

# Implementation of Good Governance in Poverty Alleviation in Maja District, Majalengka Regency

Rifqi Khairul Arifin<sup>1</sup>, Regan Vaughan<sup>2</sup>, Andre Ariesmansyah<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup> University of Pasundan

## Article Info

### Article history:

Received Nov, 2024

Revised Nov, 2024

Accepted Nov, 2024

### Keywords:

Good Governance Principles

Poverty

Maja District

Majalengka Regency

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the application of good governance principles in poverty reduction in Maja District, using a qualitative approach. Through in-depth interviews with government officials and relevant stakeholders, this research explores the five main dimensions of good governance: rule of law, transparency, equality, effectiveness and efficiency, and accountability. The results show that upholding the rule of law is critical to ensuring fairness in the distribution of social assistance. The Maja sub-district government has conducted regular monitoring and evaluation to maintain transparency in the use of funds, as well as involving law enforcement agencies in supervision. Transparency of information to the community is also sought through various communication channels, so that the community can actively participate in the decision-making process. In addition, this study identified challenges such as nepotism and differences in poverty data between agencies that can interfere with program effectiveness. Thus, this study concludes that multi-stakeholder collaboration and a systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation are key to improving the effectiveness of poverty reduction programs in Maja District. This research is expected to provide recommendations for policy development that is more inclusive and responsive to community needs.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license.



## Corresponding Author:

Name: Rifqi Khairul Arifin

Affiliation: Pasundan University

E-mail: [rifqi.khairul.arifin@unpas.ac.id](mailto:rifqi.khairul.arifin@unpas.ac.id)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Government management in the world continues to develop and transform following the dynamics of the world today, as is the case in Indonesia where the government system always innovates and changes to provide excellent service. In government management, it is certainly related to modern humans, as stated by [1] in a modern society today, dynamics will continue to occur and

the system will continue to transform and that is what distinguishes it from the traditional system [2], [3].

The modern society that is intended will certainly be a supporter for the process of good government, many components are combined to form a good government, one of which is with the community or human resources owned. good governance has been

echoed in every country which of course must follow how the dynamics of the world.

Good governance is a collective concept that encompasses all actions and actions that direct, control, or influence the affairs of society to achieve good values in everyday life. The definition of good governance is not limited to the management of government agencies alone, but relates to all agencies, both government and non-government. In fact, clean governance is a model of effective, efficient, honest, transparent, and accountable governance. A government is said to be good if productivity interacts with an increase in the performance indicators of the community's economy, both in terms of productivity, purchasing power, and mental well-being [4]–[6].

After the reform era, good governance began to develop in Indonesia. This was due to various problems caused by the New Order government, namely the need for a president as the center of power. This was because the constitution and other state institutions did not function properly, and social control through community participation was hampered. However, in practice so far the concept has not run well in its implementation because there is no good understanding of what good governance is. The government has begun to make good governance the foundation or basis of their values [7], [8].

Orientalist Bernard Lewis stated that the duties and obligations of the head of state include matters relating to the welfare of the people, namely defending the interests of the people, protecting them from enemy attacks, and providing the widest possible opportunity for the people to have a good life in the world in order to achieve happiness in the afterlife.

Good governance is an attitude in which power is exercised by the community which is regulated at various levels of the State government related to socio-cultural, political, and economic resources. Good Governance has not been implemented properly. Good Governance is a form of accountability from the recipients of the

mandate to the giver of the mandate which is not yet satisfactory when there is awareness of the importance of good governance and clean governance.

According in [9], Good Governance is simply translated as good governance. What is meant by the word "good" here is following certain rules in accordance with the basic principles of good governance. Some people interpret good governance as a concrete translation of democracy by necessitating the existence of civic culture as a support for the sustainability of democracy itself. The term Good Governance is often understood as "the implementation of good government/governance/governance".

Actually, the term Good Governance refers to actions or behaviors that are based on values, and which are directive, controlling, or influencing public problems to realize those values in daily actions and lives [9].

Good governance of government administration that reflects the characteristics of good governance and clean governance is very important in planning development activities, both at the central, regional and village levels because in terms of development planning, it requires accurate data and information.

The transition from theoretical understanding of good governance to its practical implementation brings us to the urgency of decentralization as a vital mechanism in restructuring the relationship between central and regional governments, while strengthening the capacity of local governments in managing resources and providing better public services, which ultimately contribute to achieving national development goals more effectively. The implementation of decentralization brings various significant implications for the structure and dynamics of government. First, decentralization encourages the empowerment of local governments to make decisions that are more responsive to local needs. This allows for the formulation of policies and programs that are more targeted, considering that local governments have a

deeper understanding of the conditions and potential of their regions [10]–[12].

Improving community welfare, such as in the development of tourist villages managed by local governments involving local communities. Local cultural development also strengthens socio-cultural ties and develops the culture of a region to increase identity and sense of belonging in society.

Increasing Regional Income is also a positive implication, where the regional government can manage the natural resources, it has to increase local revenue (PAD) and the interests of the people. Increasing efficiency and effectiveness where the function of decentralization can increase efficiency and effectiveness in regional management because decisions are closer to the community and more in accordance with decisions that are closer to the community and more in accordance with regional needs.

The problem of poverty that occurs in this country is one of them in Majalengka Regency, where Majalengka Regency is included in one of the regencies in West Java which has a large area and population that is not so large and not so dense with residents like other big cities. However, the level of poverty in Majalengka Regency cannot be denied that it is directly proportional to other big cities.

