

## Public Information Policy in the Digital Era and Indonesian Research Trends in the Last Decade

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**Abstract:** *This research examines the trends and developments in public information policy in Indonesia from 2014 to 2024 through a literature analysis of 35 relevant studies. The main focus of the research is to examine how public information policy is evolving in the context of the digital era, as well as the role of technology and social media in improving government transparency and accountability. By identifying key challenges such as lack of information transparency, inequality in public access to data, and issues related to the application of technology in the public sector. This research uses a mixed-methods approach through historical data processing over a period of 10 years, and then descriptive analysis is made on each result obtained. The results found that out of 649 publications over a period of 10 years, Indonesian researchers have contributed research to as many as 35 publication documents that show that the implementation of public information policy in Indonesia has undergone significant transformation thanks to digital technology, although various technical and structural barriers still need to be overcome to increase its effectiveness in supporting better governance. This article aims to provide new insights for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in formulating more inclusive and data-driven policies.*

**Keywords:** *Policy Implementation; Public Information; Transparency; Digital Technology; publication.*

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## **Introduction**

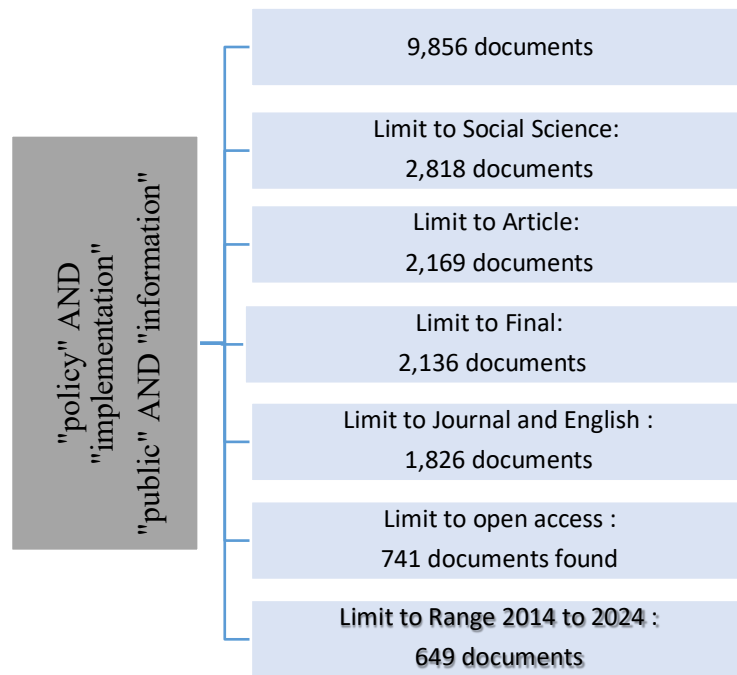
Public information policies, especially those related to transparency and access to information in government, have been a growing theme in research over the past few decades, and as more and more countries adopt similar policies, both in developing and developed countries, research on the implementation of public information policies has become a major focus in various disciplines, such as social sciences, communication sciences, law, public administration, and information technology. Publication trends in the field of policy implementation can be seen from several main dimensions, including, among others, increased interest in transparency and accountability in the form of increased attention to how public information policies can improve transparency and accountability in the public sector. Since the adoption of public information disclosure laws in many countries and Indonesia's Law No. 14/2008, many studies have focused on the effectiveness of policies that measure how effective the implementation of public information policies is in creating transparency in government institutions.

The trend of publications on public information policy implementation shows that this theme is increasingly becoming a very relevant issue in the academic and practical world. Research continues to grow, covering various aspects, such as the use of technology, the role of the media,

and community involvement, as well as evaluating the impact of policies in the era of rapid digitalization. Especially in Indonesia, the development of public information policy has become an important concern for academics in the last decade. A number of studies published in the Scopus database show a variety of approaches in understanding the dynamics of this policy from various perspectives, both through implementation studies and public participation, to the relevance of policies in supporting sustainable development goals. This is what the author will examine more deeply.

