

# Principles of Good Governance in Regional Government in Advancing Regional Infrastructure Development

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Good governance;  
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**Abstract.** The Indonesian government has granted most of its regions autonomy, allowing for infrastructure development or sustainable development goals (SDG) in the formal and informal sectors. Infrastructure, as a system that connects components and activities in a spatial system, plays a vital role in changing regional prosperity and community welfare. Thus, this study will examine whether the principles of good governance are essential for local governments to advance infrastructure development. Normative law is used in this work together with an analytical descriptive methodology. According to the report, local governments should keep trying to operate their operations using the best practices of good governance. If this is done, their governance performance can improve. Local leaders can enhance the effectiveness of local government and prevent confrontations with law enforcement by following the regulations. Local government administration can incorporate the concepts of good governance by making the community an integral part of the development process. Village or sub-district level Musrenbang is the initial step in allocating the budget for sustainable development goals (SDG). A regional or regionalization approach must be used to equalize development, dividing the entire country into geographical units, each having unique characteristics. This can also be done by using administrative or Nataraja areas. In addition, decentralization, which regional and local governments decide, is also needed because decentralization requires good coordination.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Since the government has granted authority to most regions, progress in every area is possible. Prud'Homme (2004) states that infrastructure is a government asset built to serve the community. The physical system that enables transportation is called infrastructure. Infrastructure is a system that connects components and activities in a spatial system. This is very important to change the region's prosperity and the community's welfare (Doyle & Havlick, 2009). The existence of good infrastructure is essential for society and family life. Road infrastructure is very important for society. Roads are strategically important for defense, security, and social, cultural, and economic endeavors. To keep them functioning efficiently, they need a good maintenance program. Road infrastructure is related to faster economic growth, but infrastructure damage also hampers economic growth. Damaged road infrastructure slows down transportation between cities and districts. Therefore, the role of government and society is very influential.

The Republic of Indonesia is a Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as stated in the Republic of Indonesia 1945 Constitution. According to this law, the central government has the highest sovereignty. Still, the Indonesian government system adheres to the principle of a decentralized Unitary State, or autonomy, so that regional governments handle specific tasks. There are four fundamental factors in the relationship between the central government and regional governments: the relationship of authority, institutions, money, and supervision. As a result, both federal and local laws and regulations need to be consistent (Saxer, 1997).

After Law Number 22 of 1999 was superseded by Law Number 32 of 2004, Article 4 on Regional Government gained more specific language in Articles (3) and (4). One autonomous territory expanding into two or more autonomous areas is regional growth. Regional creation is defined under Law Number 32 of 2004's Article 4 Paragraph (3) as the division of a region into two or more areas or the partial merger of several regions or neighboring regions. Conversely, Article 4 Paragraph (4) of the Law states that once an electoral district reaches the requisite age of government, it may be divided into two or more electoral districts. Control and improvement of public service quality, geographical and distance disparities, connectivity of facilities and infrastructure, and economic development are other reasons for regional expansion initiatives. A system infrastructure is built to support existing activities at the location. Development is driven by infrastructure. Community access to better resources increases productivity and efficiency, which drives the economic development of a region or area (Moonti, 2019; Brown, 2009).

The parties, with their respective roles, must be responsible for the development of village infrastructure, which is the responsibility of the village government. The roles in government activities vary depending on the government organizer's position, location, or power. Development transforms the system, economy, infrastructure, national defense, education, technology, and culture. Development strategies depend on good governance (Labolo & Indrayani, 2017; Van Nga & Anh, 2024). Unsurprisingly, the government plays a vital role in regional development. In addition, implementing an effective work system includes mechanisms for managing economic and social resources involving the state, community, and private sectors (state and non-state). A government with the principles of transparency (openness), accountability, participation, justice, and independence is intended to achieve the most significant possible goals for the prosperity and progress of the community and the state.

## 2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The purpose of reform is to create excellent and clean governance, such as transparency, accountability, professionalism,

and efficiency. Good governance must carry out its duties professionally for the Indonesian justice system to function correctly. To create good governance, the principles of good governance must be applied, one of which is through an accountable and appropriate public service system (Aizawa, 2019). To achieve equitable development, the principles of good governance must involve various institutions, even the community.

The concept of governance usually includes the state or government and the roles of various parties and actors. Local government in this sense always refers to a management organization based on the highest authority (Ting & Williamson, 2000; Khan et al., 2019). To make a country's governance mechanism run democratically and fairly, the principles of good governance are needed, according to popular terms. Good governance is often misunderstood and has replaced the old term called good governance (Young et al., 2011). Good governance is the basis of governance.

In this case, the principle of good governance is also very much needed in regional government. This is because the current government has experienced a lot of poor performance and needs to carry out its role professionally (Kusis et al., 2017). This behavior will undoubtedly have an impact on regional development, including infrastructure development. Infrastructure development is significant for regional progress. This is because, with the fulfilled infrastructure, the community will feel comfortable, and it will be easier to carry out their activities.

