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Guideline for Author

Publication Ethics
From the Editors

There is a much growing literature on good governance over the past three decades, and more recently on the local experiences of its implementation. Studies on public administration recognize the New Public Management – and its ‘development’, the New Public Service, as a model of how this paradigm is actualized in practice. Greatly influenced by lessons learned from the business and entrepreneurial sectors, good governance has become a common mission among implementers of public policies, and a familiar language to the public in general as the awareness and demand towards better public services is increasing. Needless to say, this theme will remain a must-discussed for the coming years in Indonesia, and perhaps as well in developing Asian countries, as contexts and diverse contingency factors affect a great deal into a policy’s success, or failure otherwise. This volume of JKAP presents a collection of articles on the implementation of good governance in different place settings and the kinds of public services governed.

Wahdy et. al., Octarini et. al., Rachmawati et. al., and Muhammad elaborate their analysis on the relevant elements of good governance such as public participation, performance-based planning, use of data, and collaboration. Wahdy et. al. begins by arguing that as participation is such a crucial factor in improving governance, some factors may affect the level of public participation in urban communities, a lesson the authors drew from a case study in four villages in Jakarta. Given a slightly different context, Rahmawati et. al. discuss how communities in rural areas of Garut District, West Java benefit from data collected by students during their community development program, linking the role of higher education institutions in supporting the community development through knowledge sharing.

Furthermore, Octarini et. al. investigates how good governance, practiced in performance-based budgeting, was exercised at SKPDs in Sumbawa Regency. The authors employed a structural model approach to studying how the adoption of good governance in the SKPDs’ budgeting contributes to the improvement of the budget quality. Another analysis into the practice of one element of good governance i.e. collaboration is presented by Muhammad as he identified a collaborative governance model used in managing the international borders in Riau Islands Province, employing Partial Least Squares method. More insights are presented by other authors in this volume, taking the stance of qualitative studies.

Seftyono et. al. and Nurpita et. al. raise the issues of natural resources governance in Yogyakarta; one is on water management and the other is on land. Setyono et. al. took a multi-year study into analysis on how water is a crucial resource to the society and thus requires the contextualization of politics and public policy sciences onto the matter. Nurpita et. al. bring the issue of land conversion at the new international airport development in Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta and present the authors’ findings on the impacts of land conversion on the income and the food security status of the farmers living in the areas. The editors hope the articles in this volume contribute to the growing literature of contextual experiences of good governance and to the wider discussions of public administration reform.