

Implementation of Good Governance in the Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra

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Abstract. *The problem studied in this study is, how the implementation of the principles of good governance in The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra with a study focus on three specific indicators, namely Transparency, Law Enforcement, and Accountability, this the researcher chose the symptoms that appear in the three These indicators are based on the results of initial observations. The main instrument used in this research is interviews with a number of informants who are considered to have the capacity to address the issues that are the focus of this study. Data processing and analysis techniques are carried out in stages: data reduction, data display, and data verification or drawing conclusions. The research results show that the three indicators are as follows: 1). In the transparency indicator so far the achievements have been relatively good, because the district always tries to provide the necessary information and data to the public or people who need it; 2) on the indicator of law enforcement as a reflection of good governance so far the achievements have been relatively good although not yet optimal, especially in terms of increasing employee discipline which is still experiencing maximum improvement specifically in terms of activity in the office; 3) the accountability indicators so far have been going quite well, the thing that is of particular concern to this indicator is the timeliness in compiling and submitting accountability reports from employees to the leadership which sometimes still experience delays.*

Keywords: *Accountability, Good Governance, Law Enforcement, Transparency*

INTRODUCTION

Good governance has long been a nightmare for many people in Indonesia. Even though their understanding of good governance varies, at least most of them imagine that with good governance they will be able to have a better quality of governance. Many of them imagine that by having better good governance practices, the quality of public services will be better, the corruption rate will be lower, and the government will be more concerned with the interests of community members (Abdullah & Page, 2009). Good governance is basically a concept that refers to the process of reaching decisions and their implementation that can be jointly accounted for. As a consensus reached by the government, citizens, and the private sector for the administration of governance in a country.

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The state's role is to provide services for the welfare of the people with a good justice system and a government system that can be accountable to the public. Referring to the 3 (three) pillars of sustainable development. In economic development, environment, and human development. Good governance touches 3 (three) parties, namely the government (state administrators), the corporate or business world (economic drivers), and civil society (finds the appropriateness). These three parties play a role and influence each other in administering a good state. Synchronization and harmonization between these parties is a big answer. However, with Indonesia's current situation, it is still difficult to happen (Chih et al, 2008). On this basis, the researcher is interested in conducting a more in-depth study regarding the application of the principles of good governance, regardless of the priority location chosen, namely The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra because the researcher has observed the area and identified that the application of the principles So far, this principle tends to be still not optimal. The formulation of the problem in this study is "How is good governance at The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra?". Based on the formulation of the problem above, then the purpose of this research is to understand good governance in The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Good governance is an implementation of solid and responsible development management that is in line with the principles of democracy and an efficient market. realizing these values in everyday life (Uwuigbe, 2014). Good governance is not only limited to the management of government institutions but involves all government and non-government institutions. Good Governance is a form of development management which is also called development administration, which places the role of the central government as the agent of change in a developing society in a developing country. The government acts as a regulator and market player to create a conducive climate and invest in infrastructure that supports the business world. According to Mwangi & Jerotich (2013), good governance is an approach concept that is oriented to the development of the public sector by good governance. According to Coskun (2012), good governance is a concept of implementing solid and responsible development management in line with democracy and efficient markets, avoiding misallocations and rare investments and preventing corruption, both politically and administratively, and implementing budget discipline. as well as the creation of a legal and political framework for the growth of entrepreneurial activities. In addition, the world bank also synonymous good governance as a synergistic and constructive relationship between the

state, sector, and society (Nasution et al, 2020). According to (Nasution et al, 2021) governance is the use of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage state affairs at every level.

The concept of good governance itself has been widely discussed in recent years in various contexts and has become a prominent issue in government management. This happens because part of the overflow of old patterns in governance is no longer in accordance with the social order that has changed or in other words, the government has become increasingly ineffective in addition to the growing quality of democracy, human rights, and public participation in policy-making. Several experts and Administrative theorists argue that the role of government must focus on efforts to improve services to the community in addition to empowerment and development. The government is run based on agreements that are formed through discussions that take place in the public sphere. The sovereignty of the people as a basic concept of power has found its form here. In this context, governance, development, and public services are not solely based on government but require the involvement of all elements, both internal bureaucracy, society, and the private sector. Thoughts will only materialize if the government is brought closer to those who are governed or in other words there is decentralization and regional autonomy. Through a decentralized government, democracy will be opened for local communities to play a role in determining their fate and oriented to the interests of the people through a regional government that is trusted, open, and honest and does not shirk responsibility as a prerequisite for realizing an accountable government capable of fulfilling the principles decency in government.

