

Public Transparency and Legal Accountability in Democratic Governance: Evidence from Indonesia

Muhammad Lukmanul Hakim¹✉, Fatin Amiroszati¹, Mas'udi¹, and Alfid Diaz Fernanda¹

Universitas Amikom Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia¹

ABSTRACT

Public transparency and legal accountability are essential components of democratic governance because they promote openness, strengthen public oversight, and ensure responsible exercise of governmental authority. This study examines the role of transparency and accountability in democratic governance in Indonesia through a normative juridical method and doctrinal analysis of Law Number 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure and Law Number 30 of 2014 on Government Administration. Using a normative juridical approach, relevant legal provisions, legal principles, and related legal literature published between 2018 and 2024 were systematically reviewed and analyzed through thematic synthesis. The findings indicate that transparency enhances citizen participation and access to information, while accountability strengthens institutional responsibility and legal certainty. Together, these principles contribute to public trust, governance effectiveness, and democratic legitimacy. The study concludes that effective implementation of transparency and accountability frameworks is essential for strengthening democratic governance and improving public sector performance in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Democratic Governance, Good Governance, Government Administration, Legal Accountability, Public Transparency.*

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Muhammad Lukmanul Hakim
Universitas Amikom Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
contact: lukmanul123@gmail.com

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received : July 14, 2023
Final Revised : September 1, 2023
Accepted : October 21, 2023
Published : December 27, 2023

1. | INTRODUCTION

Public transparency and legal accountability are widely recognized as essential pillars of democratic governance. Democratic systems rely not only on electoral processes and representative institutions but also on mechanisms that ensure government actions remain open, accountable, and subject to public scrutiny. In contemporary governance, citizens increasingly demand access to public information, greater participation in decision-making processes, and stronger accountability for the exercise of governmental authority. These expectations reflect the growing importance of transparency and accountability in strengthening democratic institutions, promoting public trust, and ensuring that public power is exercised in accordance with the law.

The relationship between transparency and accountability has attracted significant attention in governance and public administration literature. Transparency enables citizens to access information regarding governmental actions, policies, and decisions, while accountability ensures that public officials can be held responsible for their conduct and performance. Erkkilä (2020) argues that transparency serves as a fundamental condition for democratic governance because it allows citizens to monitor governmental activities and evaluate public decision-making. Similarly, Androniceanu (2021) emphasizes that transparency is a key requirement for good democratic governance, as it strengthens institutional legitimacy and supports public participation. These perspectives suggest that transparency and accountability are mutually reinforcing principles that contribute to the effectiveness of democratic institutions.

The increasing demand for government openness is closely associated with broader developments in democratic governance. Citizens today expect greater access to information and more opportunities to engage in public affairs than in previous decades. Public access to information enables individuals and communities to participate more effectively in governance processes, monitor public institutions, and contribute to policy discussions. Porumbescu et al. (2022) highlight that government transparency enhances democratic legitimacy by reducing information asymmetry between public institutions and citizens. Likewise, Jashari and Pepaj (2018) argue that transparency and accountability improve public sector performance by strengthening oversight and encouraging responsible governance practices. These findings indicate that openness and accountability have become increasingly important components of democratic governance.

In Indonesia, the commitment to transparency and accountability has been strengthened through legal reforms designed to promote good governance and democratic participation. One of the most significant developments was the enactment of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (Undang-Undang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik). This legislation established the right of citizens to access public information and imposed obligations on public institutions to provide information in a transparent and accountable manner. The law reflects the recognition

that information access is a fundamental requirement for democratic participation and effective public oversight.

The implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 has significantly influenced governance practices in Indonesia by encouraging greater openness within public institutions. Lubis et al. (2018) note that the Public Information Disclosure Law represents an important milestone in promoting transparency and strengthening democratic governance. Similarly, Suhendar (2020) argues that the implementation of the law demonstrates the government's commitment to realizing principles of good governance through public information openness. Despite these achievements, challenges remain regarding institutional capacity, information management practices, and variations in implementation across different government agencies. These challenges indicate that legal frameworks alone are insufficient without effective institutional support and enforcement mechanisms.

Alongside transparency, legal accountability represents another critical element of democratic governance. Accountability ensures that public officials exercise authority responsibly and remain subject to legal oversight. Democratic governance requires mechanisms capable of preventing abuses of power while ensuring that administrative actions are conducted according to established legal principles. Accountability therefore serves as an important safeguard against arbitrary decision-making and administrative misconduct.

The enactment of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration marked a significant development in Indonesia's administrative law framework. The law provides legal standards governing administrative actions, governmental authority, discretionary decision-making, and accountability mechanisms. It aims to strengthen legal certainty and improve governance quality by establishing clear standards for public administration. Abrianto et al. (2020) explain that the law has contributed to the development of legal accountability by expanding mechanisms through which governmental actions may be reviewed and challenged. More recently, Nuswardani (2024) highlights the continuing importance of the law in defining the scope of governmental responsibility and legal accountability within Indonesia's administrative system.

