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# Implementation Of Public Sector Electronic System Policies In Villages In Kuningan Regency

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**Abstract**

On the contrary, the implementation of the Public Sector Electronic System Policy in the village government institution in the district of Kuningan is somewhat conflicting as almost no village seems to utilize the domain of desa.id officially and has faced stagnation. Thus, the purpose of this research is to understand the implementation process of this policy and factors that hinder the village digital IDs management. This study was done by using George C. Edward III's policy implementation theory through four dimensions: communication, resources, disposition, and structure based on qualitative research with a case study method. Consequently, it can be seen that the implementation process is not always smooth because of numerous problems. Lack of dissemination of policy information results in huge informational gaps and poor technical skills. In addition, it creates disorganization and unsustainability of village websites management. Hence, this paper argues that it is necessary to reinforce regulations at the local level, carry out extensive training activities, and use institutionalized system management to guarantee the successful implementation of the village electronic system policy in the whole region of Kuningan district. Furthermore, the findings from this research show that there is a need for village administrations to be dedicated to improving their capacity building efforts, use new technologies, and manage public information consistently.

**Keywords: Implementation; Policy; Domain; Website; Village;**



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## INTRODUCTION

The advent of Information and Communication Technology has brought about tremendous changes in the realm of society, affecting means of communication and forms of governance. Effective, transparent, and accountable public administration is expected in this era of digital technology. In light of the need for good governance, the government of Indonesia aims at improving public administration via a Presidential Regulation. No. 95 of 2018 concerning Electronic-Based Government Systems (SPBE). This regulation affirms that an efficient and digitally integrated bureaucracy constitutes an essential prerequisite for improving the quality of public services at all levels of authority. (Sry Arlina, 2020)

This digital transformation is legally mandated to reach the lowest tier of government namely, the village. Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages grants villages the right to access information through information systems developed by district and municipal governments (Asiah et al., 2020). The Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Digital Affairs No. 5 of 2025 establishes a policy mandating the use of the official *desa.id* domain as the formal digital identity of village governments, with the objective of ensuring the security, integrity, and digital sovereignty of the nation (Komdigi, 2025), This regulation governs the management of official institutional domain names under government auspices, designating desa.id as the prescribed domain for village governments.

The implementation of this policy at the village government level remains far from optimal. Numerous studies show that the effectiveness of putting digital systems into action relies significantly on personnel, infrastructure backing, financial resources, and the dedication of leaders to consistently manage these systems (Asiah et al., 2020). Nevertheless, previous research has not sufficiently examined frameworks for providing technical help with managing village websites, nor have they suggested lasting management approaches or ways to duplicate successes in other villages. As a result, the challenges related to sustainability and the wider sharing of effective methods are still mostly overlooked.

The implementation of the policy is facing some conflict in the practical aspect especially in the Kuningan region. It is a must, but only a handful of village heads know that their respective villages should utilize the official domain. For instance, the process of building websites for the villages of Sangkanhurip and Manis Kidul according to the official domain has not been done according to legislative provisions.

The true problem that needs to be solved in this situation concerns the inefficiency of local authorities in applying policies introduced by the central government on the village-level scale.



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Diskominfo in the Kuningan Regency does not conduct policy awareness activities following Ministerial Regulation Komdigi No. 5 of 2025. Due to such inefficient implementation of policies, an enormous information gap is created. Village administrators lack operational control and awareness about the importance of registration of the domain desa.id and its ways; therefore, there are five villages out of 361 that managed to register the domain in the region. It is clear that the administration of electronic systems in the village setting has been overlooked and is unsustainable. Absence of commitment from key organizations involved in providing training and teaching skills to village officials makes the process of digital village creation difficult to achieve. The main problem lies within ignorance of village officials towards legislation introduced on the national level. Therefore, it is extremely important to examine the situation since it is quite critical. Thus, this research will be conducted with the following topic: "**Implementation Of Public Sector Electronic System Policies In Villages In Kuningan Regency**".

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### E-Government

The use of ICT at different levels of government or the public sector in order to improve governance processes is referred to as e-governance. E-governance may be related to what UNESCO refers to as e-governance, in the following words, "e-Government is the use of ICT by the public sector to enhance delivery of information, services, transactions or interactions between governments, citizens, businesses and other stakeholders, as well as among various arms of government." (Shabihah et al., 2025).

