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**TOWARD GOVERNMENT WITHOUT CORRUPTION, COLLUSION, AND NEPOTISM
 WITH GOOD GOVERNMENT GOVERNANCE**

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Abstract: Completion of public organizations are expected to lead to the establishment of an open-system organizations more flexible, able to accommodate changes to the organization. Rapidly changes and unpredictable open views and thoughts on the demands of a new paradigm that delivers way to "Good Government Governance" (Good Governance), to the government free of corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN). In the modern organization rests on the concepts of modern management thinking, among other things: implementing management technology, based on the principles of Democratization, accountability, openness, transparency and law-abiding. The implementation of "Good Government Governance" is a prerequisite for any government to realize the people's aspirations and achieve the goals and ideals of the nation state. In order that required the development and implementation of appropriate systems of accountability, clear and legitimacy, so the government administration and development can take place fruitfully, effective, clean and responsible, and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN). The realization of the implementation of Government Good Governance in governmental organizations is a demand for the implementation of government management and the development of efficient, effective and free of corruption, collusion and nepotism. In this regard the necessary system akutabilitas, transparency, openness and the rule of law and in accordance with the expectations / demands at all levels of the State apparatus.

Keywords: Good Government Governance, corruption, collusion, and nepotism

A. INTRODUCTION

The spirit of Reformasi has colored the utilization of the state apparatus with the demand to realize the state administration capable of supporting the smoothness and integrity of the execution of the duties and functions of the administration of the state government. Besides, the public demanded that the government give serious attention in overcoming Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN). So it is created; clean government and able to create Public Goods and Services as expected by the community.

The process of organizing state power in implementing the provision of Public Goods and Services is called Governance, while its best practice is called Good Governance (Governance of Good Governance). In order for Good Government Governance to become a reality and success requires commitment from all parties, government and society. Effective Good Governance requires good "alignment" and high integrity, professionalism and work ethos and morale. Thus the application of the concept of Good Government Governance in the implementation of state power is a challenge. The implementation of Good Government Governance is a major prerequisite for realizing the aspirations of the people in achieving the goals and ideals of the nation and state. From the description above it can be delivered a

problem "How is the accountability of government organization that is efficient, effective and free from KKN?"

B. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the 20th or early 21st century, our nation as other nations in different parts of the world, facing a huge wave of demands for democratization, decentralization and globalization. In this framework it is necessary to develop and implement an appropriate, clear and tangible accountability system so that the government and development can be effective, effective, clean and responsible and free from corruption. It is also important to note that there are mechanisms for regulating accountability in every government agency and strengthening the role and capacity of parliamentary institutions, as well as providing equal access to information for the wider community. The basic concept of accountability is based on the classification of managerial responsibility at each level in the organization aimed at the implementation of activities in each section. Each individual in each apparatus is responsible for every activity undertaken on its part. This concept distinguishes the existence of activities that are not controlled.

1. Accountability

Controlled activities are activities that can actually be controlled by a person or a party. This means that certain activities are actually planned, executed and judged by the authorized party. Accountability is defined as an embodiment of the obligation to account for the success or failure of the organization's mission in achieving the objectives and objectives that have been determined through a medium of accountability that is carried out periodically (Bapenas, 2002). In the world of bureaucracy, the accountability of a government agency is a manifestation of the obligation of government agencies to account for the success or failure of the implementation of the mission of the institution bersangkutan.

In line with this, MPR RI Decree Number XI / MPR / 1998 has been stipulated on the Implementation of a Clean and Corrupt-Free Country, Collusion and Nepotism and Laws. No. 28 of 1999 with the same title as the Follow up of MPR Decree as Follow Up and Legal Products has been issued Presidential Instruction No. 7 Year 1999 on Performance Accountability of Government Agencies. The general principles of state administration pursuant to Law Number 28 Year 1999 include the principle of legal certainty, the orderly principle of state administration, the principle of public interest, the principle of openness, the principle of proportionality, the principle of professionalism and the principle of accountability. According to the explanation of the Act, the principle of accountability is the decisive principle that every activity and final outcome of the activity must be accountable to the public or the people as the highest sovereign of the state in accordance with the provisions of applicable legislation.

2. Governance

Good Governance (Governance) is the most prominent issue in the management of public administration today. The intense demands committed by the community to the Government to implement good governance are in line with the increasing level of public knowledge, in addition to the influence of globalization. The old patterns of government administration are no longer appropriate for a changed society. Therefore, the demand is a natural thing and should be responded by the government by making changes that are directed to the realization of good governance.

