

Towards Good Governance in Indonesia: Implementation of *Good Governance* at the Village Level

Lintang Nurul Fadilah¹, Wijayanto²

^{1,2} University Diponegoro, Indonesia

(Corresponding author: lintangfadilah30@gmail.com)

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran kepemimpinan kepala desa dalam menerapkan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif, dan teori yang digunakan yaitu prinsip-prinsip *good governance* menurut UNDP, yaitu akuntabilitas, transparansi, dan partisipasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Kepala Desa Dermaji telah menerapkan prinsip-prinsip *good governance* yaitu memberikan informasi secara transparan mengenai dana desa dan melibatkan unsur masyarakat dalam pengembangan informasi di website desa, kepala desa juga melakukan pendekatan secara langsung pada masyarakat supaya dapat meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat dalam setiap pembuatan kebijakan melalui musyawarah dusun maupun diskusi khusus kelompok masyarakat. Adapun kendala yang dihadapi diantaranya yaitu kepala desa kurang tegas dalam memberikan sanksi pada perangkat desa yang tidak menaati peraturan ketertiban waktu dan juga kurang maksimal dalam melakukan sosialisasi pada para perangkat desa mengenai pencegahan praktik KKN, adanya keterlambatan penyampaian informasi di website desa Dermaji mengenai kegiatan desa karena admin akun website desa hanya satu orang saja, kemudian juga masih ada beberapa masukan-masukan dari masyarakat yang belum direalisasikan.

Kata Kunci: Akuntabilitas; Good Governance; Kepemimpinan; Partisipasi; Transparansi.

Abstract

This study aims to determine the role of village head leadership in implementing good governance.. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method, and data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. The theory used is the principles of good governance according to UNDP, namely accountability, transparency, and participation. The results of this study indicate that the Head of Dermaji Village has implemented the principles of good governance, namely providing transparent information about village funds and involving community elements in developing information on the village website, the village head also approaches the community directly in order to increase community participation in every policy making through hamlet deliberations or special deliberations for community groups. The obstacles faced include the village head being less firm in giving sanctions to village officials who do not comply with the timetable regulations and also being less than optimal in conducting socialization to village officials regarding the prevention of KKN practices, there is a delay in delivering information on the Dermaji village website regarding village activities because the village website account admin is only one person, then there are still some inputs from the community that have not been realized.

Keywords: Accountability; Good Governance; Leadership; Participation; Transparency.

INTRODUCTION

The village is the lowest level of government that is directly related to the community, therefore the village has a very important role, where this village is expected to be the mainstay in improving the welfare of the community in the scope of the village area (Chawari & Hasdiansyah, 2024). According to Undang-Undang Nomor 6 tahun 2014, a village is a community unit that has territorial boundaries and has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, in accordance with the interests of the community, original rights and traditional rights that are recognized in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, according to Undang-Undang Nomor 6 tahun 2014, the village government is the Village Head or who is called by another name assisted by the village apparatus as an element of the village government organizer. The implementation of this village government is a subsystem of the implementation of government, so that the village is given the authority to regulate and manage the interests of its village community independently.

The existence of a good leadership figure from a leader plays an important role in creating good governance. Leadership is a form of domination based on individual ability, namely the ability to encourage and invite others to do something to achieve common goals. Leadership is a trait that must be possessed by a leader, where the leader must dare to make decisions firmly and correctly, dare to take risks, and dare to accept his own responsibility (Nugraha et al., 2022). Meanwhile, the role of leadership according to Tjokroamidjojo (2000) can be interpreted as a set of behaviors that are expected to be carried out by someone according to their position as a leader. The leader himself is interpreted as a person who has the ability to communicate so that he is able to influence other parties (Pasolong, 2015). A leader must have a sense of responsibility, protect his community, and be able to carry out his duties and obligations. The main task of a leader in carrying out his leadership is not only limited to implementing programs but must also be able to involve all levels of society to play an active role in achieving his goals, in this case, namely the implementation of village governance (Salendu et al., 2022).

