



Unveiling the Untapped Potential: West Kalimantan's Competitiveness in the Era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 Through Public Information Disclosure from a Political Perspective

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A B S T R A C T

The openness of public information in the form of easy access for the public is one of the pillars in realizing good governance in order to increase the nation's competitiveness towards a Superior Indonesia 2045. However, unfortunately, there are still several problems related to openness of public information such as limited access to public information, limited technology and infrastructure, lack of public awareness and education, and so on, shows that there is still a great need for attention from all parties regarding strengthening this to support West Kalimantan's competitiveness in the era of industrial revolution 4.0. This research was conducted with the aim of analyzing the potential competitiveness of West Kalimantan in the era of industrial revolution 4.0 through openness of public information from a political perspective. This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method with data sourced from literature studies and interviews. The results and conclusions of this research found that there are three potential competitive advantages for West Kalimantan in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era through openness of public information from a political perspective, namely public awareness to obtain the right to open public information; government information media innovation towards Smart Province; and the role of youth through One Data West Kalimantan. As a recommendation, it is necessary to strengthen existing potentials continuously and synergistically between government, non-government and society so that West Kalimantan becomes more competitive in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 through openness of public information.

INTRODUCTION

The acquisition of information is a fundamental necessity for individuals, serving as a catalyst for both societal and personal development. Hence, the ability to obtain information is an inherent entitlement of every individual. Moreover, in order to achieve efficient governance in a democratic nation that upholds individual autonomy, it is imperative to prioritize the practice of transparent information sharing.

Furthermore, public information disclosure is an important aspect of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era where the boundaries between the physical, digital, and biological worlds in development and knowledge are increasingly minimal. The current Industrial Revolution 4.0 is included in terms of the development of digital technology and information (Xu, M., David, J. M., & Kim, S. H., 2018). The Industrial Revolution 4.0 is a big leap in the advancement of technology, information, and communication, including transparency. This provides an opportunity for the government, non-government, and the community to play a role in optimizing information disclosure by good governance (Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi Kalimantan Barat, 2018).

In 2014 the Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla government set the direction for nation-building for five years through the Nawa Cita Program. One of the contents of the Nawa Cita Program is to improve the quality of information management and services within central and regional government agencies. This is accomplished by enforcing the Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure, which calls for performance reports from central and regional government agencies and free access to public information (Nurdiansyah, 2016). With the passage of this law, all Indonesian citizens are guaranteed the right to obtain public information. Public access to information as widely as possible, including government performance has been regulated and protected by the 1945 Constitution article 28F. All institutions operating on government budgets are required to disclose their information to the public.

A definition of public information is provided in Article 1 Paragraph (2) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure. It states that public information is information that is created, stored, managed, sent, and/or received by a public body that is related to the organizer and administration of the state and/or administrators and administration of other public bodies as required by law, as well as other information relating to public interests.

However, the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure still leaves problems, especially in its implementation. This is evident from the high level of information disputes submitted by information applicants to public bodies. Not a few disputes must be resolved through adjudication mediation at the level of the Central Information Commission, up to the State Administrative Court. The existence of the public information disclosure law, which is

meant to be a pillar of ensuring harmony between the needs of the government and the community, is frequently abused by dishonest non-governmental organizations with the intention of achieving personal gain, according to expert staff of the Minister of Public Works for Socio-Cultural Affairs and Community Role, Waskito Pandu. This law should have become a legal basis for the public to exercise their rights and at the same time make it easier to obtain information. Instead of exploiting the weaknesses of this public information disclosure law for other purposes (*Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat Republik Indonesia, 2013*).

The problem of public information disclosure in West Kalimantan is often a challenge faced by the government and the people in the region. Several problems often arise related to public information disclosure in West Kalimantan such as limited access to public information, limited technology and infrastructure, lack of public awareness and education, and so on.