Data listed from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Majalengka Regency states that the poverty line in Majalengka Regency increases every year, such as in 2016 the number of poverty lines was listed at 393,071 with a poor population of 152.5 and a percentage of 12.85%. Every year there is always a significant increase in the never-ending poverty problems that occur in Majalengka Regency.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous research is one way for researchers to find comparisons in a study. A review of previous research can help researchers determine their position and confirm the authenticity of the research being

conducted. In addition, this study can also provide new inspiration for researchers, although the location and problems studied are not entirely the same, this is very useful in finding sources to solve problems in research.

In the first study entitled "The Concept of Good Governance in the Perspective of Public Services: A Literature Review" explains the analysis of the concept of service quality and the concept of good governance in the perspective of public services. This study aims to realize excellent public services by implementing the principles of good governance. This study uses the data collection method used in this study is the documentation method using primary and secondary data. The data analysis method used in this study is the content analysis method.

This analysis is used to reach valid conclusions and can be reviewed according to the context. The conclusion of this study is that Good Governance is the key to improving the quality of public services. In this context, accountability, transparency, openness, and legal certainty are important elements that must be met. Accountability ensures that government officials are responsible for the actions and policies taken. Transparency creates accessibility of information for the public, allowing them to understand the government process. Openness provides space for the public to provide input and criticism, while legal certainty guarantees justice in every policy implemented. By fulfilling the principles of Good Governance, public services can be improved, which in turn will strengthen public trust in the government and support sustainable development. This journal emphasizes that the application of this concept is very important to create an effective government that is responsive to the needs of the community.

The similarity between previous research and this research lies in the adoption of good governance, only the locus of this research is different. This research uses Maja District, Majalengka Regency as the locus of this research because Maja District has

significant challenges in terms of poverty and public services. With a relatively high level of poverty, the application of Good Governance principles in this area can be a model for improving the quality of public services and empowering the community. In addition, Maja District can be an example in implementing accountability and transparency in resource management. By prioritizing these principles, it is hoped that there will be a reduction in corrupt practices and abuse of authority, which are often obstacles in poverty alleviation efforts [7], [13], [14].

In the study entitled "Implementation of Good Governance Principles in Destroying Regional Development Policy Programs in Bappedalitbang Mamasa Regency". Aims to find out how the application of good governance principles in formulating regional development policy programs at the Development Planning Research and Development Agency (Bapedalitbang) of Mamasa Regency. The study uses a qualitative research method, which will describe how Good Governance is applied in formulating policy programs at the Development Planning, Research and Development Agency (Bappedalitbang) of Mamasa Regency. The conclusion of the study entitled "Application of Good Governance Principles in Destroying Regional Development Policy Programs at Bappedalitbang Mamasa Regency" reveals the importance of applying Good Governance principles in the context of regional development.

The conclusion of this study emphasizes that Good Governance plays a crucial role in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of development policy programs. In the context of Mamasa Regency, the application of principles such as accountability, transparency, participation, and rule of law are essential to ensure that the policies implemented not only meet the needs of the community, but are also carried out fairly and responsibly. This study shows that the challenges faced in implementing Good Governance in Bappedalitbang include the

lack of community participation and transparency in the decision-making process [15].

By prioritizing these principles, it is hoped that development policy programs can be more responsive to community needs and can reduce the potential for abuse of authority. This study concludes that the success of regional development is highly dependent on the commitment of all parties, including the government, community, and other stakeholders, to realize good governance. This will have a positive impact on improving the quality of life of the community and achieving sustainable development goals.

The similarity between previous research and this research lies in how good governance is implemented, but the locus and focus of the research are different, because this research...located in Maja District, Majalengka Regency and focuses on how good governance can be a solution to the poverty rate in Maja District, Majalengka Regency as explained previously.

In the study entitled "Implementation of Good Governance in Village Fund Management During the Covid-19 Pandemic" this study aims to evaluate four performances of the principles of good governance. This study uses qualitative descriptive methods by evaluating the information presented in the SIDESKEL report and survey results. Qualitative descriptive research as a research method based on the philosophy of post-positivism, is used to research the conditions of natural objects, where researchers are key instruments, data collection techniques with triangulation, data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization [16], [17].

The conclusion of this study concludes that the implementation of Good Governance principles is very important in the management of Village Funds, especially amidst the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. During this period, village governments are faced with the need to adjust the priorities of fund use, shifting from

planned development programs to more urgent programs to deal with the impact of the pandemic. This study shows that although some Good Governance principles, such as accountability, participation, and budget discipline, have been implemented quite well, the principle of transparency is still a challenge [18].

This has an impact on the effectiveness of Village Fund management in overcoming poverty and improving community welfare. From the evaluation results, it can be seen that the implementation of good Good Governance can increase public trust in fund management and strengthen the legitimacy of the village government.

However, there is still a need to increase community involvement in the decision-making process and ensure transparency in the use of funds. This study emphasizes that the success of Village Fund management during the pandemic is highly dependent on the commitment to consistently implementing Good Governance principles.

The similarity between previous research and this research is in the adoption of good governance, only differing in the locus and focus of the research, where this research...located in Maja District, Majalengka Regency and the focus of the research is on the poverty level in Maja District, Majalengka Regency [5].