Use of internet technology and digital technologies by the government for sharing information is known as e-government. Herein, the different government agencies deal with the masses, business partners, workers, companies, and other institutions through electronic communication systems. (Aminudin & Nazar, 2019).



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**Good Governance Concept**

Good governance is a key goal for the citizens of Indonesia, focused on making sure that government initiatives yield real advantages for the general public. According to the World Bank, as referenced by Rizki, Widodo, and Praningrum (2021), good governance is defined as the implementation of effective and accountable development practices that follow the rules of law, democratic values, and a functioning market economy. The main aims are to avert the abuse of investment resources and diminish political corruption while preserving stability in administration (Rizki & Widodo, 2021).

Sumodiningrat contends that effective governmental management leads to good governance. To accomplish this, it is necessary to promote decentralization and follow the core principles of governance, particularly having a transparent administration that is devoid of corruption, collusion, and nepotism (Heryanto, 2014).

In terms of the ideals of effective governance, there has been a significant shift in perspectives among experts in public administration. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as cited in Vera Nurfajriani et al. (2024), formulates nine core principles of good governance: (1) Participation, (2) Rule of Law, (3) Transparency, (4) Responsiveness, (5) Consensus Orientation, (6) Equity and Inclusiveness, (7) Effectiveness and Efficiency, (8) Accountability, and (9) Strategic Vision (Heryanto, 2014).

**Digital Transformation**

Digital transformation involves using technology to greatly improve how an organization operates and connects with others, fundamentally changing its interactions with customers, internal workflows, and the value it offers (Oktaviani et al., 2023). The use of Village Information Systems (SID) can enhance the standard of public services and bolster community well-being by means of integrated and efficiently managed systems (Mardinata et al., 2023). This is a global occurrence that has brought about many changes in various aspects of our life including municipality management. This has seen the integration of technology in the management of the village, enhanced communication between villagers, and new ways of service delivery to citizens.

According to the book “Digital Transformation” (Erwin et al., 2023) is a process of change that goes beyond simply adopting technology; it also involves a fundamental overhaul of organizational culture, human resource skills, and the ways in which work is conducted and decisions are made within a business or organization. Digital transformation, in the context of this book, refers to the integration of digital technology into all aspects of operations, products, and


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services, as well as the creation of sustainable added value and adaptation to a dynamic business environment.

**Policy Impelementation**

Policy implementation is the process by which the government and the private sector mobilize resources such as human resources, funds, and organizational capacity to achieve policy objectives (Asiah et al., 2020).

Implementation refers to a series of actions taken following a statement of intent regarding the objectives and desired outcomes of government officials in a given initiative. The implementation of a program involves steps taken by policymakers to change the behavior of implementing bureaucrats, so that they are willing to provide services and regulate the behavior of the target population. If the implementing agency is not required to undergo significant reorganization, the likelihood of successful implementation will be much higher. An implementation will be considered successful if it requires only minor adjustments and there is general agreement on its objectives (Zulkarnaen, 2014).

**Village Information System**

The Village Information System (SID) is a system that utilizes information technology to collect, manage, and disseminate information related to village services and management (Pujiantoro et al., 2023).

The term “village information system” refers to information disseminated through information technology tools and software applications managed by village officials (Asiah et al., 2020).

Public information systems aim to make it easier to share information, improve how services are provided, and enhance openness in budget matters.. One practical example of enhanced information dissemination is the display of total village population data on the village government website, enabling both residents and visitors who require demographic information to access it with ease (Wahid, 2024).

Through SID, the data and information needed to manage villages can be accessed and used efficiently. However, despite SID’s great potential, its use remains suboptimal in many villages across Indonesia. One of the main factors affecting the success of SID implementation is the lack of outreach and understanding among village communities regarding the benefits and proper use of SID (Mardinata et al., 2025). The overarching goal is to realize an electronically based


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government system capable of serving both the community and village officials. With the SID, it is hoped that SID will help village officials manage the village, such as managing village funds (Davi et al., 2024).