Public information disclosure provides benefits for both the public and public bodies. Openness or transparency provides opportunities for the public to increase their participation in administering the state, while public bodies provide opportunities to improve information management and services as good governance. Public Information Disclosure provides benefits, including (1) there is a guarantee of the right for everyone to know plans, programs, processes, and reasons for making a public policy including those related to the lives of many people, (2) encouraging public participation in the process of making public policy and good management of public agencies, (3) encourage good state administration, namely transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability, (4) develop science and educate the life of the nation, and (5) improve the quality of management and information services within agencies public to produce quality information services (*Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi Kalimantan Barat, 2018*).

Previous research that is relevant to the topic of research being conducted this time is research conducted related to legal politics related to public information transparency in realizing good governance in the local government of Wonogiri Regency. This research reveals that the implementation of good governance is a requirement for every government to realize the aspirations of the people and achieve the goals and aspirations of the nation and state (*Raharjo, G. V. M. H., Firdaus, S. U., & Riwanto, A., 2017*). Novelty of this research lies in the analysis linking public information disclosure with the potential for regional competitiveness through a political perspective.

Based on this background, the authors are interested in writing this research to analyze West Kalimantan's potential competitiveness in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era through public information disclosure from a political perspective.

METHOD

This research used qualitative methodologies in order to provide a comprehensive explanation of the subject under investigation. The utilization of a research strategy is employed to comprehensively comprehend intricate and multifaceted occurrences, with the objective of elucidating the attributes, patterns, and significance of the gathered data. This methodology is deemed appropriate for the present study.

The data in this study were obtained through a literature study and interviews. Literature study, also known as literature research or library research, is an approach used to collect data and information from various written sources such as books, scientific journal articles, reports, government documents, and other digital sources that are relevant to the research topic. This method is suitable for this study because of the large amount of relevant literature and data on the topic. The literature study method can provide a deeper understanding of this research topic by referring to previous research and expert views. During the interview, we conducted interviews with sources related to the topic of this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Public Awareness to Obtain the Right to Public Information Disclosure

An open government is one of the traits of a democratic nation (*Irsyadinnas, Ningrum, & Priyatna, 2023*) and one of the internationally recognized Human Rights is the right to information. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations (UN) governs this. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression and thought, according to the declaration. This freedom includes the right to speak freely, to use any media, regardless of national boundaries, to seek out, receive, and spread information and ideas (*Arianto, 2017*). The Indonesian Public Information Openness Index itself continues to increase from 2020 to 2023 (, which can be seen in the following graph.



Graph I. The Indonesian Public Information Openness Index (2020—2023)

Source: (*Antara News, 2023*)

From a political perspective and in the context of Indonesia, especially in the post-reform era, there has been an improvement in state management both in its institutional structure and function. In the hope of being able to handle and address all the issues and demands facing the Indonesian nation, the executive, legislative, and judicial institutions—which in theory function as a unit that complements and balances one another (checks and balances)—are continuously modified. This happened because people's awareness of the thirst for information disclosure was very limited in that era.

Political frameworks and open government help us understand open data practices about the broader institutional pressures affecting government transparency (*Ruijter, E., Détienné, F., Baker, M., Groff, J., & Meijer, A. J., 2020*). The current form of public awareness of public information disclosure can be seen through the One Data Kalbar Kick-Off activity which was held on 3 to 4 December 2018 (*Fatria, 2018*). In this activity, several programs were carried out involving the

active participation of the community, namely infographic competitions, discussion of the design of the One Data Kalbar Kick-Off program, declaration of commitment, introduction to One Data Indonesia, talk shows, as well as group discussions regarding data and resolution of problems in West Kalimantan.

In addition to the One Data Kalbar Kick-Off program, several informants also said that as members of the public, they have been actively seeking public information. They understand this awareness as their right to transparency of public information which is part of human rights. This is also one of the important characteristics of a democratic country. This right upholds the sovereignty of the people in the framework of realizing good governance (Wibawa, 2019). However, socialization regarding access to information disclosure is still very much needed. This is because there are still many people who do not know the public access they can get.

