# Principles of Good Governance in the Preparation of Regional Regulations

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**ABSTRACT**

*Good governance in the preparation of local regulations (Perda) is an approach that prioritizes transparency, accountability, community participation, rule of law, and responsiveness to produce regulations that support regional autonomy and the public interest. This study aims to analyze the principles of good governance, challenges in their implementation, and strategies to overcome them in the context of drafting local regulations. The principles include public involvement, openness of the legislative process, accountability of decision-makers, alignment with higher laws, and responsiveness to local needs. However, challenges such as low public participation, lack of transparency, weak accountability, limited capacity of the apparatus, and political pressure hinder implementation.Coping strategies include strengthening public consultation, utilizing digital platforms for transparency, establishing an independent evaluation team, technical training for officials, and data-based analysis for responsiveness. This study concludes that the application of good governance in the preparation of local regulations can produce democratic, relevant and quality regulations, which in turn strengthen local governance and public trust. This research uses a literature review approach by referring to sources such as Madani (2020), Purnami et al. (2025), Widiasih et al. (2024), and Yuliana (2024).*

**ABSTRACT**

*Good governance* dalam penyusunan peraturan daerah (Perda) merupakan pendekatan yang mengedepankan transparansi, akuntabilitas, partisipasi masyarakat, supremasi hukum, dan responsivitas untuk menghasilkan regulasi yang mendukung otonomi daerah dan kepentingan publik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis prinsip-prinsip *good governance*, tantangan dalam penerapannya, serta strategi untuk mengatasinya dalam konteks penyusunan Perda. Prinsip-prinsip tersebut mencakup keterlibatan publik, keterbukaan proses legislasi, akuntabilitas pengambil keputusan, keselarasan dengan hukum yang lebih tinggi, dan respons terhadap kebutuhan lokal. Namun, tantangan seperti rendahnya partisipasi masyarakat, kurangnya transparansi, lemahnya akuntabilitas, keterbatasan kapasitas aparatur, dan tekanan politik menghambat implementasi.Strategi pengatasannya meliputi penguatan konsultasi publik, pemanfaatan platform digital untuk transparansi, pembentukan tim evaluasi independen, pelatihan teknis bagi aparatur, dan analisis berbasis data untuk responsivitas. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa penerapan *good governance* dalam penyusunan

Perda dapat menghasilkan regulasi yang demokratis, relevan, dan berkualitas, yang pada akhirnya memperkuat tata kelola pemerintahan daerah dan kepercayaan masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kajian pustaka dengan merujuk pada sumber-sumber seperti Madani (2020), Purnami et al. (2025), Widiasih et al. (2024), dan Yuliana (2024).

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## INTRODUCTION

*Good Governance* Refers to the principles of transparent, accountable, responsive, and participatory governance to ensure effective and equitable management of resources. In the context of legislation, good governance emphasizes the formation of regulations that are inclusive, law-based, and support the public interest (Santoso, B. 2019). Understanding the principles *Good Governance* first is actually a key step to understand more about *Good Governance* (Fauza Andriyadi. 2019).

The principle *of Good Governance* involves various levels of government in Indonesia, which also includes the preparation of regional regulations. Where the drafting of regional regulations itself is the Preparation of Regional Regulations (Perda) is a series of activities for the formation of legal regulations by the local government and the DPRD to regulate government affairs according to the authority of regional autonomy. This process involves the planning stage, drafting, public consultation, discussion, endorsement, and promulgation. The goal is to produce a Regional Regulation that is responsive to the needs of the community, in line with higher laws and regulations, and supports good governance through public involvement and transparency (Siregar, 2022).

However, in the process and efforts in its implementation to face challenges and discovery of its own problems, the application of the principle of *good governance* in the preparation of regional regulations (Perda) faces various obstacles that affect the effectiveness of regional legislation. Therefore, the writing of this journal is to explore what problems arise in the implementation of *good governance* and how to handle or deal with them.

## METHOD

The method used by the author is the literature review method, where the literature review method is a research approach that focuses on collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing information from various sources of written literature to build a deep understanding of a topic or problem (Wulandari, S. 2023).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

From the results of the research conducted by the author on the principle *of Good Governance* which emphasizes its application in the preparation of regional regulations (Perda), the author found that there are four (4) main problems in its application and as a result of the author's own research, the author has succeeded in studying and finding alternatives in solving problems and obstacles in the application of *the Good Governance* principleon the preparation of regional regulations