**Domain Name**

The term "domain name" refers to a unique identifier used to distinguish computer servers on the internet. Domains can be used for email addresses, website addresses, and other internet-based addresses. A website address or URL is sometimes referred to as a domain. A domain name is also a specific alias that refers to an IP address. A group of numbers representing a website's online location is known as an IP address. Some benefits of domains include: clear identity, minimal risk of being used for fraud or other illegal activities, and a wider selection of domain names (Mockapetris & Dunlap, 2026).

The desa.id domain is an official second-level domain designated for village government websites in Indonesia, facilitated by the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs through the Indonesian Internet Domain Name Administrator (PANDI). This domain serves as the official digital identity of villages, a platform for information and public services, and a component of the national digital service integration initiative aimed at enhancing transparency and public trust. (Komdigi, 2025).

The registration and management of desa.id domains are governed by Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information Technology Regulation No. 5/2015 and updated by Ministry of Communication and Information Technology Regulation No. 5 of 2025 on Public-Sector Electronic System Operators (PSE Lingkup Publik). Under the current regulations, registration of desa.id domains is handled through the local regency or city government (Komdigi, 2025).

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This study employs a qualitative approach using a case study design to gain an in-depth understanding of the implementation of village-level electronic systems in Kuningan Regency, as a representative of villages that have implemented the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) policy through the official .desa.id domain. Qualitative research is a method used to investigate natural conditions (as opposed to experiments), in which the researcher serves as the primary instrument, data collection techniques are conducted using a combination of methods (triangulation), data analysis is inductive, and the research results emphasize meaning over generalization (Sugiyono, 2019).


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The scope of this study includes policy implementation, challenges encountered, and sustainability strategies in the management of village websites. The research subject is the Head of the Applications and Information Technology Division at the Kuningan Regency Communication and Information Technology Office, who serves as the primary informant. This study was conducted over a three-month period, from December 2025 to February 2026.

In this study, the researcher served as the key instrument, supported by an interview guide, observation sheets, and field notes. Participants were chosen through a snowball sampling method, which is regarded as a useful approach for gathering comprehensive and pertinent information (Nurdiani, 2014). Information was gathered through a mix of studying existing literature and conducting field research, which involved interviews, observation, and gathering documents. The credibility of the data was evaluated by employing the triangulation approach (Vera Nurfajriani et al., 2024). Data evaluation was carried out in an inductive manner by simplifying the data, telling a thematic story, and merging on-the-ground observations with theories of policy execution to reach findings. To explore the intricate nature of the topics being studied, this research utilizes the policy implementation analytical framework established by George C. Edward III.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Research Results

The findings from the research on applying the Public Sector Electronic System policy in the villages of Kuningan Regency are evaluated based on George Edward III's theory of policy execution. The implementation of this policy is influenced by four factors, according to Edward III (1980). These include: communication, availability of resources, attitude of those implementing the policy, and bureaucracy. These four aspects are connected and together influence how successfully and sustainably a policy can be executed within an organization (Zulkarnaen, 2014).

### Implementation of Electronic Systems Policies in the Public Sector

#### Communication

The success of policy execution will be highest when it is backed by good communication, sufficient resources, a constructive mindset and reactions from those in charge of the execution, and a well-defined organizational framework for implementing the policy. Policy communication plays a crucial role in conveying the policy's objectives, mechanisms, and requirements to both the implementing organizations and the public as the target audience (Zulkarnaen, 2014).



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Effective communication ensures that policies are effectively communicated, so that the public and other stakeholders can better accept, support, and implement them (Laary & Dengo, 2022).

Based on the research findings, the implementation of policies regarding the adoption of the official desa.id domain in villages in Kuningan Regency has not yet been fully effective. This is evidenced by the failure of the Kuningan Regency Communication and Information Agency (Diskominfo) to conduct policy outreach activities as stipulated in Ministry of Communication and Informatics Regulation No. 5 of 2025. In other words, the amount of information concerning the critical elements of the regulation, which may be ascribed to the village leadership, is insufficient in several aspects, such as the aims of the regulation, its advantages, and the process of its implementation.

The problem of ineffective interaction of the members of the community is one of the reasons for the acceptance of the policy at the level of the village, mainly concerning the management of the official as part of the digital governance. Also, the lack of consultations and instructions on how to implement the policy from the competent bodies has been one of the barriers to implementing it in the villages.

