

Reconstruction Of State Administrative Law In Order To Realize Good Governance And Inclusive Public Services

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Abstract

This research explores the reconstruction of state administrative law as a strategic effort to realize good governance and inclusive public services in Indonesia. Using a qualitative normative juridical approach, the study analyzes the weaknesses of existing administrative legal frameworks that remain dominated by bureaucratic rigidity, hierarchical structures, and limited public participation. The findings reveal a significant gap between legal norms and their implementation, leading to inefficiencies, weak accountability, and unequal access to services. To address these challenges, the research proposes a reconstructed model of state administrative law founded on three key dimensions: normative, institutional, and inclusive. The normative dimension integrates transparency, accountability, and participation as binding legal norms; the institutional dimension restructures administrative systems for better coordination and oversight; and the inclusive dimension ensures equality and accessibility in service delivery. The study concludes that legal reconstruction is essential to transform administrative law from a static regulatory framework into a dynamic instrument of justice and social welfare. This reconstruction strengthens Indonesia's democratic foundation, enhances citizen trust, and fulfills the constitutional vision of social justice for all the people of Indonesia.

Keywords: Administrative Law, Good Governance, Inclusive Public Services.

A. Introduction

In the contemporary era of democratic transformation and global administrative reform, the importance of state administrative law as a regulatory and ethical foundation for government institutions has become increasingly significant. State administrative law serves not only as a framework that determines the limits and responsibilities of administrative authorities but also as a mechanism to protect citizens from the arbitrary exercise of power. In this context, the effectiveness of governance depends heavily on how well administrative law accommodates the principles of justice, transparency, and accountability. Yet, in many developing countries, including Indonesia, the administrative legal framework has not fully succeeded in adapting to the dynamic needs of governance, leading to inefficiencies in public service delivery and public distrust toward state institutions.¹

¹ Sanyasorn Swasthaisong et al., "Journal of Public and Private Issues : JPPI Transforming the Public Sector for a Just and Sustainable Society and Future Trends," *Journal of Public and Private Issues: JPPI* 9680, no. 1 (2025): 1-15.

The concept of good governance has emerged as a global standard for public administration reform. It emphasizes essential values such as participation, transparency, responsiveness, efficiency, and the rule of law. Good governance ensures that decision-making processes are accountable to the people and that the government acts in accordance with legal norms and ethical standards. However, achieving good governance requires more than policy reform it requires a strong and adaptive legal framework. State administrative law must evolve from a static, procedural system to a dynamic, principle-based system capable of supporting transparency and inclusivity in all aspects of governance.²

At the same time, inclusive public services have become a key component of sustainable governance. Inclusivity ensures that every citizen, regardless of their social, economic, or geographic background, has equitable access to quality services. In practice, however, many administrative systems still reflect discriminatory tendencies often unintentionally due to bureaucratic centralization, legal rigidity, and uneven institutional capacity. As a result, vulnerable populations, including the poor, people with disabilities, and those in remote areas, often experience barriers in accessing essential public services. This situation calls for a reconstruction of state administrative law that integrates inclusivity as a core legal and ethical principle.³

The reconstruction of state administrative law involves more than just the amendment of statutes or administrative codes. It entails a fundamental rethinking of how the law conceptualizes the relationship between the state and the citizen. This process must address structural and procedural gaps in current administrative systems, ensuring that laws are not merely instruments of control but also vehicles for empowerment and justice. Reconstruction aims to embed a balance between legal certainty (*rechtssicherheit*) and social justice (*gerechtigkeits*), ensuring that administrative actions are both lawful and fair. In Indonesia, the need for reconstructing state administrative law becomes evident when observing the persistence of bureaucratic inefficiency, corruption, and lack of responsiveness in public administration. Despite various reform initiatives, administrative decision-making remains slow, hierarchical, and often opaque. The absence of effective oversight mechanisms and the weak implementation of administrative accountability have contributed to recurring governance failures. This context underscores the necessity of reforming legal frameworks to establish administrative institutions that embody the true spirit of good governance and inclusivity.⁴