Through the paradigm of good governance as an alternative to governance, the potential of each stakeholder can be actualized in overcoming various problems and constraints faced by the regions in the implementation of regional autonomy as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, so that it is necessary to guarantee the development of creativity and activity. which leads to increased social welfare, democratization and regional self-reliance. Along with the desire to realize good governance, the system of administering regional government in the current era of autonomy should pay attention to the principles of democracy, empowerment, service, responsiveness, transparency, accountability, participation, partnership, decentralization, policy consistency, and legal certainty. At least the requirements for the creation of good governance in governance, development, and public services today as stated by Nasution & Muda (2020) include transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness, and efficiency and accountability. In the context of governance, development,

and public services in general, in an effort to realize the paradigm of good governance which is a framework in the process of governance and development, of course, it is not an easy thing to achieve this. However, it takes a strong determination from various stakeholders to make it happen.

Based on the theory put forward by Sedarmayanti (2012; 74) that the principles of Good Governance consist of:

a. Accountability

Government apparatus must be able to account for the implementation of the authority given in the field of duties and functions. Government officials must be able to account for the policies, programs, and activities implemented or issued, including those that are closely related to the utilization of the three components of the government bureaucracy, namely institutions, management, and human resources. The principle of accountability requires the calculation of cost and benefit analysis (not limited from an economic point of view, but also social, and so on depending on the field of policy or activity) in various policies and actions of government officials. In addition, accountability is also closely related to accountability for the effectiveness of activities in achieving the goals or targets of policies or programs. Thus, there is no single policy, program, and activity carried out by government officials that can escape this principle.

b. Openness and Transparency

The public and fellow government officials can easily find out and obtain data and information about the policies, programs, and activities of government officials at both the central and regional levels or other data and information that are not prohibited according to laws and regulations. Openness and transparency also mean that the public or fellow officials can know or be involved in the formulation or planning, implementation, and supervision by controlling the implementation of public policies related to them. Data and information relating to the tasks/functions of the relevant government apparatus (agency) must be provided correctly. It is necessary to avoid data and information that is "fun" but hides the truth. Because decisions or public policies taken by the leadership are not based on actual data and information, these decisions or policies will create new problems such as environmental problems, budget (waste), and the suffering of migrants who are stationed there.

c. Obedience to The Rule of Law

Government apparatus upholds and bases every action on the rule of law, both those related to the external environment (the wider community) and those that are limited in their internal environment, for example, staffing rules and functional oversight rules. This principle also requires opening up opportunities for the wider community to be involved and participate in the formulation of laws and regulations related to society. The principle of a strong commitment to work for the interests of the nation and state, and not for groups, individuals, or parties that are their idols. This principle is something that is absolutely owned by government officials. This is in accordance with the duties and functions of the government, as a coach, director, and organizer of general governance and development (within certain limits). The principle of commitment is to include and provide opportunities for the community to participate in development. This principle emphasizes that without this commitment, what will arise is not community participation but antipathy and dislike within the community towards the behavior and policies of government officials. At the same time, within the government apparatus, a dominating attitude will grow slowly but surely, the assumption or feeling of knowing the best, being the most capable and having the most authority, and tending not to want to know the conditions and opinions of other people, which in turn gives rise to the arrogance of the government bureaucracy. The framework for thinking in this study is as follows:



Figure 1. The Framework for Thinking

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the method used was the evaluative research method, namely the intention of the authors to conduct good governance research at The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra. Meanwhile, the nature of the research was descriptive, namely research conducted with independent variables, namely without making comparisons with other variables. The basis of this research is survey research. Survey research is research that takes

samples from a population and uses a questionnaire as the main data collection tool (Makki et al, 2013). While the characteristics of this study are the collection of data from a large number of respondents using a questionnaire. Meanwhile, researchers will use a descriptive research type, which is research to find out the independent variables, either one or more variables, without making comparisons or linking one variable to another. (Wu et al, 2009).