## **Method**

Trend analysis is a technique used to identify patterns or trends in data over time. This technique is used to study how a phenomenon develops over time, with the aim of understanding existing patterns and predicting movements or changes that may occur in the future. The steps in trend analysis: the researcher collects historical data relevant to the topic to be analyzed through <https://www.scopus.com>. The data that has been collected is presented in the form of graphs or tables, such as line graphs, bar graphs, or time tables, to make it easier to visualize changes in data over time. The next step is to identify patterns or trends of increase (*uptrend*), decrease (*downtrend*), or stagnation (*sideways trend*).



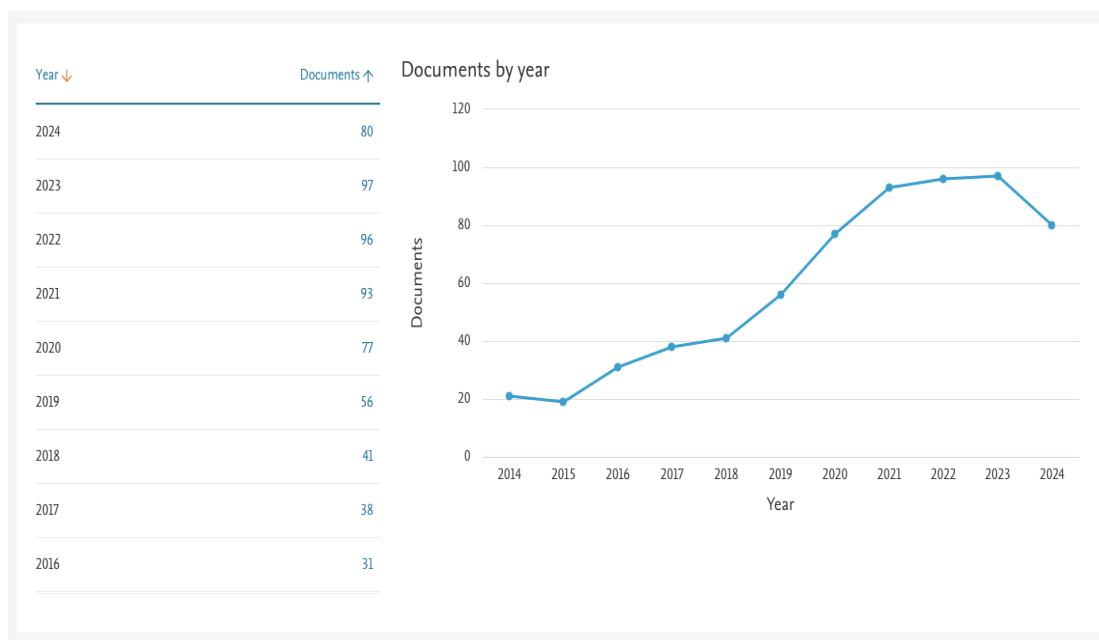
**Figure 1.** Document Screening Process on Scopus  
Source: Researcher Data Processing, 2024

Researchers conducted a search for publication documents through the website <https://www.scopus.com> on November 8, 2024, by entering the keywords "policy" AND "implementation" and "public" AND "information." From the keyword search results, 9,856 documents were published with titles around the implementation of public information policies. The researcher then limited the search only to social science, obtained 2,818 publication documents, and then filtered the documents in the form of articles and obtained 2,169. Furthermore, the researcher limited the search only to documents that had been finalized and published, obtaining 2,136 documents.

Furthermore, document screening only on journals and articles in English found a total of 1,826 documents. Researchers restricted documents only to open access articles; 741 documents were obtained. The final step of document screening: researchers restricted documents only in the range of 2014 to 2024 and obtained 649 documents.

