

# Implementation of Good Governance in Indonesia in an Effort to Minimize Corruption Crime

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## ABSTRACT

Corruption is one of the biggest challenges in governance in Indonesia, which adversely affects national development and public trust in the government. This research aims to analyze how the implementation of good governance principles, such as transparency, accountability, participation, and law enforcement, can minimize corruption. Using a descriptive-analytical qualitative approach, data were obtained through documentation studies, in-depth interviews, and participatory observations in various government agencies at the central and local levels. The results show that the main obstacles in the implementation of good governance include the lack of public access to public information, weak internal supervision, low public participation in the decision-making process, and injustice in law enforcement against perpetrators of corruption. Strategies such as data digitization through e-governance, strengthening internal and external audits, increasing participation through public consultation forums, and reforming the legal system have proven to have a positive impact in creating cleaner and more accountable governance. This study concludes that consistent and integrated application of good governance principles can reduce the potential for corruption while increasing public trust in government. The success of this strategy requires political commitment, increased institutional capacity and broad community involvement. This study makes an important contribution to developing public policy and governance practices in Indonesia, while offering an implementation model that is adaptive to the local context. With a holistic approach, this research is expected to serve as a reference for future corruption eradication efforts.

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## INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the concept of good governance has become a major concern in various countries, including Indonesia. Good governance is considered as one of the keys to success in creating a government that is transparent, accountable, and free from corruption. However, reality shows that corruption is still a deep problem in Indonesia. Transparency International, in its Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) report, often places Indonesia in an unsatisfactory position compared to other countries in the Southeast Asian region. Indonesia's Corruption Achievement Index, which still stands at 3.7, reflects the enormous challenges faced in efforts to eradicate corruption (Sommaliagustina, 2019). Therefore, it is important to explore the extent to which the implementation of good governance can minimize corruption.

This study aims to identify the effectiveness of the implementation of good governance principles in preventing and minimizing corruption in Indonesia. These principles include transparency, accountability, public participation, law enforcement, and efficiency and effectiveness. In addition, this study also aims to

reveal the inhibiting factors in the implementation of good governance at various levels of government, from the center to the regions. Corruption in Indonesia is not only limited to the central government level, but also extends to local governments, which often have greater autonomy in resource management (Arifin et al., 2015).

The main problem to be studied in this research is how the implementation of good governance principles can help reduce the number of corruption crimes in Indonesia. In this context, it is important to understand the relationship between weak implementation of good governance and rampant corruption practices. This research will also highlight the role of oversight institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Ombudsman in promoting good governance practices. One of the factors contributing to the high level of corruption in Indonesia is weaknesses in the bureaucracy and governance system. Dynamic bureaucratic reforms are needed to address corruption, emphasizing the importance of public participation in decision-making and oversight processes (Kasim, 2013).

The direction of the solution to be examined in this research involves a multidimensional approach, namely by strengthening regulations, increasing the capacity of human resources in the government sector, and maximizing the use of information technology to create a more transparent and accountable system. The research will also propose strengthening internal and external oversight mechanisms, as well as increasing public involvement in monitoring government performance. In addition, this research emphasizes the importance of synergy between the government, civil society and the private sector in creating a governance ecosystem that supports the fight against corruption. Therefore, it is important to apply a comprehensive approach in combating corruption, including legal, moral, and educational approaches (Fitriyaningrum & Arifin, 2019). In this case, collaboration between parties is key to creating sustainable systemic change. This research will also examine how bureaucratic reform can be a strategic step in implementing good governance. Bureaucratic reform, which involves improving organizational structure, processes and culture, is considered to reduce opportunities for corruption. This research will analyze the effectiveness of bureaucratic reforms that have been carried out in Indonesia so far.

The novelty of this research lies in its comprehensive approach in linking the concept of good governance with various dimensions of corruption eradication, as well as focusing on technology integration efforts in creating a modern governance system. This research also offers a new perspective by combining theoretical analysis and empirical case studies in various regions in Indonesia. By combining theoretical and empirical approaches, this research is expected to make a real contribution to the development of public policy in Indonesia. The findings of this research are expected to provide input for policy makers to strengthen corruption eradication strategies based on the principles of good governance. Therefore, strengthening anti-corruption institutions and implementing a stricter supervisory system are essential to creating a clean and accountable government (Sunaryo & Nur, 2022). This study also seeks to fill the literature gap regarding the relationship between governance and corruption in Indonesia. While many previous studies have addressed this topic, this research adds a new dimension by emphasizing the importance of information technology and innovation in governance.