The reconstruction of administrative law must also respond to the challenges of digital transformation in governance. As governments increasingly adopt digital systems and e-governance platforms, traditional legal frameworks often lag behind technological developments. Issues related to data protection, digital ethics, and administrative transparency in online environments must be addressed through updated administrative legal principles. Thus, the modernization of administrative law must align with digital governance reforms to ensure efficiency while safeguarding citizens' rights and access to information. Furthermore, reconstruction efforts should incorporate comparative legal

² Moura Faleiros, "Electronic , Performance And Digital Government : Which Is The Better Conceptual Model For Public Administration In The 21st Century?," *BRAZILIAN JOURNAL OF LAW, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION* 3, no. 2 (2025).

³ Mariana Gustafsson et al., "Adaptive Governance amidst the War: Overcoming Challenges and Strengthening Collaborative Digital Service Provision in Ukraine," *Government Information Quarterly* 42, no. June (2025).

⁴ Muhammad Rizwan Safdar, "Institutional Reform Through Authority Models: Rethinking Corporate Governance In Pakistan's Public Sector," *Contemporary Journal Of Social Science Review* 03, no. 01 (2025): 2446–58.

insights from other jurisdictions that have successfully implemented inclusive and accountable administrative systems. For example, models from countries that apply participatory governance or adopt administrative courts with strong judicial review powers can serve as valuable references. Comparative analysis helps identify best practices in integrating inclusivity, transparency, and efficiency into legal structures without undermining administrative autonomy. These insights can guide Indonesia in formulating a contextually relevant yet globally compatible administrative reform framework.⁵

In the theoretical dimension, this research is grounded in the principles of administrative justice theory, legal reform theory, and governance theory. Administrative justice emphasizes the fairness of administrative decision-making, ensuring that state actions respect individual rights. Legal reform theory focuses on transforming outdated legal institutions to meet contemporary social needs, while governance theory underscores the interplay between government, civil society, and citizens in achieving accountability and inclusivity. The synthesis of these theories provides a strong foundation for developing a holistic model of administrative law reconstruction.⁶

The primary objective of this research is to analyze, evaluate, and reconstruct the existing framework of state administrative law in order to strengthen its role in realizing good governance and inclusive public services. Specifically, it aims to: (1) identify systemic weaknesses and inconsistencies in current administrative regulations; (2) formulate principles and legal mechanisms that promote inclusivity, transparency, and accountability; and (3) propose a reconstructed administrative law model that supports sustainable governance and equitable service delivery. These objectives are designed to align legal reform with Indonesia's constitutional vision of justice and welfare for all citizens.⁷

Ultimately, this study aspires to contribute both theoretically and practically to the development of administrative law and governance in Indonesia. Theoretically, it enriches the discourse on integrating legal reform and governance innovation within the administrative law framework. Practically, it offers policymakers and legal institutions concrete recommendations for creating a more responsive, transparent, and inclusive administrative system. Through this reconstruction, state administrative law can evolve into a dynamic instrument that not only regulates but also inspires the realization of good governance and ensures equitable access to public services for every citizen.⁸

B. Research Method

This research on "Reconstruction of State Administrative Law in Order to Realize Good Governance and Inclusive Public Services" employs a qualitative normative juridical method that combines descriptive, analytical, and prescriptive approaches. This method was chosen because the study aims not only to describe and analyze the current state of administrative law but also to formulate recommendations and reconstructive models for legal reform. The normative juridical approach focuses on studying legal norms, statutory

⁵ Tanveer Hussain, "Market Thinking In Public Service: Designing Statutory Authorities For Governance And Efficiency," *Contemporary Journal Of Social Science Review* 03, no. 04 (2025): 81–93.

⁶ Emmanuel Uchenna Imoh and Michael C N Ihemadu, "Challenges And Prospects Of Local Government Administration In Nigeria: Lessons From Imo State," *African Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences* 15, no. 4 (2025): 1697–1713.

⁷ Nadirah Zabidi et al., "Good Governance Practices for Sustainable Development in the Public Sector Services in Malaysia," *Akademika* 94, no. 2 (2024): 252–66.

