

## Good Governance Principles: The Process of Legal Documentation and Information Networks in Sumedang Regency

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### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Principles of Good Governance, Legal Documentation, Information Network

*Received* : 12 July

*Revised* : 15 August

*Accepted*: 22 September

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### ABSTRACT

The principle of Good Governance in general is a concept that refers to the process of achieving decisions and their implementation that can be accounted for together well. As a consensus reached by the government, citizens, and the private sector for the implementation of government in a country. Examining the implementation of Good Governance to determine policies in the Sumedang Regency Legal Secretariat which is the current public service paradigm to serve the community optimally. This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of good governance in the process of making legal products of the Sumedang Regency Regional Secretariat. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative approach to secondary data with a descriptive writing method. Implementation of the Principles of Good Governance according to the (United Nation Development Programme), 1997, the Sumedang Regency Legal Secretariat has made efforts to fulfill the principles of Good Governance by creating services that can be easily accessed via the internet network. is a system that aims to provide easy, transparent and accurate access to legal information

## **INTRODUCTION**

The principle of Good Governance in general is a concept that refers to the process of achieving decisions and their implementation that can be accounted for together well. As a consensus reached by the government, citizens, and the private sector for the implementation of government in a country.

The Sumedang Regency Government, which is part of the government organization of the Republic of Indonesia, must be able to achieve its goals with good joint accountability to become a consensus of the government, citizens and the private sector.

General guidelines for compiling a public satisfaction index are part of an effort to create objectivity in services provided to the public. This is in accordance with what is stated in the Principles of Good Governance.

According to the World Bank in Mardiasmo (2004:23) provides a definition of governance as "the way state power is used in managing economic and social resources for development of society". Meanwhile, the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) defines governance as "the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority to manage a nation's affair at all levels".

Examining the implementation of Good Governance to determine policies in the Sumedang Regency Legal Secretariat which is the current public service paradigm to serve the community with excellence. This is interesting to study because there are still many government agencies that are not yet open to the principles of Good Governance in serving the community, especially outside big cities.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The first research was conducted by Neneg Siti Maryam who took a title "Realizing Good Governance Through Public Services". This research uses qualitative analysis. This research is cited with the aim of obtaining a descriptive picture of good governance and public services.

The second study was conducted by Riska Chyntia Dewi, and Suparno by taking a title "Realizing Good Governance Through Public Services". This study was cited with the aim of obtaining a descriptive picture of Good Governance and public services.

The third research was conducted by Dwi Andayani Budisetyowati who took a title "Principles of Good Governance in Public Services." This research was cited with the aim of obtaining a descriptive picture of good governance and public services.