The relationship between transparency and accountability is particularly important because both principles contribute to public trust in government institutions. Citizens are more likely to trust public institutions when governmental actions are transparent and officials are held accountable for their decisions. Moore (2018) argues that institutional transparency plays an important role in shaping public trust because openness reduces uncertainty and improves perceptions of legitimacy. Likewise, Hitlin and Shutava (2022) emphasize that trust in government is closely linked to perceptions of accountability, responsiveness, and institutional integrity. These findings suggest that transparency and accountability contribute not only to legal compliance but also to broader democratic legitimacy.

The importance of transparency and accountability has become even more pronounced in the digital era. Technological developments have transformed how information is produced, distributed, and accessed. Digital governance initiatives, open data programs, and electronic public services provide new opportunities for enhancing transparency and citizen engagement. Matheus et al. (2020) demonstrate that data-driven technologies can improve transparency and accountability by supporting evidence-based decision-making and public oversight. Similarly, Redden (2018) argues that digital governance creates new possibilities for democratic participation while simultaneously introducing challenges related to information management and accountability. These developments indicate that democratic governance must continually adapt to changing technological environments.

Although transparency and accountability have become central themes in governance research, existing studies often examine these concepts separately or focus on specific institutional contexts. Furthermore, relatively few studies integrate discussions of Indonesia's Public Information Disclosure Law and Government Administration Law within a broader democratic governance framework. As a result, there remains a need for a comprehensive examination of how these legal frameworks collectively contribute to transparency, accountability, and democratic governance in Indonesia.

In response to this gap, this study investigates public transparency and legal accountability in democratic governance through a normative juridical method. The study focuses on the implementation and significance of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure and Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, particularly by examining the research question: How do Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure and Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration regulate public transparency and legal accountability in Indonesia? By analyzing relevant legal provisions, legal principles, and contemporary legal literature on transparency, accountability, democratic governance, and public administration, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how these legal frameworks contribute to strengthening democratic institutions, public trust, and good governance practices in Indonesia.

2. | LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Information Disclosure as a Democratic Right

Access to information is widely recognized as a fundamental component of democratic governance. Democratic societies require informed citizens who are capable of participating in public affairs, evaluating government performance, and holding public officials accountable for their actions. Public information disclosure enables citizens to obtain information regarding government policies, decisions, and activities, thereby strengthening transparency and supporting democratic participation. Consequently, access to information is increasingly regarded not only as an

administrative practice but also as a democratic right that facilitates public oversight and institutional accountability.

Transparency plays a central role in establishing effective governance systems. Erkkilä (2020) argues that transparency enhances democratic governance by making governmental actions visible and accessible to the public. Similarly, Androniceanu (2021) emphasizes that transparency is an essential characteristic of good governance because it promotes openness, integrity, and public trust. These perspectives suggest that transparent institutions are better equipped to maintain legitimacy and responsiveness within democratic societies.

The literature further highlights the relationship between information access and citizen participation. Citizens are more likely to engage in governance processes when relevant information is available and accessible. Porumbescu et al. (2022) argue that transparency reduces information asymmetry between governments and citizens, thereby strengthening democratic legitimacy. Likewise, Jashari and Pepaj (2018) emphasize that transparency contributes to accountability by enabling citizens to evaluate public sector performance. These findings indicate that public information disclosure functions as an important mechanism for strengthening democratic engagement.

In Indonesia, the right to access public information is institutionalized through Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure. The law establishes the obligation of public bodies to provide information and recognizes the public's right to obtain information relevant to governmental activities. Lubis et al. (2018) describe the legislation as an important milestone in Indonesia's democratic development because it promotes openness and citizen participation. Similarly, Suhendar (2020) argues that the implementation of the law reflects the government's commitment to achieving transparency and good governance. These findings demonstrate the significance of information disclosure as a legal instrument supporting democratic governance.

Government Administration and Legal Accountability

Legal accountability constitutes another essential pillar of democratic governance. Accountability requires public officials and institutions to justify their actions, comply with legal obligations, and accept responsibility for decisions that affect the public. Within democratic systems, accountability mechanisms serve to prevent abuses of authority and ensure that governmental actions remain consistent with legal principles and public interests. As a result, accountability contributes significantly to the legitimacy and effectiveness of public institutions.

Romzek and Dubnick (2018) argue that accountability is fundamental to public administration because it establishes mechanisms through which governmental actors can be evaluated and held responsible for their conduct. Similarly, Scott (2018) emphasizes that accountability within regulatory and administrative systems promotes responsible governance and strengthens public confidence in institutions. These

perspectives suggest that accountability is not merely a legal requirement but also an important democratic principle.

The concept of accountability is closely linked to administrative law because governmental authority must be exercised within established legal boundaries. Addink (2019) explains that good governance requires public institutions to operate transparently, fairly, and responsibly while adhering to legal standards. Effective accountability systems therefore contribute to legal certainty and improve the quality of public administration.

