

The Website Management of *www.pp.id.dpr.go.id* in Public Information Services 2014

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ABSTRACT: The website can be used as a public relations control in the meaning of how a website is able to communicate its institutional message to reflect it on a website. In order to tell and describe the policies of the House of Representative (DPR) as well as what background is expected from the website management in public information service of *www.pp.id.dpr.go.id* in 2014, the House of Representatives of DPR as PR has published 'themselves' to external and internal parties through real media namely websites. Thus, the studyer focused on the website management of *www.pp.id.dpr.go.id* in Public Information Services in 2014. This study used a case study method that described how to manage the website *www.pp.id.dpr.go.id*. The results of the study concluded the following points. 1) Every Public Information is open and can be accessed by every User of Public Information, 2) Public Information that is excluded is strict and limited; 3) Every Public Information must be obtained by each Public Information Applicant quickly and on time, at a low cost, and simple; 4) Public Information that is excluded is confidential in accordance with the Act, propriety and public interest that can protect public interests comprehensively without limits in the scope of the homeland. Based on the findings, the study suggests as follows. 1) The website of *www.pp.id.dpr.go.id* should be managed properly so that the public can access information quickly and easily in an actual and factual manner, and 2) The website of *www.pp.id.dpr.go.id* should be more accessible to all public/ community within reach of Sabang-Merauke so that public access networks are wider.

KEYWORDS: *Management, website, services, public information.*

I. INTRODUCTION

DPR institutions are often a symbol of state power based on people's power, but the DPR also often draws sharp criticism regarding controversial policies. Regarding this policy, it is necessary to form an updated and factual information forum, namely the website. The website is a new media that uses modern technology. Its existence is more dynamic among social strength. Roger: 1986 in Mc. Quail said that "The opportunity to enjoy the freedom available is increasingly dependent on skills and equipment, which of course is not shared equally by everyone." The existence of a website in an institution makes it easy for public relations (PR) which is commonly called PR. An institution that utilizes the distribution of public information through online communication is the House of Representatives (DPR).

The website can be used as a public relations control that means how a website is able to communicate its institutional message to reflect it on a website. By telling and describing the policies of the House of Representatives (DPR) as well as what background is expected from the website management of the public information service of *www.pp.id.dpr.go.id* in 2014, the Public Relations of the House of Representatives has published 'themselves' to external and internal parties through real media namely websites. The website of *www.pp.id.dpr.go.id* becomes a significant communication tool for doing business and organization. The website of *www.pp.id.dpr.go.id* is also used to actualize information for stakeholders, provide information to the media, gather information about the public, strengthen institutional identity and other functions of job desk of public relations (Chang, Arnett, Cappella and Beatty, 1997: 337)

The website serves several strategic objectives for advocacy groups, including mobilizing members, attracting audience potential and communicating organizational performance to the external public. Web activities include three basic components of e-mobilization, for the ability to mobilize others through calls for motivation to act, logistics and information about organizing, e-movement, for existing movements, especially online; and e-tactics, for the kind of activism they are online, such as petitions (McCluskey, 2013: 189-190).

The website of *www.pp.id.dpr.go.id* makes someone easy to connect with others. To find out information at a glance about the profile of the DPR, the legislative members, history, policies or legislation, the DPR easily see it in the company profile on the website, without the need to visit the location. Other information is followed

up by telephone. The time and cost factor for creating a website for an institution is very important to establish communication. Therefore, the website of www.ppido DPR RI is more widely accessible to the public (both external and internal) with an interactive communication model offered by the media, in addition to being more innovative and creative in terms of the publication of the website of www.ppido DPR RI is expected to be a communication media that bridges stakeholders, especially the community.