The fourth study was conducted by Ni Putu Tirka Widanti who took a title "The Concept of Good Governance in the Perspective of Public Service: A Literature Review". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public service in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The fifth study was conducted by Sondil E. Nubatonis, Sugeng Rusmiwari and Son Suwasono which took a title "Implementation of Good Governance Principles in Improving the Performance of Public Service Organizations". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The sixth study was conducted by Abd. Rohman, Yayang Santrian Hanafi who took a title "Implementation of Good Governance Principles in Improving the Quality of Public Services." This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The seventh study was conducted by Paul Adryani Moento who took a title "Good Governance in Government". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The eighth study was conducted by Regita Nanda Yuliono, and Sutjipto Ngumar who took a title "Implementation of Good Governance Principles in Improving the Performance of Public Service Organizations". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The ninth study was conducted by Sri Sudiarti which took a title "The Effect of Implementing Good Governance Principles on Services". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The tenth study was conducted by Fitria Andalus Handayani, and Mohamad Ichsana Nur who took a title "Implementation of Good Governance in Indonesia". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The eleventh study was conducted by Zulfikar Bintang Palaguna, which took a title "Implementation of Good Governance Principles in the Implementation of Blitar Regency Regional Government". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The twelfth research was conducted by Andhika Trisno, Marlien Lopian, Sofia Pangemanan, which took a title "The Effect of Implementing Good Governance Principles on Public Services in Wanea District, Manado City". This research was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The thirteenth study was conducted by Putri Yuni Astuti and Lena Satlita, M.Sc., FIS, UNY which took a title "Implementation of Good Governance Principles in the Governance of Sendangsari Village, Pengasih District, Kulon Progo Regency". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The fourteenth study was conducted by Shinta Tomuka which took a title "Implementation of Good Governance Principles in Public Services in Girian District, Bitung City". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The fifteenth study was conducted by Andi Nimah Sulfiani who took a title "Good Governance Implementation of Good Governance Principles in BPJS Health Services in Palopo City". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The sixteenth study was conducted by Ayu Amrina Rosyada which took a title "Analysis of the Implementation of Good Governance Principles in the Framework of Public Services at the One-Stop Integrated Licensing Service Agency in Samarinda City". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The seventeenth study was conducted by Lidia Kamelia and Mira Veranita who took a title "Analysis of the Implementation of Good Governance in Realizing Quality Public Services in Ciater District, Subang Regency". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The seventeenth study was conducted by Ediyanto Ediyanto and Mona Indriyanie which took a title "Analysis of the Implementation of the Village Asset Management System (Sipades) in Realizing Good Governance in Tanjungsari Village, Sumedang Regency". This study was conducted to determine the perspective of public services in understanding the concept of Good Governance principles.

The World Bank in Ilham (2021:6) defines governance as regulating state power which is used by managing its resources such as economic and social for the purpose of community development.

The opinion can be said that Governance holds its respective roles according to its function in the process to Institutions or organizations based on the achievement of economic and social goals through 27 community participation. Jubaedah (2007) in (Dwiyanto, 2015) said that governance is an effort to maintain balance related to economic and social goals individually or in groups together with a company or subsistence.

Timbull (1997) quoted by Syakhroza (Dwiyanto, 2015) describes governance as a management system that describes the influence of an organizational institution with the process of controlling and regulating production involved in goods and services.

Chema in Keban (Dwiyanto, 2015) identifies governance as a system of policy values and an institution that is interconnected with the economy, social, and politics which is regulated through community participation, the government sector and the private sector.

According to the World Bank, the principles of good governance include several important aspects designed to ensure effective, transparent, and responsive governance to the needs of society. Here are the principles of good governance according to the World Bank in more detail:

1. Participation: Ensuring that all stakeholders, including communities, have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. This participation can be done directly or through authorized representatives.
2. Rule of Law: Enforcing the law fairly, impartially, and consistently, with an emphasis on human rights and equality.
3. Transparency: Providing clear, accessible and open information to the public to increase the accountability of government and public institutions.

4. Responsiveness: Government and public institutions must be responsive to the needs and aspirations of the community, providing services and taking action in a timely manner.
5. Consensus Orientation: Striving to build broad consensus among the various interests in society, to achieve policies that are more inclusive and acceptable to all parties.
6. Equality and Inclusivity: Ensuring that all groups in society, especially the vulnerable or marginalized, have the opportunity to participate in and benefit from development outcomes.
7. Effectiveness and Efficiency: Managing public resources in an efficient, effective and sustainable manner, to achieve maximum results with existing resources.
8. Accountability: Leaders, decision makers and public institutions must be held accountable for their actions, both to the public and to relevant oversight bodies.
9. Transparency and Administrative Order: Administrative procedures must be carried out transparently, with clear and regular documentation to minimize opportunities for corruption and abuse of power.

