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Institutional Approach for Governance and Economic Development in Indonesia

*Rani Wardaniah¹, Lubna Salsabila², Aqil Teguh Fathani³, Timbul Dompok⁴,
Karol Teovani Lodan⁴, Etika Khairina⁶*

Email of author correspondence

1lubna.salsabila@puterabatam.ac.id

^{1,2,3,4,5,6} Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, Universitas Putera Batam, Tembesi, Batam

Abstract

As weak policies are blamed for poor economic outcomes in many developing countries and institutions and governance have taken on a greater role in explaining policymaking, this article provides an overview of a collection of papers in the respective study on institutions, governance, and economic development in Indonesia. Many scholars assume that institutions and governance are ultimately interconnected. It is understood that if an institution in a nation is fair, the integrity of the nation's governance would also have to be decent. Therefore, such studies have never been conducted in Indonesia. This research used a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze how an institutional approach might affect Indonesia's governance and economic development. The results of the research indicate that institutions and governance contribute an equal impact in a country's economic development. The economic development process in Indonesia is hindered by a poor governance system, exacerbated by a lack of commitment and consistency.

Keywords:

Institution. Governance, and Economic Development

Introduction

Institutions in a government have their own functions and authorities, and the functions of each of these institutions are interconnected. In Indonesia, the division of functions and authorities of state entities occurs not only in the central government but also in the village administration. There are also village apparatus with their own functions and authority in the village government [1]. There are two types of governance in Indonesia, according to the classification of government, the government is organized into two categories: self-governing landschappen and Volksgemeenschappen [2]. The category of Zelfbesturende landschappen can be seen in the context of a self-governing government or an administrative government, where the government acquires autonomy or recognition through an agreement or gift made by the dominant government [3]. Meanwhile, the diversity of indigenous peoples that existed in Indonesia long before Indonesia was established may be seen in the Volksgemeenschappen category. The political and economic conditions of countries all over the world have been significantly impacted as a direct result of globalization [4], [5]. Because of this situation, every nation is required to make preparations for the impacts it will create in order to ensure that it will not have a negative impact on the condition of the government. One example of the impact of globalization that is currently continuing to touch many parts of the country is the reform of the bureaucratic system [6], [7]. Therefore, international aid organizations will not stop demanding and

