

# RECONSTRUCTING LEGAL INFORMATION OPENNESS THROUGH THE LEGAL DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION NETWORK SYSTEM, UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

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**Abstract** - As stated in the constitution, Indonesia is a country of law; the law should be easily accessible and obtainable to the public. Ease of access to legal information is in line with the constitutional right in the form of the right to obtain information as regulated in Article 28f of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information, where based on these considerations it can be concluded that information is everyone's basic needs, human rights, and one of the essential characteristics of a democratic country. This research is motivated by the absence of an integrated and adequate legal information system at Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES), where there is only an information system called "Legal Product Management Information System" (Simprokum). The discussion of the problems that will be studied in this research includes: first, what is the correlation between the Higher Education JDIH System and Good University Governance in the Indonesian legal state?; secondly, how is the reconstruction of legal information openness through the Universitas Negeri Semarang legal documentation and information network system? Based on the existing problems, this type of research is doctrinal/dogmatic, where the law is found from positive law. The method used in this research is a normative legal research method, namely a research method on statutory regulations both from the perspective of the hierarchy of statutory regulations (vertical) and the harmonious relationship between legislation (horizontal). However, the existence of Simprokum has not been able to accommodate legal information problems adequately. Therefore, a Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) system is needed at UNNES. This urgency aligns with the era of information openness and the need for the JDIH System at UNNES to ensure the creation of integrated management of documentation and legal information at UNNES. The results of this research indicate a relationship between the Higher Education JDIH System and Good University Governance in the Indonesian legal state. This research is also a form of reconstruction of legal information openness through the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) system at Universitas Negeri Semarang.

**Keywords:** JDIH System, Openness of Legal Information, University; Reconstruction.

## INTRODUCTION

The background to this research is based on constitutional rights in the form of the right to obtain information, as well as the right to seek, own, store, process and convey information using all types of available channels as mandated in Article 28f of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This constitutional right is further contained in Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning the Openness of Public Information, where the consideration can be concluded that information is a basic need for every person, a human right, and one of the important characteristics of a democratic state that upholds the sovereignty of the people to carry out good state administration.

Good state administration at the higher education level has the responsibility and obligation to provide openness to public information related to legal regulations. There are a huge number of statutory regulations and legal products, including rules, decrees (SK) and circular letters (SE) at the tertiary level. This can be provided to both internal parties, stakeholders and the broader community so that they get a picture of the actual conditions of higher education management (Ritonga et al.,

2021). Apart from that, the types and hierarchy of statutory regulations in Indonesia can be known as contained in Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations. Conditions like this mean that universities need a system for managing documentation and legal information created by universities.

The legal documentation and information management system currently owned by UNNES is SIMPROKUM, which contains various legal products. Still, this legal information system has yet to be able to optimally demonstrate coherence, integration, and easy access for the academic community and the wider community. Thus, there is a need for reconstruction from universities to create a Universitas Negeri Semarang Legal Documentation and Information Network System (JDIH UNNES System) that is more accurate, integrated, and can be used as a reference for adequate legal information, including in decision making by university leaders. The UNNES JDIH system in a policy context is necessary for integrating legal information, strengthening UNNES's vision as a World Reputable University, and implementing good higher education governance.

This research is novel in the form of a reconstruction of legal information openness through the JDIH System at UNNES universities. This is different from previous research such as Public Service Innovation of Network Documentation and Law Information System (JDIH) in South Tangerang City (Mufidayati & Adyanti, 2017), Public Sector Innovation in Management of JDIH (Legal Documentation and Information Network) in the Legal Section of the Regional Secretariat of Sumedang Regency (Putra & Ariesmansyah, 2023), Analysis of the Role of the Documentation and Legal Information Network (JDIH) in Supporting the Regional Legislation Process in the Legal Section of the Regional Secretariat of Semarang Regency (Salami & Kurniawan, 2016), as well as Optimizing the Legal Documentation and Information Network of the Secretariat of the Regional People's Representative Council of Pangandaran Regency in the Context of Realizing Legal Information to the Community (Dewi et al., 2023).

These differences can be seen from the discussion of the problems that will be studied in this research, including: first, what is the correlation between the Higher Education JDIH System and Good University Governance in the Indonesian legal state?; secondly, how is the reconstruction of legal information openness through the Universitas Negeri Semarang legal documentation and information network system?