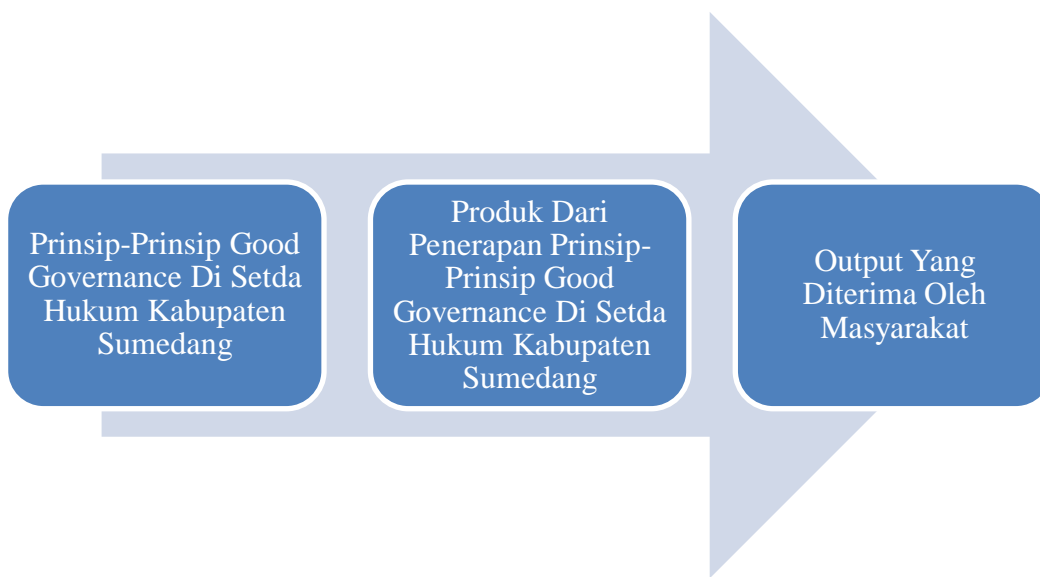


Figure 1. Framework of Thought

## METHODOLOGY

This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of public sector innovation in the creation of legal products of the Sumedang Regency Regional Secretariat. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative approach to secondary data with a descriptive writing method.

This research is an activity that can explain and analyze individual and group phenomena, social activity events, attitudes, beliefs, and points of view in the mind.

This methodology is very important and has a significant impact on the success or failure of a study, especially in terms of data collection.

The approach used is qualitative where the researcher uses secondary data from literature studies (literature review) to obtain information about public sector innovation in the creation of legal products in the legal section of the Sumedang Regency Regional Secretariat. The researcher also uses a descriptive writing method.

This descriptive writing method is selected based on considerations so that it can describe and illustrate a research problem in depth so that it can present good data and can be made general by describing the condition of the object or subject being reviewed as it is.

Descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report. (Arikunto 2019:3)

## RESULT

*Good governance* is a concept of governance based on the empowerment management of parties involved in realizing the main functions of government such as development, service and empowerment. Synergy is needed from various parties so that there is no inequality and injustice in its implementation.

Departing from literary sources regarding *Good Governance* According to UNDP, (United Nation Development Programme), 1997 includes several important aspects designed to ensure effective, transparent and responsive governance to the needs of the community. Here are the principles of good governance according to (United Nation Development Programme), 1997 in more detail:

1. Participation: Ensuring that all stakeholders, including communities, have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. This participation can be done directly or through authorized representatives.
2. Rule of Law: Enforcing the law fairly, impartially, and consistently, with an emphasis on human rights and equality.
3. Transparency: Providing clear, accessible and open information to the public to increase the accountability of government and public institutions.
4. Responsiveness: Government and public institutions must be responsive to the needs and aspirations of the community, providing services and taking action in a timely manner.

5. Consensus Orientation: Striving to build broad consensus among the various interests in society, to achieve policies that are more inclusive and acceptable to all parties.
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7. Effectiveness and Efficiency: Managing public resources in an efficient, effective and sustainable manner, to achieve maximum results with existing resources.
8. Accountability: Leaders, decision makers and public institutions must be held accountable for their actions, both to the public and to relevant oversight bodies.
9. Transparency and Administrative Order: Administrative procedures must be carried out transparently, with clear and regular documentation to minimize opportunities for corruption and abuse of power.

