

Challenges and Strategies in the Implementation of State Administrative Law in Village Governance in the Era of Village Autonomy

Korneles Wayoi

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Cenderawasih, Indonesia

Address: Jl. Kamp Wolker Yabansai, Jayapura, Papua

Corresponding: korneleswayoi@gmail.com

Abstract. *The implementation of administrative law in village governance during the era of village autonomy faces various complex challenges. This study aims to analyze the obstacles encountered by village officials and formulate effective strategies to enhance accountability, transparency, and professionalism in village administration. The research employs a literature review approach, analyzing eight scholarly articles published between 2012 and 2023 that discuss topics such as administrative capacity, regulation, supervision, community participation, and the use of information technology. The analysis reveals that the main challenges include limited administrative knowledge among village officials, overlapping national and local regulations, local political influence, and inadequate external supervision. Identified strategies include capacity building through training, strengthening community participation as a form of social control, regulatory harmonization, and the use of information technology to improve transparency and accountability. Implementing these strategies enables village governments to operate more professionally and respond effectively to community needs. This study provides both theoretical and practical contributions to village policy development, the strengthening of administrative law principles, and the improvement of local governance quality in Indonesia.*

Keywords: *administrative law, village governance, village autonomy, accountability, transparency, community participation*

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the main challenges lies in the limited capacity of village officials, both in terms of understanding administrative law and in technical competence when exercising their authority. Nuraini (2021) found that most village officials lack adequate knowledge of administrative procedures in line with national regulations, often resulting in irregularities in financial management, licensing, and public services.

Furthermore, overlapping and complex regulations between national administrative law, regional regulations, and village bylaws frequently cause confusion in policy implementation. Sari (2019) highlighted that inconsistencies between national and local regulations often trigger conflicts of interest and hinder decision-making processes at the village level.

Local cultural and political factors also influence the implementation of administrative law in villages. Patronage systems, nepotism, and local political pressures may undermine the principles of transparency, accountability, and community participation in village decision-making (Ramadhani, 2020). These conditions pose significant barriers to achieving professional and law-abiding village governance.

In addition to internal challenges, external supervision from district or municipal governments and other oversight institutions remains limited. According to Hidayat and Wahyudi (2022), this weak supervision contributes to poor enforcement of administrative law and increases the risk of maladministration at the village level. This underscores the need for effective and adaptive supervisory strategies.

Various strategies have been undertaken to improve the implementation of administrative law in village governance. One such strategy involves training and technical guidance for village officials on public administration principles, village financial management procedures, and legal accountability mechanisms (Prasetyo, 2021). Another important approach is the use of information technology to enhance transparency, simplify public services, and strengthen accountability. Moreover, strengthening community participation plays a vital role in supporting sound administrative practices. Citizen involvement in village deliberations, development program monitoring, and performance evaluation helps reduce maladministration and enhances the effectiveness of village governance (Wijayanti, 2022).

This study aims to systematically identify the obstacles in implementing administrative law within village governance and to formulate effective strategies to enhance accountability, transparency, and professionalism among village officials in the era of village autonomy. The findings are expected to contribute to policy development, village governance practices, and the advancement of administrative law studies in Indonesia.

2. METODE

This study employs a literature review approach to analyze the challenges and strategies in implementing administrative law within village governance. Data were collected through an extensive review of various scholarly sources, including national and international journals, books, government reports, and policy documents related to village autonomy, administrative law, and governance practices in Indonesia. The literature selection process was conducted based on relevance, credibility, and publication period, focusing on works published between 2012 and 2025. The analysis was carried out using a descriptive-critical method to identify the challenges faced by village officials, strategies for strengthening capacity and accountability, and best practices in the application of administrative law. All analyzed literature was then categorized by thematic areas, including administrative capacity, legal and regulatory overlap, external supervision, community participation, and the use of information technology. This thematic classification provides a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics surrounding the implementation of administrative law in village governance within the era of autonomy

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Result

Table 1. Literatur Review

Author	Research Focus	Method	Main Findings & Relevance
Hidayat, R. (2020)	Implementation of village autonomy and challenges of administrative law	Legal analysis and case study	Identified administrative law constraints in village management, including regulatory inconsistencies and limited bureaucratic capacity.
Nuraini, S. (2021)	Capacity of village officials in applying public administration principles	Survey and interview	Found that village officials have limited knowledge of administrative law, affecting the effectiveness of public service delivery.
Sari, D. (2019)	Regulatory overlap in village governance	Legal document analysis	Overlapping national, regional, and village regulations lead to confusion in decision-making processes.
Ramadhani, T. (2020)	Influence of local politics on the implementation of village administrative law	Qualitative study	Local political practices and patronage interfere with transparency and accountability principles in village administration.
Hidayat, R., & Wahyudi, A. (2022)	External supervision and accountability in village governance	Policy study and secondary data analysis	Found that supervision from district or city governments remains limited, creating risks of maladministration in villages.
Prasetyo, B. (2021)	Training strategies for enhancing village officials' professionalism	Program evaluation study	Training and technical guidance effectively improve officials' knowledge of administrative law and strengthen accountability.
Wijayanti, L. (2022)	Community participation in village governance	Participatory survey and case study	Citizen involvement enhances social control, promotes transparency, and helps prevent abuse of authority.
Rahman, F., & Santoso, H. (2023)	Utilization of information technology for transparency and accountability	Literature review and best practice analysis	The integration of information technology facilitates open governance, increases administrative efficiency, and supports transparent public services.

