



Good Governance in Public Sector

A Case Study of Performance Accountability of the Regional House of Representatives of Southeast Sulawesi Province in the Implementation of Legislative Function

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Abstract. Performance accountability is an important aspect in realizing good governance in the public sector. This study aims to reveal the implementation of accountability for the performance of the Regional House of Representatives of Southeast Sulawesi Province in carrying out the legislative function. The research method used is a qualitative approach in order to reveal the research phenomenon holistically. The research data sources consist of primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques consist of observation, in-depth interviews with key informants and documentation. Three streams of data analysis activities are used simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results showed that the Regional House of Representatives did not implement performance accountability in the implementation of the legislative function. The democratic role, the constitutional role and the learning role are not implemented effectively and efficiently.

Keywords: Good Governance · Public Sector Accountability · Performance Accountability

1 Introduction

Accountability is the provision of information and disclosure of activities and performance to interested parties. The implementation of accountability in the public sector is one form of good governance.

Accountability describes a condition or condition that can be accounted for. The concept of New Public Management (NPM) is closely related to public sector performance management because performance measurement is one of the characteristics of NPM. New Public Management (NPM) has shifted the focus in management systems from inputs and processes to outputs and outcomes that are measured and quantified through explicit performance indicators and standards. From research problems related to the performance of government agencies, it encourages the Government at the Central, Provincial, to Regency / City levels to further improve the performance of government agencies where one of the efforts is to use performance accountability.

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Performance accountability is the embodiment of the obligation of a government agency to account for the success or failure of the organization's mission in achieving the goals and objectives that have been set through periodic accountability tools. The performance of government agencies is a description of the achievement of targets or objectives of government agencies as an elaboration of the agency's vision, mission and strategy that indicates the level of success and failure of implementing activities in accordance with established programs and policies.

Performance Accountability of Government Agencies is basically an instrument used by government agencies in fulfilling their obligations to account for the success and failure of the implementation of the organization's mission, consisting of various components that form a single unit, namely strategic planning, performance planning, performance measurement, and performance reporting.

Improvement of governance and management systems is an important agenda in the bureaucratic reform that is being carried out by the current government. The government management system is expected to focus on increasing accountability as well as improving results-oriented performance (outcome). Accountability is a key word of the system which can be interpreted as a manifestation of the obligation of a person or government agency to account for the management of resources and the implementation of the policies entrusted to him in the context of achieving the goals that have been set through the media of accountability and in the form of accountability reports that are compiled periodically.

Performance Accountability in it is related to a systematic series of various activities, tools and procedures designed for the purpose of determining and measuring, collecting data, clarifying, summarizing, and reporting performance to government agencies, in the context of accountability and performance improvement of government agencies. The creation of accountability for the performance of government agencies as one of the prerequisites for the creation of a good and reliable government.

The accountability of the performance of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Southeast Sulawesi Province shows that there are problems in its implementation. Where the institution has not been able to show accountability in carrying out the legislative function so that their accountability to the public is not effective.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Performance Accountability in Public Sector

Accountability itself is a matter of accountability given the mandate to govern (the government) to those who give the mandate (the people). This means that accountability is closely related to the sovereignty of the people, because being responsible for the rulers to the people means acknowledging that only the people have real power [1]. This understanding is in line with the concept of John Locke or also Jean Jacques Rousseau where the government is formed on the basis of a moral responsibility to carry out all the mandates given to him by the people.

Therefore, accountability is the basis of all governance processes and the effectiveness of this process depends on how those in power explain how they carry out their responsibilities, both constitutionally and legally. Accountability is a basic requirement to prevent

abuse of power and to ensure that power is directed towards achieving broader national goals with the highest levels of efficiency, effectiveness, honesty and discretion. Accountability is then seen as an indicator of accountability, but also shows the conditions that are promised to be created. Accountability is a professional standard that must be achieved or implemented by government officials in providing services to the community. Accountability can be used as a tool to assess the quality of the performance of the apparatus so that they can correctly identify their strengths and weaknesses [2]. Thus, accountability can also be seen as a driving factor that creates pressure on related factors to be responsible for public services and guarantees good public service performance. Accountability is aimed at finding answers to statements related to what, who, to whom, who, where and how services. Questions that require answers include, what must be accounted for, why accountability must be submitted, who is responsible for various parts of activities in society, whether accountability is in line with adequate authority [3].

Public accountability has three main functions [4], namely:

- To provide democratic control (a democratic role); by building a system that involves a wider range of stakeholders and users (including the community, the private sector, the legislature, the judiciary and within the government itself, both at the ministry, institutional and regional levels);
- To prevent corruption and abuse of power (constitutional role);
- To improve efficiency and effectiveness (role learning).