⁸ Hafiz Ahmed Ullah and Nosheen Rana, "Governance Challenges and Democratic Instability in Pakistan : An Islamic Perspective on Justice , Accountability , and Sustainable Development," *International Research Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences* 2, no. 2 (2025): 538–51.

regulations, and doctrines governing state administrative law, while the qualitative aspect allows the researcher to interpret and contextualize these norms in relation to governance practices and the realization of inclusive public services. Through this combination, the research bridges the gap between theoretical legal analysis and empirical governance realities.

The research primarily adopts a normative juridical approach, which emphasizes the examination of laws, regulations, and legal principles related to state administration. This approach focuses on understanding the legal framework and its philosophical foundations in ensuring good governance and equitable public service delivery. However, to complement this, an empirical juridical perspective is also used to capture the practical implementation of administrative law in government institutions. By doing so, the study not only analyzes written legal norms but also explores how these norms are applied in real administrative practices, revealing discrepancies between theory and implementation that hinder the achievement of transparency, accountability, and inclusivity.

This study is qualitative and descriptive-analytical in nature. The qualitative dimension enables an in-depth interpretation of legal norms and administrative processes, allowing the researcher to uncover the underlying principles and values within state administrative law. Meanwhile, the descriptive-analytical component provides a systematic explanation of existing conditions, including legal weaknesses, procedural gaps, and institutional inefficiencies. The analysis does not stop at describing problems but moves further to provide prescriptive solutions by proposing a reconstructed legal model that harmonizes good governance principles such as transparency, efficiency, and participation with the need for inclusive and equitable public services.

The focus of this research lies on three main aspects: first, assessing the current structure and implementation of state administrative law in Indonesia and its alignment with the values of good governance; second, identifying legal and institutional barriers that prevent effective and inclusive public service delivery; and third, formulating a reconstructive model of state administrative law that integrates inclusivity as a legal principle and governance value. This focus ensures that the study not only critiques the existing system but also contributes to building a normative and institutional foundation for future administrative reform.

The data in this research are derived from primary and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials include the Indonesian Constitution, Law No. 30 of 2014 on Government Administration, and relevant decisions from administrative and constitutional courts. These sources form the legal backbone for analysis. Secondary legal materials consist of books, academic journals, research reports, and policy documents discussing administrative law, governance theory, and inclusive service models. Additionally, tertiary legal materials, such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias, are used to clarify terms and provide supporting references. To complement these, expert interviews are conducted with legal scholars, policymakers, and administrative practitioners to gain insights into the practical challenges of implementing administrative law and to validate theoretical findings.

Data collection is conducted primarily through literature review and document analysis, which involve gathering, reviewing, and classifying legal documents, regulations, and academic works relevant to the topic. The inclusion of expert interviews serves to enrich the normative data with real-world perspectives, ensuring that the findings are both academically grounded and practically relevant. This combination allows for a holistic understanding of administrative law as both a legal construct and an instrument of governance.

The collected data are analyzed using qualitative content analysis. The analysis

process involves three stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. In the reduction stage, the researcher selects and focuses only on relevant materials. During data display, findings are organized into themes related to good governance, inclusivity, and legal reform. Finally, in conclusion drawing, the researcher synthesizes the results to develop conceptual models and practical recommendations. This analytical process enables the identification of core legal principles that require reform and the formulation of strategies for reconstructing administrative law to better serve the public interest.

The study's analytical framework is built upon three theoretical pillars: legal theory, governance theory, and public service inclusivity theory. Legal theory provides the foundation for understanding the nature, purpose, and limits of state administrative law. Governance theory introduces the principles of transparency, accountability, and public participation as essential elements of effective governance. Inclusivity theory, on the other hand, emphasizes equality of access and non-discrimination in public service delivery. The integration of these theoretical perspectives ensures that the proposed legal reconstruction is not only doctrinally sound but also socially responsive and oriented toward justice.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the data, the research employs triangulation techniques, combining legal document analysis, scholarly sources, and expert opinions. This approach enhances credibility by allowing cross-verification of data from multiple sources. It minimizes subjectivity and ensures that conclusions are drawn from a balanced and comprehensive analysis. The triangulation method also strengthens the research's academic rigor and ensures that the proposed model of administrative law reconstruction is empirically grounded and normatively valid.

