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Research Article
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Information Governance and Transparency Information: Two Sides of the Same Coin?

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Abstract

Background: Information governance plays a central role in ensuring transparency, accountability, and compliance in public institutions. In the context of public administration, particularly in Indonesia, the implementation of information governance remains inconsistent, leading to issues such as information disputes and limited access to public data. The Freedom of Information (FOI) Act was established to promote openness; however, its success depends significantly on the maturity level of information governance in public institutions.

Objective: This study aims to analyze the maturity level of information governance in public institutions within the Yogyakarta Special Region and to explore the relationship between information governance and the implementation of the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act. The assessment framework is based on the maturity model developed by the Association of Records Managers and Administrators (ARMA).

Methods: A mixed-method approach was employed, combining quantitative and qualitative data. Data were collected through surveys, interviews, and observations involving key informants and respondents, including heads of administrative units, information managers, and records managers. The study was conducted in eight government institutions in the Yogyakarta Special Region.

Results: The maturity levels of information governance across the eight institutions vary significantly. They range from sub-standard to in development, essential, and transformational. None of the institutions achieved a fully transformational level. Only the Department of Agriculture attained levels 3 and 4 (essential and transformational) across all eight indicators: accountability, transparency, integrity, protection, compliance, availability, retention, and disposition. Most other institutions remain below the essential standard, especially in accountability and transparency, which are critical components for effective information governance. Furthermore, the study finds a strong interconnection between information governance and freedom of information: effective governance enhances FOI implementation, while the FOI Act positively influences governance practices.

Conclusion: The maturity of information governance in public institutions in Yogyakarta remains uneven, with most institutions yet to meet essential standards. Strengthening accountability and transparency should be prioritized. The study concludes that information governance and freedom of information are inherently linked—improving one supports the success of the other. Enhancing information governance is thus essential for realizing the full potential of FOI implementation in public sector institutions.

Keywords: Information governance; freedom of information; maturity level; public institutions.

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INTRODUCTION

The Freedom of Information Act (FoI) or public information openness is a policy that regulates the rights and obligations of public bodies and society in accessing public information. Initiated by Sweden in 1766 (Shepherd, 2015), this regulation was later adopted and implemented by many countries, including Indonesia. In a democratic country, policymakers strive to provide public access to information with the aim of increasing public participation and understanding of political processes; improving transparency, openness, and institutional accountability; and most importantly, enhancing the quality of government decision-making (Shepherd et al., 2010). Although this regulation has noble objectives, a significant question still remains—particularly regarding the implementation of the Law on Public Information Disclosure (KIP Law).

Historically, Indonesia has gone through a long journey of information opacity, especially during the Soeharto administration. During this period, the government restricted freedom of expression through methods such as banning journalistic reports and boycotting the publication of books that criticized the government. The difficulty of accessing public information meant that the public could not be involved in monitoring governance, which increased the likelihood of abuse of power and state finances. Laura Millar (2003) notes that corruption thrives when the public has limited access to information about government activities or programs.

Although public access to information was limited at the time, the public's right to information was already recognized by law. Several laws reflected this, including Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management and Law No. 24 of 1992 on Spatial Planning. These laws state that "everyone has the right to environmental information related to their role in environmental management" (Law No. 23 of 1997 Article 5 paragraph 2) and "everyone has the right to know about spatial planning" (Law No. 24 of 1992 Article 1 paragraph 2 point a). However, although these rights were written into regulation, mechanisms or methods for accessing public information were not yet clearly established (Rifai, 2008).

The flow of information began to open up under President BJ Habibie after May 1998, following the transition to a more democratic governmental system. This was used as momentum by civil society groups, which formed the Coalition for Freedom of Information (KMIP), to draft the Freedom of Public Information Bill. Although it was drafted as early as December 1998, the bill went through a long process of discussion and revision (Rifai, 2008). It was finally passed by the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR) in April 2008 under a new name: the Public Information Disclosure Law (KIP Law).

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Since its implementation, the KIP Law has continued to face numerous challenges. One of the major issues is the inability of some public bodies to properly manage records and information. As a result, the flow of public information becomes obstructed and leads to conflicts between government agencies and the public—referred to as information disputes. The Central Information Commission (2021) recorded 63 information dispute applications in 2019, increasing to 76 in 2020. Although the number declined to 49 in the following year, it doubled again to 98 in 2021. The trend of increasing dispute cases shows the scale of the problems that still need to be addressed.

These problems have attracted the attention of researchers studying public information openness. From an information science perspective, Noor (2019) connects the implementation of information disclosure to the development of public information. His research found several inhibiting factors, such as high information gaps, low public participation in policy-making, and lack of competence among public information service providers. Another researcher, Safitri (2019), discusses the role of records and archives managers in supporting the successful implementation of the KIP Law. Her study recommends involving records and archives managers and implementing archiving systems. From a legal perspective, Febriananingsih (2012) analyzes the readiness of government institutions in implementing the KIP Law as a form of good governance. Her findings show that government institutions are not yet fully prepared. Most public bodies have not taken the necessary steps mandated by the KIP Law, such as developing internal regulations, appointing Information and Documentation Management Officers (PPID), and identifying public and exempted information (Central Information Commission in Febriananingsih, 2012).