#### METHOD

Based on the existing problems, this type of research is doctrinal/dogmatic, where the law is found from positive law. The method used in this research is a normative legal research method, namely a research method on statutory regulations both from the perspective of the hierarchy of statutory regulations (vertical) and the harmonious relationship between legislation (horizontal) (Marzuki, 2008). This normative legal research is a legal research method that bases its analysis on applicable laws and regulations that are relevant to the legal issues that are the focus of the research (Benuf & Azhar, 2020), namely regarding the Reconstruction of Legal Information Openness Through the Legal Documentation and Information Network System at Universitas Negeri Semarang. Normative legal research focuses on positive legal inventories, legal principles and doctrine, legal discoveries in cases in concreto, legal systematics, levels of synchronization, comparative law and legal history (Muhammad, 2004).

This research uses a normative juridical approach, which refers to applicable laws and regulations (Sunggono, 2003). This normative juridical approach is a statutory regulatory approach. Researchers use a qualitative approach, namely an approach that does not use calculations but uses a naturalistic paradigm (research carried out in a natural context that is appropriate to the circumstances of the research) (Soekanto, 2013). The types of data used in this research are secondary and primary. However, this research uses secondary data as the primary data. The secondary data comes from 3 (three) legal materials, namely primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials (Sinamo, 2009). Legal research recognizes 3 (three) types of data collection tools, namely: document study (Soekanto et al., 2001), library materials (Supranto, 2003), observations, and interviews (Soekanto, 1984). Data analysis in this research uses content analysis (Tanzeq, 2011). The data obtained in this research is analyzed using qualitative methods (Muhammad, 2004) and inductive logic (thinking from specific things to more general things) (Muhammad, 2004).

#### 1. Correlation between the JDIH Higher Education System and Good University Governance in the Indonesian Legal State

The idea of Good University Governance in implementing higher education institutions adopts the principles contained in corporate governance with adjustments including transparency,

accountability, accountability independence, and fairness and equality (Hastuti et al., 2020). In the context of this transparency, universities as an industry have the responsibility and obligation to provide open information to internal parties, stakeholders and the broader community to get a picture of the actual conditions of higher education management (Ritonga et al., 2021). This need for information disclosure also includes disclosure of legal information in higher education institutions, so an integrated system is needed in higher education.

The need for reconstruction from universities is to create a Universitas Negeri Semarang Legal Documentation and Information Network System (JDIH UNNES System) that is more accurate, integrated, and can be used as a reference for adequate legal information, including in decision-making by university leaders. The JDIH UNNES system in a policy context is necessary for integrating legal information, strengthening UNNES's vision as a World Reputable University, and implementing good higher education governance. Correlation between the Higher Education JDIH System and Good University Governance in the Indonesian legal state include:

1. The Higher Education JDIH system is an embodiment of Good University Governance; The Legal Documentation and Information Network System (JDIH) is a form of implementing good university governance (Surachman et al., 2024). This seems to have a significant positive impact on student satisfaction (Sari et al., 2024). This satisfaction is created because universities not only provide excellent service but universities also fulfil their obligations to provide policies that are accountable and transparently conveyed to students. Conditions like this have implications for university administrators and policymakers, who must continually make improvements to create good university governance based on the use of the JDIH system.

2. The Higher Education JDIH system is in line with the constitution and positive legal mandates in Indonesia;

Ease of access to legal information is in line with constitutional rights in the form of the right to obtain information as stipulated in Article 28f of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information. Considering Law No. 14 of 2008, it can be concluded that information is everyone's basic need, a human right, and one of the important characteristics of a democratic state that upholds the sovereignty of the people to carry out good state administration.

3. The history of JDIH shows that JDIH is a necessity; Search results in JDIH Pancasakti University Tegal contain "History at a Glance" (Universitas Pancasakti Tegal, 2024). This historical glance explains that the formation of the National JDIH was one of the recommendations from national legal development activities, namely the National Legal Seminar III in 1974 in Surabaya, organized by the Legal Development Agency. The results of the seminar assessed that legal documentation for national legal development is still very weak because it has not been able to provide legal documents and information as well as a retrieval system quickly when needed. Factors causing the weak support for legal documentation found in the National Law Seminar III in 1974 include:

- a. potential legal documents widely distributed in government agencies from the center to regions with very large archipelagic areas;
- b. these legal documents are not all managed well in a system;
- c. the existing management staff is very lacking;
- d. lack of attention to the existence of legal documentation and libraries.