## Results and Discussion

Based on Scopus data processing with the search keywords above, the following data were obtained. First, data on the development of articles per year. A picture of the development of articles on the implementation of public information policies can be seen in Figure 2 below:



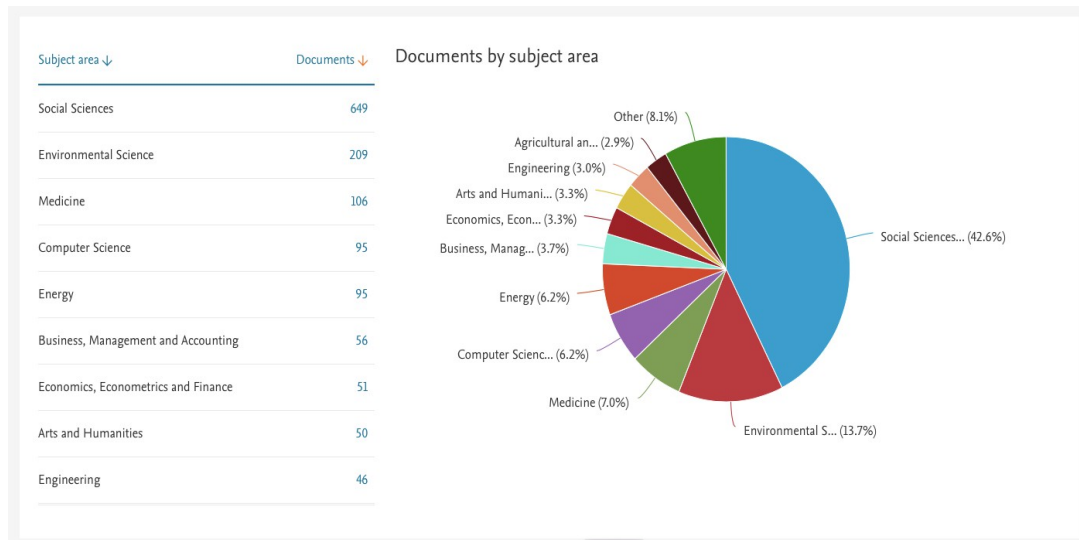
**Figure 2.** Document Development per Year

Source: <https://www.scopus.com>

The figure above provides information that over a period of 10 years, from 2014 to 2024, the trend of scientific publications on the implementation of public information policies has an increasing trend. In 2014, the first historical study was conducted; there were 21 articles on the implementation of public information disclosure policies, which in 2015 decreased to 19 articles. 2016 to 2017 increased by 7 articles, then increased by 3 articles in 2018. Then 15 more articles were published in 2019 and 27 more articles in 2020. There were an additional 16 articles in 2021, but in 2022 the addition of articles decreased by 3 articles, and in 2023 it increased by 1

article to 97 articles. Starting in 2016, the publication of articles on the implementation of public information policies has always increased every year except from 2023 to 2024, which has decreased from 97 publications to 80.

This condition illustrates that the trend of scientific publications on the implementation of public information policies in the period 2014 to 2024 is mostly increasing as an indication that the interest of researchers to conduct research in this field in the following years is more open. Furthermore, an overview of the composition of documents based on the subject area can be seen in Figure 3 below:

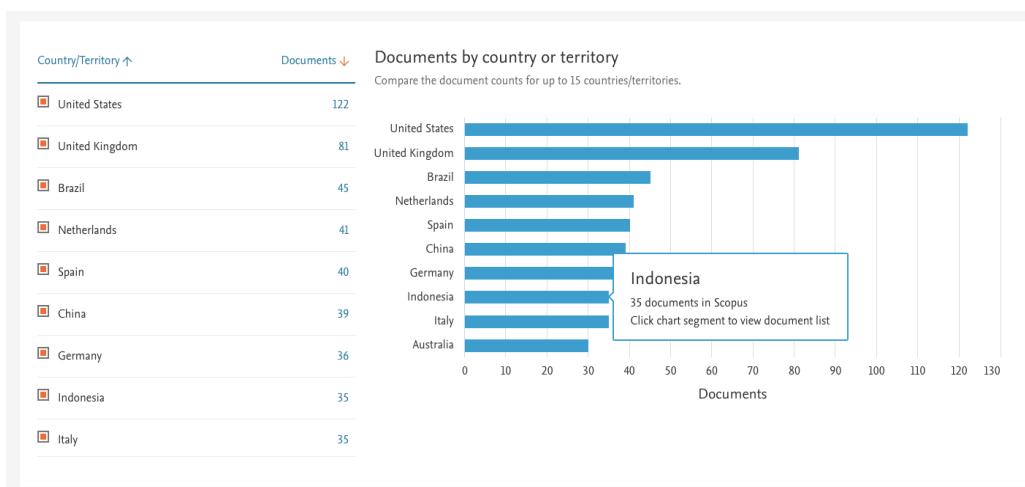


**Figure 3.** Document Composition by Subject Area

Source: <https://www.scopus.com>

Figure 3 provides information that, from a total of 649 published articles, 42.6% are social sciences, which is the topic of choice in the trend analysis in this research. Subject area: about environmental science, as many as 209 articles, or 13.7%; medicine, as many as 106 articles, or as much as 7.0%; followed by the category of subject themes about energy and computer sciences, which both amounted to 95 articles, or 6.2%. The rest are other articles with the theme of

business, management, and accounting (as many as 56 articles); economics, econometrics, and finance (totaling 51 articles); arts and humanities (50 articles) and engineering (46 articles). Based on this data, we can know that social sciences is the highest subject area that attracts researchers to conduct research on the implementation of public information policies. The countries that produce the highest number of articles can be seen in Figure 4 below:



**Figure 4.** Some of the Highest Article Producing Countries

Source: <https://www.scopus.com>

Based on Figure 4 above, the United States is the first country to produce the highest number of published articles, as many as 122 articles from 2014 to 2024. Furthermore, the United Kingdom managed to publish 81 articles on the implementation of public information policies, followed by Brazil with 45 articles and the Netherlands with 41 articles. The 5th position was occupied by Spain, which published 40 articles, followed by China with 39 and Germany with 36 articles. Indonesia and Italy in the public information policy research cluster managed to contribute 35 articles over the

past decade. In relation to this research theme, it was revealed that Indonesia managed to make a positive contribution to research published through Scopus. As for the details of Indonesian authors who specifically discuss the implementation of public information policies, researchers will explain in the literature review section below.

Literature that is the basis for revealing trends in the analysis of writing articles on the implementation of public information policies that focus on Indonesian researchers can be seen in detail in Table 1 below:

**Table 1.** List of Indonesian Researcher Publications Related to Public Information Policy (2014-2024)

No.	Author	Title of Work	Year
1	Munir S., Rahmayanti D.A., Farhana N., Suwanan A.F., Adi K.R., Sa'id M.	This study explores the management of critical thinking skills in shaping the resilience of Pancasila students' characters in Indonesia through the application of a controversial public issue model.	2024
2	Saraan M.I.K., Nasution M.A., Nasution F.A.	This research highlights the Medan City government's policies in an effort to strengthen public health services, focusing on the 'Medan Berkah' health insurance program as a case study.	2024
3	Khadafi R., Nurmandi A., Hasibuan E.J., Harahap M.S., Saputra A., Mahardika A., Izharsyah J.R..	This article analyzes the Indonesian government's level of compliance with the Public Information Disclosure Act, particularly in the context of data transparency during the COVID-19 pandemic response.	2024
4	Alfathy R.M., Saputro S., Sarwanto S., Ramli M.	This literature review discusses the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in higher education, highlighting the strategies and approaches used.	2024
5	Hermansyah A., Samudra A.A., Satispi E.	This research identifies key success factors in the policy dialog that supports the development of Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) 3.0 infrastructure in Indonesia's major cities.	2024
6	Simanihuruk P., Munthe K., Sitinjak C., Ober J.	This work reviews the role of media in overcoming barriers to electric vehicle adoption in Medan, as well as how public communication contributes to supporting sustainable transportation policies.	2024
7	Zuhri S., Pramitasari A., Rozikin I.	This research examines the contribution of various actors in accelerating stunting reduction in Indonesia, using the pentahelix collaborative approach as an analytical framework.	2024
8	Rismawati S.D., Mustakim Z., Mahmudah U., Kamal R.	This study discusses the practice of legal culture related to the fulfillment of disability rights in Islamic	2024