## DISCUSSION

Departing from the principles of Good Governance according to the (United Nation Development Programme), 1997, the Sumedang Regency Legal Secretariat has made efforts to fulfill the principles of Good Governance by creating services that can be easily accessed via the internet network. One of them is the Sumedang Regency JDIH or Legal Documentation and Information Network) is a system that aims to provide easy, transparent and accurate access to legal information.

JDIH, or Legal Documentation and Information Network, is an integrated legal documentation and information management system in Indonesia. This system aims to facilitate public access to laws and regulations and other legal information.

The legal source regarding JDIH is stated in Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2012 which previously became the basis for the establishment and management of JDIH in various institutions and regional governments. The aim is to improve the management of legal documentation and information to be more coordinated, integrated, and up-to-date.

Furthermore, it is also stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 24 of 2023 which regulates the emphasis on the use of more sophisticated information technology in the management of JDIH. This includes integration with broader digital systems, such as the development of mobile applications and the use of blockchain technology to ensure the authenticity of legal documents. This regulation also strengthens the role of JDIH managers in maintaining the accuracy and up-to-dateness of legal information.

### **Participation**

#### **Example:**

- Conducting Legally Aware Village/Sub-district Assessment activities in 2024.
- Holding public discussion forums or community consultations to discuss regional policies.

### **Rule of Law**

#### **Example:**

- Fair law enforcement without discrimination, including action against corruption at the local government level.
- Preparation of regional regulations that are transparent and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

### **Transparency**

#### **Example:**

- Publication of regional budget information, financial reports, and government performance on the official government website.
- Use of social media and special applications to provide information on public services and regional policies.

### **Responsiveness**

#### **Example:**

- Development of public complaint services (such as call centers or applications) to respond quickly to citizen complaints and suggestions.
- Implementation of government programs that respond to priority community needs, such as social assistance.

### **Consensus Oriented**

#### **Example:**

- Conducting dialogue with various parties, including the private sector, civil society, and indigenous groups to reach agreement in policy formulation.
- Formation of joint teams or committees to handle sensitive issues such as spatial planning or land conflicts.

### **Justice**

#### **Example:**

- Implementation of inclusive policies that involve vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, women, and the poor in development programs.
- Equal access to public services such as education, health and administrative services for all citizens.

### **Effectiveness and Efficiency**

#### **Example:**

- Digitalization of public services to increase efficiency, such as e-government or regional management information systems.
- Regular evaluation of government programs to ensure that objectives are achieved with optimal use of resources.

### **Accountability (Accountability)**

#### **Example:**

- Performance Agreement Change Report which is reported in full with budget writing and other aspects.
- Internal and external monitoring mechanisms, such as audits by the BPK and regional inspectorates.

### **Strategic Vision**

#### **Example:**

- Preparation of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) involving various stakeholders.
- Implementation of policies that focus on long-term sustainable development, such as environmental management and local economic development.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The researcher summarizes the results obtained from the data analysis that has been explained in the previous chapter. The researcher shows whether the research objectives and research questions have been answered.

**Interpretation of Findings** An explanation of the meaning of the findings in the context of the theory and literature discussed. How these findings support or contradict previous research.

**Theoretical and Practical Implications** Researchers can explain the impact or contribution of research findings to a particular field of science or relevant practice.

## **FURTHER STUDY**

**Suggestions for Further Research:** Recommendations for other researchers who are interested in continuing or developing research in the same field, especially to address existing limitations.

**Practical Advice:** Applicable recommendations based on research findings, which can be applied in policy, professional practice, or society.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Acknowledgements to the research supervisor and also the regional apparatus team in the legal section of the West Java provincial secretariat, with all the shortcomings the researcher was able to carry out this research to provide an overview of the principles of good governance in the Legal Section of the Sumedang Regency Regional Secretariat.

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