

Implementation of Good Governance in Development: A Case Study of Teluk Tuasan Village, Gaung Anak Serka District, Indragiri Hilir Regency

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to show the implementation of good governance towards development in the Teluk Tuasan Village for the period 2023-2024. This study employs qualitative descriptive research methods and case study approaches. Primary data collection techniques include interviews, focused group discussions, observations, and document studies. Village development aims to improve the well-being of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through the fulfilment of basic needs, the construction of rural resources and resources, the development of local economic potential, and the sustainable use of natural resources and living environments. The implementation of good governance in development can be seen from eight aspects: participation, the rule of law, transparency, the principle of care, consensus orientation, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, and strategic vision. This article underscores the necessity for additional research on the application of good governance in Teluk Tuasan Village. The research is expected to provide insights and recommendations for the sustainable development of the village.

KEYWORDS: Good Governance, Policy, Village, Development

I. INTRODUCTION

Good Governance has been an argument for three decades in the context of a theoretical approach. It is determined and covered in the Political Science of development for the administrative component to achieve the social goals of society¹. Looking at the progress of the Reform that has been running for 15 years, the implementation of Good Governance in Indonesia cannot yet be said to be fully successful according to the ideals of the previous reforms². Every government is required to implement a good governance system to achieve the goals of the society and the ideals and objectives of the nation and state. The practice of Good Governance also requires transparency in the overall governance process. Transparency is a crucial concept and becomes increasingly important as the desire to develop good governance practices grows.³

To realize the goals of development programs in every institution, a managerial pattern in the management of development is needed. This management pattern is intended to ensure that the results of development and other government programs can be felt by the community. Based on the above, the village government strives to provide assistance to support community activities, formulate policies that provide opportunities for community participation in the implementation of development programs, and foster creativity and motivation for community participation in development programs.

The implementation of good governance is a prerequisite for every government to realize the aspirations of the community and achieve the goals and ideals of the nation and state. In this context, a system of governance and development that is effective, clean, accountable, and free from Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism must be built and implemented⁴.

¹ Zainal, Z., Rambey, R. R., & Rahman, K. (2021). Governance of Household Waste Management in Pekanbaru City. *MIMBAR : Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 37(2). <https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v37i2.7947>

² Nilayanti, C., Nasruddin, & Saifuddin. (2020). Universitas Abulyatama Penerapan Good Governance dalam pelaksanaan Pembangunan di Desa. *Kandidat*, 2(1)

³ Email, Z. A., Pembimbing, D., Wicaksono, B., Abstrak, I. P., Vol, J. O. M. F., & Juli-desember, E. I. I. (2020). Penerapan konsep good governance dalam pelaksanaan pembangunan ekonomi di desa teluk kelasa kecamatan keritang kabupaten indragiri hilir tahun 2018. ... *JOM) Bidang Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu*

⁴ Rossae, A. (2019). *PENERAPAN PRINSIP-PRINSIP GOOD GOVERNANCE PADA BADAN USAHA MILIK DESA (BUMDES) (STUDI KASUS PADA BADAN USAHA MILIK DESA DI KECAMATAN WONOSALAM) SKRIPSI*

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Public services are a crucial part of achieving good governance; indeed, public services require equal treatment and should not have negative assessments. Public services must support the achievement of good governance by 2020⁵.

Villages, as the lowest level of government that directly touches the community, are expected to play a more active role in contributing to the implementation of national development. The term "lowest" also means that the village is a government organization directly connected and integrated with the social, cultural, and economic life of the community. The use of the term "lowest" also has similarities with the terms "frontline" and "close." The term "frontline" means that the village is directly related to residents in terms of government, services, development, empowerment, and matters related to the community⁶.

By giving greater opportunities to villages to manage their own governance and reducing the centralization of construction implementation, it is hoped that the welfare and quality of life of rural residents will improve, thereby addressing issues such as regional disparities, poverty, and other socio-cultural problems. The planning and implementation of village fund budgets are the initial steps for the government in administering village governance⁷.