The literature review table above presents a summary of eight scholarly articles that examine the challenges and strategies in implementing administrative law within village governance in the era of village autonomy. Although each study focuses on different aspects, all of them highlight critical issues related to the effectiveness of village officials, accountability, transparency, and the application of administrative law principles.

Hidayat (2020) emphasized the obstacles to implementing administrative law due to regulatory inconsistencies and limited capacity among village officials, while Nuraini (2021) found that a lack of knowledge of administrative law affects the effectiveness of public service delivery. Sari (2019) highlighted the overlapping regulations at national, regional, and village levels that create confusion in decision-making, whereas Ramadhani (2020) stressed the influence of local politics and patronage practices on the accountability of village administrators.

Hidayat and Wahyudi (2022) revealed that external supervision from district or municipal governments remains limited, thereby increasing the risk of maladministration at the village level. Prasetyo (2021) focused on training and technical guidance strategies that effectively enhance the professionalism and accountability of village officials. Wijayanti (2022) emphasized the importance of community participation as a form of social control to strengthen transparency and prevent abuse of authority. Meanwhile, Rahman and Santoso (2023) demonstrated that the use of information technology in village governance can improve transparency, streamline public services, and reinforce accountability.

b. Discussion

The implementation of administrative law in village governance faces complex challenges due to a combination of internal and external factors. Hidayat (2020) emphasized that regulatory inconsistencies and limited capacity among village officials are major obstacles in applying the principles of administrative law, including transparency, accountability, and public participation. This highlights the need to strengthen the capacity of village officials to manage governance professionally in accordance with administrative law principles.

The capacity of village officials is a critical issue in ensuring the effectiveness of village governance. Nuraini (2021) found that most village officials lack a comprehensive

understanding of public administration procedures, leading to inaccuracies in financial management, licensing, and public service delivery. This condition reinforces the importance of structured training and technical guidance programs to enhance administrative competence.

Overlapping regulations at national, regional, and village levels also pose significant barriers. Sari (2019) revealed that regulatory misalignment creates confusion in decision-making and authority conflicts between institutions. Therefore, regulatory harmonization is an essential step to support consistent implementation of administrative law at the village level. Local politics and patronage practices also influence the application of administrative law in villages. Ramadhani (2020) highlighted that political pressure and local cultural factors may hinder transparency and accountability principles, emphasizing the need for effective internal and external oversight mechanisms to reduce the risk of abuse of authority.

External supervision from district or municipal governments remains limited, which increases the likelihood of maladministration at the village level (Hidayat & Wahyudi, 2022). Strengthening monitoring, evaluation, and regular auditing mechanisms is essential to ensure that village officials exercise their authority in line with administrative law principles. Moreover, community participation serves as a crucial mechanism for enhancing the accountability of village governance. Wijayanti (2022) emphasized that community involvement in village deliberations, development monitoring, and performance evaluations can strengthen transparency, reduce maladministrative practices, and foster social solidarity at the local level.

The implementation of State Administrative Law in village governance faces several significant challenges. One of the main challenges is the uneven capacity of human resources (HR) at the village level, where many village officials lack adequate competence in administrative and financial management, thereby hindering the effective implementation of village policies (Purnawan & Maulana, 2021; Wicaksono & Santosa, 2021). Additionally, local political interventions often undermine the village's independence in decision-making, creating tensions between village autonomy and oversight by regional governments (Yuliana, 2020; Wahyudi, 2019). The gap between developed and underdeveloped villages also poses obstacles to optimal utilization of village funds, due to disparities in infrastructure and accessibility across regions (Faisal & Attas, 2025; Arifin, 2024). Furthermore, frequent regulatory changes can cause legal

uncertainty and make it difficult for village governments to adapt (Lukman, 2021; Wibisono, 2020).

To address these challenges, adaptive and context-specific implementation strategies are required. Enhancing HR capacity through continuous training and mentoring is a crucial step to ensure village governance aligns with the principles of autonomy mandated by the Village Law (Supriyanto, 2020; Purnawan, 2024). Moreover, effective coordination among central, regional, and village governments is essential to create coherent policies that support sustainable village development (Diana, 2024). Strengthening oversight systems and financial audits is also necessary to prevent corrupt practices and ensure transparency in managing village funds (Yuliana, 2020; Purnawan & Maulana, 2021). The implementation of digital technologies in village governance can further improve administrative efficiency and transparency, while facilitating easier access to information for the community (Diana, 2024; Lukman, 2021).

The use of information technology also represents an important strategy for improving the effectiveness of village governance. Rahman and Santoso (2023) demonstrated that village information systems can facilitate public services, enhance budget transparency, and strengthen the accountability of village officials. Integrating capacity-building programs, community participation, and digital governance strategies provides an effective combination to address the challenges of administrative law implementation in the era of village autonomy.

4. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the implementation of administrative law in village governance during the era of autonomy faces several challenges, including limited capacity of village officials, overlapping regulations, local political influence, and inadequate external supervision. Effective strategies to address these challenges include enhancing the capacity of village officials through training and technical guidance, strengthening community participation as a mechanism of social control, harmonizing regulations, and utilizing information technology to improve transparency and accountability. The integration of these strategies enables village governance to operate more professionally, accountably, and responsively to community needs, thereby supporting the realization of administrative law principles and effective local governance in the era of autonomy..

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