The history of public information disclosure in Indonesia itself began with the 1998 political reform. At that time, all elements of society demanded that the government be more transparent and involve citizens in making policies, planning, and monitoring development. Through information disclosure in every aspect of state administration, it will be able to encourage public participation in development. Only with an open government will legitimacy and public trust be built.

Within the realm of communication synergy, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics of the Republic of Indonesia is actively promoting collaborative efforts across government agencies to enhance the frequency and effectiveness of communication and the dissemination of strategic policy information to the general public. This aligns with the guidelines outlined in Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2015.

Apart from that, the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia also collaborates with government agencies to carry out things. First, strengthening the understanding of Information and Documentation Management Officers regarding the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Informatics Number 14 of 2015. Second, making the Information and Documentation Management Officer portal a door to information managed by all work units in relevant agencies. Furthermore, carry out monitoring and evaluation of work units in their respective agencies regarding the completeness of the information package provided to applicants for public information. Fourth, carrying out the duties and functions of each manager according to the Decree of the Director General of Public Information and Communication of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics Number 37 of 2015 concerning Management of the Information and Documentation Management Officer Coordination Forum. Finally, ensure that the Information and Documentation Management Officer understands the sanctions imposed on Law Number 14 of 2008 ([Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia, 2016](#)).

The increasing public awareness regarding the right to obtain public disclosure information can also be seen from the initiation of the International Right to Know Day which is commemorated globally on September 28. Right To Know Day commemoration began in 2002 in Sofia, Bulgaria. At that time, Freedom of Information Organizations from around the world formed the Freedom of Information Advocates Network. They then agreed to promote individual rights of access to

information and an open and transparent government. It was then that it was then proposed that September 28 be nominated as the International Right to Know Day which became a symbol of the global movement promoting the right to information. This Right to Know Day is celebrated by the entire world which has a Disclosure of Information Act ([Simanjuntak, 2021](#)).

Advancements in Government Information Media: Paving the Way for a Technologically Advanced Smart Province

According to the open government paradigm, citizens and non-governmental organizations are encouraged to engage with the public sector through new forms of platform-based participation and collaboration, public processes are becoming more transparent, and public information is made available online. Although government efforts to make organizational processes more accessible to the public aim to improve relations between the public and the government, current empirical evidence is scant and contradictory ([Schmidhuber, L., Ingrams, A. & Hilgers, D., 2021](#)).

Society benefits from transparency. Strong, broad-based engagement between citizens and government is the foundation of open government. Governments can better understand and meet citizens' needs when there is open two-way communication between the two parties. Moreover, it creates the conditions for governmental entities and citizens to develop mutual trust and collaborate in the development of new responses to common problems. Open governments with good governance are in a better position to drive inclusive growth because they can better meet needs and provide the services that all citizens deserve for their needs ([Hunja, R., Estefan, F., Mansilla, J., & Wang, K., 2014](#)).

The concept of good governance encompasses the delegation of public services supply to entities outside of the government. The collaboration between government, non-governmental organizations, and society is crucial in the implementation of governance ([Febrianingsih, 2012](#)). The benchmark for achieving good governance is through the principle of openness of public information which is running optimally.

Through the implementation of good governance, West Kalimantan can compete in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era. Competitiveness can be achieved by increasing critical thinking and creating innovation and creativity so that it is in line with the vision of Smart Province. According to the Governor of West Kalimantan, Sutarmidji, Smart Province is achieved when social media has been utilized in disseminating information about government programs and policies ([Suriyansyah, 2019](#)).

To support this, the Provincial Government of West Kalimantan has created a Command Center room ([Oxtora, 2019](#)). The room was later named the Data Analytics Room which is located at the Balai Petiti Office of the Governor of West Kalimantan as an information center for the community. Thanks to the efforts made by the provincial government, West Kalimantan won the title of Informative Public Agency for the category of provincial governments throughout Indonesia on December 5, 2019.