		universities in Indonesia, with a systematic review approach.	
9	Fitriyah N., Yuniarti T., Wahyono E., Prayoga R.A., Fatriani R.M., Wicaksono A., Setram N., Juniati H., Wijaya G., Nuraini L.	This article examines the dynamics of community behavior and communication models in dealing with clean water issues in Banten, West Java, as part of efforts to achieve the 6th SDGs.	2024
10	Hertanto K.M.; Ubed R.S.	State asset management and optimization strategies in the context of government-owned resource recycling policies in Indonesia.	2023
11	Rani A.M.; Dariah A.R.; Madhoun W.A.; Srisusilawati P.	Assessment of global stakeholder awareness towards the development of a sustainable financial system.	2023
12	Nurlaela S.; William A.	Evaluating the effectiveness of Trans Jakarta services in supporting COVID-19 control policies through social media sentiment analysis.	2023
13	Hamzah R.; Adinda F.A.; Hardiogo D.; Woodward J.	The impact of unclear information clauses in bank credit agreements on legal certainty in financial institutions.	2023
14	Sumada I.M.; Samudra A.A.	Implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention policies in Bali with a focus on socialization strategies and community collaboration.	2023
15	Sibarani W.E.	Adaptation of digital justice system by the Supreme Court of Indonesia in facing the challenges of implementing fair trial principles.	2023
16	Dahlan M.; Jalil H.; Darmawan; Sulaiman	Electronic traffic law enforcement policy within the framework of legal certainty in Indonesia.	2023
17	Wiguna M.; Aswar K.; Hariyani E.; Sumardjo M.; Nasir A.	Factors influencing the adoption of accrual-based accounting systems in the public sector by highlighting the role of organizational culture.	2023
18	Supangkat S.H.; Ragajaya R.; Setyadji A.B.	Implementation of smart city monitoring system based on geotwin technology and mobile crowdsensing in Indonesia.	2023
19	Paskarina C.	An analysis of the role of social networks in building public trust during the pandemic in Indonesia.	2023
20	Sajida; Kusumasari B.	Identify key success factors for public-private partnerships in education policy development.	2023
21	Mediastika C.E.; et al.	Evaluation of the mismatch between noise regulations and actual conditions in Indonesian urban areas.	2022
22	Rachmawati R.; et al.	Implementation of electronic-based government systems in public services in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.	2022
23	Lawelai H.; et al.	Trend analysis of public enthusiasm for the COVID-19 vaccination program through social media.	2022

24	Mubarak S.; et al.	A study of the barriers and impacts of implementing electronic certification policies in Indonesia.	2022
25	Matitah M.; et al.	The challenges of implementing e-government systems in Indonesian local governments in the digital transformation process.	2021
26	Sabbagh P.; et al.	Evaluation and classification of risks in the implementation of blockchain in the drug supply chain using a hybrid method.	2021
27	Hariguna T.; et al.	The effect of new technology integration in e-government services on public behavior and public trust.	2021
28	Sutandi A.C.	The urgency of implementing electronic ticketing systems in support of public bus service improvement policies in developing countries.	2021
29	Millah I.A.; Pujiyono	Protection of children's rights in Indonesia during the pandemic within the framework of the new normal adaptation policy.	2020
30	Rizkiansyah M.; et al.	An analysis of online policy implementation in Indonesia that faces challenges of regulatory vagueness and novelty of innovation.	2020
31	Rahmalia; Zulyadi T.	The study of interpersonal communication in public spaces in the context of begging behavior as a form of social interaction in society.	2019
32	Ahmadi D.; Rachmiatie A.; Nursyawal	Model of public participation in supporting public information disclosure in Indonesia.	2019
32	Ahmadi D.; Rachmiatie A.; Nursyawal	Model of public participation in supporting public information disclosure in Indonesia.	2019
33	Cometto G.; Nartey E.; Zapata T.; Kanda M.; Md Y.; Narayan K.; Pritasari K.; Irufa A.; Lamichhane R.; De Silva D.; Noree T.	Analysis of public sector institutional capacity in health workforce governance in the Southeast Asian region from the WHO perspective.	2019
34	Palilingan T.N.; Setiabudhi D.O.; Palilingan T.K.R.	Evaluation of local environmental policies focusing on waste management, public health, and human rights.	2018
35	Alvi Syahrin M.	Analysis of the application of the authority of Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) in immigration law enforcement policy in Indonesia.	2018

Source: Author, 2025

The 35 studies conducted by Indonesian academics above show a variety of study focuses in the field of public information policy. One of them,

research by Munir, Rahmayanti, Farhana, Suwanan, Adi, and Sa'id (2024), highlights that the application of the Controversial Public Issues (CPI) model has proven

effective in encouraging the strengthening of critical thinking skills among students, which contributes directly to the character building of students as part of the implementation of the values in the Pancasila Student Profile.