Unlike the existing studies, this research aims to analyze the level of information governance maturity and its relationship with public information disclosure. The author assumes that organizations capable of managing information properly should not experience difficulty in providing public information services. Conversely, public bodies that are unable to manage information effectively will struggle to serve public information and support the implementation of the KIP Law. Therefore, information governance becomes a crucial prerequisite for implementing public information disclosure policy.

Information governance refers to efforts to comprehensively manage the flow of information, including how information is created, stored, used, and archived (Greene in Dong & Keshavjee, 2016), and also defines who is entitled to access information, when, and by what method (Scardilli in Dong & Keshavjee, 2016). Efforts in information governance cannot be separated from dynamic records management, thus requiring frameworks, standards, processes, and roles for managing information and archives. The goal is to ensure information availability for both internal and external users. Therefore, information governance is a strategic framework involving a set of procedures and activities in managing records and information (Saffady, 2018).

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The setting for this study is the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). DIY OPDs were selected because a number of public bodies fell into the "non-informative" category, based on the monitoring and evaluation results by the Regional Information Commission from 2018–2022. In 2018, none of the 27 agencies assessed were categorized as informative, while 70% were classified as non-informative (DIY Regional Information Commission, 2018). In 2019, out of 33 agencies, only one was categorized as informative, while the remaining 79% were non-informative (DIY Regional Information Commission, 2019). Similar results were observed in 2020–2022, with 47% of 38 agencies (2020), 38% of 37 agencies (2021), and 36% of 39 agencies (2022) classified as non-informative. This indicates that the issue of governance and the implementation of the KIP Law is not only experienced by the central government but also by provincial governments—one of which is the DIY provincial government. Therefore, this research is relevant and necessary to be conducted in DIY.

The model used in this study is the Information Governance Maturity Model developed by ARMA in 2019. This model can be used by organizations and researchers to conduct preliminary investigations related to information and records management programs and practices (ARMA International, 2010) and to determine the level of information governance (Patricia C. Franks, 2013). Although there are several other models, such as the Unified Governance Model and the Tenet of Information Governance Model, the ARMA maturity model is based on eight principles, including transparency, which aligns with the author's aim of linking information governance with information transparency. This article is expected to provide a new perspective in addressing issues related to the implementation of the KIP Law. The ultimate hope is that good governance can be realized and public access to information can be delivered in accordance with the law's mandate.

METHODS

The research setting at the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) was chosen because the provincial government of Yogyakarta occupies a unique position—currently categorized as being at an intermediate level in the 2022 Public Information Openness Index (Central Information Commission, 2022). In the same year, however, the Library and Archives Service of DIY Province (DPAD DIY) received an award as the top-performing institution in national archival supervision by the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia. As the authority overseeing archival affairs within the provincial government, DPAD DIY should play a central role in supporting improvements in the public information openness index. This raises a key question: is the management of archives and information a separate aspect, or should it be considered an integral part of public information disclosure implementation?

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Unit of analysis and Data Collection Techniques

The unit of analysis in this study is the organization—specifically, the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). Due to time limitations in conducting this research, the author randomly selected eight OPDs. The selected government agencies are the Regional Civil Service Agency, Communication and Information Office, Environmental and Forestry Office, Tourism Office, Library and Archives Office, Land and Spatial Planning Office, Agriculture Office, and the Office of Public Works, Housing, and Energy and Mineral Resources. The informants and respondents in this study are the heads of the administrative sections, information managers, and archivists. The responses from these informants and respondents were then processed to represent the organizational descriptions.

Quantitative and qualitative data in this study were collected simultaneously through surveys, interviews, and observations—an approach known as Parallel Form. Mertens, as cited in Cameron (2009), distinguishes the data collection process into two types: Parallel Form and Sequential Form. In the parallel form, both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis are carried out simultaneously. In contrast, the sequential form involves one type of data being used as the basis for collecting the other. For example, quantitative data collection is conducted first (Phase 1), followed by qualitative data collection to supplement and explain the initial findings (Phase 2). The reverse order—starting with qualitative then followed by quantitative—is also possible. In this study, the author used the parallel approach, conducting data collection and analysis side by side.

The assessment indicators and observations are based on the Information Governance Maturity Model by ARMA. This model can be used as an initial evaluation tool for information and records management programs and practices. Since information governance is an ongoing process, organizations and researchers need to conduct periodic evaluations to determine their current position, identify the goals to be achieved, assess risks, determine information needs and further analysis, and set priorities for future program development (ARMA International, 2010). The model includes eight principles, also known as GARP (Generally Accepted Recordkeeping Principles), which serve as evaluation elements: accountability, integrity, protection, compliance, availability, retention, disposal, and transparency. Each principle has characteristics that determine the maturity level of records management programs in each organization. The evaluation matrix can be seen in Table 1.