An earlier international institution popularizing the term governance is the World Bank, through its publication published in 1992 entitled Governance Development. The definition of governance according to the World Bank is UNDP's "Manner in Which power is an exercise in a country's social and economic resources for development" and then creates a more expansive definition, governance including government, private sector, and civil society as well as interactions among the three elements. UNDP further mentions the characteristics of Good Governance, which involves all transparent and accountable, effective and equitable, ensures the supremacy of law, ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based

on the consensus of the community, taking into account the interests of the poorest and weakest in the decision making process concerning the allocation of development resources. Good governance can only be created if two forces support each other; responsible, active, and awareness-raising citizens with open, responsive, listening and inviting governments, this is the foundation of the coveted society's order.

Good government will not happen without a strong civil society. The existence of a strong civil society, there is a term that became popular yaitu social capital (Social Capital) as one form of capital that is very valuable in addition to money, physical and human capital. Social capital is an intermediate process that forms networks, norms, social beliefs, and facilitates coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit (Bennis & Mische, 1995). Social capital is the basis for building a strong civil society and is believed to affect the level of economic progress and profit distribution. In fact, strengthening the social capital of the poor means increasing the opportunity for them to participate in governance. More inclusive social and community capital is needed to encourage the authentic participation of the poor. In addition, civil society involvement is a component that determines the quality of governance. Social trust is a valuable asset that serves as a glue even a prerequisite for achieving a democratic civil society.

In terms of functional aspect: Governance can be seen from whether the government has functioned effectively and efficiently in an effort to achieve the goals outlined, or vice versa. Good Government Governance has three legs, namely economic, political, and administrative (Sedarmayanti, 2007). Economic Governance has implications for equity, poverty and quality of life. Political Governance is the processes of decision-making for policy formulation. Administrative Governance is the implementation of the policy process. Therefore, the institutions of governance include three domains, namely:

- a. State (state or government);
- b. Private sector (sector of swasta or business world) and;
- c. Society (society).

which are mutually oriented and perform their respective functions (Sedarmayanti, 20017). The Institute of Government functions to create a conducive political and legal environment, the private sector creates jobs and income while the society poses a positive role in social, economic and political interactions, including inviting groups in society to participate in economic, social and political activities.

The State as an element of Governance, including political institutions and public sector institutions. Private sector includes private companies engaged in various fields and other informal sectors in the market. There is a perception that the private sector is a part of society. However, the private sector can be distinguished from the public because the private sector has a driver against social, political and economic policies that can create a more conducive environment for markets and companies themselves. While the Society (Society) consists of individuals or groups (both organized or not) are oriented socially, politically and economically with formal rules. The Society includes non-governmental organizations, professional organizations and others.

3. Good Government Governance

According to Bapenas (2002) the meaning of Good in Good Government itself contains two terms, namely:

- a. Values that uphold the will / desire of the people, values that can improve the ability of the people who in achieving the goals (national) independence, sustainable development and social justice;
- b. The functional aspects of effective and efficient governance in the performance of its tasks to achieve those objectives.

Based on this understanding of Good Government Governance oriented on:

- a. The ideal orientation of the country directed at the achievement of the national objectives;

- b. Governance that functions ideally, that is effectively and efficiently in making efforts to achieve national goals.

Good Governance with the implementation of a solid and responsible development management that is consistent with democracy and efficient markets, avoidance of misallocation of scarce investment funds, and the prevention of corruption both politically and administratively, run the budget discipline and the creation of legal and political framework for the growth of entrepreneurship activities (Sedarmayanti, 2007). Good Government Governance as a synergistic and constructive relationship between state, private sector and society.

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The importance of the implementation of Good Government Governance in several countries has started to spread in the 1980s, and in Indonesia Good Governance began to be known more deeply in 1980 as an important discourse that emerged in various discussions, discussions, research and seminars, both within government, private business world, and society including academic environment. Since the onset of the monetary crisis and the crisis of confidence that led to dramatic changes in 1998, Indonesia has initiated various initiatives designed to promote Good Government Governance, wider accountability and participation. This is an important beginning in disseminating ideas that lead to improved governance and participatory democracy in Indonesia (Sedarmayanti, 2000).

Good Government Governance is seen as a new paradigm and a feature that needs to exist in public administration system. In general, governance is defined as the quality of the relationship between the government and the communities it serves and its protection, governance covers 3 (three) dominant states, government private, private and business sectors. Therefore, Good Governance of public sector is defined as a good governance process, involving stakeholders, to various economic activities, social politics and exploiting various resources such as natural resources, finance and human for the interests of the people who carried out by embracing the principles of justice, equity, equity, efficiency, transparency and accountability (UNDP, 1999).