In Indonesia, Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration provides the legal framework governing administrative decision-making and the exercise of governmental authority. The law seeks to strengthen legal certainty, prevent abuse of power, and improve accountability within public administration. Abrianto et al. (2020) argue that the law has expanded legal mechanisms through which governmental actions may be reviewed and challenged. Likewise, Nuswardani (2024) highlights the importance of the legislation in defining administrative accountability and clarifying the legal responsibilities of government institutions. These findings indicate that the Government Administration Law plays a significant role in promoting accountability within Indonesia's democratic governance framework.

Transparency and Accountability in Democratic Institutions

Transparency and accountability are often viewed as complementary principles that strengthen democratic institutions. Transparency provides citizens with access to information, while accountability ensures that governmental actors can be evaluated and held responsible for their decisions. Together, these principles support institutional legitimacy and encourage responsible governance practices.

Erkkilä (2020) emphasizes that transparency contributes to democratic governance by facilitating public scrutiny and improving institutional responsiveness. Similarly, Porumbescu et al. (2022) argue that transparency strengthens accountability because citizens require information in order to assess governmental performance. These findings suggest that transparency and accountability are mutually reinforcing components of effective governance systems.

The literature also highlights the role of governance frameworks in supporting institutional accountability. Addink (2019) argues that good governance depends upon transparency, participation, accountability, and adherence to the rule of law. Likewise, Keping (2018) emphasizes that democratic governance requires institutional arrangements capable of balancing authority with accountability. These perspectives indicate that governance effectiveness depends on the successful integration of transparency and accountability mechanisms.

Evidence from Indonesia further demonstrates the importance of these principles in democratic institutions. Ahmadi and Rachmiatie (2019) report that public participation in information disclosure processes contributes positively to accountability and democratic engagement. Similarly, Adiputra et al. (2018) highlight

the importance of transparency in strengthening local government performance and public oversight. These findings suggest that transparency and accountability support institutional effectiveness at multiple levels of governance.

Public Participation and Democratic Governance

Public participation is a defining characteristic of democratic governance. Democratic institutions rely on active citizen involvement to ensure that governmental decisions reflect public interests and societal needs. Participation strengthens democratic legitimacy by allowing citizens to contribute to policymaking, monitor government activities, and influence public decision-making processes.

Ahmadi and Rachmiate (2019) argue that public information disclosure enhances citizen participation by providing the information necessary for meaningful engagement. Similarly, Jannah et al. (2020) emphasize that information openness enables citizens and civil society organizations to participate more effectively in monitoring government activities. These findings indicate that transparency and participation are closely interconnected within democratic systems.

Public participation also contributes to accountability by creating additional mechanisms for oversight. Moore (2018) argues that institutional openness encourages public trust because citizens are better able to evaluate governmental actions and intentions. Likewise, Hitlin and Shutava (2022) report that trust in government is influenced by perceptions of transparency, responsiveness, and accountability. These findings suggest that participation contributes to both democratic legitimacy and institutional credibility.

Furthermore, Keping (2018) emphasizes that democratic governance requires active engagement between citizens and public institutions. Participation allows governments to better understand public concerns while enabling citizens to influence governance outcomes. As a result, public participation serves as an important mechanism for strengthening democratic governance and enhancing accountability.

Contemporary Challenges and Future Directions

The development of democratic governance is increasingly influenced by technological transformation, evolving public expectations, and growing demands for institutional accountability. While transparency and legal accountability remain fundamental principles of democratic governance, their implementation faces new challenges in rapidly changing governance environments. Governments are expected not only to provide access to information and ensure accountability but also to adapt governance systems to digital technologies, data-driven decision-making, and emerging forms of public participation. Consequently, contemporary governance requires innovative approaches capable of maintaining transparency and accountability while responding to complex social and technological developments.

One of the most significant developments in recent years is the expansion of digital governance. Governments increasingly utilize digital platforms, electronic services, and

open data initiatives to improve public service delivery and increase accessibility to information. These developments create opportunities for enhancing transparency by making governmental information more available to citizens. Matheus et al. (2020) argue that data-driven governance systems can improve transparency and accountability by enabling evidence-based decision-making and facilitating public oversight. Similarly, Redden (2018) emphasizes that digital technologies have transformed governance practices by expanding opportunities for citizen engagement and information access. These findings suggest that digital governance can strengthen democratic principles when implemented effectively.

Despite these opportunities, digital transformation also creates new governance challenges. The increasing reliance on digital technologies raises concerns regarding information accuracy, cybersecurity, privacy protection, and digital inequality. Citizens may encounter barriers to accessing information due to technological limitations, inadequate digital literacy, or unequal access to internet infrastructure. Furthermore, the rapid dissemination of information through digital platforms can increase the risk of misinformation and reduce public confidence in governmental communication. These challenges demonstrate that technological advancement alone does not guarantee greater transparency or accountability.