Figure 1. Award for Information Disclosure of West Kalimantan Public Agencies in 2019
Source: (Dora, 2019)

However, even though the number of recipients of the Informative Public Agency Award increased in 2019 when compared to the previous year, this number has not experienced a significant increase. It was recorded that only 46.76% of public bodies were included in the informative category out of 355 public bodies that participated in monitoring and evaluation (Saeno, 2019). Because of this condition, efforts for transparency and accountability for public disclosure are not only the government's homework but also the duty of the community to be able to monitor the disclosure of public information.

Therefore, to become a smart city, the provincial government is expected to be able to implement smart provinces. The form is in the form of inter-regional collaboration in overcoming urban problems. Director of Government Informatics Application Services, Directorate General of Informatics Applications, Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Bambang Dwi Anggono said that through smart provinces, the Provincial Government is expected to be able to bridge various obstacles and collaborate between regions. Thus, the Provincial Government is not busy with its program but can facilitate the smart city program from regencies or cities in its territory or other provinces. The Directorate General of Informatics Applications, Ministry of Communication and Informatics has provided support for local governments in implementing Electronic Based Government Systems (SPBE) and smart cities. These include providing big data and artificial intelligence (AI), information security, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), infrastructure and platforms, increasing the capacity of the state civil apparatus, fostering, and supervising local governments, and developing government applications (Agustini, 2021).



Figure 2. Support for Local Governments in the SPBE and Smart City programs
Source: (Agustini, 2021)

Furthermore, the Indonesian government itself also really wants social media to be used for productive things, encourage creativity and innovation, and improve people's welfare. Currently, in Indonesia, there are 132 million active internet users, or around 52% of the total population. Of these internet users, there are around 129 million who have active social media accounts and spend an average of 3.5 hours per day consuming the internet via mobile phones. Seeing this, the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, said that we have to direct the rapid development of information technology and make use of it in a positive direction, towards the advancement of our nation. To increase knowledge, broaden horizons, spread positive values, values of optimism, values of hard work, values of integrity and honesty, values of tolerance and peace, values of solidarity and nationality (Diandra, 2017).

In addition to the public, the government also continues to encourage innovation to support public information disclosure to the public. As in the joint management of the National Public Service Innovation Network (JIPPNaS) site, it has now officially begun. This was marked by the signing of a cooperation agreement carried out by the Ministry of State Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the State Administration Agency. The JIPPNaS site is a national database for public service innovation. So, information and data regarding the best public services in Indonesia are collected on the JIPPNaS website (Viska, 2023).

However, innovation does not mean ignoring efficiency by creating applications that do not synergize with each other. The Minister of Communication and Informatics, Johnny G. Plate revealed that the government is currently preparing a super application to replace the thousands of applications currently operated by the government. He considered that the government applications currently used are too numerous and inefficient. Currently, there are about 24,000 applications that work independently so he felt the need to reorganize the applications (Dewi, 2022). This platform will later become an integrated public service to produce one piece of data, part of the implementation of data-based policies.

The Role of Youth Through "One Data of West Kalimantan"

The development of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 is an opportunity for youth to become more familiar with the world of information and technology than other generations. This potential requires youth to be technologically aware or digitally literate so that they are not easily influenced by hoax news. The important role of youth in information dissemination provides space in providing clarification if society requires information disclosure.

Gede Narayana, the chairman of the Central Information Commission of the Republic of Indonesia, stated that students, as young people, have a responsibility to understand the openness of public information. The thing that must be owned is an intellectual who possesses a professional character in their field, is transparent by uniting thoughts, words, and deeds, and is accountable by requiring that all thoughts, words, and actions be held accountable (Permana, 2022). Students can also actively participate in the public policy process starting from the lowest level systems such as sub-districts by providing opinions that are professional, transparent, and accountable. Because governance is not only carried out by one party, collaborating

with public institutions to establish good governance is another action that can be taken.

Abdurahman Amin as Chair of the East Kalimantan Indonesian Cyber Media Union said that the important role of millennials is in disseminating information and overseeing public information disclosure. Millennials are currently playing a large role in disseminating public information, both on social media and mainstream media. But what needs to be remembered and emphasized is that not all information can be informed, there are journalistic rules (if it is related to reporting) and there are other rules that cannot be violated (Komisi Informasi Provinsi Kalimantan Timur, 2022).