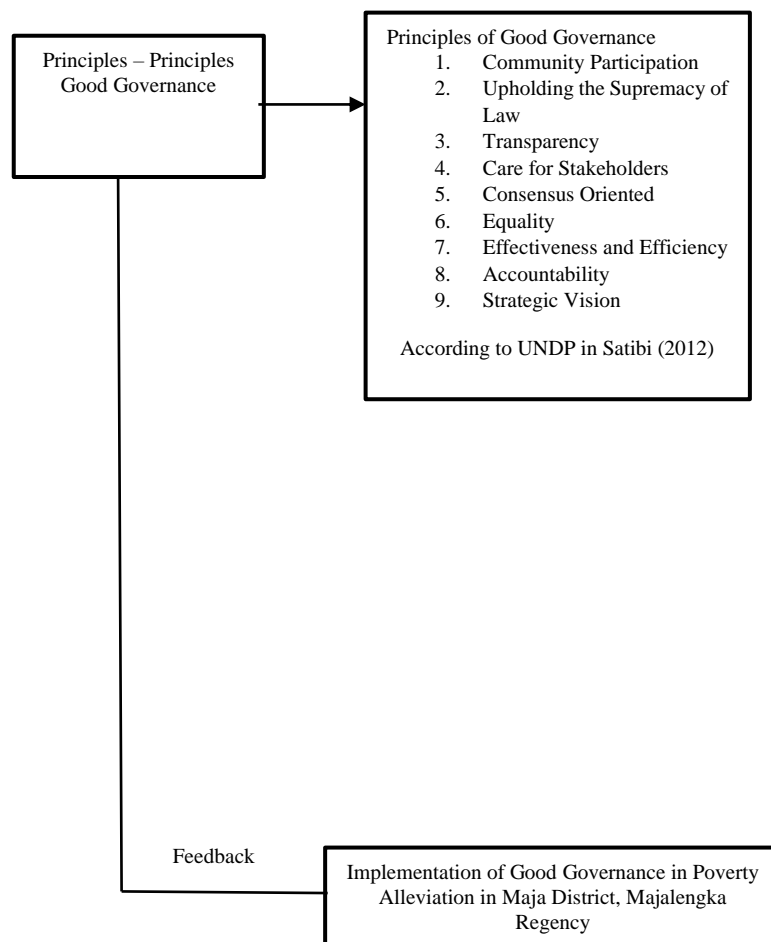


Figure 1. Framework of Thinking

In the above framework of thought, it can be explained that the researcher focuses the research on the application of good governance in poverty alleviation in Maja

District, Majalengka Regency which uses the principles of good governance according to UNDP as quoted in [9] which consists of 9 principles, but the researcher uses 5

principles, namely upholding the supremacy of law, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency, equality and accountability which are considered to be able to be used in poverty alleviation in Maja District, Majalengka Regency.

### 3. METHODS

Research method is a scientific process to obtain relevant data in the research process. Thus, the research method is used as a rule that aims to obtain valid research results, and can be tested scientifically, based on established research guidelines.

The type of research used by researchers is descriptive research and uses qualitative research methods. The sources of data and information can be done through surveys, interviews and relevant documents to help the research run well and smoothly in practice. According to [15], Qualitative research is research that is used to investigate, find, describe, and explain the quality or characteristics of social influences that cannot be explained, measured or described through a quantitative approach. According to [19] quoted by [20] in Imam Gunawan, namely "a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior that is directed at the background and individuals holistically (whole).

This qualitative research process involves important efforts such as asking questions to informants, collecting specific data, analyzing data inductively from specific themes to general themes and interpreting the meaning of the data that has been obtained to become research material. So, it can be said that this qualitative research in its implementation focuses on interviews and field observations conducted by researchers in terms of the scope of their research. And then all the information and data obtained will be presented in descriptive form in the research report.

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A sub-district is a regional apparatus that implements technical territorial matters and has a specific work area, led by a sub-district head who is positioned under and responsible to the Regent through the Regional Secretary.

History of Maja District was formerly the Capital of MAJA Regency (Forerunner of Majalengka Regency). Maja became the Capital of the Regency from 1819 to 1840, before finally the Dutch East Indies Government decided to move the Capital of the Regency to Majalengka and also at the same time there was a change in the name of the Regency from Maja Regency to Majalengka Regency.

The object of this research was conducted at the Maja District Office, Majalengka Regency, located on Jl. Raya Talaga - Cikijing, South Maja, Maja District, Majalengka Regency, West Java.

Geographically, Maja sub-district is located in the eastern part of Majalengka Regency, namely between  $108^{\circ}12'$  –  $108^{\circ}19'$  East longitude and  $6^{\circ}50'$  –  $6^{\circ}59'$  South Latitude. With the boundaries of Maja District, the southern region borders Banjaran District, the western region borders Majalengka District, the northern region borders Sukahaji District, and the eastern region borders Argapura District.

The area of Maja District is 65.22 km<sup>2</sup>, which means that Maja District is around 5.42% of the area of Majalengka Regency (i.e.  $\pm 1,204.24$  km<sup>2</sup>) with an altitude of between 380-600m above sea level.

Administratively at the end of 2019, Maja District consisted of 18 villages, all of which had village status and were classified as 13 as Swakarya Villages and 5 as Swasembada Villages. The lowest number of governments based on local environmental units consisted of 70 hamlets or blocks, 118 Rukun Warga and 273 Rukun Lingkungan, with a ratio of RT to RW of 2.31.

Desa/Kelurahan Village/Kelurahan	Rukun Warga (RW) Rukun Warga	Rukun Tetangga (RT) Rukun Tetangga
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cihaur	12	28
Wanahayu	6	17
Cengal	2	6
Anggrawati	5	19
Cipicung	6	13
Malongpong	3	6
Tegalsari	6	12
Maja Selatan	10	25
Maja Utara	12	29
Pasanggrahan	6	13
Cieurih	6	12
Kertabasuki	7	9
Sindangkerta	4	12
Banjaran	4	8
Paniis	12	25
Cicalung	6	12
Pageraji	4	9
Nunuk Baru	7	18
<b>Kecamatan Maja</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>273</b>

Figure 2. Number of Community Units (RW) and Household Units (RT) by Village/Sub-district

a. Upholding the Supremacy of Law

The enforcement of the supremacy of law is one of the important principles in the implementation of good governance to eradicate poverty in a region. One of the efforts to overcome poverty is that the government must prioritize the enforcement of the supremacy of law in implementing the principles of good governance to overcome the problem of poverty.

