

Strengthening Public Participation in Democratic and Sustainable Governance

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ABSTRACT

Public participation is an essential element in promoting democratic, transparent, accountable, and responsive governance. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of regulations governing public participation in governmental processes and to examine the urgency of strengthening such regulations in supporting sustainable governance. The research employs a normative juridical method using statutory and conceptual approaches. Data sources consist of relevant legal frameworks, including Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure, and Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, as well as scientific literature published over the last five years. The findings indicate that existing regulations provide an adequate normative foundation for public participation through the protection of citizens' rights, access to public information, and the implementation of good governance principles. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of these regulations still requires strengthening in terms of implementation to ensure that public participation is not merely procedural but also substantive. The study further reveals that strengthening public participation regulations is highly important because it contributes to enhancing policy legitimacy, transparency, accountability, governmental responsiveness, and the achievement of sustainable development objectives. Therefore, stronger public participation mechanisms are essential for improving democratic governance and ensuring long-term public-oriented policymaking.

Keywords: *Accountability, Democracy, Good Governance, Public Participation, Transparency.*

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1. | INTRODUCTION

Community participation is one of the fundamental elements in the implementation of a democratic state of law because it reflects the involvement of citizens in the decision-making process that has an impact on the public interest. In the development of modern governance, community participation is no longer seen as a complement to the policy process, but rather as an important instrument to ensure legitimacy, transparency, and accountability in the administration of government. The presence of the community in the policy formulation process allows the government to obtain more comprehensive information about the needs, aspirations, and interests of the public so that the resulting policies have a higher level of acceptance and are able to reduce the potential for social conflicts arising from mismatches between policies and community needs (Kim & Lee, 2019).

In the context of the rule of law, community participation is closely related to the protection of human rights and democratic principles. The right to obtain information, express opinions, and be involved in the public decision-making process are part of the rights of citizens guaranteed in the national legal system. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights provides recognition of the right of every citizen to participate in the life of society, nation, and state. In addition, Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure emphasizes the importance of access to information as the main prerequisite for the realization of effective public participation. Without access to adequate information, the public will find it difficult to provide substantive input in the public decision-making process.

In line with the development of the good governance paradigm, public participation is positioned as one of the main principles that support the realization of a government that is transparent, accountable, responsive, and oriented to the public interest. Various studies show that public involvement in the governance process contributes to improving the quality of policies and strengthening public trust in state institutions (Oh et al., 2019). Meaningful participation also allows for the exchange of information between the government and the community so that the decision-making process is not only based on administrative considerations, but also considers the social, economic, and legal aspects that develop in society (De Jong et al., 2019).

Nevertheless, the implementation of community participation in the practice of government administration still faces various challenges. One of the problems that often arise is the limited space for participation available to the community and the lack of optimal mechanisms that allow the community to contribute effectively to the policy formation process. In many cases, public participation tends to be a formality and has not been able to reflect substantial involvement in the decision-making process. This condition has the potential to reduce the effectiveness of the resulting policies and create a gap between the goals of regulation and the needs of the people who are the target of the policy (Prastyo, 2022).

From a responsive legal perspective, the law should not only function as an instrument of social control, but also as a means to accommodate the aspirations and needs of society. A responsive legal approach places the community as a subject who has an active role in the formation and implementation of the law so that the existence of regulations must be able to create an inclusive and sustainable space for participation. In this context, the existence of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration is important because it contains the principles of good governance, including openness, accountability, and protection of citizens' rights in the relationship between the government and the community. These regulations basically provide a normative basis for the implementation of a government that is more participatory and responsive to public needs (Firdaus, 2022).

In addition to functioning as an instrument of democratization, community participation also has a close relationship with the sustainable development agenda. Studies have shown that policies that are formulated through participatory processes tend to be better able to accommodate the interests of various groups of people and produce more sustainable decisions in the long term (Hao et al., 2022). Therefore, strengthening community participation is not only a necessity from a democratic and human rights perspective, but is also part of efforts to realize sustainable governance and oriented towards the public interest (Nyaranga et al., 2022).

