

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ADMINISTRATIVE PHILOSOPHY IN VILLAGE GOVERNANCE

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Abstract

This article discusses voter participation in the 2024 General Election (Pemilu) in Palu City through the Village Care for Elections and Elections (DP3) program initiated by the General Elections Commission (KPU). The DP3 program aims to increase community awareness and involvement, especially in rural areas that were previously recorded as having low levels of participation. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques in the form of interviews, observations, and documentation. The results of the study indicate that the DP3 program in Palu City was able to encourage increased voter participation through community-based voter education, involvement of community leaders, and a direct, participatory approach. However, the implementation of the program still faces several obstacles, such as limited human resources and logistics, as well as the level of political literacy that is not evenly distributed in society. This article concludes that the DP3 program has contributed positively to building a culture of democracy at the grassroots level and can be a model for sustainable electoral participation if accompanied by capacity building and cross-sector collaboration.

Keywords: Voter Participation, 2024 Election, Village Care For Elections, KPU, Palu City

A. INTRODUCTION

The village government is the smallest unit in the government system that plays an important role in implementing development and public services at the local level (Putri et al., 2023). The existence of the village government is not only as an extension of the central and regional governments, but also as the main actor in managing potential and solving community problems directly (Anugrah & Jalius, 2023). The village has a strategic position because it interacts directly with the community, so the village government is expected to be able to formulate policies that are in accordance with local needs (Dewi & Nyoman, 2024). Amidst the demands for good governance, the professionalism of village officials is the key so that the wheels of village government can run effectively, responsively, and accountably (Setiawan, 2024).

Citengah Village, located in South Sumedang District, Sumedang Regency, is one example of a village that is interesting to study in the context of village governance (Shidqi et al., 2021). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Sumedang Regency, the population of Citengah Village reaches around 2,500 people. The diverse composition of the community in terms of economy, social, and culture makes this village a miniature of Indonesian society (Arianto, 2024). This diversity is certainly a challenge for the village government in designing and implementing inclusive and equitable development programs (Sukandarman & Sofa, 2024). Therefore, an approach is needed that is able to bridge the

interests of heterogeneous communities and encourage active participation from all elements of village society (Diatmika & Rahayu, 2022).

In this context, the application of administrative philosophy becomes very relevant for village government. Administrative philosophy provides a deep theoretical framework for understanding the basic principles in governance, such as efficiency, effectiveness, justice, and participation (Zein & Septiani, 2022). More than just a theory, administrative philosophy encourages village officials to internalize the basic values of public administration in every decision-making process (Musri & Mulia, 2022). Based on administrative philosophy, village heads and their staff can carry out their roles not only technocratically, but also with a deep understanding of the social and ethical impacts of each policy taken. This philosophical approach makes village governance not only focused on results, but also on a dignified and community-oriented process (Wahyudi, 2023).

The application of administrative philosophy can also strengthen the institutional capacity of the village through the development of a participatory, transparent, and community-oriented planning system (Zendrato et al., 2025). Through philosophical understanding, village officials are able to position themselves not only as administrative rulers, but as public servants who work on a moral and ethical basis (Prabowo, 2022). Thus, village government can become a forum for true community empowerment, not just a policy implementer. If applied consistently, this approach will produce a village government that is more adaptive, visionary, and able to answer the increasingly complex challenges of development at the local level (Ilham, 2025).

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Administrative Philosophy

According to (Solong & Yadi, 2021) The philosophy of government consists of various theories that can be used as a reference in village governance. Some relevant theories include:

1. Weber's Theory of Bureaucracy: Max Weber put forward the importance of bureaucracy in public administration to create efficiency and effectiveness. In the context of Citengah Village, the principle of policy can be seen from the clear organizational structure of government and standardized procedures.
2. Woodrow Wilson's Theory of Public Administration: Wilson argued that administration must be separated from politics to achieve public goals. In Citengah Village, this separation is important to maintain neutrality and professionalism in public services.
3. Arnstein's Theory of Public Participation: This theory emphasizes the importance of community participation in the decision-making process. In Citengah Village, the practice of village deliberation can be used as an example of how this theory is applied, where the community is involved in program planning and evaluation.

Application of Theory

The above theories of application in the governance of Citengah Village show an increase in transparency and accountability. However, the challenge faced is the lack of active community participation in deliberations, which needs to be overcome through education and increasing public awareness (Tybah et al., 2024). According to (Afianto, 2022), the philosophy of administrative science is a branch of philosophy that studies the theoretical foundations and principles underlying administration, both in the public and private sectors. The following is a detailed explanation of the philosophy of administrative science:

Definition and Scope

The philosophy of administrative science explores how administrative principles and theories can be applied in real practice. It includes an analysis of ethics, methodology, and epistemology in the context of administration (Septiani et al., 2023). In the philosophy of administrative science, the methodology used often involves qualitative and quantitative approaches. These include case studies, statistical analysis, and theoretical research. The goal is to understand administrative phenomena from various perspectives (Sugena et al., 2023).