Institutional websites are important for exchanging information. In addition, various discourses and ideologies are created and mobilized through media websites (language, visual elements, layout, etc.) in semiotic designs that are interesting and easily understood (Kress, 2010; Kress and Van Leeuwen, 2001). This is what makes the House of Representatives optimize their website presence. Public relations activities in a company or institution have used websites. Surely this internet presence has changed the public relations perspective to convey information to the public. Public Relations are expected to be able to provide information about work programs, government policies, legislation and other House of Representatives activities quickly and accurately. In order to carry out public information disclosure, the House of Representatives has enacted Republic of Indonesia DPR Regulation Number 1 of 2010 concerning Public Information Openness in the DPR RI, regulating General Provisions, Scope of Public Information in the DPR RI, Rights and Obligations, Service Standards and Information Management Officials and Documentation, Types of Public Information that Must Be Provided and Announced Periodically.

The DPR RI website delegates to the Secretariat General of the Republic of Indonesia to carry out the storage, documentation, provision and service of public information to the information applicants. The Chairperson of PPID DPR RI is managed by the Head of the Public Relations Bureau and the General Representative of the Indonesian Parliament. The researcher's interest took the title of the study entitled The Website of www.ppido DPR RI in public information in 2014 because in April 2014 was the election of legislative candidates so that the study period was a recess for the board members in Senayan.

The website of www.ppido DPR RI as one of the websites that uses online media as an information to control information in institutions, is increasing the role of public relations in its management. The website provides adequate facilities for professional public relations to provide information to the public and media (Duke, 2002: 311). As Cutlip (2006: 288) discovered the possibility of other changes in the manner of public relations operations through the media as follows "in fact, one of the biggest advantages of the internet as a PR medium is its real ability to provide direct and fast access to specific audiences, and therefore more superior to traditional media".

The existence of the website of www.ppido DPR RI is one of the media of communication in the DPR as a legislative institution in the Republic of Indonesia. www.ppido DPR RI currently has proven as a website that can provide public information related to government policy, legislative council policy as well as an institution that controls government policy. The presence of the website of www.ppido DPR RI is presented with the hope of bridging the management of the flow of communication, information, publications and documentation to the general public for the people in Indonesia with internal and external public. However, as time goes by the website of www.ppido DPR RI feels not optimal with the slow flow of information traffic that is also supported by communication media. Its existence is still far from expectations, especially the support of natural and human resources who are familiar with ICT. So this study is very important to do considering that it has never been done before so as to provide a positive image for the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR).

Based on the background of the problem, the study focus is as follows: "How to manage the website of www.ppido DPR RI in Public Information Services in 2014?". The purpose of this study is to find out and describe how is the management of the website of www.ppido DPR RI in Public Information Services in 2014? "As the official website of the Indonesian House of Representatives in the context of the use of information and communication technology. In addition, this study is expected to be one of the references in reviewing the website of the official State institution, namely the House of Representatives and able to describe how to manage the website www.ppido DPR RI Public Information Services in 2014 as an effort to utilize the development of information and communication technology today. Then practically this study is expected to be a reference, material for input, advice and evaluation in analyzing the management of the website of www.ppido DPR RI in Public Information Service in 2014 as a government control legislative body in an effort to achieve an increase the positive image of the DPR in the public view.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Communication

Communication is an important component that is based on all activities of human life. Communicating is human information to be able to relate to each other, as well as to an institution or organization. The term communication is derived from the word *communis* which means the same meaning or understanding with the intention to change the mind, attitude, behavior of the recipient and carry out what the communicator wants (Widjaja, A.W, 2005: 8). According to Carl Hovland defines communication as follows: The process by which

an individual (The communicator) transmits stimuli (usually verbal symbols) to modify the behavior of other individuals (communicates) (Widjaja, A.W, 2005: 8).

In other words, communication is an individual process in sending stimulus which is usually in verbal form to change the behavior of others. This definition of Hovland shows that the object of study of Communication Science is not only the delivery of information, but also the formation of public opinion and public attitude.

According to Katz and Robert Khan, two social psychologists from the University of Michigan Survey Study Center, Communication is the exchange of information and the delivery of meaning which is the main thing of a social system or organization. So communication as a “process of delivering information and understanding from one person to another and the only way to manage activity in an organization is through the process of communication (Ruslan, Rosady 2003: 83)”. In the description, it can be concluded that the communication process is a common meaning that must be mutually agreed upon by the audience so that a good feedback/ response appears so that the flow of information/ messages is not interrupted and makes two-way communication achieved between the communication actors.