In the implementation of governance, it is necessary to have a concept that can regulate the running of government, and good governance is an agreement that is decided jointly by all elements in a certain area to manage the government. And governance that is able to involve various stakeholders, especially the community, can potentially present

the effectiveness of implementing a policy (Rozikin et al., 2024). Here, good governance is considered an ideology that contains all aspects that must be used as guidelines in organizing national and state life (Muhammadong, 2017). Therefore, good governance was chosen as a concept that is considered capable of being used as a solution to realize the creation of good governance. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (in Hayat, 2017), Good governance is the application of political, economic, and administrative power to manage the affairs of a nation at all levels. Furthermore, according to (Solichin, 2017) quoted from the World Bank, good governance is a concept in implementing strong and responsible development management, in line with the principles of democracy.

Good governance can be realized through community participation, legal certainty, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, consensus-oriented, fair, effective and efficient (Candra et al., 2019). Furthermore, Sedarmayanti in her book also mentions that there are several principles of good governance, including ensuring effective and fair transparency and accountability, the availability of legal regulations, ensuring consensus, and paying attention to the interests of all elements (Sedarmayanti, 2004). With the implementation of good governance, it is hoped that it can reduce authoritarian leadership patterns so that the community has space to participate in development. In the context of village development, the implementation of good governance is expected to reduce and minimize irregularities in the management of village funds, and create more participatory governance (Sunarti et al., 2019). Synergy between the government and the community is needed to achieve good governance because the community has a large role in supervising the implementation of government (Arti & Rizky, 2023).

Regarding the implementation of good governance at the village level, several other studies have stated that there have been many efforts made by the village government to apply the principles of good governance in village development, but in its implementation it has not been implemented optimally due to a lack of legal understanding related to the duties and functions of village officials, slow delivery of information, lack of effectiveness and evaluation of work, lack of community participation in deliberations, and lack of budget for development for village officials (Khaidir & Saputra, 2020; Putra & Sandi, 2017; Ramdhan & Adhitiya, 2021; Suryani &

Amanatun, 2019). Studies on the implementation of good governance at the village level, particularly those focusing on the strategic role of the village head, are very relevant in efforts to improve the quality of public services oriented towards good governance (Fahmi et al., 2024; Thomassawa & Lagantondo, 2021). Therefore, research related to good governance at the village level still needs to be studied further, especially in terms of the role of the village head in implementing the principles of good governance. The presence and leadership role of the village head have a major influence on the implementation of good governance.

This study focuses on Dermaji Village because the Dermaji Village government has begun to implement the principles of good governance, this can be seen from the progress of Dermaji Village which has increased very rapidly to the point of being recognized by the public and receiving various awards. Dermaji Village has an ongoing commitment to achieving independence through optimal management of village resources and improving public services. The achievements that have been achieved by Dermaji Village, both at the local and national levels, are a reference in efforts to increase development and strengthen economic access and empower local communities (Dermaji.desa.id, 2015). The progress of Dermaji Village cannot be separated from the role of the village head who is able to convince and involve community participation in every decision-making and involve cooperation with other parties in order to achieve the goals of fair and sustainable development and community empowerment (Sutikno et al., 2020).

In this study, the author emphasizes on how the role of the village head in implementing the principles of good governance in Dermaji Village, and to limit this study, the author uses three principles of good governance from UNDP, namely Accountability, Transparency, and Participation. The three principles were chosen to be used as a benchmark for the extent of the role of the village head in implementing good governance and the three principles are also interrelated and have covered accountability, transparency of funds, and community participation in village development, which all three things influence the progress of village development.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative research. The descriptive qualitative research method is data presented in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. According to Creswell (2017), this qualitative research process involves important efforts such as asking question and procedures, collecting primary and secondary data, analyzing data and interpreting the meaning of the data. The purpose of this study is to explain the role of the village head in implementing the principles of *good governance* in Dermaji Village. Data collection techniques used are through interviews, observations, and documentation. The sampling technique uses *purposive sampling technique*, this technique is a technique for taking research data sources with various considerations. These considerations, for example, the person who is considered to know the most or control about what we will research so will make it easier researcher explore object or situation the social researched, its impact is the data produced is very high quality (Sugiyono, 2013). This study also uses data analysis techniques by describing and analyzing data which is then arranged in the form of sentences. Data from interviews, observations, documentation are reduced and analyzed using the theory of *good governance* from UNDP which includes the principles of accountability, transparency, and participation. Then the data is combined from the analysis results to draw conclusions from each indicator.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Leadership of the Village Head in Dermaji Village, Lumbir District, Banyumas Regency