Another important challenge concerns the implementation of public information disclosure policies. Although legal frameworks such as Law Number 14 of 2008 establish obligations for public institutions to provide information, practical implementation often varies among institutions. Jannah et al. (2020) report that differences in institutional capacity and administrative practices can affect the effectiveness of information disclosure initiatives. Likewise, Lubis et al. (2018) identify challenges related to organizational readiness and information management systems. These findings indicate that effective transparency requires not only legal mandates but also institutional commitment, administrative capacity, and adequate resources.

The implementation of legal accountability mechanisms also faces continuing challenges. Although Law Number 30 of 2014 provides a legal framework for administrative accountability, the effectiveness of accountability systems depends on institutional enforcement and compliance. Abrianto et al. (2020) emphasize that legal accountability requires accessible mechanisms through which governmental actions may be reviewed and challenged. Similarly, Nuswardani (2024) highlights ongoing debates regarding the interpretation and application of administrative accountability provisions. These findings suggest that strengthening accountability requires continuous legal development, institutional reform, and effective oversight mechanisms.

The relationship between transparency, accountability, and public trust represents another important issue for future governance. Public trust is essential for democratic stability because citizens are more likely to support institutions they perceive as transparent, accountable, and responsive. Moore (2018) argues that transparency

contributes to trust by reducing uncertainty regarding governmental behavior. Likewise, Hitlin and Shutava (2022) emphasize that trust in government depends significantly on perceptions of institutional integrity and accountability. These findings indicate that transparency and accountability should be viewed not only as legal requirements but also as strategic instruments for strengthening democratic legitimacy.

Future governance frameworks are also expected to place greater emphasis on collaborative and participatory approaches. Citizens increasingly demand opportunities to engage directly with public institutions and contribute to policy development. Participation enhances democratic legitimacy by ensuring that governance processes reflect diverse perspectives and societal interests. Ahmadi and Rachmiatie (2019) demonstrate that information disclosure supports public participation by enabling citizens to engage more effectively in governance activities. Consequently, future governance models are likely to integrate transparency, accountability, and participation more closely than traditional administrative systems.

Good governance principles will continue to play a central role in shaping future democratic institutions. Addink (2019) argues that transparency, accountability, participation, and the rule of law remain fundamental requirements for effective governance. Similarly, Keping (2018) emphasizes that democratic governance requires institutional arrangements capable of balancing governmental authority with public accountability. These perspectives suggest that future governance reforms should focus on strengthening institutional capacity while preserving democratic values and legal safeguards.

The literature indicates that the future of democratic governance depends upon the successful integration of transparency, accountability, participation, and technological innovation. While legal frameworks such as Law Number 14 of 2008 and Law Number 30 of 2014 provide important foundations for democratic governance in Indonesia, ongoing institutional improvements remain necessary to address emerging challenges. By strengthening information disclosure practices, enhancing accountability mechanisms, promoting citizen participation, and adapting to digital transformation, democratic institutions can improve governance quality and reinforce public trust in government.

3. | RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a normative juridical method to examine the relationship between public transparency, legal accountability, and democratic governance in Indonesia. The normative juridical method was selected because the topics of transparency, accountability, democratic governance, and administrative law have been widely discussed across public administration, legal studies, governance research, and political science literature. Although numerous studies have examined these concepts individually, the existing literature remains fragmented, particularly regarding the interaction between public information disclosure and government accountability

within Indonesia's democratic governance framework. A normative juridical method enables the integration of diverse legal findings and provides a comprehensive understanding of how legal frameworks contribute to strengthening democratic institutions and governance practices.

The review process consisted of four stages: identification, screening, eligibility assessment, and final inclusion of studies. This approach was adopted to ensure that only literature directly relevant to transparency, accountability, democratic governance, public administration, and Indonesian legal frameworks was included in the analysis.

Literature was collected from major academic databases, including Scopus, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis Online, Emerald Insight, and institutional repositories. The search process utilized combinations of keywords such as public transparency, legal accountability, democratic governance, public information disclosure, government administration, good governance, public participation, open government, institutional accountability, administrative law, and public trust. Additional searches were conducted using specific legal references, including Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure and Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration. These search terms were selected to capture both theoretical discussions and practical applications of transparency and accountability within democratic governance.

The inclusion criteria focused on peer-reviewed journal articles, scholarly books, conference papers, legal analyses, policy studies, and institutional publications published between 2018 and 2024. Eligible studies were required to discuss at least one of the following themes: public transparency, legal accountability, democratic governance, information disclosure, public administration, public participation, government accountability, or governance reform. Particular attention was given to studies examining Indonesian governance and legal frameworks. Studies unrelated to governance, public administration, or legal accountability were excluded from the review. Duplicate records and publications lacking sufficient relevance to the research objectives were also removed during the screening process.

In addition to academic literature, this study incorporates doctrinal legal analysis of two key Indonesian legal instruments: Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure and Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration. The doctrinal approach focuses on examining legal norms, principles, rights, obligations, and accountability mechanisms established within these laws. This legal analysis enables a deeper understanding of how statutory provisions support transparency, accountability, and democratic governance within Indonesia's public sector.