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TABLE 1
ASSESSMENT MATRIX IN THE INFORMATION GOVERNANCE MATURITY MODEL

GARP PRINCIPLE	LEVEL 1 Under Standard	LEVEL 2 In Development	LEVEL 3 Essential	LEVEL 4 Proactive	LEVEL 5 Transformational
Accountability Leader executive see **management program information and archives** as a important things and delegate **not quite enough answer to the right person.** Organization adopts policies and procedures for guide employees and ensure that the program can audited.	No There is support leader in the management program archives and information. No There is role manager information and archiving or role administrative distributed to staff normal	No There is involvement leader in the management program archives and information. Role of manager information and archives has there is, but they only responsible for activities strategic to existing programs. Unit or the IT department has There is de facto for keep information electronics, but no done with systematic way. Manager archives and information No involved in discussion about system electronics.	Manager archives and information is responsible employee answer for activity strategic that takes place on a large scale more organization wide. Manager archives and information in a way active involved in the management strategy initiated with other staff in organization. Unit manager or head part own awareness will the importance of the program. Organization determines objective specific relate with accountability.	Manager archives and information responsible answer to each aspect tactical and strategic from the program. Stakeholder interest ensure all units in organization review policy management information and depreciation. Activity management archives and information supported in a way full of leaders' organization.	Leaders and managers organization give emphasis will the importance of the program. Management program archives and information in a way direct supervised by senior managers. Manager archives and information in a way direct responsible answer to the management program record and become senior manager member in organization. Organization has state related goals with accountability and has achieved.
Transparency Processes and activities in management information and archives **documented with an open** and accessible **way verified** as well as available for all employees and users.	Difficulty For get information about organization or information other. No There is method available documentation. No There is emphasis on transparency. **Request user** on information for need law, respond regulation or other requests **no can accommodated** by. Organization No set control for ensure consistency in openness information. Business process No can be documented with Good.	Organization **realizes that transparency at a certain level is important thing** and management the information important for need business and regulation. Although in limited quantity, transparency looks in some areas were regulation demand transparency. **No There is method systematic and driven all over element organization for transparency.**	Transparency in management information and archives done with serious and information can available in a way fast and systematic when needed. No There is policy written related transparency. **Employee taught about importance transparency** and there is commitment from organization for transparency. Organization has defined **objective specific from transparency.**	Transparency become part important in culture organization and **emphasized in training.** Organization supervise compliance in a way regular.	Leaders and managers organization consider transparency as component key in governance information. Organization has set related goals with transparency and has achieved. Organization has implementing improvement processes continuous *improvement* process for ensure that transparency managed from time to time. There is *software* for help transparency. The applicant, the court, and other interested parties satisfied with process and response.

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Integrity The program must build so that archives and information produced and managed by or for organization own logical and suitable reasons as guarantee **authentication and reliability.**	There has been no audit yet systematic or a specified process for show origin and authenticity from information. Various function organization use ad hoc method for prove authenticity and record footsteps *(chain of custody)*, but its credibility No Can guaranteed with easy.	A number of archive organization saved in the respective metadata indicating authenticity, but No There is formal mechanisms that regulate metadata storage and recording trace (chain *of custody)*. storage and methods record footsteps acknowledged as part important, but handed over to other departments for manage in accordance with what they determine.	Organization has a formal process for ensure originality and record footsteps can applied to the system and its processes. Compliance data elements for show compliance on policy can depicted. Organization has defined objective related specifics with integrity.	There is clear definition from metadata requirements for all system, application business, and evidence physical requirements for ensure authenticity archives and information. Metadata required security and signs hand as well as record footsteps for to browse authenticity. The process of defining metadata is whole part with practice management archives and information.	There are formal rules, which define system and create metadata as well need other authentication, including record footsteps. This level can audit with easily and regularly. Organization states its related purpose with integrity can achieved. Organization can show accuracy and originality from the archive with consistent and confident.
Protection Management program archives and recordings information must made for categorize archives and information based on **security level that is private, secret, restricted, top secret or vital.**	No There is consideration given for archives and related information with privacy. Archives and information stored on haphazard with not quite enough answer protection by various department without access control centralized. Access control, if there is, given to owner.	Protection of archives and information has done. There has been policy written related archives and information that have a level of protection (including personal archives). However, the policy the **No give clear guidance for all archives and stored information in various media.** Guide to employee No applicable general or uniform. Training employee No done. Policy No show method exchange information or archive between employee. Control access implemented by the owner archives and information.	Organization own policy written for protect archives and information including control access in a way centralized. Confidentiality and privacy have defined with Good. Interest documentation channel Work has defined. Training For employee has available. Audit on archives and information only carried out in the affected business areas regulation. Audits in other areas may done, but handed over its implementation in each field. Organization has defined objective related specifics with protection information.	Organization has implemented system that provides protection to information. Training to employee conducted and documented with Good. Audit of compliance and protection done in a way regular.	Leader or head field own great attention to protection information. Information audit done regularly and the repair process sustainable has done. Organization state objective from protection information has achieved. Mismatch or accident in leakage information seldom happen.
Compliance Management program archives and information **designed for compliance** with	There is n't any yet clear definition about mandatory archives and information for guarded.	Organization has identified rules and regulations that govern his business and introduce a number of policies and practices management archives and	Organization has **identified all relevant rules and regulations.** Creation and documentation archive done in a way systematic in accordance with	Organization has implemented system for document and protect information. Information and archives connected with use of metadata	Interest from compliance and role from information and archives inside it known with clearly stated by the leadership.

