

REVITALISING PUBLIC POLICY TO SUPPORT GOOD AND CLEAN GOVERNANCE

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Abstract

Revitalising public policy is an integral effort to support the creation of good and clean governance. This process includes improving the capacity of human resources, adopting modern technology, and strengthening the regulatory framework to increase transparency and accountability in government. In addition, close collaboration between various government agencies and active participation from the public are essential to ensure the successful implementation of policies that are more effective and responsive to public needs. With this revitalisation, it is hoped that a more efficient government, free from corrupt practices, and able to provide maximum services to the community, will support sustainable and inclusive development.

Keywords: Revitalisation, Public Policy, Good Government, Clean Governance

Introduction

Public policy has a crucial role in creating good and clean governance. Good and clean governance is a paradigm in government management that emphasises the principles of openness, accountability, public participation, effectiveness, efficiency and the rule of law, while combating corruption, collusion and nepotism. Good governance ensures that decision-making processes are transparent and inclusive, involving all stakeholders (Xie et al., 2021). (Xie et al., 2021). Meanwhile, clean governance emphasises the importance of consistently applying high standards of integrity at all levels of administration, to ensure fair public services that are free from corrupt practices. These two concepts complement each other in creating public trust in government and realising sustainable and equitable development. Effective public policies can promote transparent, accountable, responsive and equitable governance. However, in various countries, including Indonesia, public policies are often found to be less than optimal in supporting the principles of good and clean governance (Elavarasan et al., 2015). (Elavarasan et al., 2021)..

Public policy plays a fundamental role in government because it serves as the main guide in decision-making and determining the direction of development. Public policies are designed to respond to the problems and needs of society, as well as to achieve the strategic goals of the state. (Manganelli et al., 2020).. With good public

policy, the government can allocate resources effectively and efficiently, ensure that programmes are in line with national priorities and have a real positive impact on people's welfare. Public policies also help in creating a clear regulatory framework, thereby providing the legal certainty and stability necessary for the investment climate and economic activities. (Trivedi & Awasthi, 2020).

In addition, public policy is also important in maintaining legitimacy and public trust in government. A transparent, participatory and data-driven policy-making process allows citizens to be actively involved in governance, thereby increasing their sense of ownership and collective responsibility for the results achieved. Periodic evaluation and revision of public policies are also important to ensure that they remain relevant to the evolving social, economic and political dynamics. (Chahardowli & Sajadzadeh, 2022).. With responsive and adaptive public policies, the government can more effectively manage the challenges it faces and capitalise on opportunities for the nation's progress.

The problem of ineffective public policies is caused by various factors, such as weak inter-agency coordination, low public participation, and corruption, collusion and nepotism in the policy-making and implementation process. This phenomenon indicates the need for a revitalised public policy that can address these challenges more systematically and comprehensively. (Nzau & Trillo, 2020).

Revitalising public policy is not just a policy update or change, but also includes strengthening implementation mechanisms, increasing institutional capacity, and active community participation. In this context, public policy revitalisation is the main urgency to create good and clean governance. A good and clean government is needed to create a sustainable development climate, improve public welfare, and strengthen public trust in the government (Lüpke & Well, 2011). (Lüpke & Well, 2020).

In Indonesia, efforts to realise good government and clean governance have long been a priority agenda. Various initiatives such as bureaucratic reform, budget transparency, and public information disclosure have been carried out, but the results have not been entirely encouraging. Suboptimal government performance and rampant corrupt practices indicate that public policy revitalisation measures need more attention. (Liu et al., 2020).

This research examines the concept of public policy revitalisation and analyses how it can support the principles of good and clean governance.

Research Methods

This research study uses the literature method. The literature research method is a systematic approach to collecting, analysing, and synthesising information from existing written sources, such as books, journal articles, research reports, and other documents, with the aim of gaining an in-depth understanding of a particular topic. (Firman, 2018); (Afiyanti, 2008). This method involves steps such as identification of research problems, collection of relevant literature, critical evaluation of the content of

the literature, and preparation of conclusions based on the results of theoretical analyses obtained. Literature research is essential in establishing theoretical foundations, identifying gaps in previous studies, as well as offering new perspectives that can be further developed through empirical research. Thus, this method is often used as a first step in academic research or as a standalone approach to conceptual studies. (Nurdiana, 2020).