advocating for structural reforms that will ultimately result in the establishment of effective governance. Good governance was initially developed to address reform concerns in the public sector. However, in light of the growing intensity of competition in the business world, it is now possible to apply the principles of good governance to companies in order to increase the likelihood that those companies will be successful in meeting the goals they have established for themselves [8], [9]. This practice is known as good corporate governance (or GCG for short) [10]. As of right now, the term "excellent corporate governance" is thought to be one of the keys to success for businesses that want to expand and be profitable over the long term while also succeeding in the rivalry that is present in the global business arena. Good governance appears as a new transplantative model in the context of Indonesia, which is struggling with demands for reform. This model is believed to be able to treat the political bureaucracy, which is considered to be full of corruption, bribery, and abuse of power, including various violations of human rights [11]. In this context, Indonesia is struggling with demands for reform. From the President, who sits at the pinnacle of the country's leadership, all the way down to the lowest levels of government, the state bureaucratic apparatus wears the uniform of good administration. At the level of non-state actors, such as non-governmental organizations, the agenda also talks a lot about good governance, which is one reason why it became a significant work program after 1998. It shouldn't come as much of a surprise that there are initiatives to combat corruption, as well as oversight of the administration and regional autonomy, judicial oversight, and so on. In a similar vein, scholars, institutions, donor countries, and other actors all have similar things to say about the significance of good governance [12], [13]. Beginning in the late 1980s, the concept of governance has been employed to refer to a variety of distinct things. The shift from the use of the term "government" to "governance" that occurred during the period of time when the term "governance" was gaining popularity was intended to signal the need for a fresh round of governmental reform. It is generally agreed that concepts such as "government reform", "democracy", and others like them have become overused, and as a result, they are unable to attract enough attention to "drive the spirit of reform." [14]. For this reason, a brand-new reform package for the government is required, one that is distinct from the changes that were implemented previously. According to Rhodes (Pratikno, 2005), the utilization of the term "governance" is utilized to underline the necessity of a new path and mindset for the reform of the government. The term "governance" has been used to underline how significant it is that the processes, techniques, and outcomes of governance need to be changed [15]. Good governance was initially intended for reform issues in the public sector; however, along with the increasingly fierce level of competition in the corporate environment, it allows good governance to be applied to companies with the aim of ensuring the effectiveness of achieving the targets set by the company; this is known as good corporate governance or good governance [16]. Good governance was initially intended for reform issues in the public sector; however, along with the increasingly fierce level of competition in the corporate environment, it allows good governance to be applied to companies (GCG) [15], [17]. To this point, it is thought that "strong corporate governance" is one of the keys to success for businesses to expand and be profitable over the long term while winning global business competition. This is particularly the case for businesses that have been able to develop and become open. A lax regulatory environment, varying accounting and auditing standards, lax banking practices, and the perspective of board members who are less concerned about the interests of minority shareholders are the factors that contribute to good corporate governance. In the meantime, the concept of codes of governance was developed as part of an effort to enhance the level of quality in corporate governance, boost the level of accountability that corporations have toward their shareholders, and enhance the efficiency with which the system of corporate governance operates. In order for it to be applied, there needs to be strong institutions involved in the cooperation process [18]. Collaborative cooperation takes place when both parties share the same vision, goals, strategies, and activities; however, each party retains the autonomy to make decisions on its own and the authority to

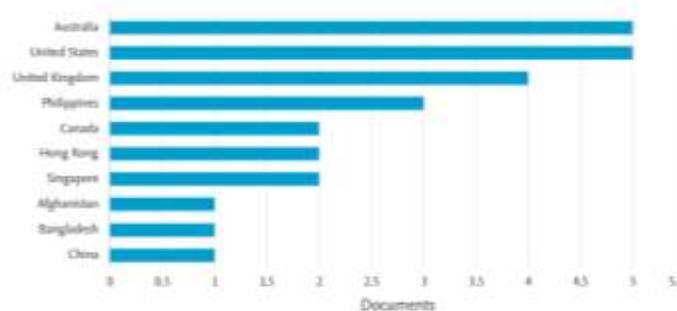
manage the organization, despite the fact that these responsibilities are subject to the approval of both parties [19]. Collaborative Governance places an emphasis on six criteria, which are as follows: (1) this forum is initiated by a public institution or institution; (2) participants in the forum include private actors; (3) participants are directly involved in decision making and are not merely viewed as service providers by public agencies; and (4) participants in the forum include both public and private actors. (4) the forum has been created; (5) it seeks to reach choices through consensus; and (6) the primary emphasis of the partnership is on public administration and public policy [20]. According to this concept, the researchers consider collaborative governance to be an activity that binds linked parties together. These entities are collaborators and partners in their efforts to achieve a common objective in accordance with conditions and agreements that are favorable to both parties and result in the production of goods and services. In order to further economic growth in Indonesia in the present day, it is absolutely necessary for there to be a functioning government. The economic crisis that shook Indonesia in 1997 had significant repercussions for all facets of economic development in Indonesia as well as the order in which people's lives were lived [21]. The performance of the national economy, which began from the previous years and was extremely spectacular and gained praise from a variety of parties, subsequently suffered a severe collapse after receiving recognition for being very impressive [22]. Because of these changes, Indonesia's economic development is currently facing a number of significant challenges, including the instability of the rupiah exchange currency, extremely high interest rates, inflation, and the crisis in the foreign credit market [23]. Therefore, the role of the government is extremely important for the formation of economic growth that is stable, equitable, and just for all of the people living in Indonesia. A country's economic development can be defined as an ongoing process that is characterized by an increase in both the total income and the income per person, while also taking into account the growth of the population and being accompanied by fundamental shifts in the economic structure of the country and the way income is distributed among the population. Since the beginning of the economic crisis in 1997, Indonesia has been struggling under the weight of a burdensome level of foreign debt, which keeps growing on an annual basis. There is no denying the fact that the existence of foreign loans, the numbers of which continue to expand, has been a significant factor in supporting the current state of economic development in Indonesia. The Indonesian government employs a variety of initiatives and projects to enhance the standard of living of its citizens, many of which are funded by outside sources in the form of loans. This revenue from foreign loans or foreign debts enables the government to obtain more budget for the purpose of carrying out economic development program activities in Indonesia. These activities include development programs in the form of education, health, and the economy. For those reasons, this research will examine and analyze how institutional approaches could influence Indonesia's governance system, which will also contribute to the economic development implementation program in Indonesia.