The data analysis unit taken by the researcher uses data analysis techniques obtained through descriptive research, namely research that provides pictures without making meaningful conclusions about the data obtained. The unit of analysis is carried out in the implementation of Good Governance at The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra. Informants are people who clearly know the condition of the research area and are able to provide information about the problem to be studied. So the informants in this study, the authors took 3 informants, namely: The head of the office, the Secretary of the office, and the Head of the general division.

Data collection instruments are tools that are selected and used by researchers in their collecting activities so that these activities become systematic and facilitated by them (Nasution & Erlina, 2019). The data collection instruments in this study are interviews, observations, and literature studies. This type of research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach, namely research that aims to provide an overview of the factors in the field related to the object of research. This research is normative and always focuses on secondary data sources. While the basis of the research is a confident survey that research is carried out by collecting data directly in the field (field research). The data sources used in this study are qualitative data obtained from: Primary data is a collection of data from direct observation from research locations and secondary data is data consisting of literature books that discuss good governance Good governance, as well as theories-theories related to the Implementation of Regional Government.

Data analysis is a very important part of research because from this analysis findings will be obtained, both substantive and formal findings. In addition, qualitative data analysis is very difficult because there are no standard guidelines, no linear process, and no systematic rules. Three stages must be carried out in analyzing qualitative research data, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/ verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Transparency means government openness in providing information related to public resource management activities to parties who need information. The government is obliged to provide financial information and other information that will be used for decision-making by interested parties. Transparency will create horizontal accountability between the local government and the community so as to create a government that is clean, effective, efficient, accountable, and responsive to the aspirations and interests of the community. Based on the results of the analysis and interpretation of the research data that has been carried out, it can be explained regarding the achievement of the level of transparency on this indicator, where so far the achievements have been relatively good but not optimal. the results of the program are one example of the outcomes it produces.

Law Enforcement is the Legal Framework fair and enforced indiscriminately, including those laws concerning human rights. Law is a very important factor in the enforcement of good governance. Lack of Weaknesses in the legal system will have a major effect on government performance as a whole. It can be ascertained, good governance will not run smoothly on top of the legal system weak. Hence the strengthening of the legal system or legal reform is a necessity absolute for the realization of good governance. Based on the results of analysis and interpretation of data research that has been done, it can be explained related to law enforcement, where so far the working mechanism at The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra has all been running according to the established provisions and this is a commitment from the leadership so that it can always be maintained in managing agency performance.

The forms of accountability differ from one another depending on the type of organization concerned. Accountability is a manifestation of the obligation of a government agency to be accountable for the success and failure of carrying out its vision and mission, implementation of accountability can also be carried out through a strategic approach that will accommodate rapid changes that occur in the organization and as soon as possible adapt to changes that occur, in anticipation of address the demands of interested parties. Based on the results of the analysis and interpretation of the research data that has been carried out, it can be explained that the achievement of the level of accountability so far has been going quite well, it can be seen that the majority of employees always provide written reports related to their performance achievements, although there are still some employees who are sometimes late give the report.

CONCLUSION AND SUGESTIONS

The conclusions of this study are: good governance in terms of transparency at The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra has been carried out well. In terms of openness to the community and also to fellow employees at The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra and in providing motivation, which in fact can be seen from the large percentage of respondent data that has been processed. The result is that The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra is deemed capable of carrying out its role as a public servant in terms of transparency to the public in carrying out their duties.

Good Governance at The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra, in realizing good governance, namely Law Enforcement. Based on this research, it shows that both in Law Enforcement The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra always complies with the applicable law, the head of The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra and all staff have been able to realize the principles of Good Governance even though there are still deficiencies that only partially small. Human resources in the organization have a very big role for realize Good Governance better especially at The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra. Good governance at The Marine and Fisheries Service Office of North Sumatra, in terms of realizing the principles of good governance regarding Accountability or Accountability, is very good and always responsible to the people.

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