



Regulatory Effectiveness in Achieving Good Governance in Government

Dira Efriani¹

¹ Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

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This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of regulations in supporting the implementation of good governance principles in government administration and to examine the urgency of regulatory evaluation in the context of modern development. The method used is a normative legal approach, employing both legislative and conceptual perspectives, which focuses on the analysis of legal norms governing government administration. The results of the study indicate that, normatively, regulations have provided a comprehensive legal framework to support transparency, accountability, participation, and the effectiveness of government. However, their implementation still faces various challenges, such as limited human resource capacity, low public participation, and the suboptimal utilization of information technology. Furthermore, there is a gap between legal norms and implementation practices, indicating that the effectiveness of regulations has not yet been fully achieved. In this context, a review of regulations is essential to ensure their relevance and adaptability to the dynamics of social and technological change. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is needed through institutional capacity building, increased public participation, and the integration of technology into governance to achieve effective and sustainable good governance.



1. Introduction

In the development of modern public administration, the concept of Good Governance has become the main paradigm in efforts to improve the quality of government administration and development. This concept emphasizes the importance of the principles of transparency, accountability, participation, and effectiveness in the management of public resources. Along with the increasing public demands for quality public services, governments at various levels are required to be able to systematically adapt these principles in every policy-making process. Good governance is no longer seen as just a normative concept, but has developed into an operational framework that determines the success of development and the legitimacy of the government in the eyes of the public (Widanti, 2022; Kamelia & Veranita, 2022).

In the context of regulations, the application of good governance principles has been accommodated through various legal instruments that regulate the implementation of government and public services. One of the regulations that has an important role is Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which gives authority to local government entities to manage government affairs independently and based on community participation. In addition, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government affirms the principle of decentralization as the main foundation in the division of authority between the central and regional governments, which aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government administration. On the other hand, Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services provides a normative basis for the implementation of public services that

are transparent, accountable, and oriented towards community satisfaction as part of the implementation of good governance.

Although the regulatory framework has been comprehensively prepared, various studies show that the implementation of good governance principles in practice still faces a number of significant challenges. One of the main challenges is that community participation in the development planning and implementation process is not optimal. Low community participation can cause the resulting policies to not fully reflect the real needs of the community, thereby reducing the effectiveness of development itself (Lay, 2022; Putra, 2023). In addition, the limited capacity of human resources in the government apparatus is also an obstacle in implementing the principles of good governance consistently (Andriana & Idkhan, 2022).

Another problem that is no less important is related to the management of public finances that have not fully met the principles of transparency and accountability. Research on financial management shows that although the supervisory mechanism has been regulated in various regulations, irregular practices still occur due to weak internal control systems and lack of awareness of the importance of public accountability (Simbolon & Lewowerang, 2022). This shows that the existence of regulations alone is not enough to ensure the creation of good governance, but also requires the commitment and capacity of policy implementers.

In addition, the rapid development of information technology also brings challenges as well as opportunities in the implementation of good governance. The use of digital technology in the implementation of government can increase the

transparency, efficiency, and accessibility of public information. However, in practice, the use of this technology is still not optimal, especially in terms of information system integration and increasing digital literacy of government apparatus (Xanthopoulou et al. , 2023). Therefore, government digitalization is one of the important aspects that need to be considered in efforts to strengthen the implementation of good governance in the modern era.

From a development perspective, the application of the principles of good governance has far-reaching implications for the success of sustainable development. Development based on the principles of transparency and participation not only improves the quality of public policies, but also strengthens public trust in the government. Public trust is an important factor in supporting the successful implementation of policies, because without trust, the resulting policies tend to be difficult to accept and implement effectively (Palumbo, 2023). In addition, good governance also plays a role in ensuring that public resources are managed efficiently and responsibly, so that they can provide maximum benefits to the community (OECD, 2021).

However, there is still a gap between the norms regulated in the regulations and the practice of their implementation in the field. This gap shows that the effectiveness of regulations in encouraging the implementation of good governance still needs to be studied more deeply. On the one hand, regulations have provided a clear legal framework, but on the other hand, their implementation still faces various structural and cultural obstacles. This raises questions about the extent to which

existing regulations are able to encourage the creation of effective and accountable governance.

In addition, the dynamics of community development and increasingly complex demands for public services require an evaluation of the relevance of existing regulations. Regulations that are not adaptive to change can be an obstacle in the process of government development and innovation. Therefore, a study of the effectiveness and urgency of regulations is important to ensure that these regulations remain relevant and able to answer the challenges faced in the implementation of modern government.