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regulations and rules bound others, including policy organization.	Archives and recordings other information is not available managed in a way systematic in accordance with principal management archives and information. Each unit in organization interpreting the management process based on efforts that can be made done to rules and regulations. No There is supervision from organization above it and not There is Power consistent support.	information. Policy No intact, no visible, and not explain accountability for compliance. There is **suspension process,** but this process No integrated with Good in the management process information in the organization	principal management archives and information. Organization own code ethics a strong integrated business into the governance structure information and policies management archives. Suspension process integrated into the management information organization and find the solution process in very critical systems. Organization define objective related specifics with compliance.	for show and measure compliance. **Employee trained in a way adequate and audits are carried out regularly.** Archives and audit information available for checked. **Non-compliance fixed through implementation from action corrective.** Suspension process managed in a way adequate with define integrated roles and repetition processes in management organization.	Audit and improvement process sustainable set and monitored with good by the leadership management. Roles and processes for management information and detection integrated. **Organization state objective data compliance has achieved.** Organization experience only A little or No There is loss related to governance information and failure in compliance.
Availability Organization ideally manages archives and **information so that they can found in a way effective, efficient and accurate** when information needed.	Archives No available when needed or No There is clarity to Who employee must ask when need archives and information. Organization needs long time to find the original version, signed or final version. Archives and information No own *finding aids* (means) help for meeting back): index, metadata, and archive list. Invention legal archives are difficult Because No clear Where information is at or where final document is saved.	Mechanism meeting return information has implemented in certain units in organization. In that unit, it is possible for differentiate archive original, Copy or non- archive. There is a number of policies about where and how keep archive original, but standard No applicable throughout organization. Invention legal filing is difficult and expensive because inconsistency in Handling information.	There is standard about where and how original archives and information stored, protected and created available. Often, **it's easy for determine Where** for find original archive and final version. Legal archives are defined with good and systematic in accordance with business processes. Organization has defined objective related specifics with availability archives and information.	There is clear policy about storage archives and information. **There is clear guidelines and an inventory that identifies and defines systems and assets information they.** Archives and information available in a way consistent when needed. Appropriate systems and controls enforced for invention legal archives. Automation adopted for facilitate implementation of the suspension process.	The leaders and unit heads provide support for process improvement periodic that affects availability archives and information. There is training organized and improvement program continuation. Organization state objective from availability has achieved. There is measurement to information served (Release *of Information).*
Retention Organization manages archives and information in term	No there is timetable retention. Rules and regulations that should be arrange retention	Timetable retention available However No accommodate all archive, no through review and not known by the organization.	Timetable retention attached to rules and regulations applied in a way consistent by the organization.	Employee understand How method classify archive in a way appropriate.	Retention is something that is important and paid attention to by the leadership.

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right time, in accordance with need legal, regulatory, financial, operational and historical.	No identified or no centralized. Due to absence timetable retention, employee keep everything or to destroy archive in accordance with need they compared to need organization.	Timetable retention No updated or managed regularly. Education and training about retention No available.	Employee organization own knowledge about timetable retention and they understand not quite enough personal responsibility related retention archives. Organization has defined objective specific related retention.	Training related retention done. Timetable retention reviewed regularly, and there is a process for adapt timetable retention in accordance need. Retention archive become attention main organization.	Retention seen in a way comprehensive and applied for all information in organization, no only archive official. Organization state objective related retention has achieved. Information in a way consistent maintained at the right time.
Depreciation Organization provides a safe and precise shrinkage process for archives and **information that is not Again needed for managed based on** rule law and policy organization.	No There is documentation from the process, which used as guide for move or to destroy archives. Process for postpone depreciation in legal process or investigation No available or no consistent in organization.	Initial guide related depreciation has arranged. There is realization from delay depreciation with consistent manner. No there is implementation and audit of the depreciation process.	Procedure official from archives shrunk and moved has made. Policies and procedures official for delay depreciation has developed. Although has There is policies and procedures official, no There is applicable standards for all over organization. Each unit has to design procedure alternative.	Procedure depreciation understood by all employees and in general consistent applied by the organization. Suspension process depreciation Because interest law has defined, understood and used in a way consistent by the organization. Information electronic destroyed, no only just deleted, as appropriate with policy retention.	The process of destruction encompassing all archives and information in all media. Destruction assisted by technology and integrated into the all applications and places data storage. The process of destruction applied in a way consistent and effective. The process of destruction evaluated and improved regularly. Organization state that objective related extermination has achieved.

Source : ARMA International's Information Governance Maturity Model (2010)

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Maturity of Public Agency Information Governance in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province

Record media transition information demand manager information and archivist in DIY for capable manage archive conventional or other existing recording media in organization. Tasks This is a tough task, so archivist and manager information No Can Work alone, but need role other sectors are good leaders , managers , and administrators all existing staff in organization (Isaacs in Dong & Keshavjee, 2016) as well as involving manager business , expert law, and staff technology information (Patricia C. Franks, 2013) . Governance information (*information governance*) is at a strategic level that involves internal and external users external (cross organizations and the public) (Patricia C. Franks, 2013) with objective ensure reliability, accuracy, security and compliance to access to information (Dong & Keshavjee, 2016). This is different with governance technology information focused on efficiency mark business to investment in technology. Gartner in Hagman (2013) to illustrate technology as pipes and information as water, so that governance technology and information need understood in a way different .