Decentralization has the potential to create transparency and accountability and bias into capital to foster local democracy (Chuck, 2001). However, in fact the decentralization policy in it does not automatically contain the principles of better governance. The implementation of an effective and more democratic government demands better local governance practices that open up community participation. Local governments have a great opportunity to encourage democratization that encourages democratization because decentralization processes are more likely to be more responsive, representative, and accountable. Decentralization should simultaneously bring the strengthening of local institutions' capacity to build a responsive government system, meaning not only strengthening local government, but also ensuring how the government can perform its public service function accountably.

The democratic potential of decentralization is most likely achieved if there is institutionalization of community participation at the local level. Because otherwise the government has been decentralized, it can lead to local elites who gain new power, more potential to benefit themselves. Therefore, the community should be systematically involved in the process of policy formulation, decision making program evaluation.

Issues of governance began to enter the arena of development debate in Indonesia driven by the dynamics that demand changes both within the government of the private business world and society. The role of the government as a development and service provider and instructor will shift to become the supporting body for the enabling environment to facilitate other parties in the community and private sector to actively participate in making such efforts.

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The enthusiasm of various parties to demolish democracy and reform in various fields has influenced the dynamics that drive change. The implementation of Good Government Governance calls for an extensive change, especially in the role of government. The essence of reform is how to manage a change process. One of the important things in the process of change is the recognition stage, which is the stage of recognizing and realizing that change is necessary.

The ability to diagnose and choose strategies to drive change, is to make changes, effectively. The theory of change proposed by Kurt Lewin (1951) in Clarke (1999) mentions two forces of change, the power to encourage change and the power to resist change. Some examples of opposing forces against change are fear of failure, loss of status, persisting habit, or lack of resources. If the driving forces of change are balanced or greater than the opposing forces of change, then change will occur. But if the opposing forces are stronger, then the change will not take place. Lewin also formulated three steps in the process of change: "unfreezing" ie the process of thawing of the status quo, "change" that is the process of change itself, and "refreezing" is the process of consolidating new conditions that have changed. To make a genuine change takes place it is necessary to ensure that all three processes are to be carried out and that the driving force towards change must be continuously strengthened and vice versa, the opposing forces must be weakened.

In managing change, it is necessary to ensure effective communication between agents of change with other parties in order to dilute the status quo and consolidate change. Managing change is a process for generating changes in a minimum level of resistance. To that end, the involvement of the various parties affected must be done from the beginning. Engagement is not just about being informed of plans to change, but also giving them the opportunity to define

and define the change agenda and fully commit to implementing the change process. The job of a change agent not only makes others change, but to motivate people to make changes.

Efforts to build civil society, participation and Good Government Governance are generally accepted as part of democratization efforts. In the concept of Governance, there are three main stakeholders who interact and perform their respective functions, namely state (state or government), private sector (private sector or business world), and society (community). Government institutions function to create a conducive political and legal environment, the business sector creates work and income, the community plays a role in building social, economic, and political interactions including inviting community groups to participate in economic, social and political activities. In building Good Governance, it requires a demanding change and leadership traits on each side that enable the building of partnerships among stakeholders within the locality. Partnership is a cooperative relationship based on trust, equality and self-reliance to achieve common goals.

In the future, awareness of the diversity of stakeholders becomes crucial to ensure the creation of Good Governance, the greatest challenge of multi-stakeholder forums is to ensure marginalized groups in existing socio-economic development processes to remain involved, ensuring that forums are not dominated by small groups, as well as ensuring a fair and balanced process in public decision making. Another important element of stakeholder participation in the realization of Good Governance is the private sector, as it is as important as the government and civil society.

Although the government's commitment to implement anti-corruption strategy is felt to be less strong, it has been recognized by many that there are already changes that make the existing climate more conducive to the realization of a clean government. At the National Level, the desire to eliminate corruption refers mostly to the MPR RI Decree No. XI / MPR / 1999 on the Implementation of a Clean and Free Country Corruption of Collusion and Nepotisme, Law no. 28 Year 1999 on the Implementation of a Clean and Free Country Corruption Collusion and Nepotisme and Presidential Instruction No. 7 of 1999 on Accountability on Performance Accountability of Government Agencies (AKIP). All this is a breakthrough in an effort to build a more transparent and accountable State Administration system.