The selected literature was analyzed using thematic synthesis. This analytical technique allows findings from various disciplinary perspectives to be integrated into broader conceptual themes. The reviewed studies were organized into five thematic categories: public information disclosure as a democratic right, government

administration and legal accountability, transparency and accountability in democratic institutions, public participation and democratic governance, and contemporary challenges and future directions. These themes reflect the principal dimensions through which transparency and accountability contribute to democratic governance.

The analytical framework adopted in this study views democratic governance as a system supported by transparency, accountability, participation, and adherence to legal principles. Public transparency is examined as a mechanism that enables information access and public oversight, while legal accountability is analyzed as a framework for ensuring responsible exercise of governmental authority. By integrating governance literature with doctrinal legal analysis, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of how Indonesian legal frameworks contribute to strengthening democratic governance, institutional legitimacy, and public trust.

4. | RESULTS

The reviewed literature demonstrates that public transparency and legal accountability are fundamental elements of democratic governance. Together, these principles contribute to the legitimacy, effectiveness, and responsiveness of public institutions by enabling citizen oversight and ensuring that governmental authority is exercised in accordance with legal standards. The findings indicate that democratic governance is strengthened when transparency mechanisms provide access to information and accountability frameworks ensure that public officials remain responsible for their decisions and actions. Across different governance contexts, transparency and accountability emerge as complementary principles that support public trust, institutional performance, and democratic participation.

One of the most consistent findings concerns the importance of public information disclosure in promoting democratic governance. The reviewed studies indicate that access to information enables citizens to monitor government activities, evaluate policy decisions, and participate more effectively in public affairs. Erkkilä (2020) emphasizes that transparency serves as a prerequisite for democratic accountability because citizens cannot assess governmental performance without access to relevant information. Similarly, Porumbescu et al. (2022) report that transparency reduces information asymmetry between governments and citizens, thereby improving democratic legitimacy and institutional trust. These findings suggest that public information disclosure strengthens democratic governance by enhancing government openness and citizen engagement.

The literature further demonstrates that transparency contributes positively to public sector performance. Government institutions that provide accessible and accurate information are generally more responsive to public needs and more capable of maintaining legitimacy. Androniceanu (2021) argues that transparency is an essential characteristic of good democratic governance because it promotes integrity, openness, and institutional credibility. Likewise, Jashari and Pepaj (2018) report that transparency

improves accountability by enabling external oversight and encouraging responsible decision-making. These findings indicate that transparency functions as both a democratic principle and an administrative tool for improving governance quality.

Evidence from Indonesia highlights the significant role of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure in strengthening transparency practices. The reviewed studies indicate that the law has expanded public access to governmental information and increased institutional obligations regarding information disclosure. Lubis et al. (2018) identify the Public Information Disclosure Law as an important legal instrument supporting democratic governance and citizen participation. Similarly, Suhendar (2020) argues that the implementation of the law reflects Indonesia's commitment to good governance and public openness. These findings suggest that Law Number 14 of 2008 has contributed significantly to institutionalizing transparency within Indonesia's public sector.

The literature also reveals that the implementation of information disclosure policies remains uneven across institutions. Jannah et al. (2020) report variations in institutional understanding and implementation of public information disclosure requirements, particularly in regions characterized by governance challenges. Likewise, Adiputra et al. (2018) highlight differences in transparency practices among local governments. These findings suggest that legal provisions alone are insufficient without adequate institutional capacity, administrative commitment, and effective monitoring mechanisms.

Another major finding concerns the importance of legal accountability in democratic governance. Accountability ensures that public officials remain responsible for the exercise of governmental authority and that administrative actions are subject to legal review. The reviewed literature consistently demonstrates that accountability contributes to institutional legitimacy by establishing mechanisms through which governmental conduct can be evaluated and corrected when necessary. Romzek and Dubnick (2018) argue that accountability represents a fundamental requirement of public administration because it creates standards for evaluating governmental performance. Similarly, Scott (2018) emphasizes that accountability mechanisms improve governance quality by strengthening legal oversight and institutional responsibility.

The findings further indicate that accountability is closely linked to good governance principles. Addink (2019) argues that accountability, transparency, participation, and adherence to the rule of law collectively form the foundation of good governance. Likewise, Keping (2018) highlights the importance of balancing governmental authority with accountability mechanisms in democratic systems. These findings suggest that accountability functions as both a legal requirement and a democratic safeguard against arbitrary exercises of power.

Within the Indonesian context, Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration plays a central role in strengthening legal accountability. The reviewed

studies indicate that the law provides legal standards governing administrative actions, discretionary authority, and governmental responsibility. Abrianto et al. (2020) explain that the legislation has expanded opportunities for reviewing governmental conduct and challenging unlawful administrative actions. Similarly, Nuswardani (2024) emphasizes the continuing importance of the law in defining governmental accountability and clarifying legal remedies available to affected parties. These findings indicate that Law Number 30 of 2014 contributes significantly to strengthening administrative accountability within Indonesia's democratic governance framework.