Development technology Alone change concepts and methods in knowledge the archives that were originally focus on management archive dynamic (conventional), developing become management archives and information, then become governance information. Scope management archive dynamic and governance information can see in the illustration following.

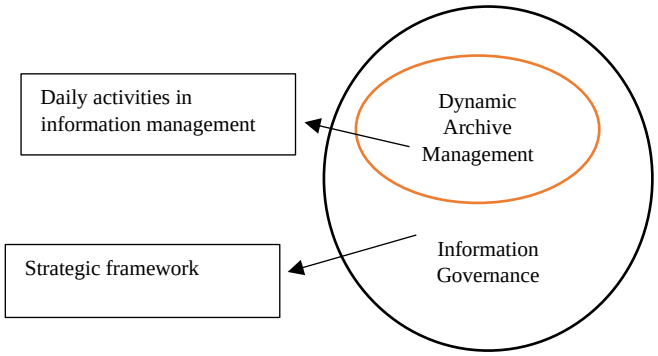

Figure 1. Governance Information and Management Archives Dynamic
Source : William Saffady (2018)

Based on Figure 1 is known that governance information have more wide compared to management archive dynamic. Governance information is framework Work strategic involving policies, systems, processes, resources power and ensure each staff in organization follow involved in reach success in management archives and information. While management archive dynamic focus on activities technical in management archive daily.

In general, governance information in the environment government DIY region relies on programs, systems and standards developed by the DIY Library and Archives Service. Based on interview with father Rusidi as DIY DPAD archivist explained that:

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> *Because we are a fostering agency, we also make various regulations and rules on how OPDs can manage archives or manage information, then can serve the public. We make 4 pillars. First, provisions on official scripts that is create a script or create an archive. Second, related to the classification of archives, how do we file archives. Third , the use of this dynamic archive we must create a rule called the Dynamic Archive Classification, Security, and Access System (SKKAD), and finally we must create an Archive Retention Schedule (JRA)* (Interview , December 3 , 2021) .

Compilation the four pillars are not off from role archivist and manager archives in each OPD. DPAD makes fourth rule based on input from the OPD above type the resulting archive. After coordination and achieving agreement, regulation the will approved by the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta and produced Regulation Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 43 of 2021 concerning management archive dynamic. Then, OPD adopted rule management archives and information that includes creation, use, maintenance and depreciation as well as make policy technical advanced if There is a number of things to do listed.

> *There is also a Head of Service Decree regarding SOP (System Operating Procedure) regarding archive management from the Environmental Service. Life and Forestry of DIY. For the SK, it refers to PERGUB, but there is a unique part so the agency issues the SK because not all agencies have the same archives. If PERGUB is global for all of DIY, but if it's like in that agency there are certain unique archives that are different from other agencies, that's why the SOP is made . Here , maybe what is unique is different from the others, namely the AMDAL (environmental impact analysis), the forest map problem, and so on, other agencies don't have it but here it is, automatically the management is different.* (Interview with Joko - DLHK Archivist, November 18, 2021)

Besides regulations, the DIY Regional Government also provides system management archives and information electronic system called SISMINKADA. The system This built and managed by DPAD, Kominfo, and the General Bureau with objective for assist OPD in the creation process archive (manuscript layout) service, administration letters and classification archives) such as giving number letter, code classification and leadership agenda. However not quite enough answer Local Government No only end until here Because they also need conduct monitoring and evaluation related management archives and information in each OPD. Results of monitoring and evaluation will affect incentives performance or addition income for all the employees who are inside organization.

Although own runway the same regulations and systems, in reality the level of governance maturity OPD DIY information is sufficient diverse. Of the eight OPDs studied, there were organization governance level the information Still under standard and still in development, while part another big one has been at an essential and proactive level. Here presented in table 2 results governance maturity level analysis OPD DIY information:

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TABLE 2
ANALYSIS MATURITY OF DIY OPD INFORMATION GOVERNANCE

GARP Principle	Level 1 Under Standard	Level 2 In Development	Level 3 Essential	Level 4 Proactive	Level 5 Transformational
Accountability	●	● ● ● ●	●	● ●	
Transparency		● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●		
Integrity		● ●	● ● ● ● ●	●	
Protection	●	●	● ● ● ●	● ●	
Compliance	●	● ●	● ● ●	● ●	
Availability	●	● ●	● ● ● ●	●	
Retention	●	● ●	● ● ● ●	●	
Depreciation	●	●	● ● ● ● ●	●	