The role of rural development is to enhance the economy and quality of life of the village community, leading to the advancement and welfare of the village community itself⁸.

Rural development is part of national development, and rural development has significant meaning and role in achieving national goals because villages and their communities are the basis for defense, security, economy, politics, social, and culture⁹.

Good development is one that has a widespread impact and benefits all members of the community. Village development planning is not only carried out by the village government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) but also must involve the community. In the current development paradigm, the community is not only a target group in development but also a subject (actor) in village development¹⁰.

Good governance in village government performance shows a very good chance of 5 percent, 23.33 percent good, 50.84 percent fairly good, 17.50 percent poor, and 3.33 percent very poor. However, this still needs to be improved as there are still some obstacles, especially related to the low involvement of the village community in the process of preparing village development programs so that future village development programs can be more beneficial to the village¹¹.

Village development and improvement are obligations that must be carried out in this digital era. Although it is not easy, innovation and collaboration in rural development can help the community increase their sources of income¹².

Rural development requires programs to transform villages into independent entities. Achieving the independent village as envisioned by the Village Law is still far from being realized¹³.

Every village development must prioritize and comply with legal provisions, and the community must be involved. To build Indonesia from the regions, the government allocates substantial funds for village development, known as Village Funds. The allocation of Village Funds (ADD) given to villages must adhere to the principles of accountability, transparency, and participation, as well as efficiency.

In the Minister of Village Regulation No. 5 of 2015, it is stated that the use of village funds for village development must meet four main priorities. These four main priorities for the use of village funds are: fulfilling basic needs, developing infrastructure, developing economic potential, and utilizing natural resources and the environment sustainably.

Thus, the issuance of this regulation serves as a basis for using village funds for sectoral village development and improvement, aimed at the prosperity and welfare of the community, particularly in rural areas¹⁴.

The role of the village head is to be fully responsible for the management of village funds. The management of these village funds is in the form of advanced village development, improving the quality of life of the community, and alleviating poverty. Moreover, the

⁵ Jamal, Y., Mustanir, A., & Latif, A. (2020). PENERAPAN PRINSIP GOOD GOVERNANCE TERHADAP APARATUR DESA DALAM PELAYANAN PUBLIK DI DESA CIRO-CIROE KECAMATAN WATANG PULU KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG. *PRAJA: Jurnal Ilmiah Pemerintahan*, 8(3). <https://doi.org/10.55678/prj.v8i3.298>

⁶ Khoiriah, S., & Yuswanto. (n.d.). *Konsep Good Governance Di Desa*. <http://e-journal.metrouniv.ac.id/index.php/istinbath/index>

⁷ Yessy Desi Kricy, & Martati Simbel. (2021). Pengaruh Sistem Pengendalian Intern Pemerintah (SPIP) terhadap perencanaan dan pelaksanaan anggaran dana desa di Kecamatan Mentaya Hulu, Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur. *Journal of Environment and Management*, 2(2), 148–158. <https://doi.org/10.37304/jem.v2i2.2943>

⁸ Situmorang, C. V., Simanjuntak, A., & Elisabeth, D. M. (2020). PERAN PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT, AKUNTABILITAS, DAN TRANSPARANSI DALAM MEWUJUDKAN GOOD GOVERNANCE TERHADAP PEMBANGUNAN DESA. *Jurnal Ilmu Keuangan Dan Perbankan (JIKA)*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.34010/jika.v9i2.2985>

⁹ Larisu, Z., & Jopang, J. (2022). PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DALAM Mendukung OPTIMALISASI PERENCANAAN DAN PENGANGGARAN PEMBANGUNAN DESA DI KABUPATEN MUNA. *Sebatik*, 26(2). <https://doi.org/10.46984/sebatik.v26i2.2050>