The extent to which the concept of Good Government Governance can be understood by the government apparatus, limited to the discourse, in fact the government apparatus, not only at the top level, has shown its willingness to keep abreast of the latest concept of Good Governance. The State Administration and Finance and Development Supervisory Board has created a new module to socialize the Government Institution Performance Accountability System (AKIP), which begins with the discussion of the concept of Good Government Governance and has long been socialized in various government offices, and partly organized by NGOs such as NGOs such as Non-Governmental Organizations and Universities. Although Government officials have sufficiently understood that for the future, their role will change, but the big problem is the gap between understanding the Good Government Governance and the willingness to change. Thus it can be concluded that the issue of Good Government Governance within the government environment has surfaced, but in practice is still very limited. 5 attempts will be presented to illustrate the extent to which changes to Good Governance occurred in the Region (Inpres No. 7 of 1999)

- a. Efforts to streamline the organization in government towards a more efficient bureaucracy.
- b. Efforts to provide incentives for achievement.
- c. Efforts to eradicate KKN.
- d. Efforts to improve the quality of public services.
- e. Efforts to encourage participation.

The poor performance of public services is a result of the complexity of the existing problems in the bureaucracy between him. The central government is expected to set an example of exemplary signaling to the governments under it that they are serious about making changes. The Government can facilitate the formation of various mechanisms to support the

transformation process in the region including capacity building and encourage financial capacity, and establish institutions by facilitating the process.

Governance processes require new competition and work, challenges and problems to be overcome with different attitudes and cultures. The new configuration of the management structure should support new behaviors and competencies needed for change. The process of real change is also often limited by the availability of resources and time due to the system prevailing in the bureaucracy. The availability of required resources, coupled with the existence of intensive and punitive mechanisms are preconditions that will support the process of change.

Relation to information technology, acquisition and dissemination of information can be facilitated through internet media, internet usage in order to improve Governance performance has become the attention of many parties, including government. This is evidenced through an increase in the budget allocated to create a web-site or build internet networks between agencies.

The government is currently planning to develop a Government-online backbone for the benefit of all government agencies and public service providers as well as the Indonesia.go.id site that links all government agencies as a step towards implementing e-government. The plan is contained in the Policy Framework for the Development and Utilization of Telematics Technology in Indonesia which confirms that the government needs to improve inter-institutional working relationships and provide services to communities and businesses effectively and transparently (Fernanda, 2004). Activities that will be developed not only to provide information to the public but also transactions including licensing and tender.

Through this program the government will revitalize the entire system in government to provide easy access to the public. Education is at once a tool in which social groups form their leaders, providing forums to develop new ideas and create conditions to adapt to change. Education in democracy will transmit values that are in line with the essence of democracy. As for capacity building, to apply a participatory model in the planning and implementation of public affairs, it is necessary to increase the capacity of local governments to undertake integration and joint action with the private and civil sectors. In relation to this, the urgency of new tools and approaches and participation techniques are being perceived.

Leaders who have a vision and are open to innovation and change will encourage the generation of participatory policies and encourage the institutionalization of participatory methods in the governance process, especially in the planning process. Strategy planning is considered as a method to anticipate rapid environmental changes, because this method is an alternative to more conventional methods in long-term planning or planning that emphasizes the achievement of goals. At the end of the 20th century developed the belief that good governance or Good Government Governance is the key to ensuring the continuation of the development of life.

In the increasingly complex life, rapid changes, higher interconnectedness, increasingly scarce natural resources, deliberate widening and the tendency of the earth's carrying capacity decreases, so that must be overcome by good governance or Good Governance, which can be realized if all components and parties in life are willing to participate or participate. Characteristics of Good Government Governance or good governance has been formulated by parties who have a direct interest. Conditions in Indonesia indicate that Good Governance is not expected to be achieved in the short term, because the character will appear later on there will be a clear interrelation between the components of Governance, while in Indonesia the component dimaksud is looking for its form. Good Government Governance is an interrelated and interdependent component of government, business and civil society. Conditions in Indonesia provide an overview that each government is more oriented as a regulator or facilitator to create a conducive climate for the implementation of the national development process and improving the welfare of the community. The diminishing role of the government

will lead to private businesses and communities having a common role to participate in development activities and public policies so that the role of command, the private sector and society becomes more balanced, as the private sector of the society that oversees performance of the government so that it can support the government to be more democratic and more qualified.

Table C.1 Principles of Good Government Governance, according to Bhatta, Gambir, Year 1996.

No.	Principle
1	Accountability (Accountability)
2	Transparency
3	Openness
4	Rule Of Law
5	Management Of Competency
6	Human Rights

Good Governance Principles according to Law Number 28 Year 1999 on the Implementation of a Clean and Free State of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism.

