

An analysis of the implementation of the e-government based public information disclosure in Kedungsumber Village, Temayang District, Bojonegoro Regency

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Abstract: The disclosure of public information becomes one of the important elements for the realization of Good Governance in the administration of government. One of the villages in East Java that have implemented electronic-based public information disclosure and became the top 10 in the village competition with national-level public disclosure is Kedungsumber Village. Remembering this so that village government can be held transparently, participative, and accountable. The type of research used in this study is descriptive research, with a qualitative approach to case studies. Data analysis used interactive models from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana. The results of this study show that the implementation of E-Government-based Public Information Disclosure/ Keterbukaan Informasi Publik (KIP) in Kedungsumber Village has been carried out. However, there are several shortcomings, namely that the task is still heavily burdened by the secretary of the Information and Documentation Management Officer/ *Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi* (PPID), the absence of SOPs related to the publication of KIP, the difficulty of signals in the village becomes a constraint in communication, there is no improvement and development of Human Resources in PPID. The process of mitigating E-Government risks is still very minimal. As for the information that must be announced periodically, immediately, and available at any time has been provided and published, but PPID Kedungsumber Village in the process of KIP has not tested the consequences, and the level of application of E-government Kedungsumber Village is Enhanced.

Keywords: Village, Kedungsumber, Public Information disclosure, e-Government, Public Policy Implementation

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Introduction

Indonesia is a country that implements a decentralized system of government. The implementation of decentralization aims to increase local governments' transparency, participation and responsibility. This requirement resulted in the Public Information Disclosure Act No. 14 of 2008 (hereinafter abbreviated as KIP Law). The birth of the KIP Law essentially affects both parties: the Provider of Authority and the community. In the case of organizers, public bodies are obliged to appoint information and document managers (PPID) and explain which information must be reported periodically, immediately and when necessary, there is a request for information from the public in need. Public disclosure of the information is also an important part of implementing good Governance. In the disclosure of public information, several principles can be applied in good Governance, namely, participation, transparency, and accountability. Public disclosure of the information is important because closed governments are prone to abuse and misappropriation. Public information that should be available to the wider public is only controlled by a handful of ruling elites who encourage irregularities such as KKN (corruption, collusion, and nepotism). The disclosure of public information in various matters related to the interests of the community is one of the factors in preventing the criminal act of corruption.

Local governments must also synergize in efforts to carry out good services through information disclosure, as well as local/city-to-village governments, the smallest governments in the local government structure in Indonesia. Village Law Number 6 of 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the

Village Law) states that the village is a legal community unit with territorial boundaries that has the power to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community based on community. The initiative and rights of origin and/or traditional rights are recognized and respected in the government system of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

Meanwhile, village government is the organization of government affairs and the local community's interests in a unified system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. To support the smooth implementation of village government duties, state and local governments allocate budget funds allocated to the village in the district/city-state income and expenditure budget to provide services, build local village facilities and infrastructure and strengthen communities in the village. As the smallest unit of government, the village is the lowest base in the Indonesian government structure, which is in direct contact with the people it serves.

Based on the above conditions, village administrators must improve relations with the community. In addition, the importance of information disclosure is based on several aspects, namely: (1) Everyone has the right to receive information; (2) Obligation of public bodies to deliver and serve information requests quickly, on time, at low/relative cost and easily; (3) Exceptions are strict and limited; and (4) Public authorities must improve documentation systems and information services.

The process of implementing public information disclosure of them can be done through an electronic system or, in the concept of government, can be called Electronic Government. According to Suaedi and Wardiyanto (2010), who quoted The World Bank Group's opinion, E-Government is an effort by the government to use information and communication technology to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government, transparency and accountability in providing better public services. Using information technology, public information can be presented effectively and efficiently.

Kedungsumber Village is a village in East Java Province that has adopted the disclosure of public information electronically. Kedungsumber Village 2021 represented East Java Province in the Village Public Information Disclosure Appreciation competition and entered the top 10, precisely ranked 9th. When viewed from the area's location, Kedungsumber Village is a village surrounded by forests. Besides that, based on observations from researchers, telecommunications signals are still difficult in the village. Only certain places have good signal access, including the Kedungsumber Village office.