According to Undang-undang nomor 6 Tahun 2014 concerning Villages, the village head has the duties and authority as the organizer of village government, carrying out village development, and providing guidance to the community. The implementation of village government is a subsystem of the implementation of broader government, so that it is given the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the village community independently. In this context, good governance is a fundamental concept for regulating the running of government and is considered capable of increasing social and economic development. The concept of good governance according to the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP) is the application of political, economic, and administrative power to manage the affairs of a country at all levels.

The leadership role of the village head is very significant in creating good governance (Shahnaz et al., 2024). Leadership is a trait that must be possessed by a leader, where the leader must dare to make decisions firmly and correctly, dare to take risks, and dare to accept his own responsibility (Nugraha et al., 2022). A leader is expected to have the ability to influence others to achieve common goals, and must be responsible, protective, and carry out his duties and obligations. The main task of a leader is not only limited to implementing programs, but must also be able to actively involve all levels of society. The role of the village head through intense interaction and communication with the village community is able to increase his understanding of what is needed by the village community and the community feels that they are being given attention by the village government.

In Dermaji Village, the leadership of the Village Head has clearly become a determining factor in realizing good governance, as reflected in various innovations and achievements achieved on a local and national scale. However, in the early stages of the development of Dermaji Village, there were also various challenges because Dermaji Village is still classified as an isolated village, there are still many things that need to be fixed, such as road access to Dermaji Village which is still difficult to pass, and the utilization of natural resources that has not been carried out optimally.

In the village development process, the Head of Dermaji Village implemented four main strategies: strengthening community participation, developing collaborative networks, knowledge management approaches, and developing village information systems. These strategies are in accordance with the principles of good governance outlined by UNDP. The initial step taken by the Village Head was to use a personal approach with the Dermaji Village community, this shows an effort to build trust which is an important prerequisite for community participation and the implementation of good governance. The formation of village social media as a forum for information is also a strategic step to strengthen transparency and two-way communication, essential in the framework of good governance.

The village head continues to strive to build public trust in the village government so that the community is willing to participate in developing the village. Through the use

of village elders to increase participation, the implementation of hamlet deliberations (Musdus) before the Musrenbangdesa, collaboration with various parties such as BUMDes, Perhutani, and universities, the construction of village libraries and museums, and the use of information technology through websites and social media, all are concrete manifestations of efforts to realize an accountable, transparent, and participatory government. This shows that the leadership of the Head of Dermaji Village is not only reactive to problems, but also proactive in formulating comprehensive strategies, in accordance with the values of good governance.

Good Governance Principles

Accountability

According to UNDP, accountability is an evaluation carried out in the process of implementing an organization's activities to be accountable and as evaluation material for the organization's leaders in order to improve the organization's performance in the following period. This principle of accountability requires all implementation of tasks and the final results of government activities to be accounted for to the public honestly accompanied by complete supporting data. In this principle of accountability, there are 4 indicators that must be considered, including the conformity between implementation and standard implementation procedures, the existence of sanctions that are set, the preparation of accountability reports, and the reduction of KKN practices.

In every government or non-government, there must be a service procedure or what is commonly called SOP (Standard Operating Procedure), this SOP is used to maintain and maximize the results of products or services made by the agency. As is the case in Dermaji Village, the procedure for implementing governance in Dermaji Village has a function to maintain and align products in the form of village governance. The implementation of the implementation procedure used by the Dermaji Village government refers to Perda Banyumas Nomor 1 Tahun 2016 concerning the organizational structure and work procedures of the village government, which in the regulation explains the position, duties, authorities, obligations and rights of the village head and his staff. The regulation also explains the obligations of the village head, one of which is to apply the principles of accountable, transparent, professional, effective and efficient village government management, clean and free from KKN (Collusion, Corruption and Nepotism).