Literature Review

This research aims to examine and analyze how institutional approaches could influence Indonesia's governance system, which will also contribute to the economic development implementation program in Indonesia, as was explained in the background of the research. The purpose of this research is to examine and analyze how institutional approaches could influence Indonesia's governance system. This research makes use of a technique known as the Systematic Literature Review (SLR). According to Ritz et al (2016) in general, a systematic literature review, or SLR, is a procedure that is explicit, complete, reproducible, and systematic for finding, evaluating, and summarizing current research subjects. In his book, Hart (1998) explains that a literature review is a comprehensive and objective overview as well as a critical critique of the research that is already accessible on the subject that is being investigated. The difficulty of accumulating empirical evidence that may have been gained using a variety of approaches and in a variety of study

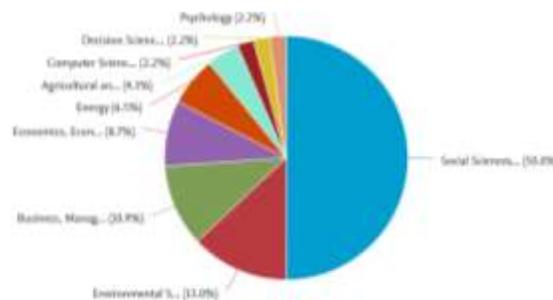
situations is the primary focus of the systematic literature review [26]. The literature papers offered were chosen based on abstracts, keywords, conclusions, focus, and the accreditation of publishing journals, with journals accredited by Scopus being emphasized. VOSviewer software was then used to evaluate 29 selected publications relevant to the institutional approach for better governance and economic development by using (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("institution") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("economic development") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("governance") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("asia")) AND PUBYEAR > 2014 AND PUBYEAR > 2021 as queries. According to the study's findings, most of the research was undertaken between 2018 to 2021, with the majority of it taking place in Australia and United Kingdom (see Fig 1). With 23 articles specifically discussing institutional approach for better governance and economic development (see Fig 2).

Fig 1. Document By Country or Territory



Source: Scopus (2022)

Fig2. Document By Subject Area



Source: Scopus (2022)

The VOSviewer software was used to determine the most significant ideas in the literature from 2010 to 2022 based on the indications used in prior studies. The findings indicate that the government's response in the form of intervention and prevention is critical in anti-trafficking efforts. Furthermore, the informal sector, the commercial sector, and public-private partnerships all have an impact on the program's sustainability.