If analyzed, the factors causing the weak legal documentation support above consist of 4 (four) factors: first, the factor of the vast territory of Indonesia as an archipelagic country. Reporting from kemlu.go.id Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world and has more than 17,000 islands (Ramadhan & Chaerul, 2023); second, the factor of poor legal document management; third, the management's human resources (HR) factor is very lacking, and fourth, the lack of attention or attention to documentation and the law library.

So, it can be understood that since 1974, recommendations have emerged as an awareness or desire for the need for JDIH. The current development of the legal system has illustrated various examples

of JDIH owned by other institutions or universities as follows:

- a. Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) BPK (BPK, 2024)
- b. Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementerian Perhubungan RI, 2024)
- c. Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan RI, 2024)
- d. Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) Government Procurement Policy Institute (Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah, 2024)
- e. Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) Sekretariat General of the DPR RI (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat RI, 2024)
- f. Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) Semarang City (Kota Semarang, 2024)
- g. Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) Universitas Terbuka (Universitas Terbuka, 2024)
- h. Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) Universitas Tidar (Universitas Tidar, 2024)
- i. Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) Universitas Pancasakti Tegal (Universitas Pancasakti Tegal, 2024)

Below is an example of a website page for a higher education legal documentation and information network system that has been integrated as follows:



Fig. 1. JDIH (Universitas Terbuka) page.



Fig. 2. JDIH (Universitas Tidar) page.



Fig. 3. JDIH (Universitas Pancasakti Tegal) page.

## 2. Reconstruction of Legal Information Openness Through the Universitas Negeri Semarang Legal Documentation and Information Network System

Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES) has a legal documentation and information system in the form of a Legal Product Management Information System (Simprokum). Simprokum can be accessed via <https://apps.unnes.ac.id/25> (Simprokum: UNNES Application Gateway (Beta)) and is one of the systems in UNNES. When you enter the Simprokum page, the "legal products" display and various legal product options will appear. Even though the choice of legal products is "not categorized", it can be categorized into 2 (two), namely at the national level and the UNNES Higher Education level. Legal products at the national level include the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly (Tap MPR), Law/Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (UU/Perpu), Government Regulation (PP), Presidential Regulation (Perpres), Ministerial Regulation (Permen), Ministerial Decree (Kepmen), Other Regulations, Government Policy (Mahardika & Daud, 2024). Meanwhile, at the Higher Education level, UNNES includes Chancellor's Regulations, Chancellor's Decrees, Business Process Maps, UNNES Public Service Standards, Bureaucratic Reform Maps, 2016-2040 UNNES RENIP, Senate Regulations, Integrity Zone Development Documents, Standard Operating Procedures, Circulars, MWA Decisions, and MWA Regulations.

The legal products displayed in the Simprokum currently owned by UNNES contain several problems: first, there is no clear categorization; second, legal information is not accommodated based on the hierarchy of applicable laws and regulations; third, less informative and less attractive; and fourth, access is limited to UNNES email account holders only. In essence, there is a problem that Simprokum has not been able to accommodate or facilitate legal information needs appropriately and has not been able to optimally demonstrate cohesion, integration, and ease of access for the academic community and the wider community.

The reconstruction of legal information openness is realized through the Universitas Negeri Semarang Legal Documentation and Information Network System or what can be called the "JDIH UNNES System". The reconstruction of the JDIH UNNES System certainly goes through stages in the creation process and its sustainability. It is hoped that the existence of the JDIH UNNES System can continue to be developed or declared "sustainable reform or sustainable development".

Regulations governing standards for managing documents and legal information were initially regulated by Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 2 of 2013 concerning Standardization of Technical Management of Legal Documentation and Information (Permenkumham No. 2 of 2013). However, Permenkumham No. 2 of 2013 was "revoked by" Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning Legal Document and Information Management Standards (Permenkumham No. 8 of 2019). Thus, the principle of "lex posterior derogat legi priori" applies that the new regulations override the old regulations (Ghambaryan, 2020), especially since they have been clearly stated to be "revoked and declared invalid".