The village head also created Perdes Dermaji Nomor 3 Tahun 2016 concerning the SOP for Village Heads and Village Apparatus which details time discipline and the duties and obligations of each village apparatus. The village head of Dermaji is always present at the village office, and when there is no business outside the village, he is also always present at meetings held by the village or attends community activities held by the community. The regular presence of the Village Head at the office and meetings shows a commitment to this SOP. The implementation of SOP based on Regional Regulations and Village Regulations shows the formal commitment of the Village Head of Dermaji to accountability. Clear regulations regarding duties and responsibilities are an important foundation to ensure that every action can be tracked and accounted for. The active presence of the village head reflects leading by example, which theoretically can encourage compliance of village apparatus. This indicates an effort to create a structured and rule-compliant work environment, supporting the rule of law aspect in good governance.

In addition to the applicable SOP on the duties and obligations of the village government, there must be an accountability report and the determination of sanctions if the village government does not carry out its duties and obligations. Regarding sanctions against village officials regarding punctuality of attendance, findings in the field show that no sanctions have been given to the village officials. This shows that there is a gap between regulations and their implementation, this is a weakness in the aspect of enforcing accountability, where compliance with SOP is less than optimal. Although regulations exist, their effectiveness is hampered by the lack of firmness in enforcement. This is also in line with research (Sudiarti, 2019) which states that the government must ensure that there is conformity between implementation and standard implementation procedures and that there are sanctions imposed for errors in implementing activities.

Then, regarding the accountability report, the preparation of the accountability report carried out by the Dermaji Village government also refers to Perda Banyumas Nomor 1 Tahun 2016 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures (SOTK) of the village government, where the Regulation explains that the village head is required to make a written report on the implementation of village government to the Regent through the Sub-district Head and provide the report to the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and provide information in writing or through media that is easily accessible

to the public. The accountability report is made transparently to the public, the village head must submit an accountability report clearly and openly to the public, from the details of the budget to its realization. Field findings show that Dermaji Village has conducted the accountability report transparently. This aspect shows a strong commitment to transparency and accountability of finances and programs. The involvement of various parties, ranging from village officials, BPD, to representatives of RT/RW and community institutions, in the reporting meeting is evidence of participation that supports accountability. And this is in accordance with the UNDP accountability principle which emphasizes accountability to the public and related parties. However, without strict enforcement of sanctions as previously mentioned, the value of accountability can only be limited to formal reports without any consequences for violations.

The last indicator, related to the reduction of KKN practices (Collusion, Corruption, and Nepotism), KKN prevention efforts are a crucial element of accountability, because KKN directly erodes public trust and hinders good governance. However, findings in the field show that the village head has not carried out maximum socialization to village officials because he assumes that village officials already understand the sanctions received when carrying out KKN practices, and the village head also stated that KKN cases in Dermaji Village are also considered low, no one has ever been involved in a KKN case. This shows that the prevention strategy is still not optimal. Although the absence of KKN cases is a positive thing, the assumption that village officials already understand without maximum socialization is a leadership risk. Good governance is not only about dealing with problems after they occur, but also about creating systems and cultures that prevent violations from occurring. Lack of socialization can be interpreted as a gap in efforts to build a proactive anti-KKN culture.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the efforts of the village head in implementing the principle of accountability in Dermaji Village have not been implemented optimally, although there are positive steps that have been taken. The existence of clear SOPs and transparent accountability reports are strong indicators of accountability. However, the lack of firmness in enforcing sanctions and socializing the prevention of corruption, collusion and nepotism are the main obstacles that hinder the achievement of optimal accountability. This shows that the aspects of enforcement and

proactive prevention in accountability still need to be improved, in accordance with the UNDP principle which emphasizes the importance of mechanisms to ensure accountability.

Transparency

Transparency is a principle of good governance that must be fulfilled by public sector organizations. According to UNDP, governance must be built on the basis of open access to information needed by everyone, this can be measured by how easy it is for the public to obtain governance. In this principle of transparency, there are several indicators that must be fulfilled, including the availability of adequate information, the existence of openness of information, and increasing public knowledge and insight into the implementation of village governance.