Given the difficulty of the telecommunications signal, Kedungsumber Village is one of the villages that has used information technology to open information to the community, which is done through websites, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, and WhatsApp. So that village government can be held transparent, participatory, and accountable. The implementation of a transparent, participatory, and accountable village government can be an effort to prevent corruption at the lowest level. Based on the above conditions, the researcher took the Analysis of Public Information Disclosure (KIP) titled Based on Electronic Government in Kedungsumber Village, Temayang District, Bojonegoro Regency.

The problem formulation used is (1) How is the implementation of public information disclosure in Kedungsumber Village?; (2) How is the implementation of Electronic Government in Kedungsumber Villag? While the objectives taken from this study are (1) Knowing, describing, and analyzing the implementation of public information disclosure in Kedungsumber Village; (2) Knowing, describing, and analyzing the application of Electronic Government and the use of information technology to improve public services related to information disclosure, in Kedungsumber Village.

Methods

This research uses a descriptive type of research using a qualitative approach to case studies. According to Cresswell (2015), qualitative case studies examine real and contemporary (case) systems through detailed and in-depth data collection that includes various data sources and case description reports and themes. The focus used is: (1) Implementation of public information disclosure was analyzed from 4 factors: Communication, Resources, Disposition or Attitude, and

Bureaucratic Structure. In addition, the sub-focus analyzed was related to the effect of resources on the successful implementation of public information disclosure and risk mitigation on the implementation of E-Government; and (2) Application of Electronic Government in Kedungsumber Village, seen from information that must be provided and Announced Periodically, Immediately, Available at Any Time, and information that is excluded from the public.

The location of the research is Kedungsumber Village, Temayang District, Bojonegoro Regency, and Ssthat is the research of the Kedungsumber Village government. The data sources in this study were grouped into two types of data: primary data types (main data and secondary data (supporting data)). The main data were obtained from direct interviews with informants: the Head of Kedungsumber Village, the Secretary of PPID Kedungsumber Village, and PPID Kedungsumber Village Staff. At the same In contrast, the supporting data is obtained from documents, records, archives, and reports from the Kedungsumber Village government.

Data collection techniques use interview, observation, documentation techniques, and use interactive models from (Miles et al., 2014) as data analysis, which consists of 3 activities carried out, namely: Data Condensation, which is a process for the selection, simplification, and abstraction of the data obtained, Data Display, which is an activity or activities carried out to organize a set of information and data, and Conclusion drawing/verification, which is a conclusion.

Results and Discussion

Implementation of public information disclosure in Kedungsumber Village

Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure of the Kedungsumber village government is led by a village head assisted by a village secretary who reports to 3 heads of affairs, three heads of agencies and four village heads. To carry out information and documentation management in the village, the Head of Kedungsumber Village formed an implementing unit called the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID). PPID was formed based on the decision letter of the village head of Kedungsumber with Number: 473.1/21.2001/I/2020. About the PPID of Kedungsumber Village. Figure 1 is the structure of PPID Kedungsumber Village:

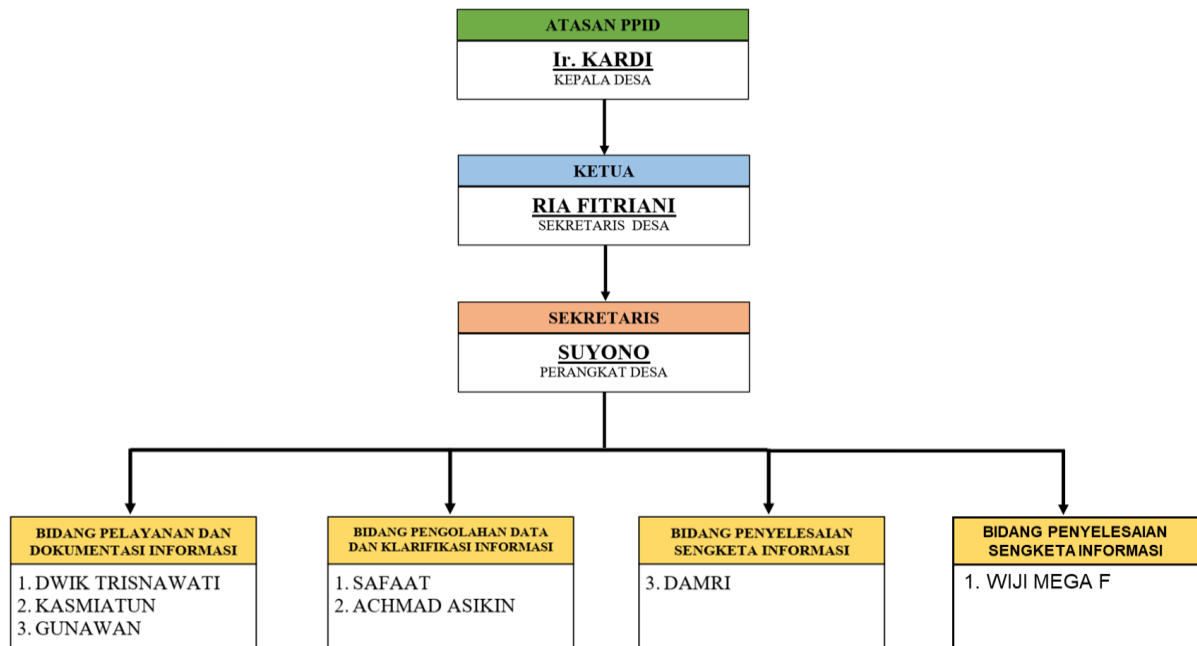


Figure 1. PPID Structure of Kedungsumber Village

Based on the KIP Law, it is explained that PPID has the following obligations: (1) Provide, make available, and disclose public information that is within its jurisdiction to applicants of public information, except information that is excluded; (2) Provide accurate, true and non-misleading

public information; (3) Information systems and documentation must be built and developed to manage public information properly and effectively so that it is easily accessible; (4) Arrange national security's political, economic, social, cultural, and defence aspects to implement any policy that fulfils everyone's right to public information.

PPID can utilize electronic and non-electronic media to carry out the above obligations. PPID of Kedungsumber Village based on the Decree of the Head of Kedungsumber Village Number: 473.1/21.2001/1/2020 has the following duties: (1) Prepares to formulate an annual work plan and its purpose for developing village information as a publication tool for open government; (2) Preparation of standard operational procedures (SOP) for village information services; (3) Collect, store, document, offer, and provide data services; (4) Manage and/or enable information service points; (5) Coordinate the delivery of publicly available information as well as the processing and implementation of public information. F. Classification of public information; (6) Completing the Consequences Test of the Public Information List (DIP) required in Public Information Disclosure Law (KIP) Number 8 of 2008 before declaring the relevant public information declared invalid; (7) Train and develop the skills of information services managers to improve public services; (8) Manage online media/websites and activate the village.id domains and other media services such as village information services. Based on this, it can be seen that one of the tasks of PPID in Kedungsumber Village is to carry out Public Information Disclosure (KIP).

In the KIP process carried out by PPID, the main driver was PPID secretary Mr. Suyono. Mr. Suyono played a role in various things starting from creating the website system and other media used in KIP. Even Mr. Suyono became the sole operator in the KIP process. Full authority for KIP is given to the PPID Secretary and assisted by the team under him in accordance with the PPID structure.

The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in the process of KIP, its central point in Mr. Suyono, starts with Mr. Suyono compiling what information will be published, then requesting the information material to the structure below, after the information is obtained, coordinated to the Village Head to request the approval of publication. In terms of decision-making related to KIP in PPID, Mr. Suyono coordinated directly with the Head of Kedungsumber Village.