Based on this description, this research is directed to answer the following questions:

RQ1: How effective is regulation in supporting the implementation of good governance principles in the implementation of government?

RQ2: Why is the study of these regulations important and urgent in the context of current development and governance?

2. Methods

This study uses the normative juridical method as the main approach in analyzing the effectiveness of regulations in supporting the application of good governance principles in the administration of government. The normative juridical method is a research approach that focuses on the study of applicable legal norms, both as contained in laws and regulations and in legal doctrines and principles that develop in academic studies. This approach was chosen because this research aims

to examine the conformity between the legal norms that govern governance and the implementation of good governance principles in practice.

In this study, the legal materials used consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations relevant to the research theme, especially those related to the implementation of government, decentralization, and public services. Secondary legal materials are in the form of scientific literature such as journals, books, and the results of previous research that discuss the concepts of good governance, public administration, and development. Meanwhile, tertiary legal materials are used as support to provide additional understanding of the terms and concepts used in research.

The approach used in this study is a legislative approach and a conceptual approach. The legislative approach is carried out by examining various regulations that are the legal basis in the implementation of government and public services, in order to understand the extent to which these regulations have accommodated the principles of good governance. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is used to analyze theoretical concepts related to good governance, regulatory effectiveness, and sustainable development, so as to provide a comprehensive analytical framework in answering the formulation of research problems.

The technique of collecting legal materials is carried out through literature studies, namely by collecting various literature sources that are relevant to the research topic. This process involves identifying, selecting, and classifying legal materials based on their relevance and level of credibility. Furthermore, the collected

legal materials are analyzed qualitatively using descriptive-analytical analysis techniques. This analysis aims to systematically describe the content of the regulations studied and relate them to the concept of good governance and the reality of its implementation.

The analysis process is carried out by interpreting the legal norms contained in laws and regulations, then comparing them with the concept of the ideal of good governance and findings in the scientific literature. Thus, this research not only focuses on the normative aspects of regulations, but also seeks to identify gaps between norms and implementation that occur in practice. The results of this analysis are expected to provide a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of regulations in supporting good governance, as well as be the basis for formulating relevant recommendations.

3. Results

3.1. Effectiveness of Regulations in Supporting the Implementation of Good Governance

The effectiveness of regulations in supporting the implementation of the principles of Good Governance is one of the important indicators in assessing the success of governance. Normatively, various regulations have been designed to accommodate the principles of transparency, accountability, participation, and effectiveness in the administration of government. The existence of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services shows that

formally, the state has provided a fairly comprehensive legal framework in encouraging the realization of good governance. However, the effectiveness of these regulations is not only determined by their existence, but also by the extent to which they can be implemented consistently in practice.

Conceptually, the effectiveness of regulations can be seen from their ability to direct the behavior of government actors in accordance with the principles that are regulated. In this context, good regulation should be able to create a system that encourages transparency in the management of public information, accountability in decision-making, and community participation in the development process. Studies show that although regulations have emphasized the importance of these principles, their implementation is still not optimal, especially in terms of information disclosure and community involvement in the policy process (Widanti, 2022; Kamelia & Veranita, 2022). This indicates that there is a gap between legal norms and their implementation practices.

One of the factors that affect the effectiveness of regulations is the capacity of institutions and human resources in carrying out the stipulated provisions. Government apparatus as policy implementers have an important role in determining the success of regulatory implementation. Limited capacity, both in terms of technical competence and understanding of the principles of good governance, can hinder the optimal implementation of regulations (Nalien, 2021). Thus, even though regulations have been designed well, without being supported by adequate institutional capacity, the objectives of these regulations are difficult to achieve effectively.

In addition, the effectiveness of regulations is also influenced by the level of community participation in the process of implementing government. Regulations that encourage public participation basically aim to improve the quality of policies through community involvement in the planning and evaluation process. However, in practice, public participation still tends to be a formality and does not fully reflect substantive involvement (Lay, 2022; Putra, 2023). This condition shows that although regulations have provided space for community participation, their implementation still faces cultural and structural barriers that reduce their effectiveness.

In the aspect of public financial management, the effectiveness of regulations also faces challenges that are no less complex. Regulations governing financial management have established strict accountability and supervision mechanisms. However, various studies show that irregular practices still occur, which shows weaknesses in the implementation of these regulations (Masbiran et al. , 2021). This can be caused by weak internal supervision systems, lack of transparency, and low integrity of the apparatus. Thus, the effectiveness of regulations in creating accountability depends not only on existing rules, but also on the commitment and integrity of policy implementers.