Through the availability of this information can increase public trust in the government, because the public knows what the village funds are used for and the public also sees and feels the results of the allocation of these funds. In this indicator, the role of the village head is the main factor in realizing the creation of a transparent government. The Dermaji Village Government provides access to information through deliberation and socialization regarding the formulation of the village budget, social services, and infrastructure development. The village head emphasizes the openness of village funding and always conducts socialization before policies are determined, even going directly to the community, and the village office also installs information boards and infographics on the realization of APBDes.

The efforts made by the Dermaji Village Government are a direct implementation of the UNDP transparency principle. The proactive efforts of the village head in going directly to the community and the presence of information boards, infographics on the realization of the Village Budget in the village office show a strong commitment to ensuring easy and relevant access to information. This directly increases public trust, because they can see how village funds are used and the results of their allocation. This is in accordance with research conducted by (Arsik & Lawelai, 2020) which states that the government is obliged to explain the objectives and benefits of a policy that is set and to report transparently on how village money or funds are spent. The availability of adequate information builds the basis for informed participation and public oversight.

In addition to providing information directly, the use of digital media such as village websites, Facebook, and YouTube is also carried out. The village head emphasized the ease of access to information through these media, even collaborating with IT activists, ICT volunteers, and bloggers to develop the website. Then held training for youth of Karang Taruna on news writing, and also socialized the existence of the village website to the community. However, in its implementation it has not run optimally because there are still obstacles faced, one of which is the lack of updates to the information uploaded on the village website, the only one who becomes the website admin is the village secretary, then there are people who are still not satisfied with the information provided on the website, the community hopes that in the future the village website can be more updated like YouTube or Facebook.

The use of information technology is a progressive step that is very relevant to the demands of good governance in the digital era. This shows the innovation and adaptation of the village government to expand the reach of information. Collaboration with various external parties also reflects efforts to improve the quality and reach of information dissemination, which is in line with the idea of participatory governance. However, the constraint of the lack of updates to the information uploaded on the village website because there is only one admin shows weaknesses in operational consistency. Although the intention and system are in place, daily implementation still faces challenges in human resources and perhaps also the lack of strict supervision from the village head regarding information updates, this has the potential to reduce the effectiveness of digital transparency if the information is not always up to date.

Through the ease of information provided by the village government, both information provided directly through deliberations, open discussions between villagers and information provided through the village's website and social media, the community understands the management of village government and policies made by the village government. This is a direct positive impact of effective transparency. Increasing community knowledge means that they become more empowered and able to participate more meaningfully in supervision and decision-making. This supports the principle of good governance which places citizens as active subjects, not just objects. Public awareness to participate and supervise the running of government is an indicator of the success of transparency.

Overall, the role of the village head in implementing the principle of transparency in Dermaji Village can be assessed as good and in accordance with UNDP indicators, with significant efforts in providing adequate access to information, both directly and through digital media. The village head has succeeded in building public trust through openness. However, the challenge of consistent information updates on the village website is an important note that needs to be addressed to achieve maximum and sustainable transparency. This shows that the infrastructure and regulations are in place, but need to be strengthened in terms of implementation and daily supervision.

Participation

According to UNDP, participation means that every citizen, both women and men, has the right to vote and freedom to express their opinions, and to participate in government activities related to synergy between the government and the community. This principle of participation ensures community empowerment, and the community is given the opportunity to participate in every policy-making process starting from the planning, implementation and supervision stages. Participation is also a good governance system because all members have the right to speak and vote in decision-making, and this participation is an absolute must (Indriani et al., 2019). Therefore, to carry out good governance, the village government must include the participation of villagers in various decision-making processes because with this participation, it can realize welfare for the community and can also bring the village to develop rapidly, both in terms of economy, politics and social. In the principle of participation, there are 4 indicators that need to be considered, including decision-making based on mutual consensus, increasing public trust in the government, increasing the quantity and quality of criticism and suggestions from the community, increasing community participation in development.

In the principle of participation, the government acts as a mediator in policy formulation discussions, always neutral and provides impartial input. In the principle of participation, the government must act as a mediator in policy formulation discussions, always neutral and provide impartial input. And if the government uses the principle of participation, it can make people care about the village and about their government (Janah et al., 2021). In this case, the village head of Dermaji always participates in every socialization to the community and in discussions organized by the government, so that when there is a difference of opinion, the village head becomes a mediator for the

community and often also provides input that does not favor one of the community groups. The role of the village head as a mediator in decision-making shows a commitment to inclusivity and conflict resolution in the participation process. His neutral attitude creates a conducive environment for the community to express their opinions without fear. This is crucial in building consensus, which is an important feature of participatory governance. Consensus ensures that decisions taken represent the interests of diverse groups in society, in line with the principle of participation that emphasizes voting rights and freedom of expression.