Table 1. VOSviewer Clustering

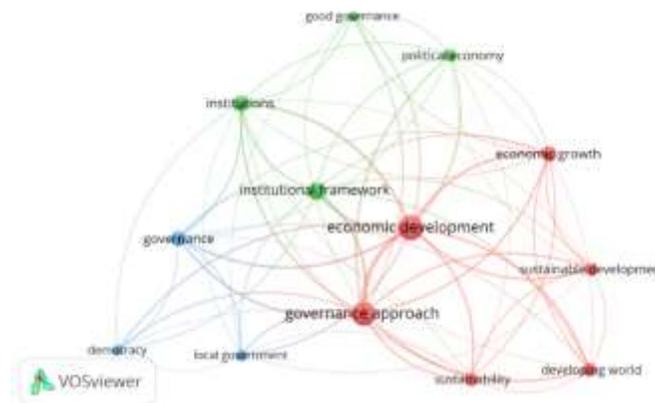
Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3
Developing World	Good Governance	Democracy
Economic Development	Institutional Framework	Governance
Economic Growth	Institutions	Local Government

Governance Approach	Political Economy	
Government		
Sustainability		
Sustainable Development		

Source: VOSviewer Analysis, 2022

The three analysis clusters obtained by the VOSviewer software analysis (see Table 1) reveal that the majority of the literature studied in Cluster 1 addresses governance approach by the government in generating a sustainable economic development. While in Cluster 2, the majority of the research focus on institution and institutional framework had a correlation with good governance and the political economy of a country. Furthermore, past research identified as Cluster 3 tend to focus more building a democratic system through strengthening local government's governance.

Fig 3. Network Visualization



Source: VOSviewer Analysis (2022)

Institutions are the primary drivers of prosperity and long-term growth. Indeed, it is obvious that places with highly organized institutional norms are presently more prosperous. Many empirical findings indicate that institutions are the most important factors of long-term welfare and development. At the very least, the institutional framework creates two things: first, all levels of citizens have unrestricted movement and can subsequently participate in commercial trading operations. Second, the upper class, politicians, and other power groupings will be unable to freely appropriate money and investment from other parties [27]. According to Markus (2008) institutions are a unified entity, as defined by certain experts. The bureaucracy's approach to coordination is sober, relying on many forms of cooperation with diverse interests to achieve common goals. Institutions are run by people with opinions. The institution, according to Robbins (2004), is a barrier concerning the unity of attitudes of people who sit in an organization, relate to one another in carrying out tasks and activities to meet the purposes of an organized institution [29]. Other experts, such as North (1990), define the institution as boundaries constructed to approximate the form of harmonious interpersonal connections when carrying out what are known as political, social, and private relations. Institutions are character regulations that are agreed upon for all groups of residents and also develop relationships when specific conditions prevail [30]. Institutions are said to be efficient if transaction costs are low, the rules of the game are known (certainty), and there is a proportionate relationship between principal and agent (equal relationship). An institution is said to be effective if it can invest talents and knowledge with the goal of

increasing productivity while reducing costs. If these organizations recognize new opportunities, the actors in these organizations have a large influence on the changes that occur in institutions [31]. These new opportunities or changes may be regarded as a result of organizational changes or as a result of rivalry among existing organizations. The institution is a barrier to the unity of attitudes among those who work in an organization [32]. A good institution must have well-defined rules, be well understood, reasonable or logical, broadly accepted, predictable, trustworthy, well-structured, and well-implemented. Although institutional stability is critical for expanding investment, stimulating economic growth, and reducing poverty and inequality, adaptation and change should not be overlooked [33]. An incentive structure that accommodates changes in technology, societal preferences, external influences, and institutional innovation provides the flexibility to adapt to change [34]. The presence of institutional change begs the question of how probable it is to occur, how it occurs, and how to cope with it. In different eras and cycles, political economic issues are frequently the causes that influence the character and amount of institutional change. The institutional approach towards coordination, for example, is pragmatic, relying on several forms of cooperation with varied interests to achieve common goals. People with opinions run institutions.