Source : Processed data

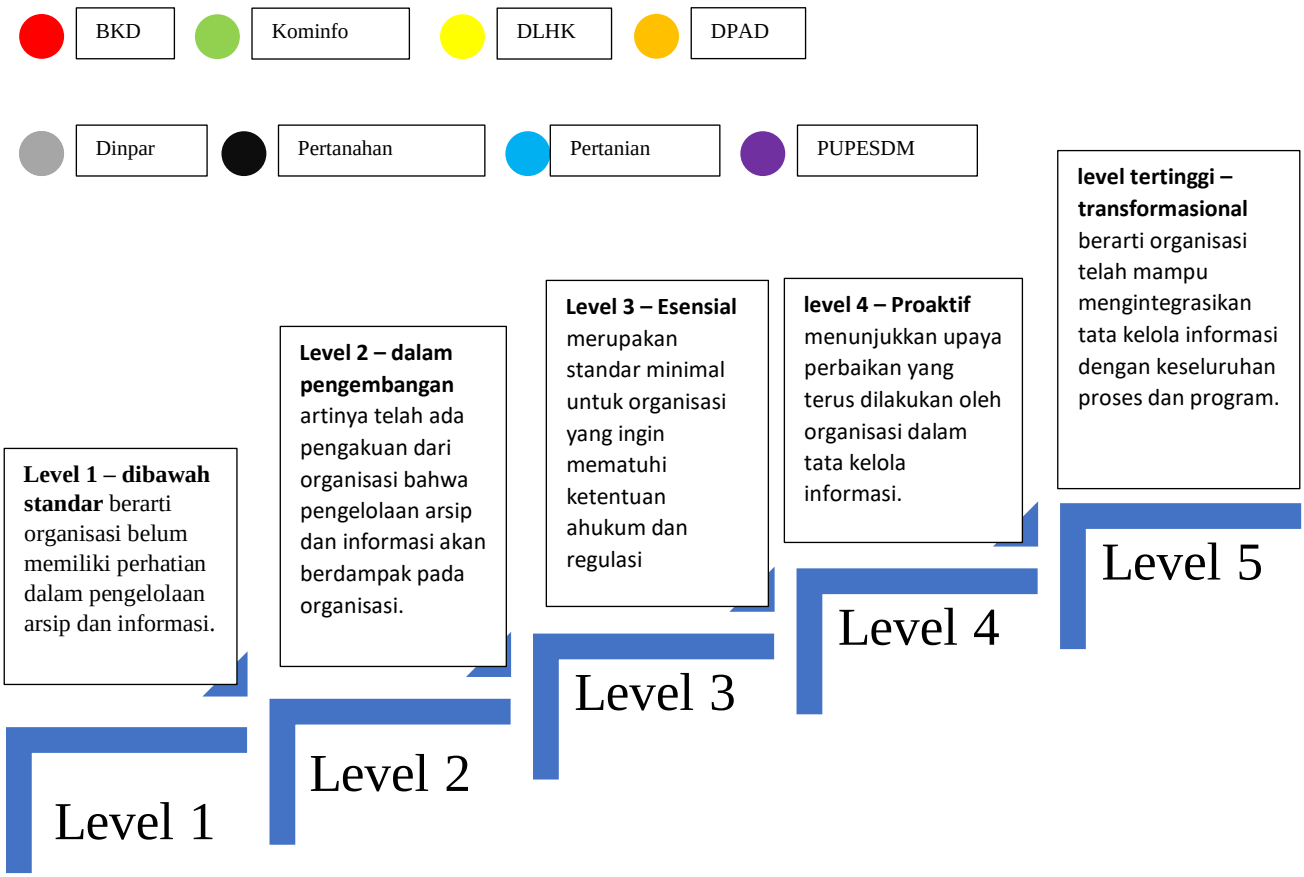

Figure 2. Level Description based on Information Governance Maturity Model (2010)

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Based on table on can see that from eight the agency being studied, only one OPD, namely the Department of Agriculture, which has reach minimum standard level 3 for all governance elements information. This is indicating that the Department of Agriculture has capable manage archives and information in a way effective and efficient. One of the contributing factors in success of the Department of Agriculture is support from leaders and unit heads. As framework Work strategic, governance information of course No Can released from attention leader as well as involvement all over staff.

> *As it happens from Formerly secretary his service This from sub-section head general, so know about archive. so always follow monitor, head service also every There is evaluation quarterly must know his assessment Already until where and how, then the process. This man always monitor evaluation No may not enough of 9.* (Interview Supriyatuti Handayani - Archivist of the Department of Agriculture, December 20, 2021)

If you look at it from each element from GARP (Generally *Accepted Recordkeeping Principles)* principles can see that majority of OPDs observed has capable to achieve minimum standard (level 3) on the indicator integrity, protection, compliance, availability, retention and depreciation. One of driving factors achievement This is OPD efforts to comply regulation Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 43 of 2021 concerning management archive dynamic. However, in its implementation, they understand that the management process archives and information is not easy thing. Identification results writer found there is a number of obstacles in governance information includes: quantity and quality of human resources, facilities storage conventional (means) infrastructure including *records center)*, facilities storage electronics (server *down* and capacity limited), system classification and integration between system SISMINKADA electronics with SRIKANDI from center.