Then, from the openness of information provided by the government, the community trusts the government because they are always involved in every policy-making process and the community feels that their opinions are valued by the government. And it is undeniable that the increase in public trust in the government is also inseparable from the role of the village head, because from the attitude of the village head who is willing to listen to the aspirations of the community and mingle with the community, this can increase public trust in the government. Increasing public trust is a synergistic result of transparency and effective participation. When the community feels that their opinions are valued and involved, and gets transparent information, trust in the government will increase. This shows that the Head of Dermaji Village has succeeded in building a strong relationship with his community which is an important foundation for the sustainability of good governance. High trust facilitates collaboration and community compliance with the resulting policies. This increase in trust and participation is a direct result of the intensive efforts of the village head and is in accordance with the core principles of UNDP participation which emphasize community empowerment.

The easiness for the community to convey criticism and suggestions is a strong indicator of meaningful participation and a healthy feedback loop mechanism. This shows that the village government not only invites participation, but also values feedback from residents. However, the findings show that there are still some inputs from the community that have not been realized, this indicates challenges in the implementation stage in the form of input. Although participation in delivery is good, follow-up and realization are gaps. This has the potential to reduce community motivation to participate if their input is not always followed up on, and can trigger skepticism about the effectiveness of

participation. This needs to be considered so that participation is not only ceremonial, but truly transformative.

Overall, the role of the village head in implementing the principle of participation in Dermaji Village is very prominent and has been largely implemented well, as evidenced by the village head's activeness in socializing the importance of participation, creating special discussion rooms, and taking direct approaches. These efforts have succeeded in increasing community trust and participation. However, the obstacle to realizing all input from the community due to budget adjustments is an important note. This indicates that although participation in planning is optimal, there are limitations in implementation capacity that need to be recognized and managed to maintain the momentum of community participation.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that the Head of Dermaji Village has implemented the principles of UNDP good governance progressively and proactively. In terms of transparency and participation, the efforts of the village head have shown significant success, as evidenced by increased access to information, community knowledge, community trust, and active community involvement in development. Innovative strategies such as the use of digital media and special discussion rooms also reflect good adaptation to the local context and demands of good governance. However, in terms of accountability, although the foundation of regulation and reporting is strong, firmness in enforcing sanctions and optimizing the socialization of prevention of corruption are still areas that need to be strengthened. Thus, in participation, the constraints on the realization of all community input due to budget constraints indicate that the success of participation depends not only on political will, but also on implementation capacity.

Theoretically, these findings confirm that strong and transformational leadership, as demonstrated by the Head of Dermaji Village, is a key variable in realizing good governance at the village level. Personal approaches, innovation in communication, and commitment to listening directly to community aspirations are practices that empirically support the effectiveness of the principles of accountability, transparency, and participation. However, this study also underlines that the implementation of good governance is not without challenges, especially in bridging formal policies (sanctions)

and daily practices (firm enforcement), as well as participatory aspirations and resource realities (budget).

The theoretical contribution of this article lies in providing empirical evidence on how good governance principles can be implemented at the village level, while highlighting the challenges faced. In practice, this study provides insights for other village governments who want to implement good governance, especially in strategies to strengthen participation and transparency. However, it also provides important lessons on the need for firmness and consistency in enforcing rules and managing resource constraints when involving communities in a participatory manner. To achieve optimal good governance, a balance is needed between commitment to community involvement, ease of access to information, and accountability mechanisms that are consistently enforced.

In addition, the author also recommends that in the future further research needs to be conducted on good governance at the village level using a comparative study between Dermaji Village and other villages, in order to see variations in good governance practices and inhibiting factors experienced in different locations. Further researchers can also expand the scope of the research, such as analyzing the role and contribution of other non-government actors in supporting good governance at the village level or at a wider level such as sub-district, district, or province.

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