¹⁰ Maros, A., Sunaryo, J., & Hidayat Al, N. (2020). MAROS. *SinaMu*, 2

¹¹ Harianto, H., & Rahardjo, M. (2019). MEWUJUDKAN GOOD GOVERNANCE, MELALUI PENGUATAN DEMOKRASI DALAM PEMILIHAN KEPALA DESA. *Seminar Nasional Sistem Informasi*, 3

¹² Lestari, S., Alue Naga Desa Tibang Kecamatan Syiah Kuala, J., & Banda Aceh, K. (2019). ANALISIS FAKTOR PEMBANGUNAN DESA DALAM PENGEMBANGAN DESA MANDIRI BERKELANJUTAN PADA DESA BUNGHU ACEH BESAR. 4(2), 157–167. <https://doi.org/10.26905>

¹³ Angkasa, N. (2024). Smart Village Sebagai Bentuk Good Village Governance Menuju Era Desa Digital. *Audi Et AP: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum*, 3(01), 23–29. <https://doi.org/10.24967/jaeap.v3i01.2779>

¹⁴ Flambonita, S., Ridwan, R., Ahmaturrahman, A., & Apriyani, L. (2022). PENGELOLAAN DAN INFORMASI PERENCANAAN ANGGARAN DESA. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 5(4). <https://doi.org/10.29303/jppm.v5i4.4227>

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procedure for the implementation of village fund management is in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 113 of 2014, which includes planning, implementation, administration, and reporting of village fund management¹⁵.

Good development is equitable and benefits all members of the community. The role of the village government as a facilitator must be able to provide policies and information that are useful to support the development and improvement of infrastructure, especially in Teluk Tuasan village, both within and between villages. As the entity controlling development, the village government must be able to engage, cooperate, and collaborate to mobilize and direct the community to participate in development, maintenance, such as mutual co operation, and repair.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach, where all data were obtained through interviews or supporting documents. The results of the interviews and supporting documents were then analyzed to extract data summaries to draw conclusions about the researched problems. The selection of informants as data sources for this research was based on subjects who were knowledgeable about the issues relevant to this study. Possessed the necessary data, and were willing to provide information¹⁶. The steps in data collection included efforts to delimit the research, gather information through observations and interviews, both structured and unstructured, documentation, visual materials and efforts to design protocols for recording information. Primary data were obtained directly from respondents through direct responses from questionnaires and interviews with the research sample. Secondary data were obtained from information relevant to the research.

The informants in this study are :

Tabel 1. Informer

No.	Source	Amount	Description
1.	Head of Village	1	Key Informer
2.	Village Secretary	1	Informer
3.	BPD Chairman	1	Informer
4.	Chieftain Tribe	1	Informer
5.	Chief of Pemuda	1	Informer
6.	Citizens	5	Informer

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Teluk Tuasan Village is located approximately 375 km from the provincial capital of Riau (Pekanbaru), 25 km from the district capital of Indragiri Hilir (Tembilahan), and 15 km from the sub-district capital of Gaung Anak Serka (Teluk Pinang). The population of Teluk Tuasan Village is 1,014 people, consisting of 529 men and 485 women (Statistik, 2023). Teluk Tuasan village is an area that produces coconut, sagu palm, betel palm, and marine biota. With geography dominated by coastal areas, the majority of the inhabitants of Teluk Tuasan Village work as fisherman and farming. It therefore requires a sustainable approach to preserving and exploiting the environmental and economic potential for the well-being of society.

The community of Teluk Tuasan village still preserves local wisdom related to the social, cultural, and geographical characteristics, demographic structure, and village institutions. However, Teluk Tuasan village continues to face issues such as poverty and inadequate infrastructure, particularly regarding basic services and inaccessible roads. The difficult access to Teluk Tuasan village is a major obstacle to both community life and government operations, hindering development efforts in the village. Development is a crucial aspect for improving living standards and socio-economic conditions to achieve welfare. The disparity in development between rural and urban areas results in unequal services provided to the community by the state.