Results and Discussion

Existing Conditions of Public Policy

Public policy is a set of decisions or actions taken by the government or a competent authority with the aim of addressing public problems. These policies often take the form of regulations, laws, programmes or projects designed to achieve specific goals related to public welfare. Public policies cover a wide range of areas such as health, education, economy, environment and security. The process of forming public policies involves identifying problems, formulating alternative solutions, making decisions, implementing, and evaluating the results of these policies (Ruvalcaba-Gomez et al., 2023)..

Public policy has several key characteristics. Firstly, it is collective because it is aimed at the common good and involves the participation of various stakeholders. Second, this policy has a legal basis that makes it mandatory to be followed and implemented by all parties involved. Third, public policy is dynamic and can change according to the conditions, needs, and aspirations of the community that develop over time. (Zeng et al., 2021). Fourth, public policies must be based on objective data and analyses so that the solutions taken are effective and efficient. Finally, these policies must be transparent and accountable, allowing the public to know the process of making them and evaluate their success on an ongoing basis. (Bua & Bussu, 2021)..

Each country has a different approach to developing and implementing public policy, depending on its social, political and economic context. In Indonesia, public policy is currently faced with various complex challenges and dynamics. One of the main issues is the need to address high socio-economic inequality. Although there have been various social and economic assistance programmes, the results have not been fully equitable across all levels of society. In addition, policies in the education and health sectors still face challenges in the form of suboptimal service quality and disparities in access between regions, both in urban and rural areas. (Bianchi et al., 2021)..

Transparency and accountability in public policy remains a crucial issue in Indonesia. Although the government has implemented various initiatives to improve information disclosure, there are still obstacles to implementation in the field. One example is budget implementation, which is often non-transparent and prone to irregularities, thus reducing the level of public trust in the government. Therefore, strengthening oversight systems and mechanisms, both internal and external, is crucial

to ensure that public policies are implemented honestly and responsibly. (Brousselle et al., 2020)..

Active public participation in the process of public policy formation is an important aspect that still needs to be improved in Indonesia. Currently, public participation mechanisms at various levels of government are still not optimal. While several initiatives, such as Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan (Musrenbang) and e-government, have been developed to engage the public, implementation on the ground often does not go as expected (Liu et al., 2020). Public awareness and capacity to engage in the policy process also need to be improved through continuous education and socialisation. By increasing public participation, it is expected that the resulting policies will be more responsive to public needs and aspirations and more effective in achieving national development goals.

Impact of Public Policy Revitalisation

One of the main impacts of revitalising public policy is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government. By evaluating and improving existing policies, the government can identify programmes and policies that are not working well or are less effective. For example, by improving the distribution mechanism of social assistance, the government can ensure that the assistance actually reaches the people who are entitled and in need. This efficiency not only saves the state budget, but also improves overall public services. (Huang et al., 2020).

Revitalising public policies can also improve transparency and accountability. When policies are updated in a more open and participatory manner, the public will have greater access to information regarding the decision-making process and resource allocation. This allows people to monitor and criticise government policies, which in turn forces governments to be more accountable for their actions. This increased transparency and accountability is expected to strengthen public trust in government and reduce corruption and abuse of power. (Gao & Teets, 2021).

Revitalising public policy also has an impact on strengthening community participation and involvement in the decision-making process. By involving various stakeholders through consultative forums, public surveys, and digital technology, the resulting policies will better reflect the needs and aspirations of the community. This not only makes policies more responsive, but also encourages a sense of ownership and shared responsibility among citizens. This wider participation also helps in creating a more inclusive and co-operative community. (Chakraborty et al., 2021)..

One of the goals of revitalising public policy is to improve people's welfare through human resource development and improved quality of life. Renewed and improved policies can focus on quality education, skills training, and better health services. By doing so, people get greater opportunities to thrive and contribute productively to the economy and national development. In addition, policies that

support social welfare, such as decent housing and social security, will improve people's quality of life, especially vulnerable and marginalised groups. As a result, the revitalisation of public policies brings not only economic benefits but also overall social well-being (Dutta et al., 2020).