Infrastructure development carried out by the government certainly requires apparent supervision. This is because budget irregularities are often present in the government structure due to the need for more cost transparency. Implementing the principle of good governance in local governments will significantly assist in good development (Ghimire et al., 2017; Haas et al., 2007). Therefore, every institution and community must pay attention to the kind of development the government has done in their region. Likewise, the local government must always pay attention to the needs of its community when carrying out its activities. Therefore, the local government must always build communication with the community (Koswara et al., 2023). With good communication, harmony will be built into community life.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

Because the study's subject is a legislative creation, normative legal research methodology is employed in this investigation (Marzuki, 2017). The methods employed are the statutory approach (Statue Approach), which makes use of the analysis of statutory provisions pertinent to or related to the legal issue under study, and the case approach (Case Approach), which makes use of the analysis of statutory provisions relevant to or related to the legal issue under study. Because the principle of good governance always produces two adverse effects and some people believe that its implementation in Indonesia is not exemplary, researchers will use normative data to determine whether the importance of this principle is to advance regional infrastructure development.

## 4. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

### 4.1. Principles of Good Governance in Regional Government

All Indonesian governments, both central and regional, continue to implement good governance standards, leading to efficient and effective regional financial management. In the governance process, the principles of good governance are applied both in public services and in formulating public policies, including regional financial management designed to benefit the community (Purwati, 2022). In regional government management, the principles of good governance are expected to direct development towards improving the community's welfare as a whole. This paper investigates how regional governments can achieve public welfare by implementing the principles of good governance.

Decentralization policies, which include regional autonomy, began to be widely used during the reformation (Aminah et al., 2021; Bochko, 2016). This law transformed the previously centralized government structure into a more decentralized one by granting additional authority to regional administrations, particularly district/city governments. Except for six areas where the federal government continued to regulate international politics, defense, security, the judiciary, national monetary and fiscal affairs, and religion, regional governments were granted complete authority to organize and manage their governance when the central government granted them autonomy rights.

To provide autonomy to districts or cities, local governments are given broad, accurate, and responsible authority or discretion (Sipayung & Cristian, 2022). The fair regulation, distribution, and utilization of national resources and the balance of central and regional finances will follow the division of responsibilities. The decentralization policy will allow local communities to participate and determine how to improve their living standards through the opportunities and obstacles faced by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Mardiasmo, 2018; Utomo, 2011).

During regional autonomy, development is focused on community participation (Van Houten, 2003). This participatory approach aligns with UNDP's idea of development, namely the concept of good governance. According to Sudrajat et al. (2003), this idea refers to a positive and cooperative connection between the public, private, and social sectors. In this instance, professionalism, accountability, transparency, outstanding service, democracy, efficiency, effectiveness, and the rule of law are developed and implemented by the government. Political and government ethics are aimed at realizing a clean, efficient, and effective government and fostering a democratic political atmosphere that upholds human rights, balances rights and obligations in national life, respects differences, accepts different opinions and respects the aspirations of the community (Santosa, 2017; Hadita, 2020).

There are two ways to define good governance. First, it is defending the wants or will of the people and the ideals that can assist them in achieving goals such as social justice, independence, and sustainable development. Second, it is a functional component of effective and efficient governance that performs its functions to achieve these goals. All actions of public organizations can be financially accounted for with good governance (Masnila et al., 2021). In the end, more public accountability will boost confidence in the political system and give people more authority in the event of a deviation.

Decentralized development allows local governments to manage their spending to improve public welfare, reduce unemployment, and generate equitable income. Theoretically, many studies conducted in various countries, including Indonesia, have developed approaches to fiscal decentralization and its impact on regional economic growth. Theoretically, many people agree that proper fiscal decentralization will improve the economic efficiency of the public sector, which can help regional economic growth (Khusaini, 2006).

In theory, fiscal decentralization can directly drive economic growth, with government spending on infrastructure spending

allocation directly driving economic growth and income equality, resulting in increased public welfare. Considering that data can be tailored to fulfil the demands of the community in real-time for development initiatives and relevant public services. Considering this perspective, the government is more capable of strategically allocating budgets to economic sectors than the central government.

Currently, local authorities in Indonesia must be used by local governments and communities to maximize the implementation of development (Keating, 1992; Duncan, 2007). One of the most essential tasks that local governments must carry out is applying sound governance principles to implementing governance and development (Loughlin, 2000). This will ensure that implementing governance and development can achieve the desired goals, improving community welfare.

Fiscal decentralization is part of development decentralization in Indonesia, followed by regional economic and financial policies (Budijaya & Heryanto, 2024). Considered a solution to improve people's welfare directly and macroeconomically, such as economic growth and more job and business opportunities available in each region, the fiscal decentralization strategy is considered a solution. Regional development strategies that are included in regional financial policies through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) offer regional governments the chance to apply their authority (Dermawan & Resosudarmo, 2010; González, 2016). To have the ability to improve the welfare of its people. Applying good governance concepts in government management, such as accountability, openness, and involvement, facilitates performance-based APBD budgeting. This is possible because implementing performance-based budgeting requires strong support from openness, participation, and accountability from all parties involved (Suhendar, 2016; Subroto & Baidlowi, 2020).