When juxtaposed with the implementation theory, the picture of the bureaucratic structure above shows that the bureaucratic structure in Kedungsumber Village still needs to be improved. According to Edwards (1980), the structure of bureaucracy covers several aspects, such as bureaucratic structure, division of authority, and relations between organizational units. Based on this seen from bureaucratic structure, PPID Kedungsumber Village already has a clear structure and division of tasks, but when the implementation of KIP, the task is still heavily charged to the PPID secretary, the task carried out by the PPID secretary exceeds the assigned task.

Edwards (1980) explains that there are two main characteristics of bureaucracy: (1) Standard Operational Procedure; and (2) fragmentation. Edwards (1980) explained that SOPs are clearly related to the absence of systems, mechanisms, and procedures for implementing policies. Judging from the data in the field for the SOP, the flow of information requests, the flow of information objections, and the flow of information objections are clear. However, regarding SOPs, there is no clarity on the implementation of SOPs related to KIP publications. There is no clear SOP on the flow to get data and information, data and information assessment standards to be published, and coordination flow with superiors and work units in the PPID organizational structure. All of this has been done informally.

According to Edwards (1980), fragmentation is the division of policy responsibilities among several different institutions that must be coordinated. In its implementation, the existing responsibility structure has been spread, and coordination has been carried out, although the majority is still informal.

Communication

Edwards (1980) states that policy communication has three dimensions. First, the transition dimension requires that public policy be communicated not only to policy implementers but also to target groups, and other stakeholders, either directly or indirectly. This Transition Dimension

has been done in Kedungsumber Village for the smooth process of KIP, communication with the internal village apparatus is carried out because data and information cannot be obtained from PPID alone or many parts of the village apparatus that support the collection of information, so communication is always carried out with village apparatus. In addition, the communication process in the internal village government is also carried out routinely every month, with the holding of village apparatus meetings.

In addition, PPID also communicates with target groups or communities. The communication process of PPID as the person in charge of KIP to the public about KIP is carried out in various ways, ranging from delivery in meetings or deliberations in hamlets or villages through posters, billboards, mass media such as Facebook, Instagram, websites, and personal Whatsapp. Socialization about KIP to the community is always done repeatedly whenever there is an opportunity. In this KIP process, all PPID structures are actively involved. In the communication process about KIP to the community, there are inhibiting factors, such as the difficulty of the signal in Kedungsumber Village. Only a few hamlets have received a good signal, so the communication process through electronics is hampered, so PPID in the KIP process does more directly.

The second dimension is Clarity, and this dimension requires that the policy is clearly transmitted to the implementer, target group, and other interested parties, which means that each policy implementer, target group, and other interested parties know and fully understand the contents of the policy set. In terms of implementation in Kedungsumber Village, the communication of each policy has been carried out clearly to the internal village government, the community, and other parties who have interests. To anticipate and so that communication can be conveyed clearly, PPID Kedungsumber Village does this through various ways, such as opening information services in village offices; communication is done through social media, websites, and personal Whatsapp. This is done because there are still signal difficulties in the village, so it cannot depend on electronic-based services only. In addition, so that information can be conveyed clearly, PPID conducts a "pick up the ball" plunge into the community directly through meetings.

The third dimension is Consistency, and this dimension requires that the policies taken are not confusing. The policies taken by the Kedungsumber Village Government have been carefully planned so that the communication process carried out by PPID is also consistent. This can be seen from implementing policies and programs the village government carries out. Policies and programs implemented by the village government in accordance with the Village RPJM and the Village Government Work Plan/*Rencana Kerja Pemerintah (RKP)*.

Resources

Edwards (1980) states that the policy process has four influential resources. Human resources that are appropriate to the needs and expertise needed by the organization, information on how to implement policies, the authority to ensure that policies are implemented in accordance with established provisions, and facilities become important factors in the successful implementation of public policies (Edwards, 1980).

Human resources (HR) is a problem in the KIP process carried out by PPID Kedungsumber Village. PPID HR, which plays a big role in the KIP process, still depends on the PPID Secretary. Even in the process of KIP through the electronic Secretary, PPID plays a major role, ranging from websites, Instagram, Facebook, and WhatsApp, all created and managed by the secretary PPID. There is no other HR that can replace or be a backup. In 2022, the village government added human resources to help manage electronic-based KIP. However, the available human resources still do not have the qualifications or abilities in information technology, so the PPID secretary teaches and accompanies information technology.