The supremacy of law means that all citizens, including the government, are subject to fair and non-discriminatory laws. In the context of good governance, this means that the government must ensure consistent and impartial law enforcement and guarantee human rights. With the upholding of the supremacy of law, it is hoped that government policies to eradicate poverty can be implemented effectively and provide justice for the entire community.

By upholding the supremacy of law, it is hoped that government policies to eradicate poverty can be implemented effectively and provide justice for all people. The government must ensure public accountability for the use of resources, openness of information, and community involvement in the formulation and implementation of poverty alleviation policies.

Therefore, the researcher interviewed several questions that were relevant to the dimensions used in this study,

the interview was conducted with the Head of the Government Section on (August 1, 2024), he said that:

**“Monitoring and evaluation are internal parts of the program implementation, steps such as training, socialization, and coordination with related agencies have been implemented to ensure that the program runs well. In addition, audits and inspections are carried out periodically, which aim to maintain transparency in the use of funds. In Maja District, there are regional regulations and special policies that regulate poverty alleviation, including social assistance programs, law enforcement agencies are involved in monitoring and auditing any violations that may occur. This shows a commitment to ensuring that social assistance programs are run accountably.”**

On a different occasion, the researcher interviewed the Head of the Social Welfare Section who of course discussed the same dimensions of this research on (July 31, 2024), saying that:

**“Maja District carries out monitoring and evaluation to ensure that poverty alleviation programs run in accordance with applicable regulations. Synergy with the police and military districts is carried out, where Babinsa and Katibmas play an active role in every distribution of social assistance. Although there are no specific regional regulations for**

**Maja District, there is a Regency Regulation Number 11 of 2019 which regulates poverty alleviation in general. The programs implemented include housing assistance, food for the elderly, basic necessities, business capital for MSMEs and health assistance. Cooperation with distributors such as PT Pos is also carried out to ensure that assistance is on target. If a recipient is found who does not meet the criteria, a transfer is made through a letter of accountability from the village."**

The results of the interview explained that monitoring and evaluation are crucial elements in the implementation of poverty alleviation programs in Maja District. Through a systematic approach, the district has implemented various concrete steps to ensure that these programs run well and in accordance with applicable regulations. One of the main steps taken is to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation. This activity includes training and socialization to all parties involved, as well as coordination with related agencies. In this way, it is hoped that all parties understand the objectives and mechanisms of the program, so that they can contribute effectively.

In addition, audits and inspections are also carried out routinely to maintain transparency in the use of funds. This audit process involves not only local governments, but also law enforcement agencies, which play an important role in ensuring accountability. The involvement of law enforcement agencies in supervision and audits shows a commitment to preventing misuse of funds and ensuring that social assistance programs are run with integrity.

In Maja District, there is a Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 11 of 2019 which regulates poverty alleviation in general. Although there is no specific regional regulation governing Maja District, this Perda provides a legal basis for the implementation of various social assistance programs. These programs include housing assistance, provision of food for the elderly, basic necessities, business capital for MSMEs, and

health assistance. With a clear legal framework, program implementation can be carried out in a more focused and measurable manner.

Implementation of poverty alleviation programs involves collaboration between various parties, including local governments, social institutions and communities. This synergy is very important to achieve common goals in reducing poverty rates. In this case, Maja District also collaborates with the police and Koramil, where Babinsa and Katibmas play an active role in distributing social assistance. They serve as the spearhead at the village level, conducting monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the assistance distributed is right on target.

Cooperation with distributors, such as PT Pos, is also an integral part of this process. Through this collaboration, the sub-district can ensure that aid is distributed appropriately to families who meet the criteria. If a recipient is found to be ineligible, a transfer is made through a letter of accountability from the village. This process shows that there is a clear mechanism to handle situations where aid is not on target. Overall, Maja Sub-district implements a strict monitoring and evaluation system to ensure that poverty alleviation programs are effective, transparent, and accountable. Multi-party collaboration and synergy with security forces are key to realizing these goals, so that it is expected to have a positive impact on reducing poverty in the region.

#### b. Transparency

Transparency is one of the fundamental principles in the implementation of good governance which plays an important role in overcoming poverty in Maja District, Maja Regency. Transparency is defined as an effort to provide clear and open access to information to the public regarding policies, processes, and results of programs implemented by the government.

With transparency, the public can understand and monitor the use of the



budget and the implementation of poverty alleviation programs more effectively. This openness of information not only increases public trust in the government, but also encourages active participation of the public in the decision-making process. When the public is involved and has access to information, they can provide constructive input and help the government formulate policies that are more relevant to their needs.

Thus, for a more in-depth discussion, the researcher conducted an interview with the Head of the Government Section on (August 1, 2024), he said regarding transparency that:

**“The Maja District Government is committed to providing information about poverty alleviation programs to the community through various communication channels. Information is delivered through bulletin boards, direct counseling, announcements through social media and official websites, and cooperation with local community leaders. The government also publishes periodic reports that publish the developments and results of these programs. The use of social media and official websites, as well as the use of brochures and posters, are important strategies in program socialization. In addition, there is cooperation with third parties and NGOs to carry out socialization and monitoring and evaluation (Monev) work programs.”**

The interview results show that the Maja District government has a strong commitment to providing information about poverty alleviation programs to the community. Various communication channels are used to convey this information, including bulletin boards that function as physical media to reach people who may not have access to digital technology. Direct counseling is also carried out, providing opportunities for the community to interact directly with officers and get a more in-depth explanation of the existing programs.