The communication process can take place in a person and organization/ company or institution. According to Everett Rogers, organizations are a stable individual system working together to achieve a common goal through a hierarchical structure and division of labor (Thoah, Miftah 2008: 186). An organization has organizational communication which is a source of life and dynamism as a means of connecting all individuals in the company that flows in a pattern of organizational work in every company activity.

A good government agency, state-owned enterprises, government and private institutions have communication networks that form communication patterns. Organizational communication is communication within the organization so that it becomes a source for life and business dynamism which is a means of connecting all individuals in the company to achieve communication goals. The output of organizational communication is done to delegate tasks and work and inform a company policy. Organizational communication is a discipline that can take a legitimate and useful direction (Wayne, Pace and Don F Faules, 2000: 25). This can be defined as the display and interpretation of messages between communication units that are part of a particular organization. An organization consists of communication units in hierarchical relationships between one and the other so that it functions in an environment. Organizational communication is done to improve communication within the organization itself and aims to find ways that can improve the quality of work. The main goal is to understand the organization by describing its organizational communication, understanding the life of its organization and discovering how life manifests through two-way effective communication between superiors and subordinates in a company.

2.2 Public Information

Public Information is information that is produced, stored, managed, sent, and/ received by a public body related to the organizer and administration of the state and/ organizer and the administration of other public bodies in accordance with this Act and other information relating to the interests public.

In line with the mandate of Act No. 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information and in order to provide optimal information services to the public, the DPR RI as a Public Body has established Information and Documentation Management Officials in accordance with the Decree of the Secretariat General of the Legislative Board Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia No. 866/SEKJEN/2010 to meet public needs for access to public information. Online Public Information Services is one of the facilities that can be used by the public in applying for public information in addition to the availability of information that can be accessed directly through the official website of dpr.go.id. With this Online Public Information Service, it is expected that distance and time will no longer be a significant obstacle in fulfilling people's rights to public information (<http://ppid.dpr.go.id>).

2.3 Organizational Management

Every organization cannot be separated from the public, both internal and external public. Internal public are those who are directly involved in internal work while the external Public is those who are outside the organization. In principle, this whole public must be served well. But it is impossible for everything to be served, because something will be different from the other public organizations. So that the dissemination of information cannot be evenly distributed to everyone, it is precisely that the limited imagination always establishes communication both internally and externally. Therefore public relations have its own scope in communicating with the audience as follows:

The latest development shows that the scope of public relations covers nine areas of work, including: 1) internal relations: is a special part of public relations that builds and maintains a good and mutually beneficial relationship between managers and employees where the organization depends on its success. 2) Publicity: is information provided by outside sources used by the media because the information has news value. This message placement method is a method that cannot be controlled

(uncontrolled) because the source of the information does not pay the media for making the information. 3) Advertising: is information placed in the media by a particular sponsor whose identity is clear which pays for the space and time of placement of the information. This is a controlled method for placing messages in the media. 4) Agency Press: is the process of imaging news and events that are of news value to attract the attention of the mass media and get public attention. 5) Public Affairs: is a special part of public relations that builds and maintains government and local community relations in order to influence public policy. 6) Lobbying: is a special part of public relations that serves to establish and maintain relations with the government especially with the aim of influencing the preparation of Acts and regulations. 7) Issue management: is a proactive process in anticipating, identifying, evaluating, and responding to policy issues the public that influences the organization's relationship with their public. 8) Investor relations: is part of public relations in corporate companies that build and maintain beneficial and mutually beneficial relationships in stakeholders and other parties in the financial community in order to maximize market value. 9) Development: is a special part of public relations in nonprofit organizations (Cutlip, 2006: 11)

Therefore, public relations activities are planned and organized, have a purpose and benefit both parties. As stated by Edmin Emery in his book Introduction to Communication explains: "the planned and organized to establish mutually beneficial through acceptable communications relationship with its various public."