The reviewed literature also demonstrates a strong relationship between transparency, accountability, and public trust. Citizens are more likely to trust institutions that operate openly and demonstrate responsibility in decision-making processes. Moore (2018) argues that transparency reduces uncertainty regarding governmental actions and contributes positively to public confidence. Likewise, Hitlin and Shutava (2022) report that trust in government is strongly influenced by perceptions of accountability, responsiveness, and institutional integrity. These findings suggest that transparency and accountability contribute not only to legal compliance but also to broader democratic legitimacy.

Another important finding concerns the role of public participation in strengthening democratic governance. The reviewed studies indicate that citizen engagement contributes to accountability by creating additional oversight mechanisms and encouraging government responsiveness. Ahmadi and Rachmatie (2019) demonstrate that public participation in information disclosure processes supports accountability and democratic engagement. Similarly, Jannah et al. (2020) emphasize the importance of citizen involvement in monitoring government performance and promoting transparency. These findings suggest that participation serves as a critical link between transparency and accountability within democratic systems.

The literature further highlights the growing influence of digital governance on transparency and accountability practices. Technological innovations have expanded opportunities for information access, public participation, and government responsiveness. Matheus et al. (2020) report that digital technologies improve transparency and accountability by supporting data-driven governance and evidence-based decision-making. Likewise, Redden (2018) argues that digital platforms create new possibilities for democratic engagement while transforming traditional governance practices. These findings indicate that digital governance can strengthen transparency and accountability when supported by appropriate institutional frameworks.

However, the reviewed studies also identify significant challenges associated with digital governance. Concerns regarding data privacy, cybersecurity, misinformation, and unequal access to technology may limit the effectiveness of digital transparency initiatives. These challenges suggest that technological innovation must be accompanied by appropriate governance mechanisms capable of protecting democratic values while enhancing information accessibility.

Overall, the evidence reviewed in this study demonstrates that public transparency and legal accountability are essential components of democratic governance. The findings indicate that transparency enhances information access and public participation, while accountability ensures responsible exercise of governmental authority. Together, these principles strengthen democratic institutions, improve governance effectiveness, and contribute to greater public trust in government.

5. | DISCUSSION

The findings of this review demonstrate that public transparency and legal accountability are mutually reinforcing principles that contribute significantly to democratic governance. Democratic systems depend upon mechanisms that enable citizens to access information, monitor governmental activities, and hold public officials responsible for the exercise of authority. The reviewed literature consistently indicates that transparency and accountability strengthen institutional legitimacy, improve governance effectiveness, and enhance public trust. In the Indonesian context, Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure and Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration provide important legal foundations for advancing these democratic objectives.

One of the most important insights emerging from the findings is the role of transparency in supporting democratic participation. Access to public information enables citizens to become informed participants in governance processes rather than passive recipients of governmental decisions. The reviewed studies suggest that transparency reduces information asymmetry between governments and citizens, thereby strengthening democratic legitimacy and public oversight. When information regarding governmental actions is openly available, citizens are better able to evaluate public policies, participate in public debates, and monitor institutional performance. Consequently, transparency should be viewed not merely as an administrative obligation but as a democratic right that facilitates meaningful citizen engagement.

The findings further indicate that transparency contributes to governance effectiveness by promoting openness and institutional responsiveness. Public institutions that provide timely and accessible information are generally better positioned to maintain public confidence and demonstrate accountability. Transparency encourages public scrutiny, which in turn incentivizes responsible decision-making and discourages misconduct. These findings support the argument that transparency functions as a preventive mechanism capable of reducing opportunities for corruption, maladministration, and abuse of authority.

Another significant implication concerns the continuing importance of Law Number 14 of 2008 in strengthening democratic governance in Indonesia. The reviewed literature demonstrates that the Public Information Disclosure Law has expanded opportunities for citizens to access governmental information and participate in governance processes. By establishing obligations for public institutions to disclose information, the legislation has contributed to a more transparent administrative

environment. However, the findings also reveal that implementation remains inconsistent across institutions. Variations in organizational capacity, administrative culture, and information management practices continue to affect the effectiveness of transparency initiatives. These challenges suggest that legal provisions alone are insufficient without institutional commitment and effective enforcement mechanisms.

The discussion also highlights the critical role of legal accountability in democratic governance. Accountability ensures that governmental authority is exercised within established legal boundaries and that public officials remain answerable for their actions. Democratic governance requires mechanisms capable of reviewing administrative decisions, correcting abuses of power, and protecting citizens from arbitrary governmental conduct. The reviewed studies indicate that accountability contributes significantly to institutional legitimacy because it reinforces the principle that public power must be exercised responsibly and in accordance with the law.

Within Indonesia's legal framework, Law Number 30 of 2014 plays a central role in promoting administrative accountability. The legislation establishes legal standards governing governmental actions, discretionary authority, and administrative decision-making. The findings suggest that the law strengthens accountability by clarifying governmental responsibilities and providing mechanisms through which administrative conduct may be evaluated and challenged. These provisions contribute to legal certainty and support the broader objectives of democratic governance. Nevertheless, the literature indicates that challenges remain regarding the interpretation and practical implementation of administrative accountability provisions, particularly in complex governance situations involving discretionary authority.