Based on this description, it is important to study the effectiveness of regulations that regulate community participation considering that the success of the implementation of participatory principles is highly dependent on the quality and implementation of regulations that are the basis of the law. On the other hand, a discussion on the urgency of public participation is also needed to explain the strategic position of public participation in supporting the implementation of democratic, responsive, and sustainable governance. Therefore, this study asks the following two research questions: RQ1: To what extent is the effectiveness of regulations that regulate public participation in supporting the implementation of transparent, accountable, and responsive governance? and RQ2: Why is strengthening regulations on community participation important in realizing democratic and sustainable governance?

2. | RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a normative juridical method that focuses on the study of legal norms that govern public participation in government administration and public policy-making processes. Normative juridical research was chosen because the main purpose of this research is to analyze the effectiveness of legal arrangements related to community participation and to examine the urgency of strengthening regulations in realizing democratic, responsive, and sustainable governance. This approach places law as a norm contained in laws and regulations, legal doctrines, and various relevant secondary legal sources to answer research problems.

The approaches used in this study include statute approach (legislative approach) and conceptual approach (conceptual approach). The legislative approach is carried out by examining various legal provisions related to the right to public participation, public information disclosure, and the principles of good governance. The regulations that are the main focus of this research include Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure, and Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration. The three regulations were chosen because they are directly related to the protection of citizens' rights to participate in public life and serve as a normative basis for the implementation of the principles of transparency, accountability, and responsiveness in the administration of government.

Meanwhile, a conceptual approach is used to analyze various theories and concepts related to participatory democracy, good governance, responsive law, human rights, and sustainable development. This approach is necessary to gain a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between community participation regulations and the objectives of public interest-oriented government administration. Conceptual analysis is also used to identify indicators of regulatory effectiveness and explain the urgency of strengthening public participation in the context of a democratic legal state (Kim & Lee, 2019).

The sources of legal materials in this study consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations relevant to the object of research. Secondary legal materials consist of scientific articles published in the last five years and at least indexed by Google Scholar, including research on community participation, good governance, information disclosure, public policy formation, and sustainable development. The tertiary legal materials are in the form of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other supporting sources that are used to clarify the legal concepts analyzed.

The technique of collecting legal materials is carried out through literature studies by inventorying, identifying, and classifying various relevant legal sources. Furthermore, all legal materials are analyzed using qualitative analysis methods with a prescriptive approach. The analysis is carried out through the process of interpretation of the applicable legal provisions and the assessment of various academic views that have developed in the scientific literature. With this method, this study is expected to be able to provide a systematic legal argument regarding the effectiveness of community participation regulations while explaining the urgency of strengthening these regulations in supporting the realization of democratic, responsive, and sustainable governance (Hao et al., 2022).

3. | RESULTS

The Effectiveness of Community Participation Regulations in Supporting a Transparent, Accountable, and Responsive Government

The effectiveness of regulations is one of the important indicators in assessing the success of a legal system in achieving the goals that have been set. In the context of community participation, the effectiveness of regulations is not only measured by the existence of legal norms that govern the right to public participation, but also by the ability of these regulations to create mechanisms that allow the community to contribute significantly to the public decision-making process. Therefore, an assessment of the effectiveness of public participation regulations needs to be carried out by considering aspects of protecting citizens' rights, access to public information, and government openness in accepting and following up on community aspirations.

Normatively, the legal system has provided a fairly strong basis for the implementation of community participation. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights provides guarantees for the right of citizens to express their opinions and participate in public life. The guarantee was then strengthened through Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure which places access to information as a basic right of the community in supervising the administration of government. In addition, Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration also emphasizes the importance of the principles of openness, accountability, and protection of citizens' rights in every administrative action. From a normative perspective, the three regulations show that the legal framework governing community participation is adequately available and complementary.

The existence of these regulations has a significant contribution to increasing government transparency. Transparency is a key prerequisite for public participation because public involvement can only take place effectively if the public has access to relevant and adequate information. Research by Kim and Lee (2019) shows that information disclosure has a positive effect on the level of public participation in the government process because the public can understand the substance of the policy being formulated and provide better quality input. These findings are in line with the view of De Jong et al. (2019) who affirm that broad access to information encourages collaboration between the government and the community in the decision-making process so as to produce policies that are more responsive to public needs.

