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Article Title

**The Role of Administrative Law in Realizing Village Autonomy  
Based on Local Wisdom**

Author

**Firdaus Arifin**  
*Universitas Pasundan*

Correspondence Email

[firdaus.arifin@unpas.ac.id](mailto:firdaus.arifin@unpas.ac.id)

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to analyze the role of State Administrative Law in realizing village autonomy based on local wisdom. The method used in this research was a qualitative approach with interviews, observations, and analysis of documents in some of the villages that were the subject of the study. These results show that State Administrative Law is vital in providing a foundation for villages to manage resources and development based on local potential and needs. Local wisdom is crucial for decision-making and resource management within villages, contributing to environmental sustainability and cultural preservation. The synergy between State Administrative Law and local wisdom creates effective policies that empower communities. Challenges in implementation, such as regulatory mismatches with local values, low legal literacy, and conflicts of interest, need to be addressed through legal socialization, capacity building, and collaboration. Therefore, it is recommended that the Government formulate inclusive and adaptive regulations to local wisdom and enhance human resource capacity in villages. Academics should conduct further research and provide policy recommendations. The private sector should play an active role in village economic empowerment, and village communities should actively participate in development and preserve local wisdom.*

*Keywords: Decentralization; Local Wisdom; Public Participation; State Administrative Law; Village Autonomy.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Village autonomy, a cornerstone of Indonesia's sustainable development, is paramount, considering 43.60% of the population resides in rural areas (Adhi et al., 2024). Moreover, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors significantly contributed 13.78% to the national GDP in the second quarter of 2024 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024). Villages hold immense potential for economic growth, yet their autonomy extends beyond economic aspects, encompassing social, cultural, and environmental dimensions (Fourqoniah et al., 2022). Within the framework of regional autonomy, Law Number 6 of 2014 provides the legal basis for villages to manage local resources and potential independently, encouraging active community participation in development and preserving centuries-old local wisdom (Arifin, 2024a). Local wisdom, as time-tested knowledge and practices, is a crucial asset in sustainable village development, aligning with the perspective of Yanuarsari et al. (2021) that State Administrative Law should accommodate the needs of village communities in the context of development.

State Administrative Law is pivotal in regulating village governance, from ensuring transparent and accountable village financial management and participatory, needs-based development planning to community empowerment through training and mentoring (Idham et al., 2022). Clear regulations enable villages to formulate policies that align with local needs and wisdom, such as community-based tourism development in Bali (Dolezal & Novelli, 2020), or sustainable forest management through the village forest system in Kalimantan (Mahyuni & Topan, 2023). This

approach resonates with the spirit of village autonomy, which grants villages greater authority to manage their affairs.

However, the reality reveals a gap between the legal ideal (*das sollen*) and its implementation (*das sein*). Challenges in village fund management, with approximately 30% not being optimally utilized (Mahriadi et al., 2021), or the numerous poorly functioning Village-Owned Enterprises (VOEs) due to a lack of legal and managerial support, as highlighted by Ridwansyah et al. (2021), demonstrate a disconnect between policy and practice. This gap is also evident in land-use conflicts between indigenous communities and plantation companies, where customary law is often disregarded in decision-making processes, hindering efforts to achieve village autonomy (McDermott et al., 2023). The impact of this gap is significant, leading to poverty, unemployment, the erosion of local wisdom, social conflicts, and environmental damage. It underscores the importance of comprehensive study to identify and analyze these gaps, enabling the formulation of appropriate policy recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of State Administrative Law in supporting village autonomy.

This study aims to analyze the role of State Administrative Law in realizing village autonomy based on local wisdom, addressing a gap in the literature that tends to focus on formal legal aspects without considering the social and cultural context of villages. By understanding how the law can enhance village autonomy, encourage community participation, protect indigenous communities' rights, and support local potential development based on local wisdom, we hope to identify effective strategies to optimize the role of law in village development. Additionally, this study will identify the challenges and obstacles villages face in implementing legal policies, such as the lack of capacity among village officials, weak oversight, and conflicts of interest. Based on these findings, the study will formulate more targeted policy recommendations, such as strengthening the capacity of village officials, increasing transparency and accountability in village fund management, and harmonizing national and customary law.

This study will also contribute to the literature through an interdisciplinary approach that combines law, sociology, anthropology, and development studies. This approach is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the role of law in supporting sustainable village autonomy, addressing the need for a study that connects local wisdom with State Administrative Law policies. Thus, this study is expected to contribute to the development of independent, prosperous, and sustainable villages and serve as a reference for further study in law and village development, as well as for policymakers in formulating more effective and responsive policies to the needs of village communities.

## **METHOD**

The study uses a qualitative approach with legal research methods to analyze the role of state administrative law in supporting village autonomy based on local wisdom. These methods were chosen to enable an in-depth understanding of the dynamics between legal regulation and practice in the field (Irwansyah, 2021). Data was collected through semi-structured interviews with relevant stakeholders, including village heads, community members, and local government officials, to gain a comprehensive perspective on implementing the law in the village. In addition, participatory observations are carried out to observe the interaction between communities and policies applied and to understand the social and cultural contexts that affect village autonomy (Sampara & Husen, 2016).