The expected outcome of this research is the formulation of a reconstructed conceptual model of state administrative law that harmonizes legal certainty, administrative efficiency, and social justice. This model aims to guide policymakers, legal institutions, and public administrators in reforming Indonesia's administrative law framework to better support good governance and inclusive service delivery. The research will proceed through several stages—beginning with a preliminary literature study, followed by data collection, analysis, model formulation, and expert validation. Through this systematic methodological process, the study aspires to make a significant contribution to the development of a more responsive, transparent, and equitable administrative legal system that embodies the principles of good governance and inclusive public services.

C. Results and Discussion

The results of this research on “Reconstruction of State Administrative Law in Order to Realize Good Governance and Inclusive Public Services” reveal several key findings that emphasize the urgent need for reform in Indonesia's administrative legal framework. The findings demonstrate that while Indonesia's state administrative law has laid a foundational structure for governance, its implementation remains constrained by legal rigidity, bureaucratic centralization, and weak enforcement mechanisms. Consequently, the existing legal framework has not fully aligned with the dynamic principles of good governance, such as transparency, accountability, efficiency, and inclusivity. These results highlight the necessity of reconstructing the administrative law system to create a more adaptive, participatory, and justice-oriented model that ensures equitable access to public services for all citizens.⁹

First, the study found that the current state administrative law still reflects a

⁹ Fira Putri Renggani et al., “Analysis of PT . Pertamina Corruption Case in The Perspective of Public Administration Ethics,” *International Journal of Applied Research and Sustainable Sciences* 3, no. 6 (2025): 533–42.

procedural and hierarchical orientation, prioritizing bureaucratic control over public participation. Laws and regulations such as Law No. 30 of 2014 on Government Administration have not been effectively operationalized to strengthen accountability and transparency in administrative decision-making. Many administrative decisions continue to be made in a top-down manner without meaningful public consultation or oversight. This condition leads to limited responsiveness and a lack of citizen trust in administrative institutions. The reconstruction of administrative law must therefore shift from a command-and-control model to a participatory governance model that empowers citizens as active stakeholders in administrative processes.

Second, the research revealed significant gaps between legal norms and their implementation in the field. Although many laws already contain provisions promoting good governance, these provisions are often not effectively enforced due to overlapping institutional authorities, unclear regulations, and weak administrative sanctions. For example, oversight mechanisms intended to ensure transparency and prevent abuse of power remain ineffective because of limited institutional coordination. This gap between normative ideals and administrative practice weakens the credibility of public institutions and hampers the realization of inclusive service delivery. Hence, the reconstruction of state administrative law must include clear enforcement mechanisms and a harmonized legal framework that strengthens institutional accountability.

Third, the study identified that public service delivery in Indonesia remains uneven and exclusionary, particularly affecting marginalized groups such as rural communities, persons with disabilities, and the poor. Although the government has launched various initiatives to improve public services, such as the Public Service Law and digital service innovations, these efforts often lack an inclusive legal foundation. Administrative procedures remain complex, access to information is limited, and service quality varies widely among regions. The research indicates that administrative law reconstruction should explicitly incorporate the principle of inclusivity not as a supplementary goal but as a legal obligation for every administrative institution.

Fourth, the findings show that the principle of good governance has not yet been fully integrated into the core of administrative law doctrine. While transparency and accountability are frequently mentioned in government programs, they are often treated as policy concepts rather than legally enforceable obligations. This results in a gap between political rhetoric and legal practice. To address this, the study proposes that good governance principles be codified as fundamental norms within administrative law, ensuring that administrative discretion is exercised within clear ethical and legal boundaries. Legal reform must therefore embed these principles as binding obligations in every administrative decision-making process.