Public policy revitalisation also plays a role as a driver of innovation and economic competitiveness. By developing regulations that support entrepreneurship and investment, the government can create a more conducive business environment. Policies that encourage research and development (R&D), including incentives for start-ups and small and medium enterprises (SMEs), can increase innovation and adaptation of new technologies. In addition, policies that focus on infrastructure development and financial accessibility can spur economic growth and improve the country's competitiveness in the global market. (Wang, 2024).

As such, the impact of public policy revitalisation extends to many aspects of civic life, from improving government efficiency, transparency and citizen participation, to promoting innovation and economic growth. Redesigned and effectively implemented public policies can improve people's quality of life and strengthen the relationship between government and citizens. Overall, revitalising public policy not only addresses current challenges but also prepares society for future changes. Therefore, revitalisation efforts must continue to be implemented consistently by involving various stakeholders to achieve sustainable and inclusive development.

Public Policy Revitalisation Strategy

One of the key strategies in revitalising public policy is to strengthen stakeholder engagement. This includes the government, the private sector, and civil society. By involving various parties from the planning stage, the resulting policies are more relevant and responsive to the needs of all. Methods such as public consultations, discussion forums, and satisfaction surveys can be used to gather community input and ensure that the policies implemented have a strong basis of participation. (Li et al., 2020).

The utilisation of technology is an important strategy in realising more effective and efficient public policies. Technology can be used to increase transparency through e-government systems, which allow the public to access public information and government services digitally. In addition, sophisticated data analysis can assist the government in identifying trends and changing needs of society, so that policies can be adjusted in real-time. The application of technology also includes the provision of digital platforms to facilitate interaction between the government and citizens (Cheng et al., 2021).

Revitalising public policy requires improving the capacity of human resources within the government apparatus. Training and skills development should be prioritised to ensure that civil servants are able to produce and implement innovative and targeted

policies. Reorganisation of the bureaucratic structure to be more efficient and result-oriented is also important. With more capable human resources and better organisational systems, policy implementation will run more smoothly and effectively. (Coccia, 2023).

Another strategy is to conduct continuous evaluation and adjustment of the policies implemented. This means that policies are not static, but are continuously reviewed based on performance results and feedback from the community. Regular and transparent assessment mechanisms can help detect shortcomings and provide recommendations for improvement. Regular policy adjustments emphasise the government's efforts to remain relevant to societal dynamics and evolving economic and social challenges. (Ohemeng, 2023).

A revitalised public policy strategy also requires close collaboration between government agencies, both at the central and local levels. By working together, agencies can share resources and expertise, and avoid overlapping policies that often hamper programme effectiveness. This cross-sectoral approach ensures that public policies are more holistic, accommodating various interconnected aspects of social and economic life. In addition, collaboration with international agencies and non-governmental organisations can strengthen national capacity in facing global challenges. (Ayu et al., 2023).

Public policy reform is also supported by a solid regulatory and legal framework. Regulatory improvements and consistent law enforcement prevent abuse of authority and provide clarity and certainty for all stakeholders. Revision of outdated laws, creation of new relevant regulations, and simplification of bureaucratic procedures are important steps to create a more professional and responsive system. (Dai et al., 2023)..

Revitalising public policy is thus a complex and sustainable process, which requires multi-stakeholder involvement, technological support, human resource capacity building, inter-institutional collaboration, and strengthening the legal framework. Through an integrated and inclusive strategy, public policy can be more adaptive to change and relevant to the needs of society. Effective policy implementation not only increases public trust in government, but also promotes sustainable and inclusive development, creating a better environment for the future.

Conclusion

Revitalising public policy is a crucial step in supporting the creation of good and clean governance. This process involves various reform efforts, ranging from increasing the capacity of skilled human resources with integrity, to the application of modern technology to increase transparency and accountability. By strengthening inter-agency collaboration and updating relevant regulations, public policies can be more responsive and able to face the challenges of the times. These measures not only make the

government more efficient in delivering services to the public but also strengthen public trust and citizen participation in the governance process.

The implementation of revitalised public policies also requires a strong commitment from various parties, including stakeholders and the wider community. The success of this effort depends on the synergy between policy innovation, strengthening the legal framework, and empowering all elements of society to create clean and good governance. Thus, the ultimate goal of this revitalisation is to achieve sustainable and inclusive development, where the rights and needs of all citizens are met, and corrupt practices and abuse of power are minimised.

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