Administrative Ethics

Ethics is an important component of the philosophy of administrative science. It encompasses moral considerations in administrative decision-making, including honesty, transparency, and social responsibility. Ethics helps ensure that administrative practices are not only effective but also fair (Kusti & Kom 2024).

Administrative Epistemology

Epistemology in administrative science is concerned with how we understand and validate administrative knowledge. This includes questions about the sources of valid knowledge and how that knowledge can be used to improve administrative processes (Ahsani et al., 2024).

Basic Principles

Some basic principles in the philosophy of administrative science include:

- Efficiency: How resources are used most effectively.
- Effectiveness: The extent to which organizational goals are achieved.
- Accountability: The ability to explain and be held accountable for administrative actions.
- Transparency: Openness in the decision-making process.

Criticism and Development

The philosophy of administrative science also involves the critique of existing administrative theories and practices, as well as the development of new theories to address existing weaknesses. This includes critical examination of public policies, organizational structures, and management systems (Rohmah et al., 2025).

Application in Practice

Administrative science is applied in various fields, including government, business, health, education, and non-profit organizations. The application of philosophical principles in administrative practice helps improve organizational performance and effectiveness.

Let's explore each component that influences the philosophy of administrative science in more depth: Here is a case study with simultaneous studies that link the components of the philosophy of administrative science with the implementation of village governance in Indonesia:

Epistemology

Epistemology in administrative science is concerned with how we acquire knowledge and how we can ensure that it is valid and reliable. It involves various research methods such as surveys, interviews, case studies, and experiments. In addition, epistemology also includes a critical review of sources of knowledge, including scientific literature and empirical data. The application of epistemology in research in Citengah Village is through transparency of accountability for Village Financial Management and village government achievements through SAKIP Village. Researchers simply evaluate the transparency of village government finances using the interview method. The results of the interview showed that Citengah Village with a transparent reporting system and village government target achievements exceeded previous targets so that Citengah Village received a high award at the Sumedang

district level. With this, it has an impact on increasing higher community participation in the decision-making process, which in turn increases community trust in the village government.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology includes techniques and procedures used to conduct research in administration. Qualitative approaches such as interviews and participant observation are used to gain insight into administrative phenomena. Meanwhile, quantitative approaches such as surveys and statistical analysis help in collecting data that can be measured and analyzed numerically (Handoko et al., 2024).

In the implementation of village governance according to the mandate of Law 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, where in Citengah Village according to the mandate of Sumedang Regent Regulation Number 153 of 2019 concerning the performance accountability system of village government agencies where one of the assessment components is related to the Effectiveness of Public Services in the Village. The Village Government conducted a community satisfaction survey and case studies on several public service programs. Their findings are used to improve service procedures and increase responsiveness to community needs. In addition to public services in the Village SAKIP, financial reports, program implementation, and community participation are also discussed. This analysis helps in identifying areas that need improvement and strategies to increase the effectiveness of the Village SAKIP.

Methodology includes techniques and procedures used for research and analysis in village administration. In the implementation of SAKIP Desa, quantitative approaches such as statistical analysis are used to evaluate the performance of village officials, while qualitative approaches such as interviews are used to gain insight into community perceptions of transparency and effectiveness of village government (Oci et al., 2023).

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Administrative Ethics

Ethics is a crucial component that ensures that administrative practices are carried out in a morally correct manner. It includes considerations such as honesty, transparency, and responsibility. For example, administrative ethics involve making decisions that are fair and impartial, and respecting the rights of individuals and groups involved. Ethics in village administration ensures that policies and practices are implemented with integrity and transparency. SAKIP Desa helps maintain ethical standards by providing a tool for regular and open financial audits. This prevents corruption and increases public trust in the village government. SAKIP Desa can ensure that the use of village funds is carried out honestly and responsibly.

Organization Theory

Organizational theory helps us understand how organizations are formed, operate, and adapt to change. It includes models such as open systems theory, which views organizations as entities interacting with their environment, and contingency theory, which suggests that organizational structures and strategies must adapt to changing external conditions.

To optimize the Village Organizational Structure

The village adopted the open system theory by adjusting the organizational structure to face external challenges. They formed committees consisting of various stakeholders to handle specific issues such as education, health, and infrastructure. This structure allows the village to be more responsive and adaptive to changes in community needs. The Citengah village government adopted the open system theory by using the Village SAKIP to optimize

the role of existing institutions in the village. In the institutions in the village, they are also tasked with handling specific issues such as education, health, and infrastructure. This structure allows the village to be more responsive and adaptive to changes in community needs through stages, starting from the planning stage to accountability.

