



**IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES BASED ON
TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN
INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is among the countries that is striving for the creation of good governance based on the principles of transparency, accountability and public participation. Yet, at this point, hope for good governance for this country is still far from expectations. This is due to variety of things, such as; 1) high aspect political interests, 2) high tendencies of corruption cases, 3) and integrity in building a culture of transparency and accountability in good governance has not been realized in accordance with the expectations of society. The method used in this study is a survey of academic literature in the field of public administration in order to acquire the concepts and theories that are relevant to the study of the Good Governance in the public sector organizations. To realize good governance based on the principles of transparency, accountability and public participation in governance of Indonesia, the principles of good governance should be implemented in various government and private institutions. With the implementation of good governance based on the principles of transparency, accountability and public participation, governance will gain public trust in hopes of improving the welfare of the community itself.

Keywords: *implementation, good governance, Indonesian society*

INTRODUCTION

Implementation of good governance that is based on the implementation principles of transparency, participation and accountability is driven by Act No. 28 of 1999 on Clean State Organizer and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism. This law explains that clean state officials is those who obey the general principles of state organization and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism actions, as well as other misconduct behaviors. This law is implemented in the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 68 Year 1999 on the Mechanism of Public Participation in the Implementation of the State which regulates the procedures of public participation in the state administration. The law's explanation states that the purpose of the community participation is to realize the rights and responsibilities of public in a clean state administration. If this rule is implemented well, public will become more engaged in implementing social control over state organizer.

Since the early 1990s, the concept of good governance has become a phenomenon that has been discussed by academics and government actors. Nevertheless, there are still some differences, although there are similarities on focus and main ideas. Among the institutions that sparked the concept is UNDP United Nations Development Program (UNDP) which defines governance as follows: "Governance is the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to a country's affairs at all levels and means by which states promote social cohesion, integration, and ensure the well being of their population". Efforts to meet the challenges in implementing the principles of Good Governance, a pre-requisite to be considered is a strong commitment to implement the principles of good governance in realizing the ideals and objectives of the state that have been mandated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution (the UUD 1945).

According to UNDP (1994), there are 10 principles of good governance: participation, legal framework, transparency, equality, responsiveness, insight ahead, accountability, effectively and efficiently, professionalism, and oriented towards consensus. In addition to UNDP, there are donor agencies or overseas-affiliated entities which defines the principles of good governance, including the World Bank, the Indonesian Transparency Society, and the Asian Development Bank.

Good governance for the Indonesian nation is the realization of orderly, clean, fair government management and based on the principles of good governance. Many among the Indonesian people believes that having better governance practices will bring improvement to the quality of public services, lower the corruption, and increase governments concerns on public interests (Dwiyanto, 2005).

Problem faced by Indonesia today is increasingly complex and it is getting increasingly difficult to find alternative solutions to solve various governance problems which already far from the principles of good governance. This situation can be observed from the existence of law-related issues on governmental profiles who are supposed to be the good example or model for the community.

The existence of good governance is the responsibility of the government and society to jointly oversee the wheels of governance in implementing the principles of good governance which has been a dream and limited to a mere jargon. Good governance is also one way to make government accountable to its citizens through good governance. Communities are given the opportunity to observe anything that happens in the ongoing process of governance, including policies that will and have been implemented by

the government. The existence of good governance based on the principles of transparency and accountability in public affairs in implementation will facilitate the control of the government activities.

Of the various terms described above, it can be formulated that good governance is a government that carry out activities based on certain processes to the achievement of results. Governance will be classified as a good one if all the elements in the government could move in synergy, no clashes, gaining support from the people, and free from anarchist movements that can hinder the process and pace of development. Results achievement based on the process will have better tendency when the people are more productive with community economic indicators, so as to affect the lives of many aspects, such as increasing the people's purchasing power, increase spiritual welfare, and safe life in the state and nation.

RESEARCH METHODS

Method used to compile this paper was a qualitative approach. Technique performed by researchers was surveying the academic literature in the field of public administration in order to acquire the concepts and theories that are relevant to the assessment of the accountability of the public sector organizations. Meanwhile, to obtain data, search efforts was done through various sources, both from official government documents as well as from the various reports in the mass media, both printed and electronic-based media, to describe practices related to accountability in public sector organizations. Types of data obtained were secondary data which then described in terms of narrative forms and the figures correspond to the needs of the data view. Furthermore, the data was analyzed based on the theory and the concept of Good Governance and was given meaning through the process of data interpretation.

Moreover, field observations were also conducted to obtain primary data associated with the principles of Good Governance. Data obtained were then processed and presented in narrative form. Furthermore, the data were analyzed by using theoretical framework of Good Governance to gain meaning. In this study, researchers disclose the results of research and a lot of logical reasoning in qualitative analysis was used to create description that based on the available data. Methods of data analysis were reached by way of reviewing the material concept of Good Governance. Data results obtained was reviewed and discussed as comprehensive materials for discussion disclosure by qualitative methods to produce descriptive data analysis.

DISCUSSION

Efforts to ensure good public services have been set by the central government with the enactment of the Public Service Law and the Law on Public Information. The government has enacted Law No. 25 of 2009 on Public Service, and Law No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information. Both laws are the basis for the government to implement the principles of transparency and accountability on both central and local governments, so that the public can access information more transparent and accountable ways. Basically, good governance must create synergy between the public sector as the implementer of policy by providing sets of rules and policies, the business sector, in this case business actors, that drives the economy. In short, supportive laws, government, and society synergy are needed to create a good governance.