Budget resources for PPID in Kedungsumber Village have been allocated every year. Budget allocation is provided for the operational implementation of KIP from PPID and the procurement of supporting facilities and infrastructure. However, the available budget does not yet exist for improving and developing human resources in PPID. Meanwhile, the equipment resources that support the implementation of KIP by the village government are already available, ranging from Laptops, Computers, Wifi, meeting rooms, and desks and chairs for information services at village offices. However, the problem is that the equipment that supports the smooth running of elec-

tronic-based KIP is targeted at the community policy because there is no adequate signal tower in Kedungsumber Village, so the signal for internet access is very difficult so electronic KIP cannot be optimized for the needs of the Kedungsumber community.

Authoritative resources, Edwards (1980) explained that the main actors of policy must be given sufficient authority to make their own decisions and to implement policies that are their authority. In Kedungsumber Village, PPID, especially PPID secretaries, are given full authority by the village head in the KIP process. The PPID secretary can take the necessary decisions to overcome the problem, although it remains under the supervision of the village head.

Disposition

According to Edwards (1980), it is explained that disposition is the willingness, desire and tendency of policy implementers to implement policies so that goals can be realized seriously. Edwards (1980) further explained that the opinion or attitude of the executive is an important factor in the implementation of public policy. For implementation to be effective, implementers must not only know what to do and be able to do it but must also be prepared to implement the policy. Executors do not always tend to implement policies as desired by their creators. Therefore, decision-makers often must try to manipulate or circumvent executive orders or limit their discretionary powers. Practices in Kedungsumber Village, implementing the KIP policy in PPID, the level of willingness and desire for KIP is very high, seen from the beginning of the formation of this unit starting from the PPID Secretary himself who wants to provide services to the community about KIP. Although there is no budget to improve and develop HR capabilities, the PPID Secretary learns independently about information technology.

The seriousness of the implementer can also be seen in the success of Kedungsumber Village winning 9 KIP awards at the National level. Besides that, there are also several other awards obtained. In addition, the willingness and desire of PPID to implement KIP are also seen from the ways carried out, such as through electronics and opening information services in village offices. Also, because the community is still passive, PPID takes the initiative to plunge directly into the community to deliver KIP.

Mitigation of Risks to the Implementation of E-Government

Puspitasari and Kurniawan (2021) explained that Failure in E-Government is still a challenge in realizing the success of e-government sustainability in government. So the government, both at the central level and in the village, needs to mitigate the risk of failure. Based on this, it can be seen that the government, in implementing E-Government, must go through the mitigation of risks that may occur, one of which is the mitigation of security risks. In Kedungsumber Village, especially PPID, which organizes E-Government-based KIP, the process of mitigating electronic risks is minimal. To prevent the occurrence of data conclusions and conceding websites, PPID only does a limited amount of securing usernames and passwords so as not to be known by others. Based on Government Regulation Number 95 of 2018 concerning Electronic Based Government System (SPBE), article 40 explained that SPBE Security includes (1) guarantees of confidentiality applied with classification, access restrictions and other security controls; (2) guarantees of integrity implemented with change detection; (3) guarantees of availability implemented with backup and restoration; (4) guarantees of authenticity implemented with the provisions of the guarantee of authenticity will be implemented, and validation mechanisms; (5) guarantees of denial implemented with digital signatures and digital certificates guaranteed by trusted third parties.

Application of Electronic Government in Kedungsumber Village

Mandatory Information Provided and Announced Periodically

Based on the KIP Law relating to this information, such as: (1) a. information about public bodies; (2) Information on relevant activities and activities of public bodies; (3) Regarding Financial Statements; and (4) Other information required by laws and regulations.