The findings further demonstrate that transparency and accountability are closely associated with public trust. Trust represents an important component of democratic governance because institutions depend upon public confidence to maintain legitimacy and effectiveness. Citizens are more likely to trust governments that operate transparently and demonstrate accountability in their actions. The reviewed studies suggest that openness and accountability reduce uncertainty regarding governmental behavior while improving perceptions of fairness and institutional integrity. These findings indicate that strengthening transparency and accountability can contribute directly to improving trust in public institutions.

Another important insight concerns the relationship between public participation and democratic accountability. Participation enables citizens to influence governance processes, express concerns, and contribute to public oversight. The reviewed literature indicates that transparency provides the information necessary for participation, while accountability ensures that public concerns are acknowledged and addressed. This relationship suggests that transparency, participation, and accountability should be understood as interconnected dimensions of democratic governance rather than isolated concepts. Effective democratic systems require the simultaneous presence of all three elements.

The discussion also highlights the growing influence of digital governance on transparency and accountability practices. Technological developments have transformed how governments communicate with citizens, manage information, and deliver public services. Digital platforms create opportunities for improving transparency through open data initiatives, online information portals, and electronic public services. These innovations can strengthen accountability by increasing access to information and facilitating public monitoring of governmental activities. As a result, digital governance has become an increasingly important component of contemporary democratic administration.

However, the findings reveal that digital transformation also introduces new governance challenges. Issues related to data privacy, cybersecurity, misinformation, and unequal access to technology may undermine transparency and accountability objectives if not properly addressed. The existence of legal frameworks promoting transparency does not automatically guarantee equitable information access in digital environments. Therefore, future governance reforms must consider both technological opportunities and associated risks to ensure that digital governance remains consistent with democratic values and legal principles.

From a broader governance perspective, the findings reinforce the importance of good governance principles. Transparency, accountability, participation, and adherence to the rule of law remain essential requirements for effective democratic governance. The reviewed literature suggests that these principles contribute to stronger institutions, improved public services, and greater democratic legitimacy. Consequently, governance reforms should focus not only on legal compliance but also on strengthening institutional capacity, fostering public engagement, and promoting a culture of openness and accountability.

Overall, the evidence reviewed in this study demonstrates that public transparency and legal accountability are indispensable components of democratic governance. Through the implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 and Law Number 30 of 2014, Indonesia has established important legal foundations for promoting openness, accountability, and citizen participation. Nevertheless, continued efforts are required to improve implementation, strengthen institutional capacity, and address emerging challenges associated with digital governance. By reinforcing transparency and accountability mechanisms, democratic institutions can enhance public trust, improve governance effectiveness, and support the long-term development of democratic governance in Indonesia.

5. | CONCLUSION

This study examined the role of public transparency and legal accountability in strengthening democratic governance in Indonesia through a qualitative Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and doctrinal analysis of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure and Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration. The findings demonstrate that transparency and accountability are

fundamental principles that support democratic institutions, enhance public trust, and improve governance effectiveness. Together, these principles contribute to ensuring that governmental authority is exercised responsibly, openly, and in accordance with legal standards.

The review reveals that public transparency plays a crucial role in enabling citizens to access information, monitor government activities, and participate in governance processes. Through the implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008, Indonesia has established an important legal framework that promotes information openness and strengthens citizen oversight. Access to public information supports democratic participation by reducing information asymmetry and improving the ability of citizens to evaluate governmental performance. As a result, transparency contributes significantly to democratic legitimacy and institutional credibility.

The findings further indicate that legal accountability represents an essential safeguard within democratic governance. Accountability mechanisms ensure that public officials remain responsible for the exercise of authority and that administrative actions can be evaluated against legal standards. Law Number 30 of 2014 has strengthened Indonesia's administrative law framework by providing legal principles governing governmental actions, administrative discretion, and institutional responsibility. These provisions contribute to legal certainty and support efforts to prevent abuses of power within public administration.

Another important finding concerns the close relationship between transparency, accountability, and public trust. The reviewed literature consistently demonstrates that citizens are more likely to trust institutions that operate openly and demonstrate responsibility in decision-making processes. Transparency allows citizens to observe governmental activities, while accountability ensures that public officials remain answerable for their conduct. Together, these principles strengthen institutional legitimacy and reinforce democratic governance.

The study also highlights the importance of public participation in supporting democratic accountability. Information disclosure enables citizens to engage more effectively in governance processes, while accountability mechanisms provide channels through which public concerns can influence governmental actions. Consequently, transparency, participation, and accountability should be understood as interconnected dimensions of democratic governance that collectively contribute to institutional responsiveness and public oversight.