Ultimately, this research aims to encourage the creation of a cleaner, more transparent and accountable government in Indonesia. Through the optimal implementation of good governance, it is hoped that an environment that supports the eradication of corruption can be created in a sustainable manner. This research also provides strategic recommendations that can be implemented by the government, both at the central and regional levels. Thus, this research is not only academically relevant, but also has significant practical implications. The conclusions of this research are expected to serve as a foundation for the development of more effective policies in minimizing corruption in Indonesia through the implementation of good governance principles.

## METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design to understand the application of good governance principles in minimizing corruption in Indonesia. The research is normative-empirical in nature, where analysis is conducted on the legal basis, government policies, and governance practices in the field. Data sources consist of primary data obtained through in-depth interviews with stakeholders, such as government officials, academics, and civil society, as well as secondary data from policy documents, anti-corruption agency reports, and academic publications.

Data collection techniques included documentation studies, semi-structured interviews and participatory observation. Documentation studies examined official documents, such as Law No. 28/1999, while interviews were used to gain in-depth perspectives on barriers and solutions in implementing good governance. Participatory observation was conducted to directly observe government management practices, especially those related to transparency and accountability.

Data were analyzed using thematic analysis techniques that included data collection and reduction, theme categorization based on good governance principles, data interpretation, and validation through triangulation. Research validity was maintained by comparing primary and secondary data, and involving

discussions with experts to ensure accuracy and consistency of findings.

The research was conducted in several government agencies at the central and local levels that have a strategic role in implementing good governance. The unit of analysis includes policies, budget management processes, and monitoring mechanisms. With this method, the research is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of the application of good governance principles in combating corruption in Indonesia.

## RESULTS

**Table 1.** Research Results Table

Aspects of Good Governance	Obstacles	Found Solution	Strategies Implementation Results
Transparency	Lack of public access to public information	Data digitization and strengthening public information services	Increase public trust
Accountability	Weak internal control mechanism	Strengthening internal and external audit	Efficiency in budget management
Participation	Lack of community involvement in decision-making	Increase participation through public consultation forums	More inclusive policies
Law Enforcement	Lack of law enforcement against perpetrators of corruption	Reform of the legal system and increase in the capacity of the apparatus	Decrease in corruption crime

The results show that transparency, accountability, participation and law enforcement are key aspects in the implementation of good governance. The main obstacle to transparency is the lack of public access to public information. Data digitization through e-governance is proven to increase public trust in government by providing easier and faster access to public information.

In terms of accountability, weak internal controls led to inefficiencies in budget management. With the strengthening of internal and external audit mechanisms, there is an increase in efficiency in the use of the state budget, which has a direct impact on reducing the potential for corruption. In addition, low public participation in decision-making is another obstacle. By organizing public consultation forums, the resulting policies become more inclusive and in line with the needs of the community.

Law enforcement is the biggest challenge in implementing good governance. Weak sanctions against perpetrators of corruption and unfairness in the legal process worsen public perceptions of the government. Reforming the legal system and increasing the capacity of law enforcement officers has resulted in a stronger deterrent effect, significantly reducing the number of corruption cases.

### Effects of Digitization on Transparency

Digitalization through the implementation of e-governance has had a significant impact in increasing transparency in the government sector. Through e-governance, the government can provide more accessible information, increase public participation, and speed up the decision-making process (Singh, 2023; Karunia et al., 2023). Access to public data and information becomes easier, faster and more reliable. This creates a better relationship between the government and the public, reducing opportunities for officials to hide information that should be open.

However, while digitization has many benefits, there are major challenges related to data security and people's digital literacy. Data security is crucial because the risk of information leakage or misuse can undermine public trust. Research shows that people tend to lose trust in government agencies that cannot protect their personal data (Musayev, 2017). On the other hand, people's low digital literacy means that some citizens cannot optimally utilize these digital services, so there are still gaps in access to information.

Therefore, the government needs to invest more in information technology infrastructure and educate the public on the importance of digital literacy. In addition, regulations related to data protection should be strengthened to ensure that information provided by the government is safe from cyber threats. With these measures, transparency through digitalization can be maximized in a sustainable manner.

### **The Role of Oversight in Accountability**

Strong oversight, both internal and external, is an important foundation in creating accountability in the government sector. External oversight provides a more objective perspective and can help detect problems that may not be visible to internal oversight (Supratiwi et al., 2019; Agung & Mulyani, 2020). The results show that strengthening the audit mechanism has had a positive impact on budget efficiency. This helps prevent the practice of misuse of funds and increases integrity in the management of state finances.