Good governance practices also require transparency throughout the entire governance process. Transparency is a very important concept and is becoming increasingly important as the desire to develop good governance practices grows. By providing the residents of Teluk Tuasan village with the opportunity to access various information about government administration, it facilitates the community's efforts to assess the government's alignment with public interests.

The community can easily decide whether to support the government or, conversely, criticize and protest to urge the government to be more oriented towards the public's interests. Moreover, the right to obtain information is a fundamental right of every citizen to be able to adequately evaluate the government's performance. To achieve Good Governance, one of the key elements is to establish an accountable

¹⁵ Angkasa, N., & Nuzirwan, N. (2022). PERAN KEPALA DESA DALAM PENGELOLAAN DANA DESA. *Audi Et AP : Jurnal Penelitian Hukum*, 1(02), 101–107

¹⁶ Cresswell, J. W. (2014). Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches / John W. Creswell. — 4th ed. In *News.Ge*

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governmental bureaucracy service system. According to the good governance menurut United Nation Development Program (UNDP), the principles of good governance include the following¹⁷:

1. Participation

Every citizen has a voice in decision-making processes, either directly or through representative institutions that represent their interests. Inclusive participation is based on the freedom of association and expression, as well as assured participation. The participatory nature of the Teluk Tuasan village community in village development is fundamentally determined by the commitment and consistency of both the government and the community in collaborating to develop the village. The success of participatory development, from planning to implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, will ensure the sustainability of village development. Forms of community participation in the village include:

- a. Discussions at the hamlet level contribute suggestions for the planned development activities.
- b. The community is directly engaged in the Village Development Planning Forum (Musrenbang) of Teluk Tuasan Village.
- c. The community is involved in drafting the Village Government Work Plan (RKPDDes).
- d. The community actively participates in the development process.

2. Rule of Law

Planning and development activities in Teluk Tuasan village have reinforced regulations requiring villages to draft a Village Government Work Plan (RKPDDes), including laws related to human rights. The law must be implemented impartially. The village government is obligated to prepare planning documents, including the Village Government Work Plan (RKPDDes), which is a detailed explanation of the Village Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes).

3. Transparency

The government of Teluk Tuasan village ensures that information is readily available to those who need it and can be monitored by the community. Transparency is crucial to prevent inefficiencies and ineffectiveness in the bureaucracy and development processes, key features of good governance. The development activities in Teluk Tuasan village, through the Village Government Work Plan (RKPDDes), are conducted with budgets provided by the central, provincial, and regency governments to enhance community welfare.

4. Responsiveness

Responsiveness requires that institutions and every government service process understand and meet the demands of the community. Policies generated by the government must always be community-oriented, addressing the needs of village stakeholders. For good governance, Teluk Tuasan village needs individuals and parties that support the continuity of village development processes and are concerned about the village's condition. The village government of Teluk Tuasan must manage resources professionally and demand the fulfillment of various community needs.

5. Consensus Orientation

Aspirations related to infrastructure development can be obtained during village deliberations where community members voice their opinions on development priorities. These deliberations lead to decisions and regulations that will govern village activities within the government's annual work plan. Decisions are made during meetings to determine the Village Government Work Plan (RKPDDes) for the annual budget.

6. Effectiveness and Efficiency

Effectiveness and efficiency are measured by the extent to which products meet the community's interests and the rationality of development costs to meet community needs. The lower the costs for maximum benefits, the higher the efficiency and effectiveness in fulfilling community needs. This approach is essential for realizing the ideals of good governance

7. Accountability

Accountability is crucial in village development, encompassing information transparency, governance systems, and budget openness. When the village government maintains accountability, the governance process will function effectively. Teluk Tuasan village has undertaken development projects using Village Funds (DD) from the central government and Village Allocation Funds (ADD) from the regency/municipality. The village head is empowered to manage community affairs, and every public official must be accountable for their policies, actions, and impartiality towards the community.

