

# **UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEM IN KESAMBEN DISTRICT KESAMBEN OF JOMBANG**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The village has the right to budget as regulated in Law no. 6 year 2014 on the Village, the village is also given the responsibility to report it accountably, cleanly and transparently. Technology, Information and Communication (ICT) along with its supporters are prepared to make the village have a fast, efficient, transparent governance by sticking to local wisdom.

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. Taking data through participatory observation, indepth interview and literature study to explore more deeply how the utilization of communication and information technology in Kesamben Village Kesamben District Jombang.

Utilization of Technology, Information and Communication (ICT) in its identification appears on several aspects such as human resources, facilities, infrastructure. The limited human resources capable of Technology, Information and Communication become obstacles in the utilization of Village Information System along with the lack of Internet network.

## **PRELIMINARY**

The rapid development of Communication Technology has led to information disclosure. The demand for information disclosure as well as service to the community brings the consequences also to the regions in this case is the village. Based on Law number 6 of 2014 on the Village, it is illustrated that the village in the framework of its development is to strive to improve the quality of life and life of its people. There are four areas of development, namely the implementation of village governance, the implementation of village development, village community development and empowerment of village communities. The essence of Law No. 6 of 2014 authorizes the Village Head to be more self-reliant to become an object as well as a subject of development. Furthermore, the implementation of e-government of village government in information disclosure is more utilizing Information and Communication Technology especially on information service to the public.

In addition to village rights regarding the budget set forth in Law no. 6 year 2014 on the Village, the village is also given the responsibility to report it. The implication is that villages are required to be accountable, clean and transparent. This is also in accordance with the mandate of Law no. 14 of 2008, on the Openness of Public Information. Furthermore, in particular Articles 82 and 86 of the Village Law indicate that village budget reporting can be accessed by anyone and from anywhere. An enabling environment for placing budget reports and village conditions to be accessible easily at all times, is by utilizing the internet.

In addition to its wide reach, the internet infrastructure for the village is also mandated by Law no. 6 year 2014 to be fulfilled by the Regional Government and Central Government. Thus, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and its supporters also need to be prepared to make the village have a fast, efficient, transparent governance by sticking to local wisdom. The following is the completeness for the application of Article 82 and Article 86 of the Village Law, among others, applied to the Internet Network Infrastructure Village. Like the road, it will be smoother and easier to apply what the above laws are mandated if the villages have internet access available. In accordance with article 86 paragraph (1) to paragraph (3), the Central and Regional Governments must hold the availability of internet network in the village. Village Website, As the village "house" in the online domain, the village website can be used to put village budget reports, accounts, and RPJMDes.

In addition, the village web can be used also to display a variety of potential information as well as village news. This became known as the "voiceless village". The village is able to voice its own village through the internet. In addition to the village web, the Village Information System (SID) as embodied by the law relates also to data independence for the village. Because so far, villages are more often requested data without villages have the ability to access their own data quickly and accurately. It would be helpful if there is a demographic and multiplatform village population data application system with open source code. Where this application is integrated with all stakeholders. Thus, for the purposes of village public services can serve more quickly, for the needs of village data can provide accurately. Then, each stakeholder can access quickly and integrated, without burdening the village with the various SID applications issued by each stakeholder.

## COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Among the many expectations of the Information and Communication Technology revolution is the potential to modernize government organizations, strengthen their operations and make them more responsive to the needs of their citizens. Many countries have introduced e-Government programs based on Information and Communication Technology and use them to change the dimensions of multiple government operations, to create more accessible, transparent, effective and accountable governments. (Al-Khouri, 2011: 1)

Communication technology can be used as a tool for organizational communication in village government. The flow of information in the village is often a weakness such as the process of updating the data where there are differences between the village, district, district and even national. The difference is because there is no single data originating from the village directly and update. Support for the implementation of Communications Technology to Communications Organizations in the rural administration will be able to encourage single data that is easily to be updated by the village apparatus by promoting simplicity so as to make it easier to use.

Communications technology is a hardware in the organizational structure that contains social values, which allows individuals to collect, process and exchange information with other individuals. Communications technology has several characteristics, among others, first, related to hardware; second, emerge in a certain social and political economic structure; third, carrying certain values of the above and fourth structures, relate to hardware in the field of communication. Communication Technology is seen to condition its users to demasification in control of the plague, adapt to technical standards of technology use and increase interaction with other individuals without knowing distance barriers. (Rogers, 1986: 2-4)

Mc Omber (in Abrar, 2003: 7) links communication technology with culture through multiple perspectives. First, as a determinant factor in society, independent and can create change in society. Secondly, as an enormous mass-produced product of industrialization. Third, communication technology gave birth to a new tool that not everyone can know it well where the power of mutual influence between the communication technology itself with the existing social forces in society can not be predicted precisely.