Fifth, the research highlights the limited role of administrative courts in enforcing governance accountability. Although the administrative court system (Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara) provides a formal mechanism for citizens to challenge state decisions, its accessibility remains low due to procedural complexity, cost barriers, and lengthy litigation processes. Moreover, the courts often focus narrowly on procedural legality without considering the substantive justice of administrative acts. The study suggests strengthening the competence of administrative courts by broadening their jurisdiction to include cases of maladministration and human rights violations, thus ensuring a more inclusive and justice-oriented administrative judiciary.

Sixth, the research found that digital transformation in governance has not been fully supported by adaptive legal instruments. The rapid development of e-governance and online public service systems has outpaced existing legal frameworks, leading to uncertainty in

areas such as data protection, electronic documentation, and digital accountability. This legal lag undermines the effectiveness of digital inclusion efforts. The reconstruction of state administrative law must therefore integrate legal provisions that regulate digital governance comprehensively, ensuring that technological innovation aligns with principles of privacy, transparency, and public accountability.

Seventh, comparative analysis with other countries demonstrates that successful implementation of good governance and inclusivity depends on the existence of a coherent and responsive administrative law system. Countries such as South Korea, the Netherlands, and Malaysia have integrated participatory mechanisms and citizen charters into their administrative legal frameworks, ensuring that public service standards are legally binding and measurable. Drawing from these best practices, the study proposes adopting similar mechanisms in Indonesia, particularly through the formulation of a “Public Service Accountability Act” that legally mandates transparency and citizen participation in administrative decision-making.

Eighth, the study found that institutional fragmentation remains one of the major barriers to effective governance. Overlapping responsibilities among ministries, regional governments, and independent agencies create confusion and weaken administrative coherence. This fragmentation also leads to inconsistent service delivery standards and accountability gaps. To overcome this, the reconstruction of administrative law must emphasize legal integration, clarifying the division of authority and ensuring coordination among institutions at all levels of government.

Ninth, the research identified that human resource quality within administrative institutions significantly affects the realization of good governance. Many administrative officials lack adequate training in ethical governance and inclusive service principles, leading to inconsistent policy implementation. The reconstruction process should therefore include mandatory legal and ethical training for public officials and embed accountability values within bureaucratic culture. By doing so, administrative law reform can be accompanied by human resource reform, ensuring sustainable and value-based governance transformation.

Finally, the overall findings conclude that the reconstruction of state administrative law is both a legal and moral necessity to achieve good governance and inclusive public services. The study proposes a reconstructed model that integrates three main dimensions: (1) normative integration, which strengthens the codification of good governance principles; (2) institutional reform, which enhances accountability mechanisms and coordination across administrative bodies; and (3) inclusive service framework, which ensures that equality, accessibility, and participation are legally guaranteed. This reconstruction aims to transform Indonesia’s administrative law from a merely regulatory system into a dynamic instrument of justice and social progress. The implementation of this reconstructed model will create a more transparent, efficient, and inclusive administrative system—one that truly embodies the constitutional vision of the Indonesian state: to protect all citizens and promote the welfare of the people.

1. Relationship Between State Administrative Law and Good Governance

The findings of this study reaffirm that the structure and substance of state administrative law in Indonesia play a pivotal role in shaping the quality of governance. State administrative law serves as the fundamental instrument for regulating the relationship between the state and citizens, defining the limits of authority, and ensuring that public power is exercised lawfully. However, the current framework remains heavily influenced by bureaucratic formalism, where compliance with procedure often outweighs responsiveness to public needs. This condition contradicts the ideals of good

governance, which emphasize transparency, accountability, participation, and efficiency. From the theoretical standpoint of Good Governance Theory, administrative law should not only regulate but also democratize governance transforming citizens from passive recipients into active participants in the administrative process.¹⁰

The discussion highlights that the absence of adaptive legal instruments limits the realization of governance principles. The formalistic interpretation of administrative law tends to prioritize institutional control rather than public service outcomes. In the context of legal functionalism, law should evolve alongside the changing socio-political environment. Therefore, the discussion underscores that Indonesia's administrative legal system requires reconstruction to enhance its responsiveness and align it with participatory governance practices. This transformation demands a shift from rigid legality toward substantive justice where laws are not only valid by procedure but legitimate in purpose.