One of problem common problems faced by all DIY OPDs are lack of the number of human resources and the quality of human resources that carry out the management program archive electronics. Rusidi as DIY DPAD archivist said:

> *The main obstacle is in human resources. Well, educating human resources to be able to do this is not an easy thing. It would be better if the OPD had new employees who are today's children . No not tech-savvy , but not all OPDs are supported by such personnel. So HR, sis, is the obstacle.* (Interview date 03 December 2021)

The organization own diverse method for overcome the with recruiting party third, do Work same as the other party external, as well as try share not quite enough answer management archives and information to staff normal. This is done for comply the rules that have been set in management archives and information.

Compliance majority of public bodies can see in the effort protection to archives. Manager archives and archivists try operate procedure protection contained in in the DIY Governor Regulation Number 43 of 2021 concerning management archive dynamic. According to interview with Joko, the archivist of the DIY DLHK, that protection has done since archive created:

> *Already There is procedure security , because every time we make a letter, there must be a code in the upper left corner. So, for example, if it is normal or open, above it is*

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'B', there is a restricted code 'T', there is a secret 'R', very secret 'SR'. So that will also determine how far this archive can be accessed. So automatically every processing unit already knows because when it was made, they already included the letter code, the security code the letter . (Interview, November 18, 2021)

Even though the majority of OPDs have try in comply existing regulations, portrait non-compliance Still found. There are OPDs that have not been put attention special in the process of management and security the archives. Even there is organization that places archive vital in an open place. This is enlarging risk damage and loss. Therefore, that's what DPAD DIY does step proactive with give offer storage vital archives for other OPDs so that vital archives can be awake its security.

There should be something special, but that's the only thing that's of *concern.* Why did DPAD suggest that it would be better to leave it with us because here it is only placed on an open shelf, on the street too, which is often passed by people (Interview F, Department X, November 12 , 2021)

Besides non-compliance about security archive, found Still there are OPDs that do not carry out the destruction process in a way routine. This is result in flow information become hampered Because archives that are piling up and not managed (See figure 1).

Figure 3. Problem Management Archives and Information in one of the OPDs

With system management archive like picture on so archives and information will difficult for found. No only user external that is not can access information public, possibility large internal organization myself will also experience obstacle in search information. Therefore that, effort repair need carried out so that existing activities and programs in organization can documented and accessible.

Regardless from challenges and achievements of OPD DIY in indicators integrity, protection, compliance, availability, retention, and depreciation, elements the most interesting GARP principle for discussed is accountability and transparency. Referring to table 1 it can be seen that part big organization Not yet capable up to level 3 (minimum standard). Accountability related close with HR, attention leader in the program and the quality of the

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program itself. When some big organization face problem source the power that implements the program, then the management process archives and information will experience obstacles. However, in fact, there is capable organization persist and run the program even though in condition lack of human resources. This is No off from attention and policy leader in program implementation.

> *It's really good here, sis, because here there's a term called "there's a reward" and punishment for archive management it has always been like that.* (Interview with Joko, DLHK Archivist, November 18, 2021)

Other issues detected that is transparency. From the results interview known that all organization understand importance transparency and presentation access information public as accountability in management of the country. The people are given right for now the programs and policies government so that it can follow supervise and control. Therefore that, society need get access on information public Where control access determined by the manager archive or archivist. However, the involvement manager information or OPD DIY archivist in support transparency Not yet Lots found. Even socialization on openness information Not yet obtained by the managers information and archives.

> *If it is specifically for archives, maybe DPAD itself has not implemented it, meaning there is no BIMTEK for transparency — but maybe for general matters, such as public policies and others, maybe in front of the General Sub-Division itself, there may already be one, only for me specifically for archives, I don't know yet.* (Interview with Joko - DLHK Archivist, November 18, 2021)

In view writer, archivist and manager information need involved in every transparency program so that they can also prepare information the public that will be served. This can also be adding outlook they on importance open information public in state governance including minimize act corruption, collusion and nepotism.

Connection between Information Governance with Openness Public Information

Governance information is fundamental requirements in openness information. Organization DIY Regional Devices need understand archives and information what was created, where archives and information the stored and how provide access to archives and information said. If you look at it from eighth GARP principle, all element each other related for can serve information quality, authentic and efficient public in accordance need public.

Archives and information government is source valuable for support governance good governance and accountability sector government. Lowel in Mnjama (2003) to mention archive provide base on accountability the public must provide official selected Because bring trust public and mandate society . Without existence access to archive government so practice abuse No can prove , audit not can done and activities government No open For monitored (Sylvia Piggot in Mnjama, 2003). Therefore, management archives and information become step the beginning that must be done for can provide access information government.

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In several developed countries, the implementation of the KIP Law or what they call call *The FOI Act* requires time long preparation. One of for example is English that requires time four half year for can apply *FOI Act.* Some things to prepare includes: development culture more organization open Where must involving senior leaders and managers , training employee For more notice transparency , request process information public , coordination with party law in the relation with access information open and system management good archives and information (Shepherd, 2015). So, openness information No Can separated with governance good information. If as if coin, one side coin is governance information and on the other hand is openness information (see figure 4).