The findings further reveal that digital transformation is reshaping transparency and accountability practices. Digital governance initiatives provide new opportunities for improving information accessibility, public participation, and governmental responsiveness. However, challenges related to cybersecurity, misinformation, data protection, and unequal access to technology continue to affect the effectiveness of digital transparency initiatives. These developments indicate that governance reforms

must balance technological innovation with appropriate legal safeguards and accountability mechanisms.

From a practical perspective, the findings suggest that strengthening democratic governance requires continued efforts to improve the implementation of transparency and accountability frameworks. Public institutions should enhance information management systems, improve administrative capacity, and strengthen oversight mechanisms to ensure that legal obligations are effectively fulfilled. Policymakers should also support governance reforms that promote openness, citizen participation, and institutional responsibility.

Future research may examine the effectiveness of transparency and accountability mechanisms at different levels of government, the impact of digital governance on democratic participation, and the implementation of administrative accountability frameworks in emerging governance environments. Additional studies may also explore comparative experiences across different jurisdictions to identify best practices for strengthening democratic governance. By synthesizing contemporary literature and legal frameworks, this study contributes to a broader understanding of how public transparency and legal accountability support democratic governance and institutional development in Indonesia.

Acknowledgment

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of individuals who supported the completion of this article.

Funding Information

This research did not receive any funding.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval and Originality Statement

Ethical approval was obtained for this study. The manuscript represents original work and has not been previously published, nor is it under consideration by another journal.

Data Disclosure Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

REFERENCES

- Abrianto, B. O., Nugraha, X., & Grady, N. (2020). Perkembangan gugatan perbuatan melanggar hukum oleh pemerintah pasca-Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2014 (Development of lawsuit for law violation by the government post Statute/Law Number 30 of 2014). *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum untuk Keadilan dan Kesejahteraan*, 11(1).
- Addink, H. (2019). *Good governance: Concept and context*. Oxford University Press.
- Adiputra, I. M. P., Utama, S., & Rossieta, H. (2018). Transparency of local government in Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Accounting Research*, 3(1), 123–138.
- Ahmadi, D., & Rachmiate, A. (2019). Public participation model for public information disclosure. *Jurnal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication*, 35(4), 305–321.
- Androniceanu, A. (2021). Transparency in public administration as a challenge for a good democratic governance. *Revista Administratie si Management Public*, 36, 149–164.
- Erkkilä, T. (2020). Transparency in public administration. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Politics*. Oxford University Press.
- Hitlin, P., & Shutava, N. (2022). *Trust in government*. Partnership for Public Service and Freedman Consulting.
- Jannah, L. M., Sipahutar, M. Y., & Hariyati, D. (2020). Public information disclosure: Mapping the understanding of multiple actors in corruption-prone Indonesian provinces. *Policy & Governance Review*, 4(3), 167–181.
- Jashari, M., & Pepaj, I. (2018). The role of the principle of transparency and accountability in public administration. *Acta Universitatis Danubius. Administratio*, 10(1).
- Keping, Y. (2018). Governance and good governance: A new framework for political analysis. *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, 11(1), 1–8.
- Lubis, M. R. (2020). *Keterbukaan informasi publik dalam pendaftaran tanah di Indonesia (Kajian Undang-Undang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 terhadap Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 1997 tentang Pendaftaran Tanah)* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Sumatera Utara).
- Lubis, M., Kusumasari, T. F., & Hakim, L. (2018). The Indonesia public information disclosure act (UU-KIP): Its challenges and responses. *International Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering*, 8(1), 94–103.
- Matheus, R., Janssen, M., & Maheshwari, D. (2020). Data science empowering the public: Data-driven dashboards for transparent and accountable decision-making in smart cities. *Government Information Quarterly*, 37(3), 101284.
- Moore, S. (2018). Towards a sociology of institutional transparency: Openness, deception and the problem of public trust. *Sociology*, 52(2), 416–430.
- Nuswardani, N. (2024). Rekonseptualisasi tindakan pemerintah yang dapat digugat

- menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2014 tentang administrasi pemerintahan dan sinkronisasi dengan hukum acaranya. *Konferensi Nasional Asosiasi Pengajar Hukum Tata Negara dan Hukum Administrasi Negara*, 2(1), 209–242.
- Porumbescu, G., Meijer, A., & Grimmelikhuijsen, S. (2022). *Government transparency: State of the art and new perspectives*. Cambridge University Press.
- Redden, J. (2018). Democratic governance in an age of datafication: Lessons from mapping government discourses and practices. *Big Data & Society*, 5(2), 2053951718809145.
- Romzek, B. S., & Dubnick, M. J. (2018). Accountability in the public sector: Lessons from the Challenger tragedy. In *Democracy, bureaucracy, and the study of administration* (pp. 182–204). Routledge.
- Scott, C. (2018). Accountability in the regulatory state. In *Administrative Law* (pp. 397–419). Routledge.
- Suhendar, A. (2020). Keterbukaan informasi publik bentuk keseriusan pemerintah menuju good governance (Implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008). *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis-Akademis Kinerja dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik*, 13(2), 243–251.