8. Strategic Vision

A strategic vision is an essential outlook for the future in achieving good governance, especially amid rapid technological advances. Without a strategic vision, a community risks falling behind and facing difficulties in adapting to changes. To address this, the Village Government of Teluk Tuasan has developed a strategic plan that includes technology training for village residents.

This step includes technology training to enhance residents' digital skills and the installation of internet infrastructure to support broader technological access. This initiative aims to prepare the village to face future challenges and optimally utilize technological advancements.

¹⁷ Sedarmayanti. (2012). Good Governance : Dalam Rangka Otonomi Daerah Upaya Membangun Organisasi Efektif dan Efisiensi melalui Restrukturisasi dan Pemberdayaan. In *CV.Mandar Maju: Vol. I*. CV. Mandar Maju

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In the development of the village development index, dimensions, variables, and indicators play a crucial role in measuring and evaluating the progress of development in Teluk Tusan village. These dimensions represent the core aspects being measured, such as infrastructure, education, health, and the economy, while variables and indicators are used to provide a more detailed and specific picture of the conditions and developments in each village. For example, health indicators might include the level of community access to healthcare facilities, the prevalence of certain diseases, and maternal and child mortality rates.

By understanding and analyzing this data, more effective and efficient strategies can be developed to improve the quality of life and welfare of village communities. Additionally, a deep understanding of these concepts allows the village government and other stakeholders to identify barriers and challenges that might be faced in the development process and to design targeted solutions.

These dimensions have variables measured using relevant qualitative methods, such as in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and participatory observation, to ensure that the collected data reflects the real conditions and needs of the community. Some examples of variables that might be used include the level of community participation in the development planning process, community satisfaction with public services, and the level of youth involvement in social and economic activities. Through this approach, it is hoped that a comprehensive and accurate picture of the conditions and developments in Teluk Tusan village can be obtained, which in turn will support efforts to sustainably improve the quality of life and welfare of the community as follows:

Table 2. Conceptual Framework of Dimensions, Variables, and Indicators for Village Development Index

Dimension (1)	Variable (2)	NoIndicator (3)(4)	Description (5)	
Basic Services	Educational Services	1	Availability and access to kindergarten	Good
		2	Availability and ease of access to elementary schools	Good
		3	Availability and ease of access to junior high schools	Good
		4	Availability and ease of access to senior high schools	Poor
	Healthcare Services	5	Availability and ease of access to hospitals	Not Available
		6	Availability and ease of access to maternity hospitals	Not Available
		7	Availability and ease of access to community health centers (Puskesmas)	Poor
		8	Availability and ease of access to clinics or medical facilities	Not Available
		9	Availability and ease of access to doctors' practices	Not Available
		10	Availability and ease of access to midwifery practices	Not Available
		11	Availability and ease of access to village health posts (Poskesdes) or integrated service posts (Polindes)	Not Available
		12	Availability and ease of access to pharmacies	Not Available
Infrastructure Conditions	Economic Infrastructure	13	Availability of shops, mini-markets, or grocery stores	Good
		14	Availability of markets	Good
		15	Availability of restaurants, eateries, or cafes	Limited
		16	Availability of hotel accommodations or lodging	Not Available
		17	Availability of banks	Not Available
	Energy Infrastructure	18	Electrification	Good
		19	Lighting conditions on main roads	Good
		20	Availability of gas fuel for cooking	Good
	Clean Water and Sanitation Infrastructure	21	Drinking water sources	Good
		22	Water sources for bathing and washing	Good
Communication and Information Infrastructure	23	Public bathing facilities	Not Available	
	24	Availability and quality of mobile communication facilities	Good	
	25	Availability of internet facilities and mail or parcel delivery	Good	