2. Bridging the Gap Between Legal Norms and Implementation

A major point of discussion in this research revolves around the persistent gap between the normative ideals of administrative law and their practical implementation. The findings demonstrate that while existing regulations, such as Law No. 30 of 2014 on Government Administration, provide the foundation for good governance, enforcement remains weak due to fragmented institutional authority and lack of inter-agency coordination. This condition reflects what Legal Reform Theory calls a "disjunction between law in books and law in action."

To bridge this gap, legal reform must go beyond textual amendments and address systemic governance issues. The discussion emphasizes the importance of institutional integration and legal coherence as prerequisites for effective implementation. Drawing from comparative examples, such as the administrative law systems in South Korea and the Netherlands, the study argues that effective governance depends not only on comprehensive laws but also on institutional synergy and accountability. In this sense, reconstruction should prioritize the creation of an integrated framework that harmonizes central and regional administrative functions, supported by enforceable accountability mechanisms. Moreover, this discussion suggests that administrative law must evolve to become a "living law" one that reflects social realities and actively guides public behavior. Reconstruction efforts should therefore aim at designing laws that are more adaptive, clear, and operationally feasible, ensuring that the normative values of good governance are consistently translated into administrative practice.¹¹

3. Integration of Good Governance Principles into Legal Norms

One of the most important implications of this study is the need to integrate the principles of good governance into the very core of administrative law. In practice, governance principles such as transparency, accountability, and participation have often been treated as moral ideals or managerial objectives rather than binding legal obligations. The discussion posits that these principles must be transformed into enforceable legal standards. This aligns with governance jurisprudence, which holds that law should serve as a normative framework for ethical and efficient

¹⁰ Abdul Wahab, "Public Policy Formulation with Justice : Administrative Law Perspective," *International Journal of Scientific Research* 02, no. 01 (2025): 17–25, <https://doi.org/10.62894/a>.

¹¹ Andi Hikmal et al., "Synchronization of Legislation on Narcotics Abuse by Civil Servants from the Perspective of General Principles of Good Governance," *Journal of Scientific, Research, Education, and Technology* 4, no. 1 (2025): 329–60.

administration.¹²

This integration requires a redefinition of administrative discretion. Public officials must exercise discretion not merely according to personal or institutional preferences, but in accordance with the principles of justice and fairness embedded in law. Therefore, reconstruction should focus on establishing explicit legal standards that ensure administrative decisions are made based on reasonableness, equality, and transparency. Moreover, the legal codification of governance principles can strengthen the culture of accountability across all public institutions. From a theoretical standpoint, the integration of good governance principles into administrative law aligns with New Public Management Theory, which advocates for efficiency, performance, and service orientation within public administration. However, the Indonesian context requires a balance between managerial efficiency and the moral responsibility of governance. Thus, the integration process should harmonize legal certainty (*rechtssicherheit*) with public benefit (*bonum commune*), ensuring that law functions both as a regulatory instrument and as a moral compass for governance.¹³

4. Inclusivity as a Legal Principle in Public Administration

The findings reveal that inclusivity remains one of the most underdeveloped aspects of Indonesia's administrative law framework. The absence of strong legal guarantees for equal access to public services has resulted in persistent disparities, particularly affecting marginalized and vulnerable groups. From the perspective of Public Service Inclusivity Theory, inclusivity must be treated not as a complementary value but as a legal principle that ensures fairness and equality in governance. The discussion emphasizes that inclusive governance is a legal and ethical necessity for a pluralistic society. In practice, administrative law must provide mechanisms to eliminate discrimination, simplify bureaucratic procedures, and ensure accessibility to all citizens regardless of social or economic status. The principle of inclusivity also aligns with social justice theory, which asserts that state policies and laws should prioritize the protection of the weak and marginalized.¹⁴

In reconstructing state administrative law, inclusivity should therefore be codified through explicit legal provisions such as mandatory equality audits in administrative institutions, public participation requirements in decision-making, and accessible digital service frameworks. This would ensure that inclusivity becomes an integral part of the administrative process rather than a discretionary goal. Ultimately, inclusive administrative law embodies the constitutional vision of Indonesia as a welfare state (*negara kesejahteraan*), where justice and equality form the core of governance.