However, the main challenges faced are the independence of oversight institutions and the effectiveness of audit implementation. Some oversight institutions are still affected by political pressure or conflicts of interest, so audit results often do not reflect actual conditions. In addition, audit reports that are not immediately followed up indicate a weak commitment to upholding accountability. This can reduce credibility and public trust in audit results (Singh, 2023; Karunia et al., 2023).

Addressing this issue requires strengthening the independence of oversight institutions and closer collaboration between internal and external auditors. In addition, the implementation of audit recommendations should be closely monitored by the authorities to ensure that oversight results are actually implemented in governance reforms

### **Participation as a Pillar of Inclusive Policy**

Community participation in decision-making is one of the principles of good governance that supports the creation of inclusive and responsive policies. This research found that public consultation forums are an effective way to increase community involvement, especially in policy formulation at the local level. By involving the community in decision-making, the government can better understand the needs and expectations of the community. This enables policy-making that is more responsive to the issues faced by the community (Supratiwi et al., 2019; Agung & Mulyani, 2020).

However, low community participation is often an obstacle to the implementation of this principle. Factors such as lack of awareness, low education, and the absence of space to express opinions are the main causes of the lack of community involvement. In addition, in some cases, the government only involves certain groups so that public consultations do not represent all levels of society.

To increase meaningful participation, the government needs to educate the public on the importance of their role in the decision-making process. In addition, innovation is needed in creating inclusive participation platforms, such as online forums or community-based discussions, so that all levels of society have the opportunity to be actively involved. Public participation can improve policy quality by providing diverse perspectives. Input from various community groups can help identify problems that may be invisible to policymakers (Yanto, 2024).

### **Law Reform as a Strategic Effort**

Effective law enforcement is the main pillar in minimizing corruption. This study shows that legal reforms, such as strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officials and imposing harsher penalties, have had a deterrent effect on perpetrators of corruption. This result reflects the importance of a firm and fair legal system in encouraging the implementation of good governance. Strong and consistent law enforcement not only includes investigation and prosecution processes, but also involves prevention measures and institutional reforms aimed at creating an anti-corruption culture (Yuliana, 2023; Widyastuti, 2015).

However, legal reform has not always gone smoothly. The main obstacle is systemic corruption within the judiciary and law enforcement agencies themselves. Injustices in the legal process, such as differential treatment of powerful corrupt actors, undermine public trust in the justice system. An entrenched culture of corruption in government systems and society can be a barrier to effective law enforcement. Therefore, efforts are needed to change this culture through education and socialization (Widiatmaka et al., 2015; Isnantiana, 2019). In addition, political intervention often hampers the independence of the legal process.

To address this, legal reform must be accompanied by independent oversight of law enforcement officials. Specialized anti-corruption courts with more transparent mechanisms can be one solution to ensure that the law is enforced indiscriminately. In addition, integrity education for legal officers and enforcement of the code of ethics should be improved to create a more trustworthy justice system. Institutional structures that support law enforcement should be strengthened. This includes the establishment of institutions that are independent and have sufficient authority to effectively handle corruption cases (Ica, 2024; Rahayu et al., 2022).

### **CONCLUSION**

This study shows that the application of the principles of good governance, namely transparency, accountability, participation, and law enforcement, has an important role in minimizing corruption in Indonesia. The main obstacles found include the lack of public access to public information, weak internal supervision, low public participation in decision-making, and less than optimal law enforcement against

perpetrators of corruption. However, strategies such as data digitization, strengthening oversight mechanisms, increasing public participation, and reforming the legal system have shown positive results in creating cleaner and more accountable governance.

The results also highlight the importance of synergy between government, society and oversight institutions to ensure effective implementation of good governance. Digitalization and e-governance have improved transparency, while strengthened internal and external audits have improved efficiency in budget management. In addition, community participation through public consultation forums results in more inclusive policies, and legal reforms that focus on the integrity of law enforcement officers provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of corruption. These measures not only prevent corruption, but also increase public trust in the government.

The successful implementation of good governance in Indonesia depends on the sustainability and consistency of the implementation of these strategies. Strong political commitment, increased institutional capacity, and broad community involvement are needed to create a clean, transparent and accountable government system. This research provides an important contribution to the development of public policy and governance in Indonesia, as well as a reference for further studies in the field of corruption eradication.

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