

IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES IN SPATIAL UTILIZATION IN MAJALENGKA DISTRICT

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Abstract

The background of this research is the ineffective application of the principles of good governance in spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency. The research method uses descriptive analysis with a qualitative research approach (qualitative research). Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews, literature studies, and observation. Then the data analysis technique used with data triangulation techniques and SWOT analysis. The results of the study explain that: The implementation of spatial planning in Majalengka Regency on the principles of effectiveness and accountability can be said to have not been maximized while the principles of justice, transparency, participatory, rule of law have been carried out properly. The inhibiting factors in the utilization of spatial planning in Majalengka Regency are the limited Human Resources (HR) and weak support, the lack of coordination between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) so that it creates a sectoral ego attitude, weak commitment between stakeholders, the social conditions of the community that are still paternalism and apathy; as well as the dynamics of policies or regulations that often experience changes and make it difficult for the regions to adapt or understand new regulations in a short time, especially in Majalengka Regency. An effective strategy for applying the principles of good governance in spatial use is through an aggressive strategy (growth oriented strategy).

Keywords: Strategy, Good Governance, Spatial Utilization

A. INTRODUCTION

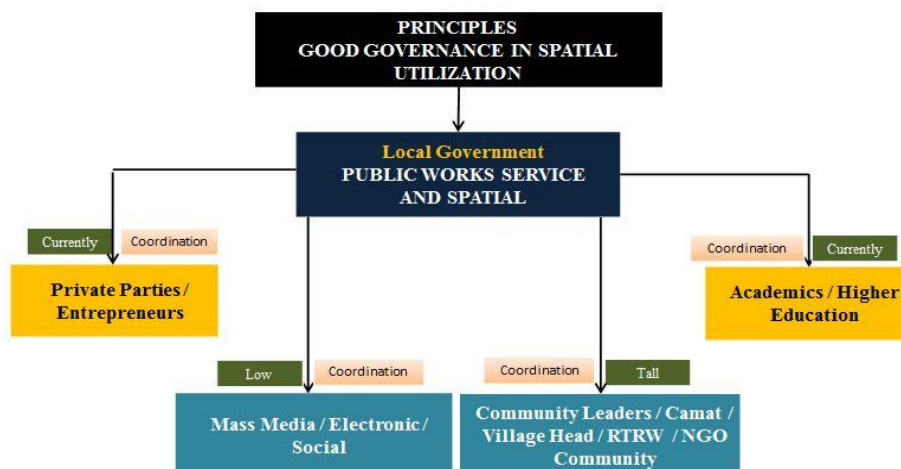
The implementation of good governance is the main prerequisite for realizing the aspirations of the people in achieving the goals and ideals of the nation and state. The administration of good governance is the foundation for the preparation and implementation of democratic state policies in the era of globalization. The phenomenon of democracy is marked by the strengthening of public control over governance, while the phenomenon of globalization is characterized by interdependence between nations, especially in the management of economic resources and business world activities. The application of the principles of good governance in Majalengka Regency in the utilization of spatial planning is faced with various obstacles such as there are still many practices of administering government bureaucracy that are not optimal by unscrupulous government officials and the behavior of state administrators in the regions (both government administrators and legislatures) which are often inconsistent with ethical values (government ethics) in carrying out their duties and roles as a government. Because of this, people's evaluation generally identifies bureaucracy as a convoluted, convoluted process, takes a long time, and in the end it raises complaints that bureaucracy is very unfair and inefficient. Arrogant mental attitude and low work ethic among bureaucrats are often a source of problems for improving public quality.

B. METHOD

The research approach used in this research is qualitative (qualitative research). This qualitative research is specifically more directed at using the case study method. As an opinion from Lincoln & Guba (2010) states that a qualitative approach can also be called a case study or qualitative, namely "in-depth and detailed research on everything related to the research subject." Research with this type of case study aims to find out about something in depth (Rahardjo, 2012). By using a case study approach, a research process can be carried out that uncovers research problems that adapt to circumstances or natural conditions and reveals facts according to the ongoing social situation; this is related to the application of the principles of good governance in the utilization of spatial planning with theoretical support provided and then built into the framework of thought. This study uses data collection methods: literature study, in-depth interviews, field observations, and FGD (triangulation).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the principles of good governance, if based on the perspective of coordination relations, has not resulted in an equal relationship and there is no special institution that handles this to balance the involvement of stakeholders. This condition occurs because the process takes place adaptively, all stakeholders wait for each other and adapt to environmental developments that occur. In order to maximize spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency with good quality and produce a strategy based on a coordination perspective, this section formulates the current coordination relationship so that various existing problems can be resolved. With this in mind, the pattern of coordination relationships in spatial utilization activities in the recommendations of this study is an empirical model which needs to be followed up in its application. This coordination relationship resulted from in-depth study and analysis and was inspired by general governance models. To better understand the intensity of the current relationship between stakeholders in spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency, it is described as follows:



Picture 1: Existing Conditions Local Government Intensity with Stakeholder son Spatial Utilization in Majalengka Regency

Based on the picture above, it shows the intensity of stakeholder coordination relationships in spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency.

1. Spatial Utilization in Majalengka Regency

Utilization of spatial planning is used as a vision of future spatial configurations that describe a systematic form of physical, social and economic aspects to support and direct space to increase productivity in order to meet human needs in a sustainable manner. The purpose of regional planning is to create an efficient, comfortable and sustainable life. Determination of the selected location must provide maximum efficiency and harmony, from various conflicts of interest. The planning that is attempted, often encounters various obstacles which are evident from various forms of activities that deviate from the specified space allocation. The strong drive for conversion in an area is related to the government's desire to optimize the development of its territory through the development of sectors that are expected to contribute greatly to increasing regional income, especially in Majalengka Regency.

a. Principle of Fairness

Regional development is one dimension of national development which aims to enable all regions to carry out development in a proportional and equitable manner, in accordance with the existing potential in the region. If regional development is well managed, it is hoped that regional independence can grow and develop on its own based on its own strengths. This implies that the development of a region is closely related to efforts to increase regional performance (intra-regional) and tips for realizing a balanced inter-regional development in an equitable manner. The implementation of spatial planning must always uphold a sense of justice so that the available regional space can be used fairly to fulfill the interests of the government and society in general. That means, the justice that is meant here is not only seen from the framework of realizing the interests of the community alone, but also seen from the feelings of justice that grow and develop in society. Therefore, the utilization of spatial planning must seriously consider these two interests so that all parties feel protected in a fair and wise manner.

b. Principle of Transparency

The principle of transparency is a principle that guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about governance, namely information about policies in the process of making and implementing them and the results achieved. Information disclosure is expected or results in policies that are healthy, tolerant and based on public references so that the government can provide information related to public resource management activities to parties who need information. The principle of transparency is built on the basis of the free flow of information. All processes from government, institutions and information need and must be accessible to interested parties, and the information available must also be sufficient to be understood and monitored. In other words, the principle of transparency in this study is defined as the availability of information (stakeholder access/opportunity to find out about the prepared district spatial plans, available clear information (facts, analysis and plans) about the drawn up district spatial plans) to the public regarding the process of making and implementation of the policy, this is related to the implementation of the principle of transparency in the

implementation of spatial use in Majalengka Regency.

c. Principle of Participation

Participation is defined as the participation of a person voluntarily without being forced, in other words, participation is spontaneous involvement with awareness accompanied by responsibility for the interests of the group to achieve goals. Participation is commensurate with the meaning of participation, participating, involvement or the process of mutual learning to understand, analyze, plan and take action by a number of community members. It should be noted that the form of the community's role as executor of spatial use includes space utilization activities that are in accordance with spatial planning plans and even the Government in carrying out spatial planning guidance also involves the community, besides that community participation is also seen in supervising and participating in the preparation of Tata Rules. Regional Space. Thus it is jointly realized that the main goal in implementing sustainable spatial planning is to achieve community welfare so that in the implementation of sustainable development, the distribution of community aspirations with all stakeholders must be clear in what form and mechanism, because the higher the participation of the community, the greater the utilization of quality spatial planning. .

d. The Principle of Effectiveness

Effectiveness describes the entire input, process and output cycle which refers to the results of an organization, program or activity that states the extent to which objectives (quality, quantity and time) have been achieved, as well as a measure of the success or failure of an organization in achieving its goals and achieving its targets. This means that the effectiveness that is emphasized is solely the desired result or goal. Government is a means / tool to achieve goals. An organization can be formed because it is influenced by several aspects such as the unification of the vision and mission and the same goals. The achievement of organizational goals that have been previously set by the leadership of the organization is very dependent on the main factor that acts as the executor of all organizational processes which will be carried out at different levels between lower, middle and top management, so that good cooperation will be established in the work process. . Top management in this case is that leaders have an important role in determining the success of an organization, and one way to increase effectiveness is to carry out good coordination. .