To improve the performance of local government, local governments will continue to strive to implement good governance standards into local government management. Compliance with the rules can help local leaders avoid conflicts with law enforcement and improve government performance.

## 4.2. The Role of Regional Government in Regional Development

The development concept is highly contextual and should be considered an open concept, which must be consistently evaluated as our understanding of the process and as new problems arise that need to be addressed by development. Development strategy is alterations to social and economic systems to find long-term answers to issues presented by local decision-makers, and development theory is closely related (Bocher, 2008). Development policies that are specifically implemented in each region are called development. However, development policy is a way to deal with more specific problems to achieve development goals or objectives. Often, the considerations that shape development policies and programs are very complex. Development policies and program implementation are based on agreements between interested parties in the political, economic, social, and environmental fields (Warner, 2001).

The development experience of a country is unique. Current political decisions or momentum are always associated with development determinants directly or indirectly related to development. The formulation of the interests or expectations of all stakeholders embodied in a regulation or decision is called a development policy (Azzahiroh et al., 2021). This shows that all parties involved agree, at least in terms of important issues that need to be addressed and resolved. The role or function of development actors occasionally shows important things. First, actors versus programs. The emergence of new companies is evidence of successful development. Businesses that reflect successful development emerge due to an increasingly vital environment (Keating, 2006; Cornejo-Paredes, 2024). However, today, the variables that benefit the business environment are very complex. Business people usually no longer see programs; they focus more on creating and anticipating business problems, both directly with programs and indirectly among themselves. Second, the public interest is compared to individual interests (Cooke & Leydesdorff, 2006; Ansel, 2000). With the more significant role of business in the economy, bureaucracies and business people began to behave differently. They shifted from favoring the public sector to the private sector, creating healthy competition among business people, reducing social costs, and increasing the self-interest of bureaucrats (Mawson, 2014; Rodríguez-Pose, 2013).

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 114 of 2014 stipulates that village/sub-district development planning is a process of stages of activities carried out by the village/sub-district government by involving the village/sub-district consultative body and community elements to utilize the allocation of village/sub-district resources to achieve village/sub-district development goals. Development planning is a process of activities the village/sub-district government carries out by involving the village consultative body and community elements (Hudson, 2005; Firman, 2009; Hanifah & Purba, 2021). Participating in allocating and utilizing village or sub-district resources to achieve development goals. Planning is the process of creating strategies to achieve a goal. This includes determining what goals to achieve. Evaluating current conditions and making plans to achieve goals. The sub-district government does sub-district development planning according to their authority concerning city or district development planning (Wantu et al., 2021; Aarts & Leeuwis, 2010).

Development planning that aims to utilize or utilize various existing resources to make better changes for the community, government, and environment in a particular region or area is known as regional development planning (Pike et al., 2016; Etzkowitz & Klofsten, 2005). In addition, this development must be oriented comprehensively and comprehensively while maintaining priorities. The regional government must involve popular community participation and bottom-up Planning to support an integrated regional development planning program. This is community participation that is directly related to the slogan of a democratic state, "planning down to the lowest level of society." The conclusion from several theories and findings of field research on the role of local government facilitators is that government programs must be implemented by facilities and infrastructure and by regional investment planning guidelines.

To level the development, a regionalization approach must be used. This approach means dividing the national territory into geographical units so that each part has unique characteristics (maybe also using administrative or administrative regions) (Feiock & Kim, 2001). In addition, decentralization of choices decided by regional and local governments is also needed (Douglas, 2005). Decentralization requires good coordination. Autonomous decision-making mechanisms are very suitable for natural resource and environmental management. However, in some cases, regional development activities still require higher decision-making mechanisms or centralization principles. This is based on the fact that environmental problems tend to be spread throughout the world. Regional development requires integrated planning and horizontal coordination to anticipate the flow of externalities cumulatively and spatially (Kelly et al., 2009). Therefore, well-designed regional development policies and programs can provide appropriate and practical direction to solve problems and guarantee the sustainability of the production system in the area.

## 5. CONCLUSION

To improve the performance of local government, local governments will continue to strive to implement good governance standards into local government management. Compliance with the rules can help local leaders avoid conflicts with law enforcement and improve local government performance. By involving the community as an essential part of development, the principles of good governance can be applied in local government management. Musrenbang at the village or sub-district level is the first step in allocating the development budget. A regional or regionalization approach must be used to equalize development, dividing the entire country into geographical units, each having unique characteristics. This can also be done by using administrative or Nataraja areas. In addition, decentralization, which regional and local governments decide, is also needed. In devolution, there must be good coordination.

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