Meanwhile, research conducted by Saraan, Nasution, and Nasution (2024) confirmed the importance of developing public services in the transportation sector, especially in responding to operational needs during peak hours. Adjusting the frequency of bus trips and adjusting the headway are the main strategies to overcome the 50% capacity limitation. In addition, the policy evaluation also shows that the use of social media data, especially through tweet analysis, can be an efficient and economical alternative to conventional methods of information collection and has the potential to support policies to control the spread of COVID-19 on public transportation services during the implementation of restrictions on community activities (PPKM).

On the other hand, Khadafi, Nurmandi, Hasibuan, Harahap, Saputra, Mahardika, and Izharsyah (2024) revealed that information transparency related to COVID-19 in Indonesia still encounters various obstacles. The mismatch between data distribution practices in the field and the mandate of Law Number 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure shows that there is limited public access to accurate information. Delays in the publication of official data, the tendency to ignore scientific information, and the attitude of underestimating the impact of the pandemic are indicative of the government's weak commitment to guaranteeing the public's right to honest and transparent information.

This shows that the development of public information policy in Indonesia has

become an important concern for academics, especially in the last decade. A number of studies published in the Scopus database show a variety of approaches in understanding the dynamics of this policy from various perspectives, both through implementation studies, public participation, and policy relevance in supporting sustainable development goals.

One recent study by Munir and colleagues (2024) highlighted how students' critical thinking skills can be shaped through a controversial public issue-based learning model, which is expected to foster character resilience in Pancasila students in Indonesia. On the other hand, Saraan et al. (2024) examined the Medan City government's policy in expanding access to public health services through a local health insurance program, which is a clear example of the implementation of community needs-based policies.

In the context of data transparency during the crisis, Khadafi and team (2024) assessed the level of government compliance with information disclosure regulations, especially in the presentation of COVID-19 pandemic data to the public. Meanwhile, a study by Alfathy et al. (2024) describes how the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesian universities is pursued through a literature approach as the basis for formulating academic policies.

Hermansyah and colleagues (2024) raised the role of policy dialogue as an important element in supporting the development of Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)-based infrastructure in big cities, which is part of a sustainable urban development strategy. Meanwhile, Simanihuruk and team (2024) examined how the role of the media contributes to overcoming the challenges of electric

vehicle adoption in Medan as a form of interaction between public policy and social change.

In terms of multi-actor collaboration, the study by Zuhri et al. (2024) highlighted the application of the pentahelix model in accelerating stunting prevention programs in Indonesia, showing the importance of cross-sector synergy in public health policy. In addition, Rismawati and colleagues (2024) reviewed the practice of legal culture that influences the fulfillment of disability rights in Islamic universities, which is an integral part of the principles of openness and justice in higher education.

Finally, Fitriyah et al. (2024) examined communication patterns and community behavior in dealing with clean water issues in the Banten region, which is integrated in efforts to achieve the 6th SDGs on access to clean water and proper sanitation. All of these studies enrich perspectives on public information policy in Indonesia, as well as showing that policy is not only about the rule of law, but also touches on social, educational, and environmental sustainability aspects.

In addition to the research published in 2024, in previous years, a number of studies have also shown great interest in public information policy and related policy issues in Indonesia. For example, Hertanto and Ubed (2023) discuss strategies for recycling state-owned assets that are no longer productive as a form of optimizing the management of state resources through sustainable policies. Meanwhile, Rani et al. (2023) explore the level of awareness of global stakeholders towards the development of sustainable finance, which is an important issue in supporting

information disclosure in the economic sector.