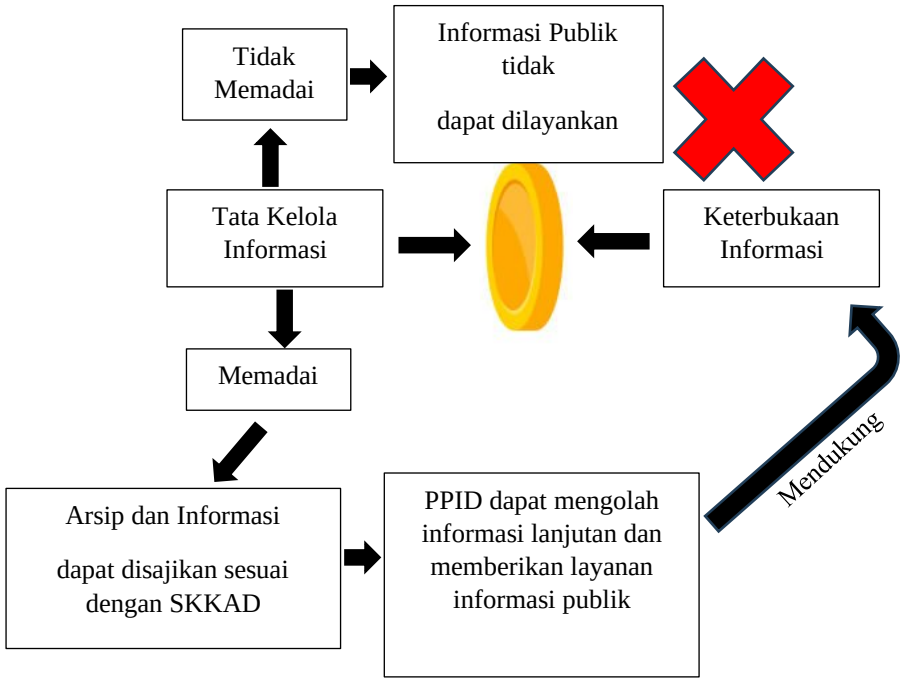

Figure 4. Connection between Information Governance and Transparency Information

Based on Figure 4 can see that governance and transparency information own relatedness tightly. If organization can manage information with adequate so archives and information can process more continued by PPID for given to public. However, on the other hand, if organization No can manage the information with okay then How information public can serve? Therefore that, OPD DIY which is still are at levels 1 and 2 necessaries try hard for improve governance information so that you can implementing the KIP Law by Better.

Question what arises next is, what openness information influence governance practices information on public bodies or governance information that will be influence openness information public? Both of them will each other influence. In practice, the KIP Law was implemented in 2008 or Far before all public bodies own mechanism management

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adequate archives and information. However Finally, the presence of the KIP Law forced part large public body for do change in governance information in the environment.

One of interesting case attention writer is when dispute information happens between the DIY Regional Library and Archives Agency and one of the societies. Case This happened in 2018 and the author had time follow in trial dispute information. Based on the suspicion corruption in project development of archive depot, applicant want to get information related budget, auction process and design of the archive depot building. After wait not enough more a month, applicant No to obtain the requested information. In the end, he together team submit lawsuit on access information public related project construction of the archive depot building.

In time that, the government area Yogyakarta special yet own regulation special related management archive dynamic including system classification security and access archive dynamic. After problem dispute information hit BPAD DIY, the government DIY province moves for compile regulation related access information public. Until finally, the rules related System Classification, Security, and Access Archives Dynamic issued by the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta and listed in DIY Governor Regulation Number 87 of 2019. With existence rule this, society and government You're welcome understand limitation access from information held by public bodies as well as can each other understand respective rights and obligations.

So, governance information and transparency information are One package that is not inseparable. In one side, openness information requires the existence of governance adequate information from public bodies so that information public can presented. While on the other hand, the implementation of the KIP Law also provides impact positive in governance information on the organization government Because problem in access information make, they Study for Keep going do effort repair.

CONCLUSIONS

Governance information in the environment government DIY area has set up in regulations issued by the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. However, the implementation rule related management archive dynamic Still diverse. Based on governance maturity level analysis information obtained that There are OPDs that are still Not yet can reach minimum standards, although part another big one has can reach level 3. To organization that has not fulfil governance standards information, required effort hard in fix for problem presentation information public can overcome.

Of the eight element GARP principles, accountability and transparency need get attention serious by the government DIY area because some OPDs have not capable reach minimum standard. Factor the cause is availability and capability of human resources, attention leadership, provision facility storage conventional and electronics, management archive integrated electronics and engagement manager archives and information in related programs with transparency.

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Governance good information is base in support openness information . Information Alone is not neutral thing, so that need control in its use and state administrators can set it up through regulation (Birkinshaw in Shepherd, 2015). Government own right For open and close access to information, but governance good governance require state organizers for give portion access information public in a way adequate. With Thus, transparency and accountability in state management can realized and the government can Keep going improve governance his government.

This is study evaluation beginning towards governance information with research settings in DIY, so that Lots matter Still open For developed. Research furthermore can focused on factors supporters, inhibitors and development of improvement strategies in governance information. In addition that, taking research settings at the location outside DIY will also enrich outlook in governance information.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

[Indah Novita Sari]: Writing the original draft, review and editing, supervision. [Lillyana Mulya]: Writing the original draft, review and editing, supervision. [Irfan Rizky Darajat]: Writing the original draft, review and editing, supervision.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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