Within the campus itself, not all Information Management and Documentation Officers have been established. Only a few universities already have Information Management and Documentation Officers as part of information disclosure. Such as at Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Brawijaya, and Universitas Gajah Mada.

The availability of public information in West Kalimantan itself is currently increasingly accessible since the launching of One Data Kalbar by Sutarmidji, Governor of West Kalimantan on March 4, 2019 (Hi!Pontianak, 2019). One Data West Kalimantan is a portal provided by the Provincial Government of West Kalimantan for the public to be able to access data on government, economy, education, culture, health, infrastructure, trade, tourism, and others in West Kalimantan.

One of the benefits of One Data for West Kalimantan is that the public can find out the trend of basic food prices on the market and for the government to know the inflation rate of basic foods so they can suppress and anticipate them. The One Data Policy for West Kalimantan is intended as a basis for preparing development plans and is an integral part of implementing Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 concerning One Data at the regional level. In addition to issuing governor regulations, Sutarmidji also accelerated the implementation of One Data West Kalimantan by launching the One Data West Kalimantan portal and Data Analytic Room.

One Data is an Indonesian Government initiative to encourage data-driven policymaking. To realize this, it is necessary to fulfill government data that is accurate, open, and interoperable. One Data has three main principles, namely, one data standard, one standard metadata, and one data portal. Thus, the use of government data is not only limited to internal use between agencies but also as a form of fulfilling public data needs for the community (Fatria, 2018).

Based on the results of interviews with informants, as youths, they played their role through field visits and audiences to the West Kalimantan Data Analytics Room which is the physical space of One Data West Kalimantan. Documentation of visits and hearings from these youths can be seen in the following figure.



Figure 3. Youth Visits and Audiences to the West Kalimantan Data Analytics Room

Source: (Open Data Kalbar, 2020)

In addition, in the context of implementing the One Data policy, the West Kalimantan One Data Forum will be held on June 7, 2022. One Data Indonesia is very important to implement because One Data encourages data integration and government services through standardization of data governance and interoperability. Integrated government services cannot be realized if data conditions are still scattered and with various standards. Through integrated government data and services, it will be easier for the public as service users to access and utilize government services, through data management and quality assurance efforts, decision-making processes, policy formulation, and service development can be more focused and fact-based (Diskominfo Kabupaten Sambas, 2022).

In terms of the availability of data that is accurate, current, integrated, accountable, easily accessible and shared between agencies, One Data Indonesia is intended to regulate the governance of data generated by Central Agencies and Regional Agencies to support development planning, implementation, evaluation, and control. It also aims to promote data openness and transparency and support the National Statistics System.

Therefore, the youth's role is to keep an eye on the information provided by the media and to spread it to the larger community so that those who cannot yet access it can. However, bearing in mind that very few young people understand their role in disseminating this public information disclosure, continuous formal and non-formal outreach by the government and the youth themselves is needed so that it can support the potential for regional competitiveness, especially in this case in West Kalimantan.

CONCLUSION

Public trust in decision-making processes is more likely to be established when regular citizens are involved, as opposed to decisions made solely by the government or in private. Trust is a concept that operates on a reciprocal basis. In order to facilitate more public engagement in decision-making processes, it is imperative for the government to establish and maintain public trust. This aligns with endeavors to protect the people's entitlement to access essential public information.

Based on the research results, there are three potentials for West Kalimantan's competitiveness in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era through public information disclosure from a political perspective, namely (1) public awareness to obtain the right to public information disclosure; (2) government information media innovation towards Smart Province; and (3) the role of youth through One West Kalimantan Data. As a recommendation, it is necessary to continuously and

synergistically strengthen existing potentials between the government, non-government, and the community so that West Kalimantan is increasingly competitive in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era through public information disclosure.

The limitation in this research is the method used which uses literature studies and interviews which still have limited data sources and informants. It is hoped that future researchers can enrich literature sources and the number of informants related to this study topic.

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