The development of information technology is also an important factor that affects the effectiveness of regulations in supporting good governance. Regulations that encourage the digitalization of government have the potential to increase transparency and efficiency in the administration of government. However, the use of information technology in practice is still not optimal, especially in terms of

system integration and accessibility of public information (Xanthopoulou et al. , 2023). This shows that although regulations have accommodated technological developments, their implementation still requires adequate infrastructure support and human resource capacity.

From a development perspective, the effectiveness of regulations can also be seen from their impact on policy quality and development outcomes. Effective regulations should be able to encourage the creation of policies that are responsive to community needs and support sustainable development. However, various studies show that policy quality is still often influenced by limited information, low participation, and lack of coordination between institutions (Palumbo, 2023). In addition, the effectiveness of regulations is also related to their ability to ensure that public resources are managed efficiently and responsibly (OECD, 2021).

Thus, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of regulations in supporting the implementation of good governance still faces various multidimensional challenges. Although normatively regulations have provided an adequate framework, their implementation is still influenced by various factors, such as institutional capacity, community participation, apparatus integrity, and the use of information technology. Therefore, more comprehensive efforts are needed to improve the effectiveness of regulations, not only through improving rules, but also through strengthening capacity and implementation systems that support the sustainable application of good governance principles.

3.2. The Urgency of Regulatory Studies in Supporting Good Governance

The urgency of studying regulations in the context of the application of the principles of Good Governance is becoming increasingly important as the complexity of governance and public demands for the quality of public services increase. Regulations not only function as legal instruments that regulate the behavior of government actors, but also as normative guidelines that determine the direction of development and the quality of governance. In this context, the existence of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services shows that a legal framework that supports the implementation of good governance is formally available. However, changes in social, economic, and technological dynamics require a continuous evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of these regulations.

One of the main reasons for the urgency of regulatory studies is the gap between legal norms and implementation practices. Various studies show that although regulations have regulated the principles of transparency, accountability, and participation, their implementation is still not fully optimal (Widanti, 2022; Kamelia & Veranita, 2022). This gap shows that existing regulations are not fully able to answer the challenges faced in government practices. Therefore, the study of regulations is important to identify the factors that cause these inefficiencies and formulate more adaptive solutions.

In addition, the urgency of regulatory studies is also related to the need to improve the quality of public services. In the context of good governance, quality

public services are one of the main indicators of governance success. However, various studies show that the quality of public services is still influenced by factors such as limited human resources, lack of transparency, and low accountability (Lay, 2022; Putra, 2023). This condition shows that existing regulations need to be reviewed to ensure that the regulated provisions are truly able to encourage real improvement in the quality of public services.

The development of information technology is also a factor that strengthens the urgency of regulatory studies. Digital transformation in the administration of government has changed the way the government provides services to the community. Regulations that are not adaptive to technological developments can be an obstacle to the effective implementation of digital governance. Studies show that the use of information technology in government still faces various obstacles, such as limited infrastructure and low digital literacy of apparatus (Xanthopoulou et al. , 2023). Therefore, a study of regulations is needed to ensure that the existing legal framework is able to accommodate technological developments and support innovation in governance.

The urgency of regulatory studies can also be seen from the perspective of public financial management. Regulations that regulate financial management aim to ensure transparency and accountability in the use of public resources. However, various studies show that irregular practices still occur even though there is a formally regulated supervisory mechanism (Simbolon & Lewowerang, 2022). This shows that existing regulations are not fully effective in preventing irregularities and ensuring accountability. Therefore, the study of regulations is important to identify

weaknesses in the supervisory system and formulate more effective strategies in improving accountability in public financial management.

In the context of sustainable development, regulations also have an important role in ensuring that development is carried out in an inclusive and community-oriented manner. Development that is not supported by good governance has the potential to cause inequality and inefficiency in the use of resources. Studies show that the application of the principle of participation in development can improve the quality of policies and ensure that development is in accordance with the needs of the community (Palumbo, 2023). In addition, good governance also plays a role in ensuring that resources are managed efficiently and sustainably (OECD, 2021). Therefore, the study of regulations is important to ensure that the existing legal framework is able to support sustainable development.