**Table 1**. Types of Problems in the application of *Good Governance principles*

| Yes | Types of Problems in the Application of *Good Governance Principles* | How to Overcome |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Low community participation | To overcome the low participation of the community in the preparation of regional regulations, local governments need to hold public consultation and education forums to increase community involvement. |
| 2 | Transparency | The lack of transparency can be overcome with online portals that contain information on draft Regional Regulations and discussion schedules, supported by dissemination through social media. Accountability can be strengthened through independent evaluation teams and clear public reports, ensuring higher regulatory compliance. |
| 3 | Limited human resource capacity | The limitation of human resources can be solved by technical training and collaboration with academics for in-depth studies. |
| 4 | Low responsiveness | Responsiveness to local needs is improved through data-driven analysis and the involvement of local experts, while political pressure can be minimized with ethics committees and checks and balances mechanisms. This strategy supports the creation of democratic and quality Regional Regulations |

### Definition of *Good Governance*

*Good Governance* refers to the principles of transparent, accountable, responsive, and participatory governance to ensure effective and equitable management of resources. In the context of legislation, good governance emphasizes the formation of regulations that are inclusive, law-based, and support the public interest. This principle includes the rule of law, community participation, efficiency, and corruption prevention, so that legislation reflects social justice and legal certainty. Its implementation involves stakeholder involvement, transparency of the legislation process, and continuous regulatory evaluation (Santoso, B. 2019).

Meanwhile, according to Wibowo, *Good Governance* is a governance concept that focuses on transparency, accountability, public participation, and the rule of law to create fair and effective policies. In law and law, good governance ensures that the legislative process involves the community, is free from corruption, and is responsive to public needs. These principles include regulatory clarity, bureaucratic efficiency, and human rights protection, so that legislation supports sustainable development and social justice. Its implementation

involves public consultation, evaluation of regulatory impacts, and independent supervision (Wibowo, A. 2020).

Thus, the author can conclude that *Good Governance* is an approach to government management that prioritizes transparency, accountability, public participation, justice, and the rule of law to realize an efficient government that is free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism.

## Principles of *Good Governance*

Understanding the principles *of good governance* first is actually a key step to understand more about *good governance*. Departing from these principles, a benchmark for good governance actions will be obtained (Fauza Andriyadi. 2019). It is related to the principles of good governance. The Indonesian Transparency Society (MTI) formulated it as follows:

a. Community Participation: all community members have a voice in      decision-making, either directly or through institutions     legal representatives representing their interests. Such inclusive participation is built on freedom of assembly and expression, as well as the capacity to participate constructively.
b. Upholding the rule of law: the legal framework must be fair and applied indiscriminately, including laws concerning human rights.
c. Transparency: built on the basis of the free flow of information. All government processes, institutions and information need to be accessible to interested parties, and the information available must be adequate to be understood and monitored.
d. Care for stakeholders: institutions and all government processes must try to serve all interested parties.
e. Consensus-oriented: Good governance bridges different interests in order to build a comprehensive consensus on what is best for groups of people, and where possible consensus on policies and procedures.
f. Equality: all citizens of society have the opportunity to improve or defend their welfare.
g. Effectiveness and efficiency: Government processes and institutions produce results according to the needs of the community and by using existing resources as optimally as possible.
h. Accountability: decision-makers in government, the private sector and community organizations are accountable both to the community and to interested institutions. These forms of accountability differ from each other depending on the type of organization concerned.
i. Strategic vision: leaders and communities have a broad and far-sighted perspective on good governance and human development, as well as a sensitivity to what is needed to realize these developments. In addition, they must also have an understanding of the historical, cultural and social complexities that underlie these perspectives, (MTI 2000: 2-3).

## Principles *of Good Governance* in the Preparation of Regional Regulations

Principle *Good Governance* involves various levels of government in Indonesia where the preparation of regional regulations is also included. Where the drafting of regional regulations itself is the Preparation of Regional Regulations (Perda) is a series of activities for the formation of legal regulations by the local government kent and the DPRD to regulate government affairs according to the authority of regional autonomy. This process involves the planning stage, drafting, public consultation, discussion, endorsement, and promulgation. The

goal is to produce a Regional Regulation that is responsive to the needs of the community, in line with higher laws and regulations, and supports good governance through public involvement and transparency (Siregar, 2022).

In essence, pRinsip *Good Governance* It is also in the preparation of regional regulations The principle of good governance in the preparation of regional regulations (Perda) is an important foundation to ensure that the process of forming regulations at the regional level runs in a transparent, accountable, and responsive manner to the needs of the community. *Good governance* emphasizing effective and efficient government management, by prioritizing public involvement, the rule of law, and justice in every stage of the preparation of regional regulations. In this context, the application of these principles aims to produce regulations that are not only legally valid, but also reflect the aspirations of the community and support the optimal implementation of regional autonomy.