In this case, there is also a lack of efficiency when it comes to implementation, specifically in the realm of communication. There is a lack of socialization, leading to a disconnect between the policy makers and the village authorities, who play a crucial role in the implementation. Another instance that highlights the fact pointed out by Edward III about the inefficiency of communication with regards to its relevance and clarity. Hence, the use of the desa.id domain would prove problematic.

## Resources

Resources are one of the important elements which may be looked at when trying to assess the application of a particular policy, considering that resources make any policy successful. Some of the resources required in the implementation of a policy include but are not limited to personnel, data, power, and infrastructure (Kadji, 2015). A policy without sufficient resources is unlikely to operate effectively. (Kusumah et al., 2022).

From the research findings gathered from Kuningan region, it is clear that the adoption of the electronic system strategy has not been an easy task due to insufficient human resource, especially at the village level. This happens because of the difficulties experienced by Diskominfo in making sure that the dissemination process of the information about registration of village websites on desa.id website is carried out successfully.



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This suggests that, resource-wise, there exists a problem in terms of capability on the part of the administrators who will be able to use the electronic systems effectively. The lack of technical support and a well-defined distribution of duties has led to the mismanagement of village websites, which has often been overlooked as time has passed. As a result, village websites have yet to meet the requirements established by the Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs (Permen Komdigi). This indicates that weak human resource support is the primary obstacle to the successful implementation of electronic system policies at the village level.

### Disposition

The attitudes (dispositions) or behavior of implementers are key factors influencing the success of policy implementation. Dispositions relate to the commitment, accountability, and consistency of implementers in carrying out public policies in accordance with predetermined objectives (Zulkarnaen, 2014).

The disposition or attitude of policy implementers reflects that there is not yet a strong enough commitment from leaders to optimize policy implementation. This can be identified through three main aspects that are not yet functioning optimally: understanding of the policy, consistency in implementation, and the level of accountability in monitoring and evaluation. These conditions indicate that the disposition aspect still faces various obstacles, which ultimately result in the overall ineffectiveness of achieving policy objectives.

Disposition refers to the extent to which the actors involved have the willingness and commitment to implement policies effectively (Cerrly et al., 2025). Strong commitment from just one party is not enough. The implementation of policies involving multiple stakeholders requires alignment (harmonization) of attitudes and commitments from all parties.

This flaw in attitude could lead to differences among those who carry out tasks on the ground, which could disrupt teamwork and the integration of programs. It then becomes necessary for the level of commitment to be increased, leadership qualities to be developed, and role responsibilities clearly determined in order to make the implementation process more effective.

### Bureaucratic Structure

It should not be underrated how important the concept of bureaucratization is in terms of the effectiveness of the implementation of public policies because of the reliability of the


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implementing organization, its structure, and the processes involved. The effective establishment of the bureaucracy helps eliminate any fragmentation within the organization due to the presence of other authorities. The main goal of organizing is to guide the behaviors of individuals and teams toward successfully achieving intended results (Delpiero Roring et al., 2021).

Based on research findings, the current bureaucratic structure lacks written Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for village website management. Domain registration and initial website management processes have not been systematically and coordinated, resulting in a lack of operational guidelines for village officials in carrying out these tasks..

Absence of SOPs has led to ambiguity in workflows, delineation of responsibilities and accountability in village website management. This has resulted in varied implementation of policies and dependence on individual initiative, which raises questions regarding the sustainability of website management. Moreover, the absence of documented procedures has made it difficult to monitor and evaluate policy implementation.

This situation demonstrates, from a policy implementation perspective, that the bureaucratic structure is not functioning optimally, particularly in standardizing procedures and work mechanisms. Therefore, it is necessary to develop clear standard operating procedures (SOPs) integrated into operational guidelines to support effective and uniform village website management in accordance with applicable regulations.

**Challenges in Implementing Electronic Systems in the Public Sector**

The research results show that the implementation of the Public Electronic System Policy in villages still faces many obstacles that affect its success. These obstacles can be studied in depth from the four main dimensions of George C. Edward III's theory, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure, based on an interview with the Head of the Application and Informatics Division at the Kuningan Regency Communication and Informatics Office (Diskominfo).