Furthermore, the urgency of regulatory studies is also related to the need to increase the capacity of government institutions. Good regulations must be able to provide clear guidance for the apparatus in carrying out their duties. However, limited human resource capacity is often an obstacle to the implementation of regulations (Andriana & Idkhan, 2022). Therefore, a study of regulations is needed to ensure that the regulated provisions are not only normative, but also applicable and in accordance with the capacity of existing institutions.

Thus, it can be concluded that the study of regulations has a high urgency in supporting the implementation of good governance. This urgency is not only related to the need to increase the effectiveness of regulations, but also to ensure that these regulations remain relevant to the times and are able to answer various challenges in

the administration of government. A comprehensive study of regulations is expected to contribute to formulating policies that are more adaptive, effective, and oriented towards improving the quality of governance and sustainable development.

4. Discussion

The discussion on the effectiveness and urgency of regulations in supporting the implementation of the Good Governance principle shows that the existence of comprehensive regulations does not necessarily guarantee the achievement of optimal governance. This indicates that there are other factors outside the normative aspect that also determine the success of regulatory implementation. In this context, regulations such as Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services have basically provided a clear legal framework, but their implementation still faces various structural and cultural obstacles.

One of the important findings in this study is the gap between legal norms and implementation practices. This gap shows that regulations are not fully able to direct the behavior of government actors in accordance with the principles of good governance. Previous studies have shown that the weak implementation of the principles of transparency and accountability is often caused by a lack of understanding and commitment from government officials (Widanti, 2022). In addition, organizational factors such as bureaucratic culture that is still hierarchical can also hinder the effective application of the principle of participation (Kamelia & Veranita, 2022).

From an institutional perspective, the effectiveness of regulations is highly dependent on the capacity of human resources and supporting organizational systems. The limited competence of the apparatus in understanding and implementing regulations is one of the main factors that hinder the implementation of good governance (Nalien, 2021). This shows that strengthening institutional capacity is an important prerequisite for increasing the effectiveness of regulations. Without such capacity building, regulations tend to only be formal documents that do not have a significant impact on government practices.

In addition to internal institutional factors, community participation is also an important element in determining the success of regulatory implementation. Regulations that encourage public participation basically aim to improve the quality of policies through community involvement. However, in practice, this participation is still limited and not fully inclusive (Lay, 2022). This condition shows that more systematic efforts are needed to increase public awareness and involvement in the government process.

On the other hand, the development of information technology provides opportunities as well as challenges in the implementation of regulations. Digitalization of government can increase transparency and efficiency, but it also requires adequate infrastructure and human resource readiness. Research shows that the use of information technology in government is still not optimal, so the potential of digital governance has not been fully utilized (Xanthopoulou et al. , 2023). Therefore, the integration between regulation and technological innovation is an

important aspect that needs to be considered in efforts to improve the quality of governance.

Thus, this discussion shows that the effectiveness of regulations cannot be separated from other supporting factors, such as institutional capacity, community participation, and technology utilization. In addition, the urgency of regulatory studies is also further strengthened by the dynamics of environmental change that demand adaptive and responsive regulations. Therefore, a more holistic approach is needed in reviewing regulations, not only from the normative aspect, but also from the implementation aspect, so that it can produce more comprehensive recommendations in supporting the implementation of good governance.

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion outlined above, it can be concluded that regulations play a crucial role in supporting the implementation of good governance principles in the administration of government. Normatively, various laws and regulations have provided a sufficiently comprehensive foundation for governing transparency, accountability, participation, and effectiveness in public administration. Conceptually, these regulations have been designed to create a system of government that is more open, responsive, and oriented toward public welfare.

However, the effectiveness of regulations in practice still faces various multidimensional challenges. The gap between legal norms and implementation is one of the primary issues indicating that the existence of regulations has not yet fully

ensured the realization of good governance. Factors such as limited human resource capacity, low public participation, and the suboptimal utilization of information technology pose obstacles to the consistent application of good governance principles.

On the other hand, the urgency of reviewing regulations is becoming increasingly important in the face of ever-evolving dynamics of change. Social, economic, and technological changes demand adaptive regulations capable of addressing new challenges in governance. Without continuous evaluation and development of regulations, they risk becoming irrelevant and may even hinder innovation in governance.

Thus, a more comprehensive approach is needed to enhance regulatory effectiveness, not only through the refinement of normative aspects but also through institutional capacity building, increased public participation, and the optimal utilization of technology. These efforts are expected to foster more effective, transparent, and accountable governance, capable of supporting sustainable development that prioritizes the broader public interest.

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