In addition to increasing transparency, public participation regulations also contribute to strengthening the accountability of government administration. Public participation allows the public to monitor government actions and assess the suitability between the policies implemented and the goals to be achieved. In the framework of good governance, public supervision is an effective instrument to prevent abuse of authority while encouraging the government to act in accordance with the principles of good governance. Oh et al. (2019) explained that community involvement in

government processes can increase the accountability of public institutions because every policy produced must be accountable to the people affected by the policy. Thus, regulations that guarantee public participation basically function as a social control mechanism for the exercise of state power.

The effectiveness of public participation regulations can also be seen from its ability to create responsive government. A responsive government is a government that is able to understand and follow up on the needs of the community through targeted policies. In the perspective of responsive law, law not only serves as an instrument of social control, but also as a means to accommodate public aspirations in the process of policy formation and implementation. Peterson and Godby (2020) stated that community involvement in the policy process allows the government to obtain more accurate information about the needs of the community so that the resulting decisions become more effective. A similar view is put forward by Ingrams (2019) who emphasizes that public participation is an important element in democratic governance because it allows the government to respond to changes in people's needs more quickly and appropriately.

However, the effectiveness of community participation regulations is not entirely determined by the quality of the applicable legal norms. Some studies show that there is still a gap between normative regulation and practical implementation in the field. Prastyo (2022) explained that community participation in various decision-making processes often has not reached a meaningful level of participation because public involvement is more procedural than substantive. A similar condition was also found by Oktavia (2022) who assessed that strengthening the participation mechanism is still needed so that the community is not only the object of consultation, but also has a real opportunity to influence the direction of the policy being prepared.

From the point of view of legal effectiveness, this condition shows that the existence of regulations does not automatically guarantee the realization of optimal community participation. Firdaus (2022) emphasized that the successful implementation of public participation regulations is highly dependent on the commitment of government institutions to open up inclusive and sustainable dialogue spaces. Meanwhile, Sjarif (2022) argues that community participation will be more effective if supported by a legal mechanism that provides certainty about the public's right to obtain information, express opinions, and obtain responses to the aspirations conveyed.

Based on this description, it can be understood that regulations governing public participation have basically been effective in providing a normative basis for realizing a transparent, accountable, and responsive government. The existence of Law Number 39 of 1999, Law Number 14 of 2008, and Law Number 30 of 2014 shows the existence of a legal commitment to ensure community involvement in the government process. However, the effectiveness of the regulation still requires strengthening the implementation aspect so that public participation is not only formal, but also able to

make a substantive contribution to the quality of public policy and the implementation of democratic government.

The Urgency of Strengthening Community Participation Regulations in Realizing Democratic and Sustainable Governance

Community participation is one of the main pillars in a democratic system of government because it reflects the involvement of citizens in the decision-making process that affects public life. In the development of the concept of modern democracy, the legitimacy of a policy is determined not only by the formal authority of state institutions, but also by the extent to which the public obtains the opportunity to participate in its formulation process. Therefore, strengthening regulations regarding public participation is an increasingly important need to ensure that the administration of government runs in accordance with democratic principles, respect for human rights, and the public interest at large.

The urgency of strengthening public participation regulations can be seen from the perspective of protecting citizens' rights. Public participation is essentially part of the civil and political rights inherent to every individual in a democratic state of law. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights provides a normative basis that every citizen has the right to express his opinion and participate in the life of the nation and state. However, normative recognition alone is not enough if it is not supported by a legal mechanism that is able to guarantee its effective implementation. Therefore, strengthening regulations is needed to ensure that people's participation rights are not only formally recognized, but can also be implemented in real terms in various public decision-making processes (Sjarif, 2022).

In addition to being related to the protection of citizens' rights, strengthening public participation regulations also has a close relationship with improving the quality of democracy. Quality democracy is characterized not only by the existence of political institutions that work formally, but also by the active involvement of the community in the process of governance. According to Ingrams (2019), public participation is an important element in democratic governance because it allows people to contribute to decision-making processes that directly impact their interests. When communities gain adequate space to participate, the policy process will become more inclusive and reflect the needs of different groups in society. On the other hand, limited participation can reduce the legitimacy of policies and potentially lead to distrust of government institutions.