Social media and official websites are important platforms for delivering information. By utilizing Instagram,

Facebook, and other digital media, the government can reach a wider and younger audience, who are more familiar with technology. The use of brochures and posters is also part of the socialization strategy, which allows information to be disseminated visually and easily understood.

The Maja District Government does not only focus on delivering information, but also publishes periodic reports that publish the development and results of poverty alleviation programs. This report serves to provide transparency to the public regarding the achievements that have been achieved and the challenges faced. With this report, the public can clearly see how these programs impact their lives.

Collaboration with third parties, including NGOs, is also part of the socialization strategy. NGOs often have extensive networks and can help reach a wider community and provide different perspectives on the programs being run. In addition, this collaboration also includes the implementation of monitoring and evaluation (monev) work programs, which are important to ensure that the programs run according to plan and provide maximum benefits to the community.

On another occasion, the researcher interviewed the Head of the Social Welfare Section regarding transparency carried out on (July 31, 2024), he stated that:

**“The Maja District Government conveys information and socialization of poverty alleviation programs through various social media channels, such as Instagram, Facebook, and WhatsApp. In addition, they also publish performance reports every semester that include program achievements, including reports related to poverty alleviation. This report is published openly to the public. To ensure that social assistance is on target, the Maja District Government re-verifies beneficiary data in villages. They also conduct random surveys based on By Name By Address (BNBA) data received from the central government. If recipients are found who do not meet the criteria, they will be followed up with an**

**absolute letter of accountability (SPTJM). Although there is no written cooperation with the news media or NGOs, there are several NGOs and independent media that monitor and disseminate information about sub-district and village government activities related to poverty alleviation. The biggest challenge faced is the difference in poverty data between agencies. BNBA data issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs is sometimes not in sync with data in the regions. In addition, beneficiary data is often not up-to-date due to changes in conditions, such as death, moving, or no longer being poor. Therefore, the sub-district government is trying to re-verify and coordinate with the SIKS-NG operator to update the data periodically."**

The Maja District Government is aware of the importance of conveying information and socializing poverty alleviation programs to the wider community. To achieve this goal, they utilize various popular social media channels, such as Instagram, Facebook, and WhatsApp. By utilizing digital platforms that are familiar to the community, especially the younger generation, it is hoped that information can be spread quickly and reach a wider audience.

If aid recipients are found to not meet the criteria, the sub-district government will follow up with an absolute accountability letter (SPTJM). This step shows that there is a clear mechanism to address possible irregularities and ensure that social assistance is distributed to families who really need it.

The biggest challenge faced is the difference in poverty data between agencies. BNBA data issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs is sometimes not in sync with data held by local governments. In addition, beneficiary data is often not up-to-date due to changes in conditions, such as death, moving, or no longer being poor. To overcome this challenge, the sub-district government tries to re-verify periodically and coordinate with SIKS-NG operators to update data periodically.

Overall, the Maja District government has shown a strong commitment to conveying information and socializing poverty alleviation programs to the community through various channels, ensuring the accuracy of aid targets, and overcoming data challenges. These efforts are expected to increase the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs and provide greater benefits to people in need.

### c. Equality

Equality is defined as fair and equal treatment for all individuals in access to resources, public services, and opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. By upholding the principle of equality, governments can ensure that all levels of society, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, have equal access to poverty alleviation programs. This promotes inclusivity in public policy, where the voices and needs of all citizens, regardless of social, economic, or cultural background, are considered in policy formulation.

the implementation of equality in good governance also serves to reduce social and economic disparities, which are the main factors causing poverty. By providing equal opportunities for all individuals to participate in development and decision-making, it is hoped that a more just and prosperous society will be created. Therefore, equality is not only a moral principle, but also an important strategy in poverty alleviation efforts in Maja District.

The results of the researcher's interview with the informant, the Head of the Government Section, he said:

**"The Maja District Government implements poverty alleviation programs through cooperation with all agencies and related parties, prioritizing the interests of the community. They monitor and conduct monitoring and evaluation (monev) directly and periodically on the programs being run. The monev program is implemented periodically by the sub-district to ensure the effectiveness of the program and provide wise solutions in accordance with applicable**

provisions. However, the challenge faced is the potential for a nepotism system, which can disrupt objectivity and transparency in the distribution of aid.”

Monitoring and evaluation conducted periodically by the sub-district aims to ensure that poverty alleviation programs run according to plan and provide maximum benefits to the community. This monitoring and evaluation activity is not just a formality, but also a means to provide wise solutions and in accordance with applicable provisions. In this context, the sub-district government seeks to listen to input from the community and adjust existing programs based on the results of the evaluation conducted.

The challenge faced in implementing this program is the potential for nepotism. Nepotism can disrupt objectivity in decision-making and aid distribution, resulting in injustice in the distribution of resources to the community. Therefore, it is important for the government to maintain integrity and transparency in every step taken.

The results of this interview describe the efforts of the Maja District government in creating a better system for poverty alleviation, by emphasizing the importance of cooperation between agencies, effective monitoring, and commitment to overcome existing challenges, including nepotism. With this approach, it is hoped that existing programs can provide a significant impact on poverty alleviation in the region.