Accountability is a contract between the government and the bureaucratic apparatus, as well as between the government represented by civil servants and the community. The contract between the two parties has the following characteristics: first, external accountability, namely control measures that are not part of their responsibilities. Second, interaction accountability is a two-way social exchange between those who demand and those who become responsible (in giving answers, responses, rectification, and so on). Third, the accountability relationship is a structural power relationship (government and public) that can be carried out asymmetrically as a right to demand answers [5].

3 Research Method

This study uses a qualitative approach, which aims to explain the phenomenon of accountability in the performance of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Southeast Sulawesi Province holistically. The research strategy used is a case study to obtain a comprehensive explanation regarding the performance of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Southeast Sulawesi Province in carrying out its legislative function. This research was conducted in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

The determination of informants in the study was applied purposively, namely those who were considered competent and had information related to performance accountability. Informants consist of the Leaders of the Regional House of Representatives, Staff and Officials of the Secretariat Office of the Regional House of Representatives, Officials of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Officials of the Legal Bureau of the Provincial Government, Non-Government Organizations and community leaders.

The research data sources consist of primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques consist of observation, in-depth interviews and documentation.

Three streams of data analysis activities are used simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification [6].

4 Result and Discussion

The implementation of the legislative function by the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD has shown ineffective results. Furthermore, the process of implementing the legislative function in its findings does not adhere to accountability in reality. Whereas this accountability is important in carrying out the legislative function as a manifestation of good governance in the public sector. In the implementation of the legislative function, the implementation of accountability should be emphasized to be realized. If referring to the theory and concept of accountability, one of them is explained that:

Accountability of a representative body is reflected in two aspects, namely collegially and individually. First, collegially, the representative body in this context, the DPRD, which has a legislative function, is required to be held accountable in the form of legal products produced. This should be easier to identify to see if the representative body is working through holding discussions on draft legal products. Second, individual members of a representative body need to be held accountable as long as they carry out their duties and authorities. How. For example, the active role of a council member in expressing ideas when forming legislation products. What is minimal is how the presentation of their attendance in the discussion sessions.

Bovens explains that accountability can be divided into broad and narrow terms. Accountability in the broad sense of accountability is more nuanced in an evaluative concept, not an analytic concept [4]. Accountability is also closely related to aspects of responsiveness and sense of responsibility, the desire to behave or act in a transparent, fair, and reasonable manner. According to Bovens, this accountability is called active responsibility or responsibility as a virtue, because it provides a standard for being more proactive in accountability for the behavior of actors [4].

If it is associated with the phenomenon of implementing the legislative function, the accountability as intended by Bovens has not been realized [4]. Accountability in the performance of the DPRD of Southeast Sulawesi Province in carrying out the legislative function in reality does not show the aspect of responsiveness and sense of responsibility where the findings show that the DPRD institution is still less responsible for carrying out its legislative functions. Furthermore, the accountability in question is at the level of follow-up to the implementation of the regional regulations that have been determined. Whereas the DPRD should encourage the implementation of legal products that have been made and cooperate with the Regional Government (executives) to formulate technical instructions for their implementation in the form of governor regulations or the like. This does not show the responsiveness of accountability as it should be conveyed [4]. Furthermore, the sense of responsibility which is reflected in the behavior of the DPRD which tends to work not optimally and “mediumly” is also a problem from the perspective of proper accountability.

Ideally, public accountability has three main functions [4] namely a democratic role, a constitutional role and a learning role. However, these three are not reflected in the reality of the performance of the legislative function of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial

DPRD. First, a democratic role where the DPRD should provide democratic control to build the system. However, the fact is that in the implementation of the legislative function and in the process it tends to be exclusive and closed only to certain parties other than the DPRD, whereas elements such as the community, NGO's and other stakeholders should be intensively involved in order to realize democratic control.

Furthermore, the constitutional role to prevent corruption and abuse of power should be maximized by the DPRD institution which has a supervisory function, but not only that, the process of drafting regional regulations (legislation) should be carried out transparently in order to prevent personal interests or certain groups from being violated. Have an interest in a regional regulation that is made so that the ideal constitutional role can be realized in the performance of the DPRD [4].

The role of learning is emphasized must be owned by public institutions, in this case the DPRD basically aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the DPRD's institutional functions. However, in fact this is not the case, efficiency in implementing the legislative function is considered not to be implemented because of the large budget required and the long duration of time in drafting a regional regulation on the other hand, the inefficient use of the budget and accompanied by the ineffectiveness of the regional regulations issued by the DPRD.

5 Conclusion

The accountability of the performance of the Regional House of Representatives of Southeast Sulawesi Province is not going well. First, the institution does not provide democratic control involving various stakeholders in the formation of regional regulations as a form of implementing democratic roles. Second, the accountability of the process of forming regional regulations is not transparent in its implementation as a manifestation of the constitutional role. Third, the role of learning shows that the implementation of the formation of regional regulations is not effective and efficient.

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