Transparency is one of the main pillars in the preparation of regional regulations. The regulatory formation process must be open, allowing the public to access information related to draft regulations, discussion stages, and the reasons behind certain decisions. With openness, the public can understand the purpose of the Regional Regulation and provide constructive input, so that public trust in local governments increases. Additionally, transparency helps prevent unethical practices, such as manipulation or self-interest in decision-making.

Accountability also plays a crucial role. The local government and the DPRD as the party responsible for the preparation of the Regional Regulation must be able to account for every step taken to the public. This includes an explanation of the conformity of the Regional Regulation with higher regulations, such as laws or government regulations, as well as its impact on society. Accountability ensures that every decision made has a clear and testable basis, thereby reducing the potential for abuse of authority or irregularities in the legislative process.

Community participation is another important element in *good governance.* In the preparation of regional regulations, local governments must involve various stakeholders, including the general public, civil society organizations, and the private sector. This participation can be carried out through public consultations, hearings, or discussion forums, which allow the aspirations of the community to be absorbed in the draft Regional Regulation. By involving the community, the resulting Regional Regulations will be more relevant to local needs and gain stronger legitimacy from the public.

The rule of law is the principle that ensures that the preparation of the Regional Regulation does not conflict with the national legal framework. Each Regional Regulation must be in line with laws, government regulations, and constitutional values, so as not to cause legal conflicts or confusion in its implementation. This principle also ensures that the drafting process is carried out fairly and impartially, respecting the rights of the community and maintaining legal consistency.

Responsiveness in the preparation of Regional Regulations focuses on the ability of local governments to adjust regulations to the dynamics of community needs. Regional Regulations must be able to respond to local challenges, such as economic, social, or environmental issues, that are specific to a region. For this reason, local governments need to

conduct an in-depth study of local conditions before drafting a Regional Regulation, so that the resulting regulations are relevant and effective.

The application of these *good governance* principles not only improves the quality of the Regional Regulation, but also strengthens public trust in local governments. By prioritizing transparency, accountability, participation, the rule of law, and responsiveness, the drafting of regional regulations can be a tool to realize a democratic government oriented to the public interest, while supporting the implementation of sustainable regional autonomy.

**Problems and challenges in the application of the principles *of good governance* in the preparation of regional regulations**

Application of principles *Good Governance* in the preparation of regional regulations (Perda) face various obstacles that affect the effectiveness of regional legislation.

- Low community participation is a major problem, because the lack of public consultation mechanisms causes local regulations to less reflect local aspirations (Madani, 2020).

- Transparency is also a challenge, with limited public access to information on the process of forming regional regulations, which reduces public trust. Accountability is often hampered by weak internal oversight and non-compliance with higher regulations, such as Law Number 12 of 2011 (Purnami et al., 2025).

- Limited human resource capacity, coupled with a lack of training, hinders the ability of the apparatus to produce quality Regional Regulations (Widiasih et al., 2024).

- In addition, low responsiveness to local needs and political pressure also complicate the process, so it is necessary to strengthen coordination, training, and commitment to the rule of law to support good governance (Yuliana, 2024).

In facing these challenges and obstacles, the author has found and has found alternatives in dealing with them:

- To overcome the low participation of the community in the preparation of regional regulations, local governments need to hold public consultation and education forums to increase community involvement.

- The lack of transparency can be overcome with online portals that contain information on draft Regional Regulations and discussion schedules, supported by dissemination through social media. Accountability can be strengthened through independent evaluation teams and clear public reports, ensuring higher regulatory compliance.

- The limitation of human resources can be solved by technical training and collaboration with academics for in-depth studies.

- Responsiveness to local needs is improved through data-driven analysis and the involvement of local experts, while political pressure can be minimized with ethics committees and checks and balances mechanisms. This strategy supports the creation of democratic and quality Regional Regulations.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the material that has been submitted, *good governance* in the preparation of regional regulations (Perda) is an essential approach to produce regulations that are transparent, accountable, participatory, responsive, and in accordance with the rule of law. The goal is to create a Regional Regulation that is not only legally valid, but also reflects the needs of the community, supports regional autonomy, and encourages governance that is free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism. Principles such as transparency, accountability, community participation, rule of law, and responsiveness are the main cornerstones in the local legislation process. However, the implementation of these principles faces challenges such as low community participation, lack of transparency, weak accountability, limited human resource capacity, and political pressure. To overcome these obstacles, strategies such as strengthening public consultation, using technology for transparency, establishing independent evaluation teams, training apparatus, and data-based analysis are relevant solutions. By implementing this strategy, the research goal of producing quality, democratic, and responsive regional regulations to the needs of the community can be achieved, while strengthening public trust in local governments and supporting the implementation of sustainable regional autonomy.

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