No.	Explanatory	Notes
1	Legal Certainty	Prioritizes the basis of regulation of Legislation, Competence and Justice in every State Implementation policy.
2	Orderliness of State Administration	Prioritizes order, harmony, and balance in the control and administration of the State.
3	Public Interest	Put the general welfare first in an aspirational, and selective way
4	Openness	Open to the right of the people to obtain correct, honest and non-discriminatory information about the administration of the State while maintaining the protection of the State's private, state, and privacy rights.
5	Proportionality	Professionalism Prioritizes ethics-based expertise and provisions of applicable legislation.
6	Accountability	Accountability Any activity and outcome of the activities of the administration of the State shall be accountable to the public or the people as the highest sovereign of the State in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations.

The Good Government Governance Principles, according to the deliberations of the National Conference of Local Governments, are agreed by members: the Association of District Governments throughout Indonesia (APKASI), the Association of All Indonesian Municipalities (APEKSI), Association of DPRD Kabupaten Indonesia (ADKASI), and Association of DPRD Kabupaten Indonesia (ADEKSI), in 2001.

No.	Principle	Minimum Indicator
1	Principle of Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase trust in society to the government - Increasing the number of communities participating in regional development, - Increased strength and quality of inputs (Criticism and suggestions) for regional development, and - The occurrence of changes in public attitudes become more concerned about every step of development

2	Law Enforcement Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced KKN practices and violations of law, - Increased (speed and certainty) of law enforcement process, - Enforcement of values / norms in the community (living law), and - The existence of public trust in law enforcement officers as defenders of the truth
3	Principles of Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing knowledge of community knowledge on local governance, - Increased public confidence in government, - Increasing the number of communities participating in regional development, and - Reduced violation of laws and regulations.
4	Principles of Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced discrimination, - Increased gender equality. - Increasing filling position according to the provisions on gender equality.
5	Principles of Responsiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased public trust in government, - The growing awareness of society, - Increasing the number of people participating in regional development and reduced number of complaints.
6	The Future of Insight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A clear and established vision and strategy with appropriate legal force. - The support of actors in the implementation of vision and strategy, and - Conformity and consistency between planning and budget.
7	Principles of Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased public confidence in local government, - Growing public awareness, - Increasing the representation based on the choice and interests of the community and, - Reduced cases of KKN.
8	Supervisory Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased public input on deviations (leakage, waste, abuse of authority and others) through mass media and - Awareness of deviations.
9	Principles of Efficiency and Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased prosperity and added value of community services, - Reduced spending deviation, - Reduced operational costs of services, - Prospects obtain ISO standard of service, - Conducting privatization of public services.
10	Principles of Professionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased welfare and added value of community services, - Reduced public complaints, - Reduced KKN, - Prospects get ISO service, and - Implementation of "FIT AND PROPER" test on civil servants.

C. CONCLUSION

In a modern organization, what inevitably happens is that the organization can not be separated from the effects of environmental change that will run all the time, so it needs to be understood and anticipated. Faced with changing conditions and situations so to achieve effectiveness and efficient organization, one way is to hold reform / restructuring to empower the organization.

Therefore, the improvement of public organization is expected to lead to the formation of open-system organization that is more flexible, able to accommodate changes for the benefit of the organization. Rapid and transparent change, opening up views and thoughts on the demands of a new paradigm that delivers the journey to "Good Governance", to a Government free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism.

Structures, processes and behaviors in modern organizations are based on modern management thinking concepts, including: applying management technology, based on principles Democratization, accountability, openness, transparency, law-abiding, proportionality and professionalism. Able to respond to challenges and constraints, at least using a system approach, contingent and dynamic engagement. The conception of "Good Governance" is one of the manifestations of successful implementation of modern management.

In the future for the Reformation in all fields, today Indonesia is required to form a partnership between the government and the private sector and civil society in a real way and engage in various collaborative efforts in all fields. The form of Good Government Governance is the implementation of solid and responsible state governance, as well as effective and efficient by maintaining a constructive interaction among the domeins of the country, the private sector and society.

Civil society is expected to be achieved soon. To ensure good state administration, clean of corruption, collusion and nepotism, the government must be transparent, open and provide great opportunities for the realization of community participation in various aspects of government administration, development and public service. In addition to law enforcement efforts in the context of combating corruption, collusion and nepotism, it is necessary to improve the process of legal and regulatory actions that have been enhanced by involving the participation of the community and other independent institutions. In order for Good Governance to be realized then in the need of commitment from all parties, namely government, private and community by holding good partnerships, integrity professionalism and work ethic and moral high, so building the nation to implement good governance is a must.

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