Legal Document and Information Processing Standards can be seen through the website-based JDIH

Application Guidelines and JDIHN Integration. This is as stated in Appendix II in the provisions of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning Legal Document and Information Management Standards. These guidelines were prepared with the aim of: first, to provide clarity and guidance to JDIHN managers regarding the standards that must be met in creating, developing and managing JDIHN member website applications; and second, creating uniform processing of legal documents in each network member to support the JDIHN integration process. Conditions like these make the reconstruction of the formation of JDIH UNNES guided by these provisions to take advantage of time constraints and create a sustainable JDIH.

The JDIH website standard contains the following: first, the website address (domain name), a subdomain of the agency's main website. The JDIH UNNES system already has a website address, namely <https://jdih.unnes.ac.id/web> (subdomain of the main UNNES agency website); second, it contains the JDIHN logo placed in the top left corner of the layer. The JDIH UNNES system also includes the JDIHN logo, in addition to the UNNES and JDIH UNNES logos; third, displays a list of links/website addresses of network members under the agency; fourth, the organizational structure of JDIHN management; fifth, address and contact person managing JDIHN; sixth, the content in the JDIH application must contain legal documents; seventh, search (search engines). The JDIH UNNES system includes the "enter keywords and click document" feature, and eighth, the community satisfaction index regarding the use of the JDIH application.

When you access the JDIH UNNES System page, namely <https://jdih.unnes.ac.id/web>, an initial page will appear, which can be categorized into several sections, namely:

- a. "search documents" feature section;
- b. section "types of legal documents";
- c. section "Rector's Decree submission flow";
- d. section "videos about Law Firms";
- e. "Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)" section;
- f. information section "legal documents per type".
- g. "List of Legal Documents" section; "Latest Legal Documents"; and "Contact Us".

At the top of the home page there is text written: first, "JDIH.UNNES.AC.ID," second, "Legal Document and Information Network",; and third, "This page stores and presents legal documents at Universitas Negeri Semarang",; and fourth, the "search document" feature. Thus, it can be seen that the JDIH UNNES System wants to provide an explanation that the page stores and presents legal documents at the Universitas Negeri Semarang. A "search document" feature makes it easier for visitors to access the JDIH UNNES System page.

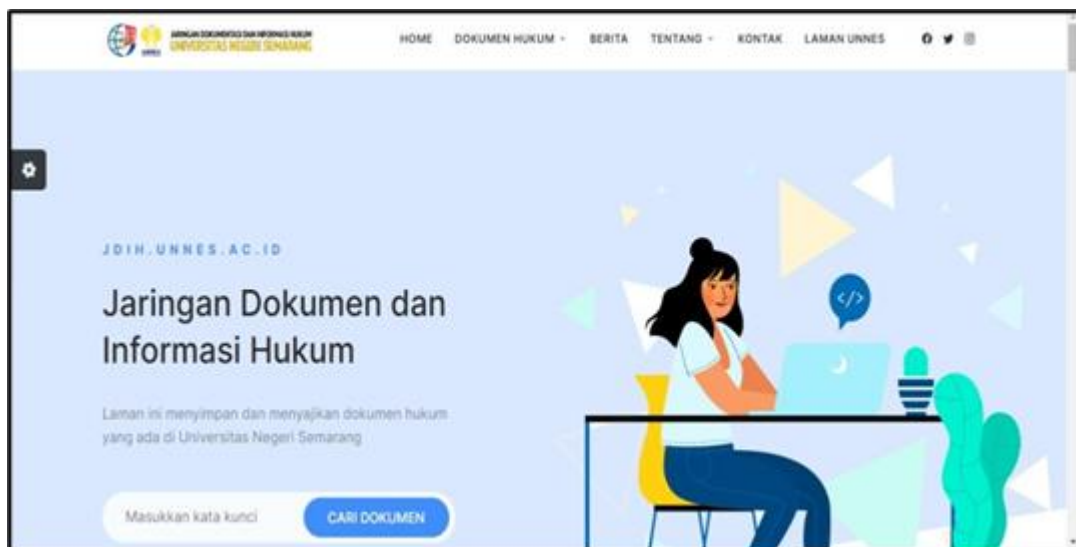


Fig. 4. JDIH UNNES System Home Page

Then, the middle part of the start page of the JDIIH UNNES System also contains "Legal Document Type", which contains 4 (four) points: first, Legislative Regulations; second, Legal Monographs; third, Legal Articles; and fourth, Court Decisions.