The researcher asked questions related to equality to the Head of Social Welfare Section, he said that:

**“Maja District is committed to conducting effective monitoring and evaluation (monev) in the distribution of social assistance (bansos) by involving all relevant stakeholders. They emphasized the importance of continuous supervision and information delivery to villages and Regional Technical Implementation Units (UPTD) to ensure that services do not discriminate, although priority is given to vulnerable groups such as the elderly,**

**pregnant women, and people with disabilities. Every distribution of assistance is strictly monitored, and the government is ready to receive complaints from the public. If there are complaints, they cross-check to ensure the accuracy of the information and follow up as needed. The government also verifies and re-validates data on aid recipients from the Ministry of Social Affairs before distribution is carried out. If recipients are found to be not on target, they will divert the assistance to more deserving beneficiary families (KPM) through established procedures, including the preparation of minutes or absolute accountability letters (SPTJM).”**

The results of this interview highlight the commitment of Maja District in implementing effective monitoring and evaluation (monev) for the distribution of social assistance (bansos). The district government seeks to involve all relevant stakeholders in this process, which includes various agencies and community organizations. By involving various parties, it is hoped that supervision of the distribution of assistance can be carried out more comprehensively and accurately.

The importance of ongoing supervision was emphasized, with the sub-district government trying to ensure that services provided were non-discriminatory, although there was priority for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, pregnant women, and people with disabilities. This shows that the government has a high social awareness and is committed to protecting groups that need special attention the most.

Verification and revalidation of recipient data from the Ministry of Social Affairs is also an important part of this process. Before the aid is distributed, the sub-district government ensures that the data used is accurate and in accordance with real conditions in the field. If recipients are found to be not on target, the government will take steps to divert the aid to more deserving beneficiary families (KPM). This process is carried out through the preparation of a

report or absolute accountability letter (SPTJM), which shows the existence of a formal procedure to handle problems that arise.

The challenges faced are related to data sources. Data received from the central government is often full and does not always reflect current conditions, such as recipients who have died or moved. This requires sub-district governments to continue monitoring and verifying so that social assistance can be distributed appropriately to those who really need it.

#### d. Effectiveness and Efficiency

The application of the principles of effectiveness and efficiency in good governance also includes clear and systematic performance measurement, so that every step taken can be evaluated and improved as needed. Thus, the combination of effectiveness and efficiency in managing poverty alleviation programs in Maja District is expected to provide a significant and sustainable impact on community welfare.

By ensuring that policies and programs implemented not only meet targets but are also implemented in a cost- and time-efficient manner, the government can increase public trust in poverty alleviation efforts. This is important, because people who feel involved and see real results from these programs tend to be more supportive of government policies.

From the explanation above, the researcher interviewed the Head of the Social Welfare Section regarding the effective and efficient dimensions in this study on (July 31, 2024) stating that:

**"Efforts made by the Maja District government in poverty alleviation. In the leadership performance agreement, a target has been set to reduce the number of poor households in the area. One of the strategies used is the use of information technology, such as social media and WhatsApp, which play an important role in conveying information related to poverty alleviation. The government has also launched several applications, such as Simnangkis and the**

**Bangkit application, which focus on verifying and validating poverty data. This application allows teams at the sub-district and village levels to re-verify, ensuring that the assistance provided is right on target by updating poverty data according to current conditions. An innovation called "Maja Peduli" was also introduced to address social welfare issues. In addition, the Maja District government held a fundraising event through a charity box managed after the morning assembly."**

In the leadership performance agreement, a target has been set to reduce the number of poor households in Maja District. This shows the local government's commitment to systematically reduce poverty rates through various planned programs and initiatives. One of the main strategies used is the use of information technology, such as social media and the WhatsApp application. This technology plays an important role in conveying information related to poverty alleviation to the community.

WhatsApp enables fast and effective communication, and facilitates the widespread dissemination of information. The Maja District Government has launched several applications to assist in the verification and validation process of poverty data, such as Simnangkis and the Bangkit application. These applications enable teams at the sub-district and village levels to periodically re-verify poverty data. This aims to ensure that the assistance provided is on target by updating poverty data according to the current conditions of the community.

The Maja District Government introduced an innovation called "Maja Peduli" to address social welfare issues more comprehensively. Through this program, the government interacts directly with the community, listens to complaints, and provides assistance to residents who meet the poverty criteria. In addition, the Maja District Government also held a fundraising event through a charity box managed after the

morning assembly. The funds collected from this activity will be used to help people in need, as part of efforts to overcome poverty and improve social welfare. Efforts made in Maja District include strengthening poverty data, utilizing information technology, collaborating with the community, and innovation in delivering assistance. This shows the local government's commitment to overcoming poverty systematically and sustainably.

On the same occasion, the researcher also interviewed the Head of the Government Section to obtain more in-depth information regarding the dimensions of this research, the interview was conducted on (August 1, 2024), and he stated that:

**"The poverty alleviation program aims to reduce poverty rates in the community. The success of the program is measured by the reduction in poverty rates. To achieve this goal, the government provides social assistance that is published through social media and official websites, so that attention to remote and rural communities increases. Monitoring and evaluation (monev) and cooperation with village governments are also key in implementing the program, which is expected to have a positive impact on the community's economy."**

The results of this interview explain the poverty alleviation program implemented by the government, which aims to reduce poverty rates in society. This program focuses on improving people's welfare by measuring its success through reducing poverty rates.

To achieve this goal, the government provides social assistance specifically designed to help people in need. This assistance is published through social media and the government's official website, so that information about assistance can be accessed more easily by the community, especially those in remote and rural areas. In this way, attention to underserved groups can be increased, allowing them to be more involved in existing programs.

Monitoring and evaluation (monev) is an important aspect in the implementation of this program. Through the monev process, the government can monitor the effectiveness of the program and ensure that the assistance provided is right on target. This process also allows the government to make adjustments and improvements, if necessary, in order to improve the results achieved. In addition, collaboration with the village government is crucial in the implementation of this program, because the village government has a better understanding of the needs and conditions of the local community. This collaboration helps in identifying the right recipients of assistance and ensures that assistance is distributed effectively.