e. Principle of Accountability

Every organization has a relationship with internal and external parties. Accountability is the right of the community or community groups that arise as a result of the organization's linkages with the community. Accountability is used as a manifestation of a sense of responsibility for organizational units or individuals in empowering each source of data that has been obtained in order to achieve goals through tangible means of accountability reports. Which has been given and controlled, in the context of achieving goals, through a medium in the form of periodic performance accountability reports. The participation of the community and the private sector in regulating the use of spatial planning uses a democratic approach, gender equality and openness. This approach is the basis for the approach of "community driven planning" which makes the community itself a determinant and aspects of the government as a

facilitator. In line with the process of using interactive spatial planning, the involvement of the community is present in each of these processes and is always responsive and abreast of developments within the community itself.

f. The Principle of the Supremacy of Law

The implementation of the rule of law is the legalism of legal thought which contains social insights and also ideas about the relationship between humans, society and the State which thus contains certain values that have their own sociological structure. This legalism contains the idea that justice can be served through the creation of a system of rules and procedures that are objective, impartial, impersonal and autonomous. Quantitatively, many laws and regulations related to the rule of law have been produced, but their implementation has not yet achieved optimal results so that a sense of justice can be optimally implemented. The principle of legal certainty or justice is used as one of the principles in the implementation of spatial planning which is carried out based on statutory laws and that spatial planning is carried out by taking into account the sense of justice of the community and protecting the rights and obligations of all parties in a fair manner with guaranteed legal certainty. The implementation of this law enforcement concerns the existence of a legal framework that regulates the planning process, the process must be in accordance with the procedures regulated in the legal framework, the legalization of spatial use law

2. Obstacle Factors in Spatial Utilization in Majalengka Regency

Good governance is reflected in the performance of government that is effective, efficient, honest, fair, transparent and responsible. The implementation of the principles of good governance requires a pattern of behavior that must be obeyed by actors in social interactions involving state institutions as well as civil society institutions. In the process of implementing spatial utilization requires a dynamic and sustainable process towards a higher value order by making adjustments and corrections based on the results of monitoring and evaluation as well as feedback on previous plans which are the basis of policy and are missions that must be developed. The development process is not a stand-alone system, but is closely related to the planning system, that development must be based on the conditions and support capacity of all parties which will lead to an increase in people's welfare.

Based on the results of the research and data analysis that the researchers described above, it shows that there are several inhibiting factors in the utilization of spatial planning in Majalengka Regency, namely: 1). Not yet optimal improvements in aspects of accessibility between regions; 2). Limited infrastructure facilities; 3). Limited Human Resources (HR) and weak budget support; 4). The lack of coordination and communication between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) gave rise to sectoral ego attitudes and resulted in the absence of Detailed Spatial Plans (RDTR) and zoning regulations in several Districts; 5). Weak commitment among stakeholders results in a lack of sense of ownership of spatial planning and its environment; 6). The social conditions of the people are still characterized by paternalism and apathy; and 7). The dynamics of policies or regulations, which often change and make it difficult for actors in the regions to adapt or understand new regulations in a short time, especially in Majalengka Regency.

3. Strategy for the Implementation of the Principles of Good Governance in the Effective Utilization of Spatial Planning in Majalengka Regency

The initial step taken by the researcher to determine an effective strategy for applying the principles of good governance in the utilization of spatial planning in Majalengka Regency is to analyze internal factors and external factors through an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats faced by the Regional Government of Majalengka Regency. The SWOT analysis model is a strategic planning method used to evaluate strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. This process involves setting specific goals from policy speculation and identifying internal and external factors that support and do not achieve the expected goals.

a. Internal Environment Analysis

Analysis on the internal environment is carried out by detailing the strengths and weaknesses that are owned and within the reach of the local government's capacity to influence it related to the application of the principles of good governance in implementing the use of spatial planning.

b. External Environment Analysis

In the analysis of the internal environment, it consists of two factors, namely opportunities and threats, most of these opportunities and threats are beyond the reach of the local government, or the ability of the local government which can at least influence the factors of opportunities and threats is more limited and needs to be considered gradually and phases related to the implementation of the principles of good governance in implementing the use of space. Based on the results of the weighting and rating carried out through IFAS and EFAS SWOT analysis, the total final score of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats can be obtained as follows:

Table 1: Recapitulation of IFAS and EFAS Calculation Results

No	Description	Total value
1	External Factors	
	a. Opportunities	2,70
	b. Threats	1,14
2	Internal factors	
	a. Strength	1,99
	b. Weakness	1,83

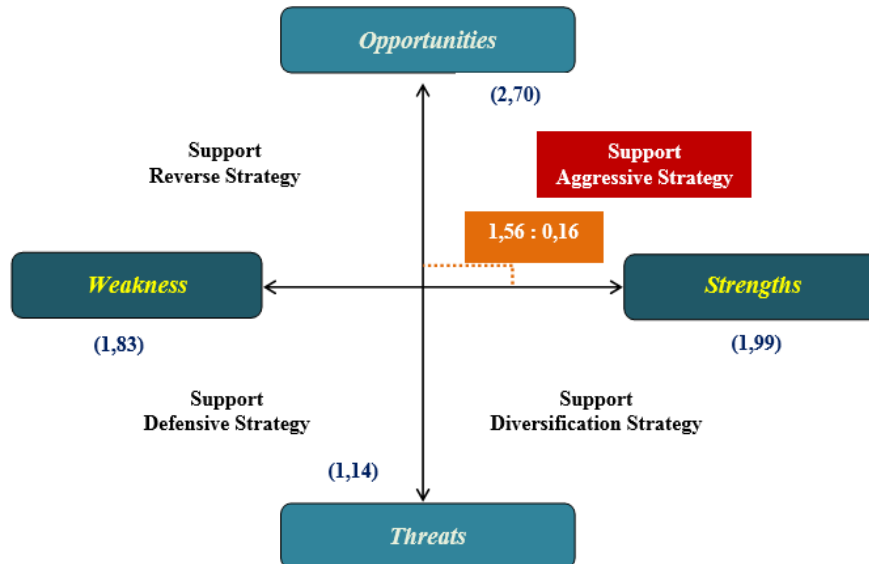
The results of obtaining a score of strengths are greater than the weaknesses, as well as obtaining scores of opportunities, which are greater than the threats. For more details, it is presented as follows:

- Opportunities – Threats = $2,70 - 1,14 = 1,56$
- Strengths – Weakness = $1,99 - 1,83 = 0,16$

c. SWOT ANALYSIS

The formation of a SWOT analysis to see the condition of the application of the principles of good governance in the implementation of spatial utilization in Majalengka Regency is as

follows:



Picture 2: SWOT Analysis of the Application of Good Governance Principles in Spatial Utilization in Majalengka Regency

Based on Figure 2 above, it shows that the application of the principles of good governance in implementing spatial utilization in Majalengka Regency is currently in a favorable situation, the organization has opportunities and strengths so that it can take advantage of existing opportunities. It is more clear that the position in quadrant I illustrates that the Regional Government of Majalengka Regency currently has the strength and opportunity to realize the application of the principles of good governance in the implementation of more effective spatial planning. The strategy applied to this condition is a strategy to support an aggressive growth policy (Growth Oriented Strategy).

Togetherness fosters a sense of belonging to all stakeholders in the end will evaluate the achievement targets that have existed in the past and allows for improvements to see which side needs strengthening, which things must be prioritized and of course in what way will the achievement of targets be carried out, then of course it is necessary there is an evaluation of the implementation of coordination in order to control the accountability of organizational performance through measurement based on changes in performance based on institutional arrangements, leadership, knowledge and accountability to aim at the following matters:

1. Synergy and synchronization of activity programs.
2. Unification of vision and perception, and
3. Facilitate sectoral issues related to space utilization activities.

It is hoped that the involvement of other OPDs, community leaders, universities and the private sector in intensifying coordination on spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency will provide maximum action. Stakeholder involvement is not only involved in the planning or

policy formulation process but is more involved in the implementation stage to be able to provide support for spatial utilization activities. The relationship between the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (Dinas PUTR) in general and all stakeholders in general is said to need to be improved because it turns out that it has not been able to embrace and actively participate in spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency. Maximizing the implementation of coordination is expected to be one of the effective efforts to further maximize stakeholders to equalize perceptions about the importance of realizing quality spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency. In the future, it is hoped that in the perspective of intensifying coordination, the stakeholders involved will be able to be given the authority to carry out their functions through coordination with community leaders, universities and the private sector, so they can plan in detail and be able to carry out their duties and functions optimally and increase supervision more effectively.