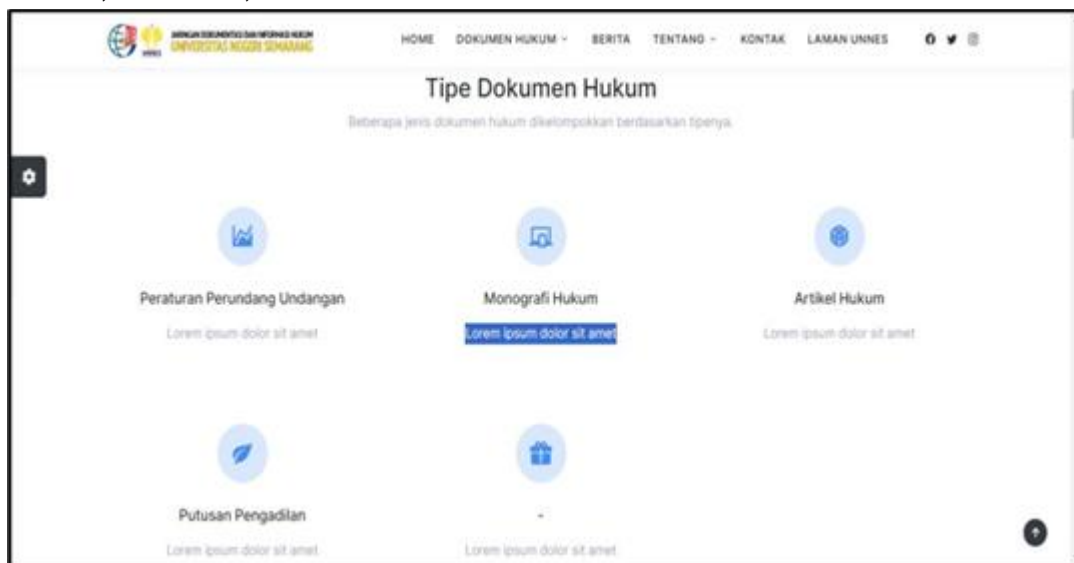


Fig. 5. JDIIH UNNES System Page that Contains Legal Document Types

The following section contains information regarding the flow of submitting a Chancellor's Decree as written on the page the Flow of Submitting a Chancellor's Decree is essentially part of the proposal process for making a Chancellor's Decree through the following mechanism:

- a. Select Template: login to the [jdih.unnes.ac.id](http://jdih.unnes.ac.id) application using the Faculty operator account, then select the template that we provide in the system;
- b. Submit an Official Letter: Submit an official letter as a request to the Chancellor of UNNES. Leadership approval is a mandatory requirement for a decree to be issued;
- c. SK Making Process: If the leadership approves the SK making, the UNNES Law Office will give the disposition. Immediately after that, the SK will start to be processed.



Fig. 6. JDIIH UNNES System page containing the Rector's Decree Submission Flow

Then, the "Video about Law Offices" can be filled with profile videos of the UNNES Law Office and informative videos regarding the duties and authority of the UNNES Law Office. Meanwhile, the FAQ section can be filled with answers to commonly asked questions so that it can provide information efficiently. Meanwhile, at the bottom of the home page of the JDIIH UNNES System, it contains three points: first, List of Legal Documents; second, Latest Legal Documents; and third, Contact Us.