Research Methods

This study employs a qualitative method with a descriptive approach to examine how institutional approaches influence governance and economic development. According to Aspers (2019), qualitative research refers to how researchers get reliable data in accordance with the protocol so that there are no errors in the data collection technique. Secondary data sources, such as the agency's official website or other data sources, do not directly give data. A systematic literature review is then utilized as a technique to accurately and reliably describe various evidences that are incredibly beneficial for researchers, academics, governments, non-governmental organizations, and anyone following the research issue

Results and Discussion

Poverty and Economic Development

When addressing poverty becomes the focus of development efforts, a fundamental issue that must be asked is "why does poverty eventuate?" There are at least two explanations or approaches that may be used to explain the origin of the appearance of poverty in various countries, particularly in third-world countries [35], [36]. These explanations or approaches can be used to explain the origin of the emergence of poverty in several countries. The first way of looking at the problem suggests that the existence of poverty can be attributed to internal factors that are specific to each nation [37], [38]. When it comes to explaining the challenge of poverty in the context of development, this mode of thinking is more generally referred to as an internal approach. The inability of those living in poverty to acknowledge the role that others play in its perpetuation is the primary factor that contributes to its prevalence [39]. This kind of thinking led to the development of the theory of modernization. The second theory contends that poverty is caused by foreign causes that are brought into a country or that have an effect on that nation. The term "external approach" has come to be more commonly used to refer to this type of strategy since it refers to initiatives that come from outside of a country or certain areas that purposefully cause poverty [40]. This history ultimately resulted in the formulation of the idea of structural development. Despite the fact that these flaws are present, it does not follow that the characteristics of economic analysis of development cannot in any way be determined. If we look any further, the conversation surrounding economic development can be broken up into two distinct camps. Some of the discussions on economic development are both descriptive and analytical in nature, with the goal of providing an overview of the various characteristics of the economy and society in developing countries and the implications of these characteristics for the possibility of developing the economy of the

region. Other discussions on economic development are primarily explanatory in nature, with the goal of providing an overview of the various characteristics of the economy and society in developed nations. The purpose of the next portion of this conversation is to present several different options for development policies that can be put into action as part of an effort to speed up the process of economic development in developing countries. Development economics can be defined as: a branch of economics that aims to analyze the problems faced by developing countries and find ways for these countries to overcome these problems so that these countries can develop their economies even more quickly. this definition is based on these two fundamental characteristics of development economics. According to this definition, economic development possesses three essential qualities: it is a process, which indicates that it is a continuous change; attempts are made to enhance the level of income per capita; and the increase in per capita income must continue over the long term [41]. Although the goal of economic development policies is to improve welfare in the broadest sense, economic development activities are always seen as a component of the overall development effort carried out by a society [42]. This is because economic development is always seen as a part of the larger development effort [43]. Only the efforts of a community to develop economic activity and enhance the revenue of the community are included in economic development, whereas attempts to develop the community as a whole include social, political, and cultural development efforts as well. In light of these limitations, the idea of economic development is typically understood to refer to a process that, over the course of several generations, contributes to an increase in the amount of money that may be earned by an individual member of a community.

Institutions, Governance, and Economic Development

Institutions that we are familiar with have a very abstract and binding nature. Institutions have normative control over people's lives in their particular locations. Institutions obviously have a significant role to play in the life of a country. The institution's role is one component of a much larger development obligation [44]. Not only is this institution vital for the state, but it also plays an important role in each individual's personal life, which might include learning, economics, politics, social, cultural, and so on [45]. Consider the economic side of things. The institution's duty here is to regulate fiscal and monetary policies, which will later promote the spirit of investment in trade operations both regionally and globally. Many developments have occurred, including significant advances in the construction and operation of state institutions that increasingly complement the Indonesian state political arena. Governance reform projects are undertaken concurrently, beginning with law reform efforts, followed by efforts to update performance criteria and change other governmental institutions. Reforms in public sector administration and management are regarded as critical for bolstering economic development and progress. One of the principles of good governance is the 'legal framework for development,' which helps to foster economic progress and a free market economy. The rule of law is the key notion that is instrumentally and significantly relevant in such a legal framework since it focuses on justice, fairness, and freedom [10]. The consequences of private hegemony for the broader public are no less severe than those of state hegemony. Despite several poverty alleviation measures, the number of people living below the poverty line has not decreased significantly, and in some countries has even increased. When the practice of governance has begun to use features of good governance, such as participation and transparency, the sickness of malnutrition is still easily found. So, what does good governance mean for marginalized individuals who are unable to become powerful customers in this era of economic liberalization? This is where neoliberalism excels. According to Filho and Johnston (2001) under neoliberalism, economic growth has slowed, unemployment is common, inequality within and between countries is increasing, and marginalized people will face huge oppression as a result of instability economy [46]. Finding the optimal kind of community circumstances and figuring out how to actualize them is the fundamental challenge facing any nation or state [47]. The process of looking for the most effective recipes