The main challenge is the suboptimal policy dissemination process by local governments, particularly the Communications and Informatics Office. Village officials' knowledge is limited because information regarding the policy's substance, implementation mechanisms, and the benefits of using the official .id domain is inadequately disseminated. This creates an information gap between policymakers and implementers at the village level, leading to inconsistent implementation.


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The biggest challenge is a lack of human resource capacity. Village officials still lack adequate technical competence in managing electronic systems, including village websites. Furthermore, the lack of officially designated website operators has hampered consistent and sustainable management. Optimal policy implementation is also hampered by budget constraints specifically allocated for electronic system management and maintenance.

This situation is also as a result of the lack of commitment and consistency when implementing the policy. The lack of prioritization for e-policy within the village administration is due to poor monitoring and evaluation of the policy, and the lack of awareness of the urgency of implementing the policy.

A very serious challenge that arises because of the inadequacy of the SOPs is the management of the village websites. This is because there is no clear technical guideline in the implementation of the policy, thus making the management of the village website disorganized. The issues associated with the implementation of the Electronic Public System Policy in the villages are complex and interlinked to a great extent. If not addressed, these will definitely obstruct the setting up of the village administration system as contemplated by the policy.

**Efforts to Improve the Implementation of Electronic Systems Policies in the Public Sector**

Several aspects come up in relation to the Public Electronic System Policy. For the Public Electronic System Policy to be effective in villages, it is imperative to take a series of measures. A strategy should be designed, and collaboration should be maintained with the government, authorities, and other stakeholders who are based in the villages. Similarly, this viewpoint was held by the Head of Application and Informatics Division of Kuningan Regency Communications and Informatics Office. According to him, there is a need for measures to be taken in the implementation of the strategy designed by the central government in the area to help make the policy successful in all the villages.

Kuningan Regency Communications and Informatics Office needs to make the efforts to ensure people know about the policy. It is important to interact with others often and continuously as it would raise their awareness of the policy's content. Simply informing villagers about the policy will not do; the office should rather make the villagers understand its application.. The Kuningan Regency Communications and Informatics Office should visit villages and show village officials what to do. This way, village officials will understand the policy and know how to implement it. The Kuningan Regency Communications and Informatics Office must ensure that village officials receive all the support they need to ensure the policy's successful implementation..



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Human resource capacity building should not be overlooked. The formal appointment of website operators is crucial, which should be carried out using a decree issued by the village head, along with a clear division of tasks. Training programs to strengthen the skills of village administrators are also necessary.

Institutional strengthening through capacity building of policy-implementing organizations will depend on increased dedication of village officials to policy implementation. This increased dedication can be facilitated by embedding electronic management systems into village development plans, along with monitoring and evaluation.

The formation of the SOPs itself would be an essential step in enhancing the structure of bureaucracy. If SOPs are completely developed, instructions on how to manage their sites would become systematic and measurable.

The strategy that needs to be applied to ensure that the policy implementation is sustainable is by formulating the regulation to implement this policy in the district/city level, indicating the need for the use of domain names desa.id for all village governments.

This can be attributed to the existence of a regulatory instrument that can be employed by local government authorities for capacity building and evaluation of villages through incentive and punishment system. When there is an enforceable agreement, there is no doubt that the villages are required to be more responsible in ensuring that their electronic systems are regulated through the digital governance system. The development of such a derivative regulation is likely to result in the creation of a forum where budget, technical assistance, and human resource development can take place at the village level. It should be pointed out that derivative regulation development at the district level is a policy-making process as well.

**Discussion**

It should also be taken into consideration that the findings of the study indicate that the process of the Public-Scope Electronic System Policy implementation in the administrations of the villages in Kuningan Regency cannot be perceived as ideal. It becomes clear judging by the conduct of village governments that do not use the official domain name "desa.id", which is required according to existing rules. Nevertheless, this fact does not imply that the policy failed because the process of its implementation continues to go through its stages and thus cannot be seen as successfully implemented yet.

In the same manner, this problem is based on the implementation policy theory by George C. Edward III. Based on the author, there are four factors that play a significant role in influencing



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the success of implementing policies namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucracy structure (Zulkarnaen, 2014). These are the dimensions that help to form the framework to measure the degree of implementation of the Public-Scope Electronic System Policy in village governance in the district of Kuningan. With this framework, the result would be the analysis of what influences the effectiveness of the implementation of the policy as well as the interaction between each dimension in relation to implementing village digital identities and e-public services.