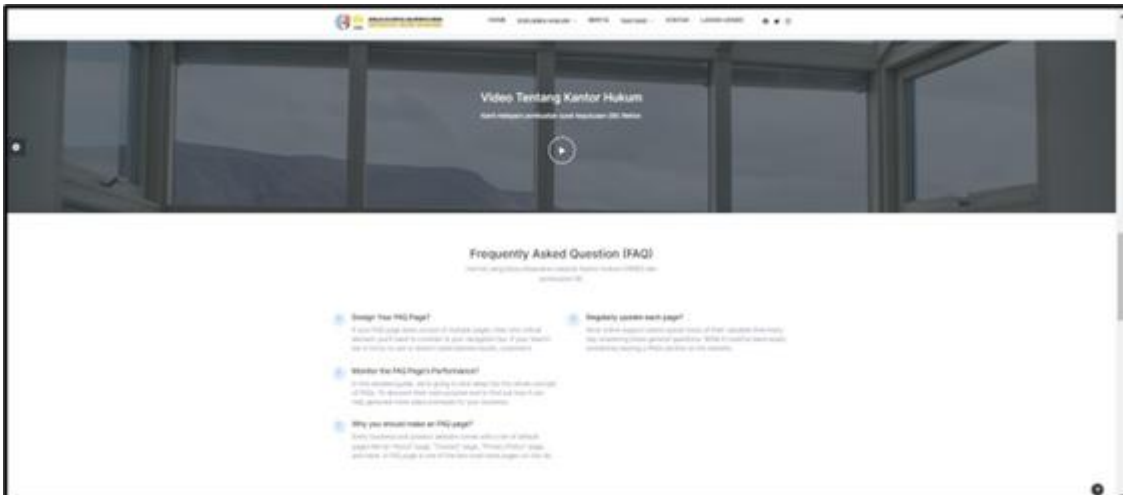


Fig. 7. JDIIH UNNES System Page Contains Videos about Law Offices and FAQs

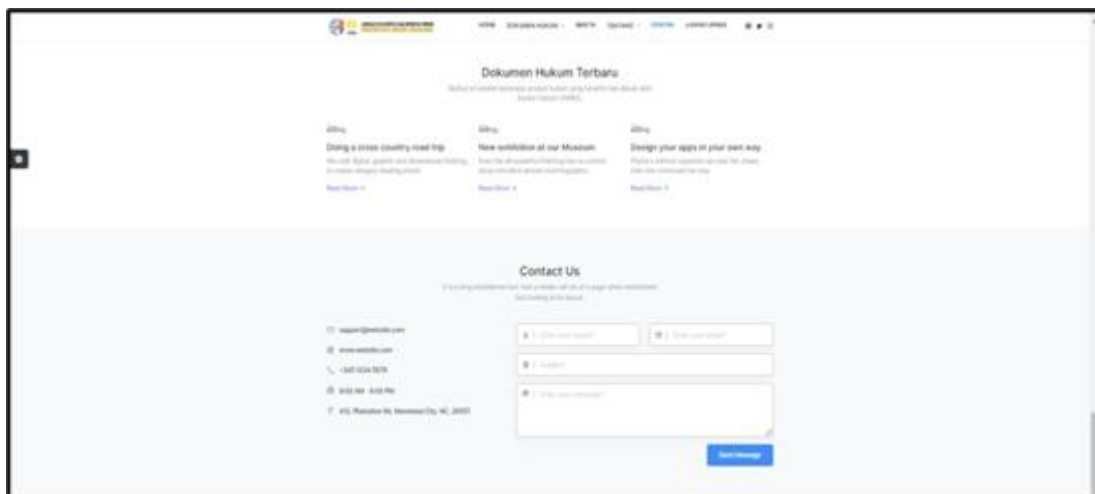


Fig. 8. JDIIH UNNES System Page Bottom.


Then, the reconstruction of the UNNES JDIIH System was also accompanied by the formation of the UNNES JDIIH System Management Team in accordance with the Decree of the Chancellor of Universitas Negeri Semarang Number T/242/UN37/HK.02/2024 concerning the 2024 Legal Information and Documentation Network System Management Team of Universitas Negeri Semarang (SK The Chancellor regarding the 2024 JDIIH UNNES System Management Team) dated 22 February 2024. The Chancellor's Decree regarding the 2024 JDIIH UNNES System Management Team, as in the SECOND dictum, explains that the duties of the JDIIH System manager are:

- a. collect legal documents and legal information for Universitas Negeri Semarang;
- b. collect website updating materials and process website updates for the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIIH) of Universitas Negeri Semarang; and
- c. integrating the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIIH) of Universitas Negeri Semarang with the National Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIIH).