and methods for social transformation is an example of development. This burden is formally enforced to the state through the government in it, so that within a certain period of time, the government of a country is entrusted with carrying out development for all citizens of that country towards better conditions. Moreover, this burden is mandated to the state through the government in it. In Indonesia, the phrase "development" is synonymous with "empowerment industrialization." Additionally, the terms "development," "modernization," "westernization," "economic growth," and "europanization" are sometimes linked with the term "political transformation" [48]. Because the meaning of development can be interpreted in a number of different ways, the term is frequently equated with a number of other phrases that have a variety of connotations. This is how the identification of development with these many concepts came to be. The most fundamental sense of the word "development" is "development." In other words, a succession of efforts or measures to progress the status of the people living in a region or country in accordance with a particular conception of development. In other words, a succession of efforts or measures to progress the status of the people living in a region or country in accordance with a particular conception of development [49]. The meaning of developmentalism in Indonesia has shifted through time, and its origins may be traced back to the western world's idealized image of a social welfare order. Afterwards, when developmentalism was more or less practiced during the time that the New Order was in power, this welfare framework was the subject of discussion [50]. This disagreement arises due to the fact that, fundamentally, the meaning of developmentalism and welfare is highly dependent on the context in which the phrase is employed when looking at the scenario.

Conclusions

Economic development is the process through which a country's per capita income improves over time, assuming that the number of people living below the absolute poverty line does not increase and the income distribution does not become more unequal. Therefore, the term of economic development encompasses not only economic growth but also a shift (growth with change). Therefore, the current definition of development is significantly more complex than simply economic growth, and the metrics of development success are also changing. Changes include structural and institutional modifications. Shifts in the economic structure, namely from the agricultural or primary structure to the industrial or secondary structure, are structural changes. While institutional change occurs through institutional reforms and legislation. The failure of development experienced by underdeveloped countries in the world serves as a great lesson for redefining the concept of development. The concept of empowerment can be utilized as a solution to this issue. The concept of empowerment under consideration can be separated into three components. The first concept, empowerment, is limited to "leaves and twigs" or conformist empowerment. Because the social structure, economic structure, and economic structure are regarded as given, empowerment is an effort by the disadvantaged community to adapt to what has been given. This concept's mode of action modifies the mentality of the disabled community and provides recompense, such as financial aid and the construction of educational infrastructure. This idea is commonly known as the magical paradigm. The second concept, empowerment, solely resides in the "trunk" or reformers' empowerment. This indicates that the social, economic, political, and cultural order no longer poses a difficulty. The issue is in the operating strategy. Therefore, this style's empowerment is shifting from the top down to the bottom up, while growing human resources and improving institutions, etc. This concept is frequently called the naive paradigm. The third notion is only concerned with "roots" or structural empowerment. Due to the fact that the impotence of society is a result of political, economic, and socio-cultural institutions that do not allow weak communities to share power in the economic, political, and socio-cultural spheres, this structure must be evaluated. In other words, empowerment is only seen as the overthrow of the current order. All orders are deemed improper and must

be destroyed, such as those that encourage citizens to oppose the government, incite the poor to oppose the wealthy and/or merchants, and the like.

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