## NEW MEDIA

The development of Communication Technology gave birth to new media. McQuail grouped new media into four categories. The first medium of interpersonal communication consisting of telephone, mobile phone, e-mail. Second, interactive media play like computer, videogame, game in internet. Third, the information search media in the form of portal / search engine. Fourth, collective participation media such as the use of the Internet to share and exchange

information, opinions, experiences and establishes through computers where users are not solely for tools but can also cause affection and emotional (McQuail, 2000: 127)

## STUDY

The results of Unair, ITB and ITS (2011) studies in 4 Provinces in Java show that there is an increase of ICT facilities owned by the community. For example, in 2009 6.2% of the population owns computers, then increased to 6.7% (2010), and in 2011 increased to 8%. In addition to the increase in the number of ownership, there is also a diversity of utilization. For example, this phone is not only used for telephone access (voice), SMS, and MMS but other facilities used ie the internet. Improved access to communications will increase as the Internet Service Delivery Program (PJI) or Smart Village program is rolled out. Research conducted by the three universities also found that the existence of telecommunications in the community is very necessary, not only to facilitate and serve the economic development in society, but also to improve the infrastructure of rural communities. The interesting thing is that at least 84.4% of the community is very supportive if the development of the village rang into a village of Pintar (the village that has internet access). Because the general public believes that the ease of access to information through the internet will be able to promote the development of villages, especially children's education, community knowledge and economic ability of the community. (Subiakto, 2013)

Conditional field in this millenia host encourages people who can just use gadgets such as smartphones can mess up the information, especially the absence of the official village information path. Information can grow chaotic. Formal information that should flow (the current trend over the Internet) is experiencing a lack of supply making it possible for informal information to arise that can lead to misunderstandings in information. Misconceptions of information in the form of grapevine without polish technology alone are quickly spread more nowadays through technology that is fast-paced and widespread. The smartphone market in the region looks increasingly strong, it is seen with the rampant opening of outlets of smartphones in remote villages.

## DIGITAL

The current information dissemination is dominated by the internet, which industry and society can not avoid as consumers. Internet humiliation inevitably shifts the way of communicating. This phenomenon occurs everywhere, for example newspapers and magazines inevitably have to shift to digital into an online news portal, the radio was shifted with streaming radio as well as television. Digital brings consequences that anyone can produce information to disseminate on the Internet. The public began to recognize citizen journalism as a journalistic activity conducted by the community (not journalists) by acting as a collection, reporting and even analysis and disseminated on the Internet.

Seeing the direct conditions of the field, it is necessary to utilize and apply communication technology such as web profile, information system to support communication, performance and information disclosure as the concern of the current government program. The village of Kesamben Kesamben sub-district has a lot of potential such as in the field of Agriculture (rice and palawija), Fisheries (catfish, gurami, indigo), Farms (goats, sheep, cows, chicken, stuck), Plantation (banana, mango, papaya, and SME (pastries, tempeh chips, banana chips) and so on. These are not formally published on the official village web profile. Information about Desa Kesamben is not much on the internet, Desa Kesamben Government while using facebook as a medium of information itupun tends towards personal. It appears on the content and display on the online social media owned by the village institutionally as well as the Village Head personally. The absence of a Web profile that officially provides information about the Village Kesamben Kesamben District Jombang which is often reversed in the presentation of the information

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study aims to determine the utilization of communication and information technology in the Village Kesamben Kesamben District Jombang. To know the phenomenon is used qualitative approach with descriptive method. This research describes matters relating to the utilization of communication and information technology in Kesamben Jombang Village.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study were obtained through observation and interview. The data obtained in this study comes from the Village Head, 2 village officials and 3 villagers Kesamben Kesamben District Jombang District.

The results show that the level of knowledge of villagers and village apparatus is less about the use of communication technology for the village. Their perception of communication technology is the affairs of the urban people while the village people accept it as it is. They do not realize that the tools they use are part of the communication technology that can be maximally utilized to meet the relevant information needs related to the problems that exist in their village. For those smartphones only as a means of communication and obtain information. They tend to enjoy the information as it is without the effort to search for their interests. They strongly trust any information that is on the smartphone without the need to be suspicious. They are surprised to learn that much information can be gained through the smartphones they use such as how to effectively cope aphids or rats.

Villagers using smartphones and the internet are only part of their daily activities and for those who are more viable to use more smartphones are their children and their peers. According to them children are much more worthy of using a smartphone considering they are higher school than their parents. They are less aware of the bad influence of the internet if one is using it. There are interesting findings that they blame the manufacturer of smartphones because their child's smartphone batteries run out quickly unlike their old phones that can last for days. Consequently there is a child demand for an additional battery (power bank) which they think is a factory fault. The use of smartphones to less power made possible some things such as difficult signal so that the smartphone continues to pass through the search so wasteful power or the use of a very active so wasteful power such as watching movies, streaming or playing games online. It is less able to be explored given the child's source is not included in this research. Another finding is according to their observation that their child becomes more extravagant in the use of money since getting a smartphone.

Internet becomes a constraint considering the data package for them is part of the luxury so that they use the internet more when it is in a coffee shop or in the village hall there is free wifi access. For villagers cash money is something that must be maintained especially for the purchase of agricultural needs or their business such as fertilizer and so on.

The difficulty of cellular networks is also a barrier and their consideration to buy internet data packets. False misconduct that can damage their smartphone devices is also very strong considering the smartphone for them is also part of the prestige and lifestyle.

For the Village Head and the tools there is a fear of using village funds to support communications and information technology even though for them it is very important. That's because the statements emerged from them that the expensive building information system for the village to support communication, performance and information disclosure.

Village Chiefs and devices also residents have started utilizing Whatsapp chat application to run Organizational Communication. In some cases there are constraints of emotional

misunderstanding associated with messages sent through the Whatsapp chat application. For them Whatsapp is better than sms because of the limited number of words and not usually loaded another image with the chat application Whatsapp can accommodate more words even for groups in the village with its Whatsapp group.

It is difficult for them to recognize whether it is a hoax whether it is information. Information is on their smartphone that means information that should be discussed or discussed. The absence of an official web profile belongs to the village also makes them have no information.

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