The urgency of strengthening regulations is also related to the need to strengthen the principle of good governance. One of the main characteristics of good governance is the effective participation of the community in the process of implementing government. Kim and Lee (2019) explain that community involvement has a close relationship with government transparency and accountability because the community can act as a supervisor of government actions. In this context, strong regulations are

needed to ensure the availability of participation mechanisms that are open, inclusive, and easily accessible to all levels of society. The existence of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure is very important because access to information is the main prerequisite for the realization of meaningful participation.

Furthermore, strengthening public participation regulations is also needed to support the realization of responsive government. A responsive government is a government that is able to understand the needs of the community and translate them into effective policies. According to Peterson and Godby (2020), public participation allows the government to obtain more accurate information about the needs of the community so that the quality of the resulting policies is better. This opinion is strengthened by De Jong et al. (2019) who stated that collaboration between the government and the community can increase the effectiveness of the decision-making process and strengthen the relationship of trust between the government and citizens. Therefore, strengthening public participation regulations is an important step to ensure that people's aspirations are truly part of the public policy process.

From the perspective of sustainable development, strengthening community participation regulations has increasing urgency. Sustainable development emphasizes the importance of balancing economic, social, and institutional interests in the long run. To achieve these goals, public policies must be formulated through an inclusive process that considers the interests of various groups of people. Hao et al. (2022) emphasized that community participation is one of the important factors in supporting the success of sustainable development governance because it allows for a more transparent and accountable decision-making process. The findings are in line with research by Nyaranga et al. (2022) which shows that community involvement can improve policy sustainability because the resulting decisions receive wider support from the community.

Although various regulations governing community participation are available, the development of community needs and the complexity of governance demand continued strengthening. Prastyo (2022) assesses that the effectiveness of community participation is greatly influenced by the quality of the legal mechanisms that govern the public involvement process. Therefore, regulations not only need to guarantee the right of the community to participate, but also must provide certainty regarding procedures, access to information, and the government's obligation to consider the aspirations conveyed by the community. The same view is expressed by Oktavia (2022) who emphasizes that strengthening regulations is needed to encourage the realization of more meaningful participation and not just meet administrative requirements.

Based on this description, it can be understood that strengthening public participation regulations has a very high urgency in supporting the implementation of democratic and sustainable government. Strong regulations not only serve as an instrument to protect citizens' rights, but also as a means to increase policy legitimacy, strengthen government transparency and accountability, encourage public policy

responsiveness, and support the achievement of sustainable development goals. Thus, strengthening public participation regulations is an integral part of efforts to realize governance oriented to the public interest and the principles of a democratic state of law.

4. | CONCLUSION

Community participation is an important element in the implementation of a democratic, transparent, accountable, and responsive government. Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the regulations governing public participation have provided an adequate normative basis to support public involvement in the decision-making process. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights provides recognition of the right of citizens to participate in public life, while Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure guarantees public access to information necessary in the participation process. In addition, Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration strengthens the principles of openness, accountability, and protection of citizens' rights in the administration of government. The existence of these regulations shows that normatively the legal system has supported the realization of community participation as part of good governance. However, the effectiveness of regulations still requires strengthening the implementation aspect so that public participation is not only formal, but also able to provide a substantive influence on the process of formulating and implementing public policies.

This research also shows that strengthening community participation regulations has a high urgency in realizing democratic and sustainable governance. Strong regulations are needed to ensure the protection of citizens' rights, increase the legitimacy of public policies, strengthen government transparency and accountability, and encourage government responsiveness to the needs of the community. In addition, community participation supported by effective regulations contributes to the creation of more inclusive and sustainable policies because it takes into account the various interests that develop in society. Therefore, strengthening public participation regulations must be seen as an integral part of efforts to strengthen democracy, improve the quality of government administration, and support the achievement of development oriented to the public interest in the long term.

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The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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Data Disclosure Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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