With the provision of social assistance provided regularly and planned, it is hoped that this program can have a positive impact on the community's economy. This assistance can increase people's purchasing power, improve living conditions, and encourage local economic growth. Overall, the results of this interview show the government's commitment to overcoming poverty through an integrated approach, involving information technology, and cooperation with various parties to achieve common goals.

#### e. Accountability

The accountability dimension is one of the crucial aspects that need to be considered. Accountability reflects the government's responsibility in implementing programs aimed at reducing poverty. In this case, the Maja District government is expected to not only implement policies in accordance with applicable regulations, but also involve the community in the planning and implementation process of the program. With a transparent and accountable approach, accountability plays an important role in ensuring that every step taken in poverty alleviation can be monitored and evaluated, thus providing a real positive impact on the community. The application of these accountability principles is expected to

increase public trust in the government and strengthen collaborative efforts in achieving poverty alleviation goals.

Accountability acts as a monitoring mechanism that can prevent corrupt practices and abuse of authority. In this context, the implementation of a public accountability system can help reduce the risk of corruption and nepotism, which often hinder poverty alleviation efforts. Accountability also contributes to improving the quality of public services. With a good accountability system, the government is expected to be able to provide more responsive and quality services to the community, so that the goal of poverty alleviation can be achieved effectively.

The researcher conducted an interview with the Head of the Government Section on (August 1, 2024) regarding the accountability carried out by the sub-district government in poverty alleviation, he stated that:

**“The poverty alleviation program aims to reduce poverty rates in the community. The success of the program is measured by the decline in poverty rates. The government provides social assistance that is published through social media and official websites, increasing attention to remote and rural communities. Monitoring and evaluation as well as cooperation with the village government are key in implementing the program, expected to have a positive impact on the community's economy.”**

This program focuses on improving people's welfare by measuring its success through reducing poverty rates. The government provides social assistance specifically designed to help people in need. This assistance is published through social media and the government's official website, so that information about assistance can be accessed more easily by the community, especially those in remote and rural areas. In this way, attention to underserved groups can be increased, allowing them to be more involved in existing programs.

Monitoring and evaluation are important aspects in the implementation of this program. Through this process, the government can monitor the effectiveness of the program, ensure targeting accuracy, and make adjustments if necessary. Regular monitoring and evaluation helps improve the quality and impact of the program being implemented. In addition, collaboration with the village government is key in the implementation of this program, because the village government has a better understanding of the conditions and needs of the local community. This collaboration helps in identifying the right beneficiaries and ensuring effective distribution of aid.

The hope of the program is that this poverty alleviation program can have a positive impact on the community's economy. Social assistance provided regularly can increase people's purchasing power, improve living conditions, and encourage local economic growth. Overall, the results of this interview illustrate the government's commitment to overcoming poverty through a comprehensive approach, involving information technology, and cooperation with various stakeholders to achieve common goals.

In addition to the interview results, the researcher conducted another interview with the Head of the Social Welfare Section on (July 31, 2024), he stated that:

**“The government is committed to receiving all public complaints with an open attitude. Every complaint received will be verified before being followed up, to avoid invalid information. If the complaint is related to poor service, an evaluation will be carried out for improvement. The Maja District Government also collaborates with the Forkopimcam to monitor and evaluate the distribution of aid. Through WhatsApp-based services, the public can submit complaints even without including their identity. The complaint is still accepted, but must go through a cross-check process before being followed up. The team in the field will re-verify and survey to ensure that the status of aid recipients is in accordance**

with current conditions. With this approach, it is hoped that poverty handling can be carried out more effectively and responsively to the needs of the community."

The results of this interview highlight the government's commitment to handling public complaints related to poverty alleviation. The government shows an open attitude to all complaints received, ensuring that each complaint will be verified for its truth before action is taken. This aims to avoid invalid information and ensure that actions taken are based on accurate facts.

If there are complaints related to poor service, the government will conduct an evaluation for improvement. In addition, the Maja District government is working with Forkopimcam to monitor and evaluate the distribution of aid, so that the aid distribution process can run well and transparently.

Through WhatsApp-based services, the public is given the opportunity to file complaints without having to include identity. However, every complaint received will go through a cross-check process to ensure its truth before being followed up. The team in the field will re-verify and survey to ensure that the status of the aid recipient is in accordance with the current conditions.

With this approach, it is expected that poverty management can be carried out more effectively and responsively to the needs of the community. The government is trying to create a better system in responding to complaints and ensuring that the assistance provided is right on target, so that it can have a positive impact on the people in need.

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers with government officials in Maja District, researchers conducted interviews with one of the residents who received social assistance located in South Maja Village on (August 8, 2024), he stated that:

**"Information obtained regarding social assistance is usually through the village head or village apparatus directly to the community, in the provision of social**

**assistance there are no deductions from any party, the assistance received is in accordance with the amount that should be. The collection of social assistance is usually given at the sub-district."**

Information about social assistance is usually obtained through the village head or village apparatus who directly convey information to the community. This shows the importance of the role of the village head and village apparatus in bridging communication between the government and residents, so that the community can easily know their rights and obligations regarding social assistance.

One of the important points expressed in the interview was that in the process of providing social assistance, there were no deductions from any party. This reflects a commitment to maintaining transparency and honesty in the distribution of assistance. The community received assistance according to the amount they should have, which shows that efforts to ensure that the assistance is truly beneficial to the recipients are carried out seriously.

The aid collection points are determined in the sub-districts, making it easier for the community to access the aid. This centralized location allows the distribution process to be carried out more efficiently, so that the community does not have to travel long distances to get the aid they need.

The results of this interview describe a social assistance distribution system that is transparent, orderly, and easily accessible to the community. Good communication between the government and citizens, as well as the certainty that the assistance received is in accordance with what was promised, are key factors in the success of the social assistance program. This not only helps people in need, but also strengthens public trust in the government.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The discussion of this study highlights the importance of implementing good governance principles in poverty alleviation efforts in Maja District. The study shows that upholding the supremacy of law, transparency, and equality are key dimensions that must be considered to achieve these goals.