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Transportation	Transportation Facilities	26	Traffic and road quality	Poor
		27	Road accessibility	Poor
		28	Availability of public transportation	Only Maritime Vehicles
		29	Operation of public transportation	Poor
	Transportation Accessibility	30	Distance to the Sub-District Head's office (Teluk Pinang, Gaung Anak Serka, Indragiri Hilir)	15 Kilometers
		31	Distance to the Regent's office (Tembilahan, Indragiri Hilir, Riau)	25 Kilometers
		32	Distance to the Governor's office (Pekanbaru, Riau)	375 Kilometers
Public Services	Public Health	33	Management of extraordinary incidents	Good
		34	Malnutrition handling	Good
	Sports Facilities	35	Availability of Sports Facilities	Limited
		36	Existence of Sports Activity Groups	Good
Village Governance	Village self-reliance	37	Village Government Equipment	Fewer
		38	Village Otonomi	Good
		39	Assets/Wealth of Village	Good
	Quality of Human Resources	40	Quality of the human resources of the Head Village	Good
		41	Quality of human resources of the Village Secretary	Good

CONCLUSIONS

Teluk Tuasan Village, located in Gaung Anak Serka District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, exemplifies the challenges faced by remote and underdeveloped villages throughout Indonesia. The village encounters significant barriers, such as limited access to essential infrastructure, low economic development, and inadequate public services. These obstacles highlight the urgent need for effective governance to drive meaningful progress. Despite these challenges, the implementation of good governance principles has emerged as a crucial foundation for advancing development in Teluk Tuasan Village. This study emphasizes that applying transparency, enhancing community participation, and strengthening government accountability are vital for catalyzing sustainable development in the village.

Effective governance practices involve a multifaceted approach that engages both the village government and its residents. Transparency in resource management and project implementation provides a clear understanding of resource allocation and its impact. This openness builds trust and allows the community to hold officials accountable. Community participation in decision-making ensures that development initiatives align with the actual needs and priorities of residents, thereby improving the relevance and effectiveness of these programs. Empowering local residents through education and training also supports their active involvement in development efforts, contributing to a more resilient and informed community.

To advance Teluk Tuasan Village, a comprehensive strategy involving various stakeholders is essential. This includes local governments committed to improving administrative and managerial practices, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that can offer additional expertise and resources, and the private sector, which can contribute to economic growth and development projects.

Moreover, the role of local leadership in Teluk Tuasan Village cannot be overlooked. Village leaders must not only promote the principles of good governance but also actively engage with residents to understand their needs and aspirations. Effective leadership involves facilitating dialogue, resolving conflicts, and creating an inclusive environment where every voice is heard. Leaders must advocate for and implement best practices in governance, ensuring that development initiatives are fair and sustainable.

By setting an example of integrity and dedication, local leaders can inspire greater community involvement and drive positive change. Additionally, the integration of innovative approaches and technology, such as digital tools for project tracking and data analysis, can enhance resource management and communication, thereby supporting the achievement of the village's development goals.

RECOMMENDATION

Enhance Administrative and Managerial Capacity, The village government needs to improve its administrative and managerial capacity through continuous training and education for village officials. This includes transparent and accountable financial management and improved skills in planning and implementing development programs.

Awareness of Challenges in Underdeveloped Villages, It is important to understand the complexities and challenges faced by the underdeveloped village of Teluk Tuasan. This understanding can encourage broader support for development initiatives in Teluk Tuasan Village.

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Establish partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and local government agencies to leverage additional resources and expertise for development projects. Understanding the challenges faced by the underdeveloped village of Teluk Tuasan can encourage broader support for development initiatives in the village.

Promote Local Economic Development Initiatives, encourage the development of local economic activities by supporting small businesses, agricultural projects, and cooperatives. By fostering a diverse local economy, the village can create jobs and increase income, contributing to sustainable economic growth.

Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability, integrate social and environmental sustainability into development planning. This includes promoting environmentally friendly practices, preserving local natural resources, and ensuring that development projects benefit all segments of the community, including vulnerable groups.

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