5. The Reconstructed Model of State Administrative Law

The final discussion focuses on the conceptual model of reconstructed state administrative law proposed by this research. The reconstructed model comprises three interrelated dimensions: normative reconstruction, institutional reform, and inclusive governance integration. The normative reconstruction dimension emphasizes revising the substance of administrative law to codify the principles of good governance

¹² Malul Azam and Geert Bouckaert, "The Narrative Path of Indonesian Public Sector Reforms 1998-2023," *Developments in Administration* 6, no. 1 (2025): 17-41.

¹³ Ms Ritika Juneja, "An Analysis of the Role of Administrative Law in Good Governance," *International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods* 12, no. 1 (2024): 1251-55.

¹⁴ Fillemon Nadhipite Johannes and Chris Hendriks, "Corporate Governance Implementation: A Key Instrument for Effective Administration and Management of State-Owned Enterprises — a Scoping Review," *Frontiers in Political Science* 3, no. May (2025), <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpos.2025.1511708>.

transparency, participation, accountability, and inclusivity as binding legal norms. This ensures that these values become enforceable obligations rather than aspirational ideals. The institutional reform dimension focuses on restructuring administrative institutions to eliminate overlap, strengthen coordination, and improve oversight mechanisms. By creating clearer lines of authority and responsibility, the government can enhance policy coherence and reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies.¹⁵

Meanwhile, the inclusive governance integration dimension ensures that every aspect of administrative law, from public decision-making to service delivery, prioritizes equality and accessibility. This tripartite model is expected to produce a more adaptive, transparent, and people-centered administrative system. From a theoretical viewpoint, this model synthesizes the essence of Legal Reform Theory and Good Governance Theory, while also reflecting the ethical foundation of Social Justice Theory. It provides a balanced framework that unites legality, morality, and practicality three essential pillars for sustainable governance reform.¹⁶

The reconstructed model also supports Indonesia's constitutional commitment to realizing social justice for all citizens (keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia). Through the integration of inclusive and participatory mechanisms into administrative law, governance will no longer be a top-down bureaucratic process, but a collaborative and equitable system. Finally, the discussion concludes that the reconstruction of state administrative law is not merely a legal reform initiative it is a transformative process to redefine the relationship between the state and its citizens. By embedding the principles of good governance and inclusivity into the heart of administrative law, Indonesia can move toward a more transparent, accountable, and just public administration system that truly serves the people.¹⁷

D. Conclusion and Recommendations

This research concludes that the reconstruction of state administrative law is a crucial and transformative step toward realizing good governance and inclusive public services in Indonesia. The study affirms that administrative law serves as the moral and structural backbone of public administration, yet its current framework remains dominated by bureaucratic rigidity, hierarchical decision-making, and weak enforcement mechanisms. These conditions have hindered the realization of democratic, transparent, and citizen-oriented governance. Therefore, reconstructing state administrative law is not merely a matter of legal amendment but a strategic reform to align Indonesia's governance system with constitutional justice, social equality, and administrative efficiency. The findings reveal that Indonesia's administrative law system still prioritizes procedural compliance over participatory governance. The excessive focus on administrative formality often diminishes the substantive goals of justice, fairness, and public welfare. To address this, reconstruction must shift the legal paradigm from a rule-based system to a principle-based framework, emphasizing accountability, responsiveness, and citizen participation as enforceable legal duties. This transformation ensures that the law does not merely control government power

¹⁵ Fakumo Timikoru, "Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Africa : A Study of Governance in Nigeria," *Journal of Political Science and Leadership Research* 11, no. 4 (2025): 121–35, <https://doi.org/10.56201/jpslr.vol.11.no4.2025.pg121.135>.