Understanding of management according to James A.F. Stoner: Management is a process of planning, organizing, leadership, and controlling the efforts of members of the organization as well as the use of all the resources available to the organization to achieve organizational goals that have been set beforehand. According to Mary Parker Follet, management is an art, because to do a job through other people requires special skills (<http://www.organisasi.org>). Today, internet activities have made the Indonesian Parliament use online media. By utilizing it, automatically, our organization has become a part of an E-PR media (Onggo, 2005: 3). Through internet media, relationships that are one-to-one can be built in a fast time because of their interactive nature. This is different from conventional public one-to-many (Onggo, 2005: 2).

2.4 Website

Before getting to know new internet media and the like, basically people have known the mass media, such as Morris and Ogan (1996) said:

"Suggest that the internet represents a new form of mass medium. They note that traditional mass media like newspapers and telecommunication has promoted affiliation between the producers of messages and the messages that are one to many relationships."

Basically, people have known the mass media for a long time, such as television, radio, newspapers, films, magazines that are currently said to be conventional media (Straubhaar, 2002). The use of the term conventional media is a form of differentiation from new media which is the convergence of conventional media, computers and telecommunications. The new media is the internet. Referring to Straubhaar (2002) conventional media and new media have different characteristics

The characteristics of conventional media in general, that the communication process (conventional) always starts from the source (source), which sends messages (messages) through the media (channel) to the receiver (receiver), or the SMCR model, and communication using mass media is interpreted as communication from one source to the communicant is numerous; but the feedback is still pending; the decline in the number of sources in the mass media, not in power and its ability as a gatekeeper and forming public opinion is much reduced (<http://www.organisasi.org>). Meanwhile, new media found interactivity, namely the ability to select the contents of messages from a number of choices that will immediately be provided by the media. In the contemporary view, the emphasis is more on the process by which the source and recipient contribute to each other to create meaning. Some fundamental things in the function of the media have also undergone a change (<http://www.organisasi.org>).

This is marked by, among others, messages made based on the willingness of a specific audience, no longer the same for everyone; audiences are increasingly divided into small and anonymous groups, increasing their participation in creating media content, moving from a passive mass media audience to being interactive on new media; they can control media content and can even order media displays like they want; The invention of digital technology makes it possible to mix text, sound, graphic and video images in an integrated multimedia network to produce an entire media display from a computer station (<http://www.organisasi.org>).

Terminology, the website is a collection of site pages, which are summarized in a domain or subdomain, which is located on the World Wide Web (WWW) on the Internet. A web page is usually in the form of documents written in HTML format (Hyper Text Markup Language), which can always be accessed via HTTP, which is a protocol that conveys information from a website server to be displayed to users through a web browser. All publications from the website can form a very large information network (<http://jasa-pembuatwebsite.blogspot.com>).

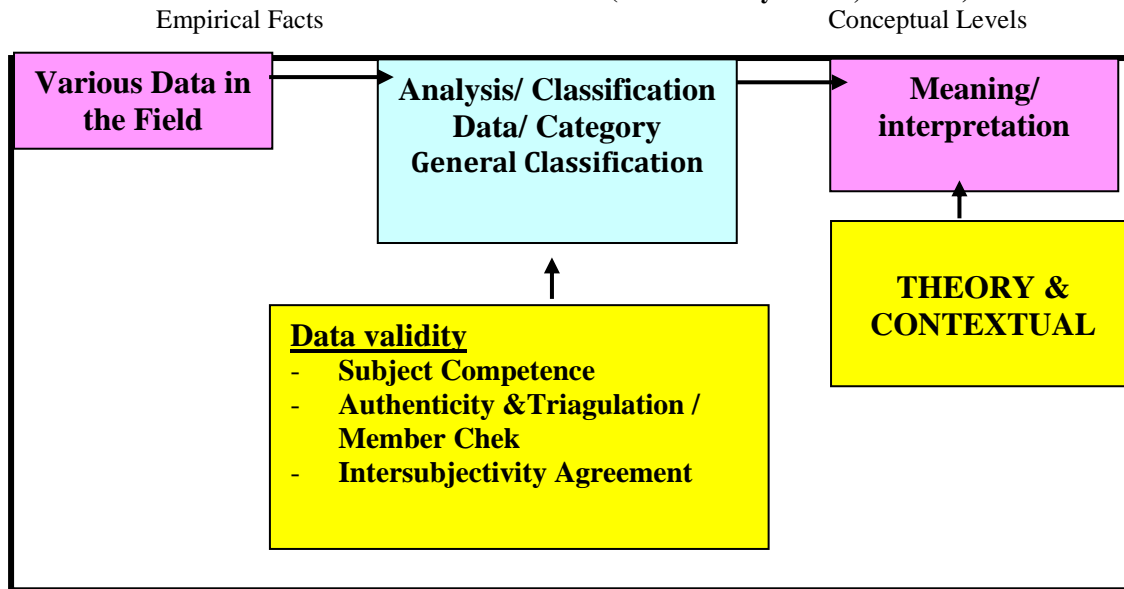
The characteristics of the website include: Firstly, websites function as 'storytellers' of companies or organizations when they send high-level management messages and corporate identities to outsiders (Coupland and Brown, 2004). Secondly, the website is different from other forms of corporate communication because website users are dynamically involved in 'Telling' about the company's story through its navigation actions; thus, users are lacking as recipients and more co-constructors of this story. Thirdly, websites, as the most 'fluid' of all construction organizations, can be the most appropriate means of learning not committed, shifting the organization of 'liquid modernity' (Bauman, 2000).