This information has been carried out in Kedungsumber Village, and this KIP information is published through meetings or deliberations in hamlets or villages, through posters, billboards, Facebook, Instagram, websites, and personal Whatsapp, but mainly through websites and perso-

nal WhatsApp. Such as information about the village government it is ranging from the Vision and Mission of the Village Head, Village Head Profile, Village Regional Profile, Village History, Village Potential Profile, and Village Asset Profile. In addition, the Village PPID of Kedungsumber also provides and publishes information about the activities and performance of the Kedungsumber Village government, such as village meetings, village deliberations, and meetings with Village Consultative Bodies/*Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD)*. In addition, it is provided and also publishes information on village financial statements.

Required Information Announced Immediately

Based on the KIP Law, it is explained that public bodies are obliged to report immediately any information that can endanger the livelihood and public order of the community. PPID Kedungsumber Village has published this information. Information that must be reported immediately can endanger many people's lives and public order, such as Kedungsumber Village information sources related to the Covid-19 pandemic, ranging from information on affected communities, Covid-19 task forces, village government budgets for handling Covid-19, and accountability reports. In addition, information was also provided about the disasters that occurred and information about the State Electricity Company/*Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN)* blackout appeal. Information is immediately disseminated through meetings or deliberations in hamlets or villages, through posters, billboards, websites kedungsumber.desa.id, Facebook with Kedungsumber Village accounts, Instagram with @Desak Bangunansumber accounts, YouTube with @Desak Bangunansumber4785 accounts, and Whatsapp, but the main thing is through the website and Whatsapp personal.

Mandatory Information is Available at Any Time

Based on the KIP Law, information must be available at all times, such as: (1) List of all public information under its control, excluding excluded information; (2) Results of authority decisions and their considerations; (3) All current policies and supporting documents; (4) The project work plan includes estimated annual expenditure of public bodies; (5) Agency Agreements with Third Parties; (6) Information and practices provided by officials at meetings that are open to the public; (7) Operations related to community service by government officials; (8) Report on public access services under this act.

Information that must be available at all times has been provided and published by PPID Kedungsumber Village. Information is disseminated at any time through delivery during meetings or deliberations of hamlets or villages, through posters, billboards, websites kedungsumber.desa.id, Facebook with Kedungsumber Village accounts, Instagram with @desakedungsumber accounts, YouTube with @desakedungsumber4785 accounts, and WhatsApp, but the main through the website and personal WhatsApp. This information relates to such as regulations from the central government, provinces, and districts, and there are also village regulations, village head regulations, and village head decisions. In addition, information is provided and published about the work plan of the Kedungsumber Village government every year along with the budget expenditure plan, the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget/*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa (APBDes)* of Kedungsumber Village every year, and the performance and budget realization report of Kedungsumber Village.

Information about the policy submitted by Kedungsumber Village Officials in the meeting conducted was also published by PPID. Not only that, village service procedures such as E-KTP management, KK issuance and information requests were also published. So related to the provision and publication of information that must be available at any time has been carried out by PPID Kedungsumber Village as a form of KIP implementation in Kedungsumber Village.

Excluded information

Under the KIP Act, this type of information is confidential and should not be made public. Information that, due to its value, must be hidden and protected so that the public or others cannot access it. And when that information is made public, it causes harm.

In the process of implementing KIP in Kedungsumber Village, the information that is excluded for publication so far is the information from letter C of the village, complete data of villagers, and accountability data of financial statements of activities such as accountability notes. However, the PPID of Kedungsumber Village in the KIP process has not tested the consequences to determine the information that can be published and the information that is excluded. This is in accordance with Article 19 of the KIP Law, which states that information and documentation management officials of any public authority must carefully consider its implications before declaring that certain public information is excluded from public access.