**Implementation of Electronic Systems Policies in the Public Sector**

Based on the implementation of the Policy of Public Scope Electronic System Policy in the village level of Kuningan Regency, the fact that the success in implementing this policy has not been reached is confirmed. Based on the theory of implementation policy by George C. Edward III, the condition described above represents an interaction of all the four factors namely communication, resource, disposition, and bureaucracy.

Communication

From the perspective of the communication dimension, one can be aware that the socialization process of the policy undertaken by the Kuningan Regency Communication and Informatics Office was not effective enough, causing poor dissemination of information about the utilization of the official website, desa.id, by the village governments. This indicates that there is an information gap between the policymakers and the implementers. As Edward III puts it, when communication becomes ineffective, comprehending the goal of the policy can become difficult for implementers, making it hard for them to implement the policy.

Resources

This shows that the lack of ability of the village to deal with these problems is one of the factors considered in the application of this policy. These are exemplified by the lack of formal appointment of the operator, inefficiency in website management, and lack of technical support. This implies that the resource of the village is still not prepared well enough to participate in the process of implementing digitalization in governance. For Edward III, resource includes manpower, skill, information, power, and facilities.

**Disposition**

In line with what Mien states, it can therefore be concluded that even now there are still weaknesses relating to commitment among those individuals who can take this particular



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approach. In view of the fact that this approach is still lacking in terms of highlighting the importance of electronic framework administration in this particular situation, it can safely be assumed that this approach is not considered important enough in the current administrative framework in the city. Without the presence of commitment from this group of individuals, it will definitely be an administrative approach.

### Bureaucratic Structure

According to the measures for assessing bureaucratic structure, lack of standard work methods (SWM) makes formalizing the implementation tools of the work impossible. The need for SWMs is necessitated by the fact that the workflow outlines, tasks allocation, and the oversight tools are not clearly defined within city administration. In terms of implementation, the ability of the bureaucratic structure tool in ensuring effective implementation of regulations is constrained due to its limitations.

From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that the implementation barriers related to the application of the Public Sphere Electronic Framework Approach framework are multi-dimensional and largely reinforce each other. Poor communication constrains resource capacity; insufficient resources constrain the performance of the implementer; poor bureaucratic structure worsens implementation problems. The interrelatedness here demonstrates that the implementation of policies is not an individual act but an organizational exercise that requires multi-dimensional considerations.

Reinforcement of the process of applying the system in the Kuningan Regulation must be geared toward completing the following activities: socializing of the authority; training of the city authorities; appointing of the site administrator; setting the standard operations related to the management of the site; and establishing the subordinate controls necessary to compel the use of the desa.id site. It is important for the city to ensure that actions are taken to ensure that the electronic system does not merely serve as regulation, but rebellion against proper governance..

## CONCLUSION

Considering the results of research that was carried out in relation to the use of the Public Scope Electronic Framework within the administration of Kuningan Rule based on the framework of George C. Edward III, it can be stated that the implementation of the public scope electronic framework in Kuningan Rule failed since the four main performance criteria were not fulfilled in an appropriate manner. Concerning the criteria of communication, it should be noted that the


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major problem is connected with the failure to socialize the access by the local government using the Communication and Informatics Office of Kuningan Rule, thus resulting in serious information disparity between the city officials and the components of official scope.

As for the criteria of asset measurement, there is some difficulty in measuring the capacity of city officials in regard to their supervising capacities in monitoring the activity of the electronic system, but neither administrative arrangement, nor budget for computerization was provided. As for the criteria of disposition, it should be stated that the commitment and consistency of city officials that are necessary in order to initiate progressive changes remain questionable.

In an attempt to promote the process of implementation of the Public-Scope Electronic Framework Agreement, there is a desperate need for the adoption of several measures such as improving the process of strategy communication through socialization and training; building the capacity of human resource; and appointing of site administrators. In addition, the implementing team must improve its level of commitment through continuous assessment and evaluation. There is also a need for regulators to adopt several sub regulations that will make the use of domain name 'desa.id' compulsory.

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