Empirically, this research was carried out with coordination or Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with a Central Java law firm. Based on this coordination, it was conveyed regarding the Organizational Structure of JDIIHN and JDIIH of Central Java Province, one of whose memberships include State/Private Universities. This makes forming JDIIH UNNES the right thing to form and develop as a form of membership. This means that JDIIH UNNES is part of the Legal Bureau as the JDIIH Center for Central Java Province and is connected to the National JDIIH Organizational Structure.

The openness of legal information through the JDIIH UNNES system is a form of fair transparency





(Mintawati, 2022). This is because legal information can be accessed easily and for free through this system. Access to this law, in accordance with the principles, certainly requires the assistance of a system, which in this case is an internet network. Conditions like this mean that distance and system usage limits will be fine when the people who use it have a quota and internet connection (Khakim et al., 2020). The use of technology and the internet is a form of convenience for legal services so that it can meet public affordability in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 Paragraph (3) of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning the Openness of Public Information, which regulates that every Public Information must be obtained by applicants quickly and on time, low cost, and simple method. This situation will be fine if the network or server <https://jdih.unnes.ac.id/web> has also been managed with good quality.

The JDIH system, as a form of technological progress, must be utilized as well as possible to balance knowledge with legal information. This is in accordance with the fact that legal products such as regulations and decisions from the central government and regional governments, including regulations in the realm of higher education, are increasing from year to year (Setiadi & Topiq, 2022). This condition must be clearly understood, as everyone is considered to know the law as the principle of legal fiction is applied (Yulianto & Amalia, 2020). Therefore, with the reconstruction of the JDIH system as access to the availability of published legal information, it will undoubtedly make it easier for the public to be able to find archives of legal products, whether in new or still valid status, up to regulations that have been revoked or are no longer valid.

The development of the JDIH UNNES system can be carried out by optimizing several technological, social and legal components. First, development can be carried out by optimizing high system processing speed, increasing large and compact storage capacity in electronic media, carrying out various efficient and effective outreach (Haryani, 2023), and optimizing legal evaluation in creating a unified legal product. The technological component in developing the JDIH UNNES system must be distinct from the workings of the JDIH system itself, which is used for data input activities (Arman et al., 2023). The social component is related to the dissemination and understanding of the system to the community. The legal component itself is carried out to fulfil legal objectives: justice, expediency and legal certainty (Halilah & Arif, 2021). All of these components must be carried out in one unit to improve the refinement of the JDIH UNNES system.

Evaluation of the future reconstruction system for legal information disclosure through JDIH UNNES can be seen from experience using the government JDIH system and the previous UNNES legal document system based on the Legal Product Management Information System (Simprokum). This evaluation is carried out internally and externally by the National JDIH Center as a function of coaching, developing, monitoring and evaluating JDIH system management. Another problem is related to obstacles in implementing campus life ethics policies, requiring strict supervision and enforcement of sanctions (Laskarwati & Rodiyah, 2020). This series of evaluations was carried out as a form of sharing session, namely to share knowledge and exchange ideas further to increase accessibility and trust in the wider community.

### CONCLUSION

The correlation between the JDIH Higher Education System and Good University Governance in the Indonesian legal state includes the manifestation of good university governance, having a relationship that is in line with the constitution and statutory mandates and a form of the need to keep up with current developments. Good University Governance, in its implementation at higher education institutions, adopts the principles contained in corporate governance by adapting the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, fairness, and equality. Based on the correlation and application of these principles, the higher education JDIH system becomes a unified and integrated legal information platform.

The reconstruction of open legal information through the JDIH UNNES system is a form of fair transparency. This is similar to changes to the previous system, namely Simprokum, which cannot accommodate legal information issues adequately. For this reason, implementing fair transparency in the JDIH UNNES system will make legal information accessible easily and free of charge, thus becoming a form of fulfilling human rights. Conditions like this align with the principle that

information is everyone's basic need (human right) and one of the essential characteristics of a democratic state that upholds the sovereignty of the people to carry out good state administration. Using technology and the internet is a form of convenience for legal services because it creates freedom of distance and time to use the system so that it can meet public affordability.

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