Level of Implementation of E-Government

When viewed from the level of E-Government, according to the United Nations (2010), the application of E-Government has four levels, namely: (1) Emerging stage, Emerging is the initial stage; the characteristics of the government included in this stage are limited, static, and non-interactive facilities; (2) Enhanced, Enhanced is the second stage, where the facility of providing information to the community has been carried out through the website. The website is available, updated, and complete, in addition to data available comprehensively, ranging from archives, reports, and legislative arrangements; (3) Transactional Phase, at this stage, the transaction facilities in public services are already available so that the process of interaction between the government and citizens, and/or vice versa, can be done; and (4) Connected Stage, this is the last stage of e-government implementation, where public services from various service units are integrated with each other

In Kedungsumber Village, based on the data and information obtained, it is in the 2nd level, namely Enhanced. Enhanced is a level where the means of delivering public information through the website is more up-to-date and relatively complete when complete information is available, such as archives, reports, laws, and regulations. The Kedungsumber Village website is updated with comprehensive information from archives, reports, and legislation. Kedungsumber Village has not reached Level 3, namely transactional, because the website has not provided online services and communication services with website managers.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion and analysis above, several conclusions can be drawn, as follows: First, The implementation of public information disclosure in Kedungsumber Village was analyzed from Edward III's concept about four factors that affect the success of policy implementation, it has been implemented, but there are still several problems faced that hamper the successful process of KIP implementation. The problem is as follows: (1) In the process of KIP, tasks are still heavily charged to the PPID secretary. The tasks carried out by the PPID secretary exceed the assigned tasks; (2) There is no clarity in the implementation of SOPs related to KIP publications. There is no clear SOP on how to obtain data and information, assessment of data and information to be published, and SOP coordination with superiors and work units in the PPID organizational structure; (3) Still difficult to signal in Kedungsumber village; only a few hamlets have received a good signal, so the process of communication through electronics is hampered. PPID in the KIP process does more directly; (4) PPID HR, which plays a big role in the KIP process, still depends on the PPID Secretary. In 2022, the village government added human resources to help manage electronic-based KIP. However, the available human resources still do not have the qualifications or abilities in information technology; (5) No budget is available for improving and developing human resources in PPID; (6) The risk mitigation process in the implementation of E-Government-based KIP in Kedungsumber Village is still very minimal. To prevent electronic disasters such as data conceding, websites being broken and so on, PPID only does limit securing usernames and passwords so that they are not known to others. The problem must be resolved immediately so that the implementation of KIP can be improved more optimally.

Second, The application of E-Government and the use of information technology to improve public services related to information disclosure in Kedungsumber Village has been implemented, but some problems must be resolved immediately so that KIP can be more optimal. Problems

faced include: (1) PPID of Kedungsumber Village in the KIP process has not tested the consequences to determine which information can be published and which information is excluded; (2) When viewed from the E-government level, in Kedungsumber Village, based on the data and information obtained, it is in the 2nd level, namely Enhanced. Kedungsumber Village website has been updated and complete with comprehensive data availability from archives, reports, and legislative arrangements, but can not be used for online public services

Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, several suggestions can be made, as follows: **First**, In order for the implementation process of public information disclosure in Kedungsumber Village to be optimal, several things need to be done, including: (1) Each work unit in the PPID structure must carry out its duties in accordance with the established; (2) SOP Publication KIP; (3) Cooperate with local government or private parties to set up towers so that the internet can be accessed throughout the village; (4) The addition of human resources who have qualifications in the field of Information Technology; (5) The existence of a budget provided for the training and development of human resources; (6) As a risk mitigation in the implementation of E-Government-based KIP, several things need to be done, namely: (a) Development of Human Resources, through: Training and/or certification of technology infrastructure security competencies, information and communication and application security; and Technical guidance on electronic-based government system security standards; (b) Implementing data and information backup systems on a regular basis; (c) Planning to ensure that data and information are always accessible; (d) Implementing a recovery system; (e) Implementation of web-based application security technical standards, such as: use password management for the authentication process, apply password verification on the server side, set the number of characters, the combination of character types, and the expiration period of the password, set maximum number of errors in password input, and set up a password recovery mechanism.

Second, In order for the process of implementing E-Government and utilizing information technology in improving public services related to information disclosure in Kedungsumber Village, there are several things that need to be done, including: (1) A consequence test in the KIP process must be carried out to determine which information can be published and which is excluded; (2) The Kedungsumber Village website needs to be developed to the next stage, namely providing online services, services to communicate with website administrators and public service transactions.

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