Meanwhile, Nurlaela and William (2023) assessed the effectiveness of TransJakarta services in controlling the spread of COVID-19 by analyzing public perceptions through social media, especially Twitter. This study shows the importance of information transparency in transportation-based public services. On the other hand, Hamzah et al. (2023) highlighted the legal impact caused by unclear information in banking clauses in credit agreements, which has the potential to create legal uncertainty in financial transactions.

Sumada and Samudra (2023) examined the implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention policy in Bali Province, which showed that the effectiveness of the policy was highly dependent on the consistency of information socialization and community involvement. Sibarani's (2023) research explores the challenges of the Supreme Court in ensuring the principle of fair trial through a digital-based justice system, which is an important example of legal policy adaptation in the era of digital transformation.

Policy studies have also penetrated the topic of electronic-based law enforcement, as studied by Dahlan et al. (2023), who highlighted the Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement policy within the framework of legal certainty. Wiguna and colleagues (2023) present research on factors influencing the adoption of accrual-based accounting in government organizations, highlighting the role of organizational culture as a key element.

Not only that, Supangkat et al. (2023) also focused their research on the utilization of geotwin technology based on mobile crowdsensing in smart city

monitoring systems in Indonesia. Paskarina (2023) examined how social networks affect the level of public trust during the pandemic, especially in the context of implementing large-scale social restriction (PSBB) policies. Meanwhile, Sajida and Kusumasari (2023) identified the success factors of collaboration between the public and private sectors in partnership programs in education.

In 2022, Mediastika et al. raised the issue of noise in urban areas in Indonesia, which is considered not fully in line between regulations and factual conditions in the field. Rachmawati and colleagues (2022) examined the implementation of an electronic-based government (e-governance) system in public services in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Lawelai et al. (2022) highlighted public interest in the COVID-19 vaccine traced through communication trends on social media as a reflection of government communication policies. In addition, Mubarak et al. (2022) discussed the barriers and impacts in the implementation of e-certification policies in Indonesia.

In the previous year, Matitah et al. (2021) examined the challenges of e-government adoption at the local government level, which highlighted aspects of technology adaptation in the bureaucracy. Meanwhile, Sabbagh et al. (2021) developed a risk classification method in the application of blockchain in the drug supply chain, showing the complexity of data-driven decision-making in health sector public policy. Hariguna et al. (2021) evaluated the effect of e-government service quality on public behavior, reflecting the close relationship between technological innovation and citizens' trust in digital service systems.

In addition, Sutandi (2021) highlighted the urgency of implementing

an electronic ticketing system in supporting policies to improve public bus services in developing countries such as Indonesia. In the context of child protection during the pandemic, Millah and Pujiyono (2020) describe how the Indonesian government responds to children's rights in the era of adaptation to new habits. Finally, Rizkiansyah et al. (2020) review the problems of online policy implementation in Indonesia, which often faces the obstacle of unclear regulations amid the demands of fast-paced innovation.

Still in the same period, research conducted by Alfathy, Saputro, Sarwanto, and Ramli (2024) highlighted that mapping the application of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the scope of higher education has the potential to become an important reference for academics, educators, and policymakers who want to adopt innovations in education. Their findings show that integrating SDGs into campus activities not only broadens students' understanding of sustainable development goals but also strengthens the role of universities in spreading awareness of SDGs to the wider community through public services.

On the other hand, Hermansyah, Samudra, and Satispi (2024) assert that the policy dialogue process involving active community participation has proven to have an important role in designing and controlling urban infrastructure development policies, especially in realizing the integration of development programs that are more responsive to local needs.

Furthermore, a study by Simanihuruk, Munthe, Sitinjak, and Ober (2024) highlighted how a targeted media communication strategy and strong policy support are key in driving public interest

in electric vehicle adoption, particularly in Medan City. The study emphasizes that a synergistic media and policy approach is needed to accelerate the shift towards a more environmentally friendly transportation system.

Meanwhile, Zuhri, Pramitasari, and Rozikin (2024) offer a new understanding of multi-stakeholder collaboration in promoting the success of a public policy. The pentahelix approach—involving elements of government, academia, business, community, and media—is considered an effective collaboration model to accelerate the improvement of people's quality of life.