Pages from the ppid.dpr RI website can be accessed via a URL which is usually called Homepage. This URL sets the site's page to be a hierarchy, though the hyperlinks on the page govern the readers and tell them the overall composition and how this information flows. Some websites require subscriptions (input data) so that readers can access some or all of the contents of the website.

III. STUDY METHODOLOGY

In this study, case study method is used to describe how to manage the website www.ppid.dpr.go.id. The single case study has three rationalizations, namely: (1) when the case states an important case in testing a well-compiled theory, (2) cases present an extreme or unique case and (3) the case of disclosure (Irawan, 2018: 117). In 2014 Public Information Services, this study does not explain or explain hypotheses or tests, the researcher only analyze, develop concepts of facts and data in the field so as to produce descriptive data, in the form of written or oral words from the study subject. The qualitative method is used as a study procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written words. Qualitative study is a study based on paradigm, strategy and model implementation. An abstract idea that is formed by narrating objects or relationships of facts obtained from qualitative observations (Suwandi, Basrowi 2008: 20).

The Process of Qualitative Data Processing
 Source: Communication Research (RahmatKriyantono, 2006: 71)



Authenticity means the researcher gave the opportunity to the subject to talk at length about what he experienced in the context of an informal and relaxed interview. Triangulation means cross-checked the subject answer. Triangulation used in this study consists of sources, by comparing the results of interviews with observations. Time, with the researcher observing not only once. Intersubjective Agreement means data from the subject in dialogue with other subjects to produce a meeting point.

This study attempts to use various data sources (as much data as possible) that can be used to study, observe, describe and comprehensively describe various aspects of individuals, groups, programs, organizations or events systematically. So the important point is "completeness of data" and "comprehensiveness". Data collection method used in this study was taken various data sources using various types of data collection techniques, the type of data collected: 1) Primary data, obtained from the in-depth interview process, looking at the facts and realities that exist how to manage the website of www.ppid.dpr.go.id in Public Information Services in 2014, and 2) Secondary Data, obtained from other sources that have been collected in connection with this study in the form of documentation taken from various literature books, Company Profile of the DPR, and the website of www.ppid.dpr.go.id in Public Information Services in 2014.

The data analysis is carried out as a process of simplifying data into a form that is easier to read and interpret so that the data analysis carried out by the researcher is carried out by the process of organizing and reducing data into a comprehensive and comprehensive pattern, category and unit of description. Qualitative data processing focuses on the designation of meaning, description, clarification and placement of data in their respective contexts and often describes them in the form of words rather than numbers. Qualitative data in data processing expressed in sentence form or description. This technique is used as a study procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or verbal words from people and behavior that can be observed. The following data analysis techniques were used: 1) In-depth Interview, where the researcher conducted in-depth interviews to observe and analyze and record the things that were found to support comprehensive study data, 2) Literature Study, where researcher collected data from political parties whose researcher are thorough. With documentation data, the researcher uses triangulation data analysis.

