided are only limited to 1 to 2 years ago so that the reports provided are always updated and updated. The implementation of PPID also has its own report to prove accountability in carrying out its duties and functions. All reports can be viewed and downloaded making it easier to obtain related information.

The PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman also records the following public information service reports:

Figure 3

Public information service report

Figure 3 shows that the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman recorded one request for public information with a processing time of 12 days and no request for information were rejected, meaning that MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman has implemented public information disclosure by providing the information

needed by information applicant.

DISCUSSION

Public information disclosure is an important foundation in a transparent and accountable public institution. So in achieving this goal, MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman ensures the accessibility of information to the public. Table 2 and 3 show that information requests can be submitted through offline and online systems. With these two systems, it shows the seriousness of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman in implementing public information disclosure. This is also in accordance with Article 7 of Law Number 14 of 2008 that in order to fulfill the obligations of the right to information, public bodies can utilize electronic and non-electronic means (Jakarta, 2023). On the other hand, both means can reach all economic circles that become the madrasah market niche. The upper-middle economic niche market, which dominates the use of modern media such as online services including websites. The lower-middle class economic niche market, which is dominant for madrasahs (Munadi & Umar, 2022) can also be served face-to-face.

Figures 2 and 3 show that in the implementation of public information disclosure, MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman provides facilities in the form of a PPID website that is connected to the main madrasah website. With the website facility as a medium for disseminating information, it is easier for the public to reach the information needed and it can be easier to monitor the activities and activities that are being carried out at MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman. In line with the findings (Yulianti et al., 2020) that with the website the delivery of information can be easier to do. People who need information can access the website to find the information they need. The findings (Baharuddin, 2020) are also in line which show that the utilization of the website implemented in the North Luwu Regency Government has an impact on the ease of access to public information.

Table 4 shows that the features and sub-features available on the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman support the community in exploring information. In addition, there are also criticism and suggestion features to provide constructive input and can influence the improvement of educational institutions as part of community participation. In line with the findings (Wiratno, 2016) that community participation can take the form of thoughts or ideas related to educational institutions, especially for people who have insight or are well-informed. This is based on the idea and empirical experience that the public can participate better in the democratic process if they are more informed (Parwiyanto, 2009). Information disclosure at MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman is also supported through social media connected to the PPID website, namely Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube. This is the same as the findings (Yovinus, 2018) that social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Youtube support information disclosure in Bandung City as a means of communication and have a

positive influence on public services, especially related to information needed by the community that can be socialized quickly.

Tables 5 and 6 show that the information provided by MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman is divided into 4 types of information that adjust the regulations related to public information disclosure. First, periodic information regulated in Article 9 of UU KIP regarding information that must provided or announced regularly and has a certain period of at least 6 months. Second, immediate information as stipulated in Article 10 of UU KIP, this information must be announced without delay. Third, information available at all times in UU KIP article 11 which is mandatory and routinely provided by public bodies. However, to obtain this information, a request for information must be submitted. Table 6 further shows that there is information that cannot be accessed by the public or information that is exempt. Exempt information is regulated in Article 17 of UU KIP, which states that withholding information may protect a greater interest than disclosing it. However, it should be underlined that exempted information can be accessed if it concerns a person's personal data (privacy) provided that the party whose secrets are disclosed gives written consent (Febriananingsih, 2012). It can be seen in table 6 that one of the exempted information is the Employee Performance Objective (SKP) document. This is different from the findings (Umar et al., 2023) on the PPID MAN 2 Pesisir Selatan website that information related to the Employee Performance Objective documents can be accessed and also downloaded through the website. This indicates that the differences in the categorization of the types of information provided by the two madrasahs have different procedures and rules. Tables 5 and 6 show that the 4 types of information available on the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman are accordance with public information disclosure standards and confirms that public information disclosure is not only relevant for government institutions but also educational institutions as public bodies (Sumenepkab, 2009).