Various national problems became the reason for non-optimum good governance applications. By implementing the principles of good governance, the three pillars, namely governments,

corporations and civil society are in care of each other, support and participate actively in governance that is being done. Specially, the government and community are important parts to achieve good governance. Without good governance, it is difficult for each side to be able to contribute and watch to each other. Good governance can not be achieved if there is no guarantee on integrity of the government in running the governance. Realization of good governance concept can be done by achieving a good state and synergy between government, private sector and civil society in the management of natural resources, social, environmental and economic. Minimum prerequisites for achieving good governance include transparency, accountability, participation, empowerment of law, effectiveness and efficiency, and fairness.

State posses the role to provide services to the welfare of their people with a good judicial and governance systems which are accountable to the public. In economic development, the environment, and human development, good governance touches the three parties, i.e. the government (state officials), the corporate or business world (economic driver), and civil society (find its compatibility). The three parties play roles and influences in good governance. Synchronization and harmonization between the parties has become a great answer. Yet, the current situation in Indonesia made it still difficult to be realized (Effendi, 2005).

To realize a clean government, principles of good governance are expected in state administration, and as demanded by reformation actions that supported by the basic principles of law certainty, accountability, transparency, fairness, professionalism, and democratic as developed by the World Bank, UNDP, the United Nations, and several other international institutions. In Act No. 25 of 2009, which describes the public service,

the importance of good governance principles have been explained. This is due to the expectation that public officials, elements in civil society, and the business sectors, have interest in the improvement of public service performances.

With a variety of negative statements leveled against the government over the current state of Indonesia, many basic things are remaining to be corrected relates to the clean and good governance, including (Effendi, 2005): 1) integrity of bureaucrats perpetrators, 2) political conditions in the country, 3) economic conditions of the community, 4) the condition of social communities, 5) legal systems being an integral part in each state administration. The above analysis shows that there has been a profanity about community conditions due to weak state administration or governance. Indonesia, in this case its central government, was busy campaigning the urgency of good governance to local governments that good governance is needed to build their community. Absence of good governance was obvious at all of the previously described phenomenas above. Good Governance aspire to a prosperous society through good governance, free from corruption, to carry out the principles of good governance in all aspects of government operations, activities of civil society and business sector activities.

a. Accountability

Public accountability requires the public bureaucracy that can be explained in a transparent (transparency) and open (openness) ways to the public on what measures have been carried out. According Irfan (in Widodo, 2001) transparency and disclosure are intended to explain on how responsibilities are to be carried, what methods are used to carry out the task, how the reality of its implementation and what the impacts are. Through the transparency of governance, the public is

given the opportunity to know the policies that will be or have been taken by the government so that the public can provide feedback or outcomes of the policies that have been implemented by the government. Thus, people from all social background, either as individuals or groups, may gain access to information in clear and accountable ways in the process of public policy formulation and implementation.

b. Transparency

Principle of transparency in public sector is related to the concept of good governance. In implementing the principle of transparency, necessary information must be easily accessible and provide an opportunity to the public to participate in the processes related to public interests. Enough information will serve a basic consideration for the community to participate in determination of government policies. Transparency is also a way to make the government accountable to the public. With implemented principle of transparency in the public sector, the public has the participation opportunity in finding out the policies that have been implemented by the government. Existence of transparency in the administration of public affairs will facilitate the control of the governance activities. Supervision by the community may prevent the occurrence of irregularities or abuses in government activities such as corruption.

c. Public Participation

Participation is the principle which states that everyone has the right to be involved in decision-making process in each governance activities. Involvement in decision making process can be done directly or indirectly. To increase the authority of bureaucrat actors in implementing public policies, the bureaucrats always pay attention to the

aspirations of the community and support the participation of all elements of society as a form of development complicity. Therefore, to avoid the distrust of citizens against their leaders, the citizens must be stimulated and assisted in developing relationships with the government officials.

In order to strengthen the public participation, several things that can be done by the government are: a) issuing information accessible to public, b) organize a consultation process to explore and gather inputs from stakeholders, including the activities of citizens in public activities, c) delegate certain authorities to the users of public services such as the planning process and provide guidance for community activities and public services. Community participation is an integral part of the development itself that, by which, the whole society will acquire equal rights and the power to sue or get a fair share of the development benefits.

CONCLUSION

1. Indonesia is among the countries in the world that are striving for clean and good governance. To achieve good governance in the public sector of Indonesia, principles of good governance should be enforced in the government institutions, namely; the principles of transparency, accountability and participation. Up to this point, clean and good governance in Indonesia has not fully realized. Based on the discussion described above, it can be concluded that, based on the analysis results, the implementation of the principles of accountability, transparency and participatory of good governance in Indonesia in the effort to improve the performance of public sector organizations, in general, has not showing more optimum improvements, considering many issues relating to the

public service sectors that were felt by citizens such as corruption, nepotism and bureaucracy that tends to inhibit public services.

2. Implementation of Good Governance in the public sector, the bureaucracy organizers have dominantly focused on normative rules which also included in legislation type that should be guided by principles of transparency, accountability, and participation as a form of service and legal protection for citizens. The principle of good governance is actually a principle that puts more priority on the concept of equilibrium relationship between society and the state. Implementation of good governance in Indonesia is expected to mobilize public participation in all areas of life. But seeing the poor condition of the management of Indonesia, particularly with regard to the attitude, mental and performance of government officials at this current time, the principles of good governance seemed still to be merely at the level of science course; in other words, it has not been implemented or applied as expected.

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