Data obtained from in-depth interviews of informants with and observations will be analyzed and confirmed so that researcher would categorize, classify data by sorting out valid data seen from subject competency, Authenticity and Triangulation, Intersubjectivity Agreement or less valid because the credibility of the subject in giving answers is doubtful.

The key informants in the study entitled The Website Management of www.ppid.dpr.go.id in Public Information Services 2014 are as follows: 1) AndamPerwitasari, S.Ip, she was the guest speaker because as the Public Relations analyst of the Indonesian House of Representatives who directly manage the website of www.ppid.dpr.go.id in Public Information Services in 2014, 2) Drs. Suratna., M.Sc., as Deputy Chairperson of the PPID Secretary General of the House of Representatives in charge of the website of www.ppid.dpr.go.id in Public Information Services in 2014.

IV. DISCUSSION

This study outlined various theoretical studies obtained in the field that were associated with the results of in-depth interviews with Mr.Suratna and Mrs. Andam. The description of the procedure for obtaining public information as follows:

1. Come directly. The applicant for public information fills in the available public information form on the computer in the public information service room which contains the name of the request, address, subject, and type of information requested clearly, along with the reasons for use and the way to convey the desired information. The applicant for public information includes a copy of the valid identity card (KTP/ SIM) by uploading it in the form of a soft file. Information and documentation officers will issue registration numbers or registration numbers for public information requests and provide receipts for public information requests to public information applicants.
2. Via telephone. Applicants for public information contact the public information officer and documentation number of 0215715423 or 0215715349 and convey clearly and accurately about the data of themselves, subject and type of information requested as well as reasons for use and the desired information delivery method by sending a copy of valid KTP/ SIM through facsimile number 0215715925 for further processing.
3. Via voice/ fax. The applicant for public information sends a request for public information through a letter that contains clearly and accurately the name of the applicant, the address of the subject and the type of information requested clearly, the following reasons for use and delivery of information that is desired along with a copy of the valid identity card SIM ID card to the PPID address at the Secretariat General Secretariat RI Parliament Jl.JendralGatotSubroto, Jakarta 10270 and for facsimile to number 021 5715925.
4. Via online. The applicant for public information registers online through the website of <https://ppid.dpr.go.id> by completing the personal data and uploading a valid ID card/ SIM card in the form of a file to get a user account that can be used and subsequently in applying for public information. This is the entry point in terms of website management to serve and realize transparent public information. Public information is a basic need of everyone for personal development and the social environment and is an important part of national security, the right to information is human rights and public information disclosure is one of the important characteristics of a democratic country that upholds the sovereignty of the people to realize a good state.

To understand the principle of public information disclosure, the researcher would provide the following explanation: 1) Every public information is open and accessible to every public information user, 2) Public information that is excluded is strict and limited, 3) Any public information must be obtained Every applicant for public information is fast and on time, low costs and simple, and 4) Public information that is exempt is confidential in accordance with the Act, propriety and public interest based on testing of consequences that arise when an information is given to the public and after consideration carefully that closing public information can protect a greater interest than opening it or vice versa.

The purpose of public information disclosure on the website of www.ppid.dpr.go.id is to guarantee the right of citizens to know the plans for public policy making, public policy programs and the process of taking public decisions and the reasons for making public decisions, encouraging public participation in the process of public policy making, then the presence of www.ppid.dpr.go.id also increased the active role of the community in public policy making and good public body management.

To encourage public information disclosure, the Indonesian Parliament's Public Relations have carried out its role to open public information to the public. Referring to this condition, it can be said that the PR of the DPR RI has carried out its role as Government PR. According to Lee at all (2012: 159) that government public relations is a type of communication function that deals with the process of interaction between citizens and the government, with government regulators, and the legislature and government regulatory agencies. Government public relations help facilitate communication with constituents and with the public government (Jamil and Irawan, 2018: 151). Then Cutlip (2007) stated that Government PR contains at least seven main objectives. They are 1) Giving information to constituents about government activities, 2) Ensuring community participation in government programs, 3) Encouraging people to support Government policies and programs, 4) Becoming public advocates, such as conveying public opinion to decision-making officials, managing public issues within the organization, increasing public accessibility to decision-making officials, 5) Managing internal information and compiling it into PR communication media, 6) Facilitating good relations with the media, and 7) Building communities to promote various government development programs (Jamil and Irawan, 2018: 151).