¹⁶ Tana Licsandru, "Citizens ' Inclusion in Public Services : A Systematic Review of the Public Administration Literature and Reflection on Future Research Avenues," *Public Administration*, 2025, 1–23, <https://doi.org/10.1111/padm.13049>.

¹⁷ Jonathan Jacob et al., "Transforming Public Service Delivery : A Comprehensive Review of Digitization Initiatives," *Sustainability* 16 (2024).

but guides it toward ethical, transparent, and equitable governance. Another major conclusion is that there remains a significant gap between normative ideals and administrative realities. Despite the presence of progressive laws such as Law No. 30 of 2014 on Government Administration, weak institutional coordination, overlapping authority, and limited legal oversight have prevented their effective implementation. Reconstruction, therefore, must focus not only on reforming legal texts but also on restructuring administrative institutions to ensure coherence, clarity of authority, and consistency in governance practices. Bridging this gap will transform administrative law from a static regulatory tool into a dynamic instrument of governance reform.

The study also concludes that good governance principles transparency, accountability, participation, and efficiency must be integrated into the core of administrative law. These principles cannot remain rhetorical aspirations or political slogans; they must be codified as binding legal standards. By embedding these principles into statutory obligations, administrative law can guarantee that every act of governance is accountable to the people. This integration will cultivate a culture of integrity and public trust, making governance not only efficient but also ethically grounded.

Furthermore, the research asserts that inclusivity must become a central legal principle in state administration. The disparities in access to public services, especially among marginalized groups, demonstrate the absence of a robust legal mechanism to ensure equality. Reconstruction must establish legal guarantees for inclusivity mandating equal access, non-discrimination, and citizen participation in all stages of public service delivery. Such a framework transforms inclusivity from a policy preference into a legal obligation, ensuring that administrative law functions as a genuine protector of citizens' rights and a vehicle of social justice. In addition, the role of administrative justice mechanisms must be strengthened. Administrative courts should evolve from institutions that merely assess procedural legality into bodies that ensure substantive justice. Expanding the jurisdiction of these courts to cover maladministration, human rights violations, and citizen complaints will make them more effective guardians of good governance. This reform reinforces the constitutional principle that all state actions are subject to law and that justice must be both accessible and equitable.

The study also highlights that digital governance transformation presents both an opportunity and a challenge for administrative law. While e-governance can enhance transparency and efficiency, it also requires adaptive legal instruments to address issues of data protection, privacy, and digital ethics. Therefore, legal reconstruction must include specific provisions regulating digital administration to ensure that technological progress supports inclusivity rather than creating new forms of exclusion. Comparative insights from other countries reinforce that successful governance reforms are achieved when administrative law serves as a living instrument — flexible, participatory, and justice-oriented. Lessons from South Korea, the Netherlands, and Malaysia show that embedding citizen engagement and accountability within administrative law significantly improves governance quality. Indonesia can draw on these best practices to strengthen its legal framework and institutional capacity, ensuring that administrative reform is both contextually relevant and globally aligned.

The conceptual model developed through this research proposes three dimensions of administrative law reconstruction: normative, institutional, and inclusive. The normative dimension codifies governance principles as binding legal norms; the institutional dimension restructures administrative bodies for better coordination and oversight; and the inclusive dimension ensures that equality, accessibility, and participation are guaranteed in public

services. This tripartite model provides both theoretical innovation and practical guidance for policymakers and scholars seeking to reform Indonesia's governance system. Ultimately, this research concludes that the reconstruction of state administrative law is both a legal and moral necessity. It is not merely about administrative efficiency but about restoring the ethical and constitutional foundation of governance. When administrative law embodies the principles of good governance and inclusivity, it transforms from a regulatory instrument into a mechanism of empowerment bridging the gap between the state and its citizens. Such reconstruction ensures that governance in Indonesia becomes transparent, accountable, participatory, and just fulfilling the constitutional vision of social justice for all the people of Indonesia. In this spirit, the future of Indonesia's governance lies in a legal system that not only governs effectively but governs fairly for the people, by the people, and with the people.

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