The initial process of implementing the principles of good governance must be oriented towards fundamental and crucial studies that can be used as a basis for the process of strengthening the Regional Government of Majalengka Regency in future spatial utilization activities. It is necessary to pay attention to this initial process so that the planning and implementation are not merely patchwork but have a clear direction and purpose. Therefore, within this framework it is very clear that strengthening the implementation of the principles of good governance in spatial utilization activities among stakeholders must be designed and built in a comprehensive and integrated manner in Majalengka Regency.

The position of the strategic role of the local government as a public actor, related to spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency, requires a more complex understanding in actualizing it so that optimal benefits can be obtained for the community, both in terms of economic, social and cultural. A future plan must be able to provide a clear government policy framework, so far the application of the principles of good governance to spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency has not been effective. Thus, the pattern of coordination that emphasizes the involvement of all stakeholders on an equal basis and the existence of open dialogue to agree on achieving the goals of the organization. An effective process should encourage participation by all parties involved. If the stakeholders involved and all members of the organization are involved in the process of formulating achievement targets, of course all of them will feel they own the organization and will be more responsible for the results and sustainability of organizational achievements. The direct involvement of all stakeholders clearly makes it possible for fast and effective decision-making as well as more transparency in realizing quality spatial planning utilization activities in Majalengka Regency.

The attitude of the researchers in this study is related to Addink's theory (2019) regarding the principles of good governance in realizing the use of spatial planning in Majalengka Regency which is still quite actual and relevant, however, there are still several weaknesses in its implementation. To anticipate the weakness of Addink's theory in the implementation of spatial utilization activities, researchers found novelty as a strengthening element of the adink theory so that the implementation of spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency runs effectively, namely commitment.

Commitment is defined as the attitude or behavior that a person displays towards the

organization by proving loyalty to achieve the vision, mission, values and goals of the organization. Loyalty is formed because of mutual trust, emotional closeness, and alignment of expectations between members and the organization. Commitment itself can be done in a voluntary way or without an element of coercion. In leadership commitment is sticking to and realizing what has been set, either for oneself or as a team and or with other people.

Of course, governance based on strengthening the commitment of the parties involved and referring to good environmental governance means that management of government affairs in the field of natural resources and the environment is carried out in such a way based on the vision of protecting and preserving the functions of the environment in supporting the implementation of sustainable development, especially in spatial utilization activities in Majalengka Regency. This is consistent with Sonny Kerap's research (2019) confirming that "there is a close relationship between good governance and good environmental management. Good governance will influence and determine good environmental management and good environmental management reflects the level of good governance. Strictly speaking, without good governance, it is difficult to expect good environmental management." Likewise with Hyronimus Rhiti's research (2020) in his research that: "The link between good governance and environmental management issues from the 6 (six) general principles of good governance related to environmental affairs, including the principle of legal certainty, balance, not mixing up authority, fairness and fairness, responding to the expectations that arise, and the principle of organizing the public interest.

Based on the various views above, that the administration of good governance and upholding the principles of good governance will have implications for good management of natural resources and the environment. Conversely, bad governance will ultimately have an adverse effect on the sustainability of regional development. In other words, the implementation of good governance is largely determined and influenced by the commitment of all parties and good environmental governance in an effort to realize efficient and effective spatial use in Majalengka Regency.

D. CONCLUSION

The implementation of spatial use in Majalengka Regency on the principles of effectiveness and accountability can be said to be not optimal, while the principles of justice, transparency, participation, rule of law have been implemented properly. Obstacle factors in the utilization of spatial planning in Majalengka Regency are limited Human Resources (HR) and weak budget support, lack of coordination between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) so as to give rise to sectoral ego attitudes, weak commitment between stakeholders, social conditions of the community that are still paternalism and apathy; the dynamics of policies or regulations that often change and make it difficult for the regions to adapt or understand new regulations in a short time. An effective strategy for implementing the principles of good governance in spatial use in Majalengka Regency is through optimizing the availability of quality Human Resources (HR) which is intensified through training, increasing clarity of coordination and supervision and focused outreach supported by commitment as an important aspect as well as novelty research in an effort to increase synergy, perception as well as professionalism and

continuity of all parties in the implementation of higher quality spatial planning utilization in Majalengka Regency.

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