The level of community participation also embodies a good state administration that is transparent, effective and efficient, accountable and accountable and the latter is to improve public information management and services in public bodies to produce quality public information services.

The scope of public information in the DPR RI at www.ppid.dpr.go.id is public information relating to the DPR. The following is the description of the scope of public opinion relating to the lives and benefits of the people as follows:

The Scope of Public Information in the Indonesian Parliament

No	Public Information of the Indonesian Parliament	Type of Information
1.	Information related to the Indonesian Parliament organization	Information about DPR organizations includes: 1. The number of members of the board completeness based on the faction. 2. The names of the members of the board fittings based on the faction Board fittings workspace 3. Home position of member of the Indonesian Parliament
2.	Information related to the Indonesian Parliament program	Information related to the Indonesian Parliament program includes: 1. Program to improve the legislative function. 2. Program to enhance the legislative insightful functions 3. Program to strengthen the legislative institution
3.	Information related to the activities and performance of the Indonesian Parliament	Information about the organization includes: 1. Information about the implementation of the legislative function in the framework of the prolegnas 2. information about the function of the budget formation of the State Budget 3. Information about the implementation of Acts and government policies

The Scope of Public Information of the Secretariat General of Indonesian Parliament

No	Public Information of the Secretary General of Indonesian Parliament	Type of Information
1.	Information related to the Secretariat General's organization	Information related to the Secretariat General's organization includes: 1. The Secretariat General's Structure 2. The name of the Secretariat General official

		3. The Secretariat General's Office and 4. Brief profile of structural officials of the Secretariat General
2.	Information related to the Secretariat General's program	Information related to the Secretariat General's program includes: 1. Program to improve the legislative function of the Indonesian Parliament 2. Program to increase the function of the Indonesian Parliament budget 3. Program to improve the Indonesian Parliament oversight function 4. Program to strengthen the institutional Indonesian Parliament 5. Program to improve the facilities and infrastructure of the Indonesian Parliament 6. Program to support the implementation of other technical duties management.

The Scope of Public Information that cannot be shared

No	Public Information that cannot be shared	Type of Information
1.	Information that can harm the country	
2.	Information related to personal rights	Information about personal rights includes: 1. History and condition of family members 2. History, conditions and treatment of a person's physical and psychological health treatment 3. The financial condition, assets, income and bank account of a person 4. Income Tax 5. Evaluation results with regard to capability, intellectuality, and recommendations for person's abilities 6. Records related to someone's events of non-formal education unit activities.
3.	The requested information has not been mastered or documented	The requested information has not been mastered or documented including: 1. The unfinished note meeting 2. The unfinished financial statements 3. The policy of the House of Representatives has not been approved by the heads of the board and the plenary meeting.
4.	Information related to talks and decisions in the Legislative that are open and not stated for non-publication	Information about the talks and the decisions in the open meeting in the Legislative are stated not to be announced, both in whole and in part from the meeting information
5.	Information related to confidential positions	Information relating to confidential positions includes: 1. The investigation process in the questionnaire committee 2. Verification in an honorary body 3. Confidential positions as stipulated in the legislation

In line with the mandate of Act No. 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information and in order to provide optimal information services to the public, the Indonesian Parliament as a Public Body has established Information and Documentation Management Officials in accordance with the Decree of the Secretariat General of the People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia No. 866/SEKJEN/2010 to meet public needs for access to public information. Online Public Information Services is one of the facilities that can be used by the public in applying for public information in addition to the availability of information that can be accessed directly through the official website of dpr.go.id. With this Online Public Information Service, it is expected that distance and time will no longer be a significant obstacle in fulfilling people's rights to public information.