Management Theory

Management theory encompasses a variety of approaches to managing human and material resources. For example, scientific management theory focuses on operational efficiency through the use of scientific methods, while human relations theory emphasizes the importance of the social and psychological aspects of work. Contemporary management theories such as performance-based management and total quality management (TQM) focus on improving the overall performance and quality of an organization. In line with the concept of total quality management, the village head implements performance-based management using the Village SAKIP. Each village apparatus is given specific and measurable performance targets. Performance evaluations are conducted periodically, and the results are used to provide incentives or additional training, as well as to make necessary operational improvements. This ensures that village apparatuses work efficiently and productively.

Public Policy

In the context of public administration, public policy refers to a plan of action adopted by a government to achieve a specific goal. The public policy process involves problem identification, policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. This policy has a major impact on how public services are provided and how resources are allocated.

The central government launched a village economic development policy that includes the allocation of funds for community empowerment projects. Village governments are responsible for designing and implementing these projects, such as skills training and small business development, with active community participation. Village governments also ensure efficient and results-oriented use of funds. So that the optimization of the budget from the center through Village Funds, Village Fund Allocations and other financial assistance is expected to be a stimulus and trigger village governments to explore potential by empowering communities to increase Village Original Income.

With high Village Original Income, the Village Government can freely develop villages and improve the welfare of its people.

Politics and Power

Politics and power are inseparable aspects of administration, especially in the context of governance. This involves analyzing how power is distributed and used within an organization to influence decision-making. Organizational politics includes strategies for gaining and maintaining power, as well as how to deal with conflict and negotiation.

Furthermore, in the process of politics and maintaining the position of Village Head with the existence of Sakip Desa, there are two components that influence each other, where after the election of the Village Head, the Village Head must be able to show that he is worthy of being elected as Village Head by implementing clean governance and good governance that embraces all components of the village, so that the Vision and Mission run smoothly during the 8-year term of government which is assessed annually through the Sakip Desa assessment. Likewise, Sakip Desa can support the political situation and maintain the position of Village Head, where the village head can answer to the community regarding his performance during his term of office by showing the value of the Sakip Desa, so that the value of the Sakip Desa becomes a reflection of the success of the Village Head's performance during his term of office.

Organizational culture

Organizational culture is a set of values, beliefs, and norms that influence how members of an organization work. This culture can be formal or informal and can affect organizational performance, employee morale, and innovation. For example, an innovative and collaborative culture can encourage creativity and new discoveries in an organization. The organizational culture implemented through SAKIP Desa involves promoting the values of transparency, accountability, and collaboration.

The village government builds a collaborative and transparent work culture by involving village officials and the community in the decision-making process. This helps create a positive and innovative work environment. The Sili Simbeuh culture is put forward as a solution to various problems that exist in society.

External Environment

The external environment includes economic, social, technological, and legal factors that affect the organization. Changes in the external environment such as economic crises, technological changes, or new government policies can have a significant impact on the organization's operations and strategies. Therefore, external environmental analysis is an important part of strategic planning.

The village faced significant economic changes due to fluctuations in commodity prices. To overcome this, the village government developed an economic diversification strategy by promoting alternative sectors such as tourism and the creative industry. They also provided new skills training for the community to increase the village's economic resilience.

By integrating these simultaneous studies, we can see how the components of the philosophy of administrative science can be applied in the implementation of village governance to improve effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability.

E. CONCLUSION

The governance of Citengah Village has the potential to be improved through the application of relevant administrative philosophy theories, which not only provide a theoretical framework, but also practical direction in managing village government. Administrative philosophy emphasizes basic values such as efficiency, effectiveness, justice, and public services that are oriented towards community needs. By utilizing this theory, the village government can build a more structured and focused administrative system, and be able to respond to social dynamics in the community quickly and appropriately. The implementation of administrative philosophy theories can also strengthen the capacity of village institutions in terms of transparency, accountability, and integrity of governance. All of this is expected to create a professional, adaptive village government that is able to become a driving force for sustainable development.

In addition, increasing community participation is an important key to the successful implementation of administrative theories. The Citengah Village Government needs to encourage active community involvement in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of village policies. This can be done through ongoing socialization and education activities, so that the community has a complete understanding of their roles and responsibilities in village development. The application of social collaboration leadership theory can also be an effective new approach, because it emphasizes cooperation between the village government and the community as equal partners. Periodic evaluation of the application of administrative theories needs to be carried out to measure their effectiveness and make improvements as needed. With these steps, the governance of Citengah Village can develop to be more democratic, participatory, and responsive to change.

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