

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik dalam penyelenggaraan pemerintahan desa di Kecamatan Kumpoh serta untuk mengetahui kendala-kendala yang dihadapi pemerintah desa dalam pelaksanaannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan kualitatif-deskriptif. Objek penelitian difokuskan pada tiga desa yang mewakili kategori pembangunan berbeda, yaitu Desa Mekar Sari (swasembada), Desa Sungai Aur (swakarya), dan Desa Jebus (swadaya). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi keterbukaan informasi publik belum optimal. Kendala utama yang dihadapi antara lain belum tersusunnya peraturan desa tentang keterbukaan informasi publik, belum terbentuknya Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi, serta kurangnya pemanfaatan media digital seperti website desa secara maksimal. Meskipun regulasi telah mengatur kewajiban tersebut, pelaksanaannya masih terkendala oleh rendahnya kesadaran hukum aparatur desa dan minimnya pembinaan dari pemerintah daerah. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa keterbukaan informasi publik di tingkat desa perlu ditingkatkan melalui pembentukan regulasi di tingkat desa, penguatan kelembagaan PPID, serta peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia. Dalam perspektif Hukum Administrasi Negara, pelaksanaan keterbukaan informasi menjadi tolok ukur penting untuk mewujudkan prinsip *good governance* yang transparan, akuntabel, dan partisipatif di tingkat pemerintahan paling dasar.

Kata Kunci: Keterbukaan Informasi, Pemerintahan Desa, Hukum Administrasi Negara, *Good Governance*.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the implementation of Law No. 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure in the administration of village government in Kumpeh Subdistrict and to find out the obstacles faced by the village government in its implementation. This research uses an empirical juridical method with a qualitative-descriptive approach. The research object focused on three villages representing different development categories, namely Mekar Sari Village (self-sufficient), Sungai Aur Village (workshop), and Jebus Village (self-help). The results show that the implementation of public information disclosure is not yet optimal. The main obstacles faced include the lack of a village regulation on public information disclosure, the establishment of an Information Documentation and Management Officer, and the lack of maximum utilization of digital media such as the village website. Although regulations have regulated these obligations, the implementation is still constrained by the low legal awareness of village officials and the lack of guidance from the local government. This research concludes that public information disclosure at the village level needs to be improved through the establishment of regulations at the village level, strengthening PPID institutions, and increasing the capacity of human resources. In the perspective of State Administrative Law, the implementation of information disclosure is an important benchmark for realizing the principles of good governance that is transparent, accountable, and participatory at the village level.

Keywords: *Information Disclosure, Village Government, State Administration Law, Good Governance.*