Principle of Public Information Openness: 1) Every Public Information is open and can be accessed by any User of Public Information, 2) Public Information that is excluded is strict and limited; 3) Every Public Information must be obtained by each Public Information Applicant quickly and on time, at a low cost, and simple; and 4) Public Information that is excluded is confidential in accordance with the act, propriety, and public interest based on testing the consequences that arise when an information is given to the public and after careful consideration that closing Public Information can protect the interests that are greater than open it or vice versa.

The Purpose of Public Information Openness, namely 1) Ensuring the right of citizens to know public policy making plans, public policy programs, and public decision-making processes, as well as the reasons for making public decisions; 2) Encouraging public participation in the process of public policy making; 3) Increasing the active role of the community in making good public policy and public agency management; 4) Realizing a good state administration, which is transparent, effective and efficient, accountable and accountable; 5) Knowing the reasons for public policies that affect the lives of many people; 6) Developing knowledge and educating the life of the nation; and / or, 7) Improving information management and services within the Public Agency to produce quality information services.

Service activities are carried out at the PPID DPR RI at the Nusantara III Building Floor 1.5. No. Phone: 021 5715 349 & No. Facsimile: 021 5715 925. Then email address: ppid@dpr.go.id. Operational activities or Information Service hours, every Monday to Thursday: 09.00 - 15.00. Rest Hours start from 12.00 - 13.00, and Friday: 09.00 - 15.00 then the rest hours start from: 11.00 - 13.00.

The request for information was submitted by coming directly, telephone and via the PPID website at www.ppid.dpr.go.id. The information requesters are NGOs, communities, universities and institutions. Most of the information requested is the notes of the meeting, the DIPA Secretariat General's budget, and work visit reports. This good response is like answering the assumption that the House of Representatives is not transparent with the openness of PPID that open wide access to the public requesting information. PPID has been prepared on the DPR website. Information that can be published has been displayed on the DPR RI page. The PPID DPR Bridges the Public in accordance with the KIP Act has an important philosophy. Firstly, it is the Human Rights guarantee by the constitution. Secondly, it is realizing transparent state administration and good governance. And thirdly, it is according to Supomo, the implementation of a democratic state based on transparency, participation and accountability. The KIP Act is a consequence of demands for legal reform consisting of democracy, transparency and legal reform. We know the DPR is a regulator, which is expected from our society now i.e. open access to information. At that initial stage, our society hopes to participate in every public decision-making, to find out, the policy-making plan, the process and the reasons for taking the policy.

By providing the web content, various targets of an institution can be achieved. For example, a website can be an instrument that markets business products or services (eg, Dann&Dann, 2011; Hernandez, Jimenez, & Marti'n, 2009); website as a means to connect with the community (Gibson & Ward, 2000; Norris & Curtice, 2006); besides, the website can also be used as a means to educate the public formally and informally (Cox, 2013; Owston, 1997). In addition, the website allows non-profit organizations to get real-time feedback and engage in genuine conversations with their stakeholders. It can be concluded that the website is the most effective and efficient communication tool to disseminate messages to mass audiences and the most interactive communication channels for dialogical interaction between organizations and stakeholders (Mitrook & Seltzer, 2007; Waters et al., 2009). Referring to the various advantages of the website, this is what makes the website as a communication media and public information of the DPR RI institutions. Thus, various public information that needed by the public can be conveyed well and can meet public needs.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it is concluded the following matters: 1) Every Public Information is open and can be accessed by every User of Public Information, 2) Public Information that is excluded is strict and limited; 3) Every Public Information must be obtained by each Public Information Applicant quickly and on time, at a low cost, and simple; 4) Public Information that is excluded is confidential in accordance with the Act, propriety and public interest that can protect public interests comprehensively without limits in the scope of the homeland.

The following is the description of concretely about the suggestions from the findings in the field as follows: 1) The website of www.ppid.dpr.go.id should be better managed properly so that the public can access information quickly and easily and factually, and 2) the website of www.ppid.dpr.go.id should be more accessible to all publics/ communities within reach of Sabang-Merauke so that public access networks are wider.

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