Table 7 shows that there is transparency of information related to finance and employee performance in carrying out their duties and functions. The reports available on the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman include the 2022 financial report, the 2021 and 2022 performance reports, and the 2022 PPID report. However, information related to the State Organizer's Asset Report (LHKPN) cannot be found on the website. This finding is different from research conducted by (Umar et al., 2023) which shows that the PPID MAN 2 Pesisir Selatan website has made an interesting breakthrough by uploading LHKPN information. This is considered interesting because according to Munadi (2021) in (Umar et al., 2023) there are not many institutions that provide financial report information openly except for mosques. In addition, with the disclosure of LHKPN in educational institutions, it can reveal criminal acts of corruption by looking at the suspicious and very large asset reports of state organizers that are unlikely to be obtained from their legitimate income (Simanjuntak, 2016). Through the LHKPN, which has a large amount, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) can investigate/trace where, when, and how state officials can collect these assets

(Simanjuntak, 2016). The differences in information provided by the two madrasas through the PPID website indicate that there are variations in transparency practices in educational institutions. Based on the findings of previous research that presents LHKPN information openly, it provides an opportunity for MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman to improve information disclosure, especially by uploading LHKPN on the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman in line with the practices that have been successfully implemented by PPID MAN 2 Pesisir Selatan. Public space can supervise activities in educational institutions in an unlimited manner through transparency. Conversely, the non-implementation of transparency in educational institutions makes people suspicious of something that is covered up, namely criminal acts of corruption (Putra, 2017).

Transparency and accountability are related, namely the higher the transparency of financial management contained in the budget, the better the effect on achieving accountability for the management of these funds (Hendratmi et al., 2017). This finding is the same as (Hermansyah et al., 2018) that the relationship between transparency and accountability is positive, meaning that increased accountability will be followed by increased transparency, and vice versa. The transparency of financial management of an educational institution is needed with the aim of increasing the support of parents, the community, and the government in the implementation of all educational programs in schools. This is in line with the findings of (Anggraini, 2013), which show that many parties participate in the management of the BOS fund budget in the RKAS program at SDN Pacarkeling VIII, which has implemented transparency by providing easy access for the community to control management and provide criticism and suggestions. This finding is similar to research conducted by (Solihat & Sugiharto, 2009) conducted at SMA Negeri 107 Jakarta which shows that transparency and accountability, both simultaneously and partially, have a positive influence on parental involvement at SMA Negeri 107 Jakarta. This means that more transparent and accountable education management will have an impact on the higher level of parental participation. In addition, transparency will create reciprocity between the government, the community, parents, and school residents (Anggraini, 2013). That way, a positive image of an educational institution will be formed (Sholeh, 2023). From an economic perspective, this information disclosure actually provides an opportunity as a means to promote itself to the wider community, including other countries regarding its performance, potential, advantages or privileges (Retnowati, 2012).

Figure 4 shows that one request for public information was processed within 12 days without any rejections. The time taken to complete the information request shows that the provision of information does not exceed the time period stipulated in article 22 of Law No. 14/2008 that the period for providing information is no later than 10 working days from the receipt of the request. However, public bodies are also given the right to extend the time for providing public information by no later than 7 working days with the reason for the delay and provide confirmation of the delay in advance to the applicant for

public information in writing. This indicates that MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman has fulfilled the right of information requester by providing the information needed, which will increase public trust in the transparency and accountability of the institution (Azka & Najicha, 2022).

Thus, the possibility of corruption or misappropriation in educational institutions can be recognized and overcome. Moreover, findings from the Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) study on Corruption Case Prosecution Trends show that the education sector is in the top 5 corruption by sector (ICW, 2021). One of the funds that are often corrupted is operational funds, the cause of which is due to poor financial management at the school level such as planning, budgeting, and financial recording (Handayani, 2009). The management of these three aspects is often less transparent, accountable and participatory (Handayani, 2009). This can be seen from the accessibility of school financial documents, which are often kept secret because they are not the domain of parents, but the principal's secret that must be maintained (Handayani, 2009).

CONCLUSION

In this research, it can be concluded that Man Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman shows seriousness in implementing public information disclosure. The evidence can be seen from information services can be carried out in two ways, namely offline and online systems as a form of information accessibility and the public's right to obtain information easily. The PPID website contains profile information, types of public information that have been categorized, and provides various types of reports. With the availability of documents and reports that can be accessed and downloaded through the PPID website of MAN Insan Cendekia Padang Pariaman, this step is expected to improve the image of the institution as a transparent and clean institution. However, it should be underlined that there are variations in the information provided by educational institutions. This adjusts the procedures and rules that apply in the educational institution. Although this research focuses on website analysis, it is necessary to conduct further research with a field approach to understand a more comprehensive reality and not just limited to one research location. This research recommends the implementation of public information disclosure as a whole in all educational institutions in various ministries of education. The positive implications of this step are expected to increase accountability, participation and transparency in the education environment.

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