Still in the 2024 research series, Rismawati, Mustakim, Mahmudah, and Kamal noted that in practice, the implementation of inclusion policies for people with disabilities in higher education still faces significant obstacles. The lack of availability of disability-friendly infrastructure, the lack of academic adjustments, and the lack of training for educators related to disability issues are major challenges in creating a fully inclusive educational environment.

Finally, research by Fitriyah, Yuniarti, Wahyono, Prayoga, Fatriani, Wicaksono, Setram, Juniati, Wijaya, and Nuraini (2024) revealed inequalities in efforts to achieve SDGs 6 in several regions, especially related to providing access to clean water and proper sanitation systems. In addition to infrastructure factors, economic disparities, low literacy about sanitation, and inconsistent clean and healthy living habits in the community also exacerbate the situation.

In addition to these themes, a number of other studies have also highlighted various aspects of information management and public policy in

Indonesia. Research conducted by Hertanto and Ubed (2023) highlights strategies for managing and recycling state assets as part of efforts to optimize state resource management policies. In this context, they emphasize the importance of strengthening the legal framework and administrative oversight to support transparency and accountability in the management of state-owned assets.

On the other hand, Rani, Dariah, Madhoun, and Srisusilawati (2023) reviewed stakeholder perspectives in an effort to raise awareness of sustainable finance development at the global level. This study shows that the active involvement of various stakeholders, both public and private sectors, is one of the keys in creating inclusive and environmentally oriented financial governance.

Equally important, Nurlaela and William (2023), in their study, confirmed that the use of social media data, especially Twitter, can serve as an effective analytical tool in evaluating public transportation policies during a pandemic. This research strengthens the argument that digital data collection can be an alternative to conventional survey methods that are more expensive and time-consuming.

Meanwhile, Hamzah, Adinda, Hardiogo, and Woodward (2023) focused their study on the weakness of information in credit agreement clauses in banking institutions. The results of their research underline that the imbalance of information between banks and customers can lead to legal impacts that have the potential to harm customers, so improvements are needed in the consumer protection system in the banking sector.

Another study by Sumada and Samudra (2023) discussed HIV/AIDS prevention policies in Bali, which highlighted cross-sectoral involvement, both government, health institutions, and local communities, as important pillars in creating effective health policies.

In the field of law and justice, Sibarani (2023) addressed the challenges faced by the Indonesian Supreme Court in maintaining the principle of fair trial through the digitization of the judicial system. This research shows that the adoption of technology not only accelerates the legal administration process but is also one of the solutions in overcoming the backwardness of court services in the modern era.

While Dahlan, Jalil, Darmawan, and Sulaiman (2023) showed that the implementation of electronic ticketing (ETLE) policy in Indonesia requires a strong guarantee of legal certainty so that its implementation runs fairly and does not cause distrust among the road user community.

In the context of information management and digital transformation, Wiguna, Aswar, Hariyani, Sumardjo, and Nasir (2023) highlighted the adoption of accrual accounting in the government environment, which is influenced by organizational cultural factors. These findings reinforce the understanding that changes in public financial information systems do not solely depend on technical regulations but also on the readiness of institutional culture at the local level.

A study by Supangkat, Ragajaya, and Setyadi (2023) also explained the role of geotechnology in the development of smart cities in Indonesia. The use of geotwin-based digital technology is considered capable of supporting real-time monitoring systems, thus improving

the quality of decision-making in urban planning.

In addition, Paskarina (2023) also reviewed the dynamics of public trust in government policies during the COVID-19 pandemic. Through a social network approach, this study shows that public perceptions of the effectiveness of social restriction policies are highly dependent on the consistency of information conveyed through various communication platforms.

## **Conclusion**

Based on a review of 35 studies from 2014 to 2024, it can be concluded that public information policy in Indonesia has shown significant development along with the advancement of digital technology. Many studies have shown the importance of technology integration, such as social media and data analytics, in improving the accessibility and transparency of public information. Nonetheless, the biggest challenges faced are still related to the unevenness of digital infrastructure and limitations in transparent data management in various public sectors. For this reason, policies that support the strengthening of digital infrastructure and training for government officials in managing public information effectively are needed. In the future, further research is expected to explore how new technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data can be better utilized to encourage more responsive and efficient public information policies.

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