Upholding the rule of law is the basis for the government to implement fair and non-discriminatory policies, and ensure accountability in the use of resources. Regular monitoring and evaluation, including audits and inspections, demonstrate the government's commitment to maintaining transparency and integrity in the implementation of social assistance programs. The involvement of law enforcement agencies in supervision also strengthens accountability and prevents misuse of funds.

Transparency in conveying information to the public regarding poverty alleviation programs is very important. Through various communication channels, the Maja District government strives to provide clear and open access to information, so that the public can actively participate in the decision-making process. Periodic reports on program developments also serve to increase public trust in the government.

Equality in access to resources and public services is a fundamental principle that must be upheld. The Maja District Government is committed to ensuring that all individuals, especially vulnerable groups, receive fair and equal treatment in the distribution of social assistance. Monitoring and evaluation involving all stakeholders is also important to maintain objectivity and prevent potential nepotism that can disrupt the distribution of assistance.

Overall, this study shows that collaboration between government, community, and related institutions is very important in creating an effective system for poverty alleviation. With a systematic and participatory approach, it is expected that existing programs can provide a significant positive impact in reducing poverty rates in Maja District.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to all parties who have helped in this research related to the implementation of good governance, hopefully it can provide information related to the implementation of good governance in handling poverty in the sub-districts of Majalengka Regency.

## REFERENCES

- [1] G. E. Caiden, "Development administration and administrative reform.," *Int. Soc. Sci. J.*, vol. 21, no. 1, 1969.
- [2] N. P. T. Widanti, "Konsep Good Governance dalam Perspektif Pelayanan Publik: Sebuah Tinjauan Literatur," *J. Abdimas Perad.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 73–85, 2022.
- [3] F. A. Handayani and M. I. Nur, "Implementasi good governance di Indonesia," *Publica J. Pemikir. Adm. Negara*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 1–11, 2019.
- [4] R. Apriyani, "Implementasi Good Corporate Governance Di Indonesia," *J. PUSDANSI*, vol. 2, no. 1, 2023.
- [5] D. A. Budisetyowati, "Prinsip-Prinsip Good Governance Dalam Pelayanan Publik," *Al-Qisth Law Rev.*, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 11, 2017.
- [6] A. Hakim, "Dinamika Pelaksanaan Good Governance Di Indonesia (Dalam Perspektif Yuridis dan Implementasi)," *J. Kebijakan. dan Manaj. PNS*, vol. 10, no. 1 Juni, 2016.
- [7] S. Tomuka, "Penerapan prinsip-prinsip good governance dalam pelayanan publik di Kecamatan Girian Kota Bitung," *J. Polit.*, 2013.
- [8] N. F. U. Andi, "Penerapan Prinsip Good Governance Dalam Merumuskan Program Kebijakan Pembangunan Daerah Di Bappedalitbang Kabupaten Mamasa," *J. Arajang*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 76–91, 2022.
- [9] I. Nurhidayat, "PRINSIP-PRINSIP GOOD GOVERNANCE DI INDONESIA," *J. Educ. Gov. Wiyata*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 40–52, 2023.
- [10] A. Mahsyar, "Masalah pelayanan publik di Indonesia dalam perspektif administrasi publik," *Otoritas J. Ilmu Pemerintah.*, vol. 1, no. 2, 2011.
- [11] K. Lailiyah, "Digitalisasi Desa Sebagai Upaya Percepatan Pelayanan Publik Dalam Mewujudkan Good Governance," *RISTEK J. Riset, Inov. Dan Teknol. Kabupaten Batang*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 26–34, 2022.
- [12] M. Rahman, *Ilmu administrasi*, vol. 1. Sah Media, 2017.
- [13] A. R. Azan, A. Hanif, and A. T. Fitr, "Mewujudkan good governance Melalui Pelayanan publik," *J. Dialekt. J. Ilmu*



- Sos., vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 39–46, 2021.
- [14] R. D. Ayub, M. S. Utama, and I. G. Wardana, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Good Governance Pada Pemerintah Provinsi Bali," *E-Jurnal Ekon. Dan Bisnis Univ. Udayana*, vol. 7, pp. 987–1022, 2018.
- [15] J. Saryono, "Implementasi kurikulum tingkat satuan pendidikan di Sekolah Menengah Pertama Aultan Agung Salaman Kabupaten Magelang." UNS (Sebelas Maret University), 2010.
- [16] D. Sugiyono, "Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D," 2013.
- [17] S. B. Siahaan, A. Simanjuntak, W. A. Simanjuntak, and D. Pasaribu, "PENERAPAN GOOD GOVERNANCE BERBASIS BIROKRASI PEMERINTAHAN DIGITAL UNTUK MENGATASI PANDEMI COVID-19 DI INDONESIA," *METHOSIKA J. Akunt. dan Keuang. Methodist*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 154–163, 2022.
- [18] I. Iswahyudi, "Penerapan good governance dalam pengelolaan dana desa selama pandemi covid 19," *J. Ris. Akunt. Tirtayasa*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 43–57, 2022.
- [19] S. Taylor and R. Bodgan, "Introducción a los métodos cualitativos y cuantitativos de investigación." Barcelona, España: Paidós, 1990.
- [20] N. A. Ramdhan and D. A. Nufriana, "Rancang Bangun Dan Implementasi Sistem Informasi Skripsi Oline Berbasis WEB," *J. Ilm. Intech Inf. Technol. J. UMUS*, vol. 1, no. 02, pp. 1–12, 2019.