Document analysis was also carried out on legal policies related to the village administration, including local regulations and village development planning documents. The data obtained is analyzed using a thematic analysis approach, which allows the identification of patterns and themes emerging from the data and linking the findings with existing administrative law theory (Qamar & Rezah, 2020). With this method, the study aims to provide in-depth insight into the challenges and opportunities villages face in integrating local wisdom into the legal framework of the state administration.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Theoretical and Empirical Framework**

#### **1. State Administrative Law Theory and Regional Autonomy**

State administrative law, a branch of public law governing the relationship between the government and its citizens and the exercise of government authority, plays a central role in the context of villages, particularly in understanding the implementation of regional autonomy and decentralization. Regional autonomy, as a manifestation of the principles of democracy and participation, empowers villages to regulate and manage their own governmental affairs and local interests based on their initiative by the potential and needs of their region (Husen et al., 2022). Law Number 6 of 2014 affirms the right of villages to manage resources and undertake development based on local needs and potential, providing a solid legal foundation for villages to exercise their autonomy (Mahriadi et al., 2021).

Decentralization, the process of delegating some authority and responsibility from the central government to regional governments, including

villages, aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of public services and encourage community participation in decision-making (Dick-Sagoe, 2020). According to Ministry of Finance data, the increased allocation of village funds, reaching over IDR 71 trillion in 2024, is a positive indication of the impact of decentralization on village financial management (Aurindah & Arham, 2024). It allows villages to develop their local potential independently but also necessitates good and accountable village governance.

State administrative law ensures that regional autonomy and decentralization are implemented effectively and accountably at the village level. Through regulations on village authority, oversight mechanisms, and community participation, state administrative law creates a clear and conducive legal framework for implementing village autonomy. Moreover, state administrative law also protects villagers against potential power abuses by the village government or other parties (Seregig et al., 2021).

In this context, it is essential to understand that regional autonomy is not a static concept but rather a continuously evolving and dynamic process (Bachmid, 2022). Therefore, state administrative law must accommodate changes and developments occurring at the village level and provide space for innovation and creativity in village governance. In this way, state administrative law can serve as an effective instrument in realizing village autonomy and improving the welfare of village communities.

## 2. Local Wisdom in the Context of Village Development

Local wisdom, encompassing the values, norms, and practices that evolve within village communities, reflects local identity and culture and serves as the foundation for decision-making and resource management at the village level (Dima, 2022). This local wisdom encompasses various aspects of community life, ranging from environmentally friendly traditional farming systems and sustainable water resource management to traditional medicinal knowledge systems and social and cultural practices that strengthen social cohesion, such as the “*gotong royong*” (mutual cooperation) system in village infrastructure development, which demonstrates solidarity and cooperation among residents (Rahmadani et al., 2024).

Studies indicate that villages that integrate local wisdom into their development planning exhibit higher economic autonomy (Nafiah et al., 2023). It demonstrates that local wisdom is not merely a cultural heritage but also possesses an economic potential that can be leveraged to improve the welfare of village communities. Local wisdom contributes to environmental

sustainability and cultural preservation, which are essential aspects of holistic village development.

Local wisdom can be integrated into village development through various means. A participatory approach, where villagers are actively involved in the planning and decision-making processes, ensures that development aligns with the needs and aspirations of the community and respects existing values and local wisdom (Yudarwati, 2023). Utilizing local knowledge in natural resource management, such as traditional farming systems or community-based forest management, can enhance environmental sustainability and food security. Additionally, developing products and services based on local wisdom, such as handicrafts, traditional cuisine, or ecotourism, can create jobs and increase the income of village communities.

However, integrating local wisdom into village development also faces challenges. Globalization and modernization can erode traditional values and practices, while conflicts of interest among various parties can hinder efforts to preserve local wisdom (Julianti et al., 2022). Therefore, the government and other stakeholders must recognize and appreciate local wisdom as an integral part of village development and create policies and programs supporting sustainable preservation and utilization of local wisdom. This way, village development will be economically, socially, and culturally sustainable, resulting in autonomous, prosperous, and culturally rich villages. As a valuable asset possessed by village communities, harmoniously, local wisdom should be the primary foundation in village development, enabling villages to develop while preserving their identity and local wisdom.

### **3. Synergy between State Administrative Law and Local Wisdom**

Analyzing the prevailing State Administrative Law concerning village governance reveals a positive potential for synchronization with local wisdom. For example, in the village development planning process, State Administrative Law encourages community participation, which aligns with the principles of local wisdom that emphasize the importance of deliberation and consensus in decision-making (Rezah & Muzakkir, 2021). It indicates a convergence between the values upheld by State Administrative Law and the deep-rooted local wisdom within village communities. This synergy can serve as a strong foundation for achieving village autonomy, where development policies are administratively effective and accepted and supported by the community because they resonate with their values and local wisdom.



Nevertheless, challenges persist in implementing this synergy. Many villages do not fully comprehend existing regulations, leading to discrepancies between government policies and local practices. This lack of understanding can hinder policy effectiveness and create conflicts between the village government and the community. Therefore, a more inclusive and educational approach is needed in disseminating State Administrative Law so that villagers can actively participate in decision-making related to their local wisdom (Tome & Dunga, 2023). This approach should involve open dialogue between the village government and the community and the provision of easily understandable information about applicable regulations.

Furthermore, it is also essential to develop mechanisms that allow for the formal integration of local wisdom into planning and decision-making processes at the village level. It can be achieved by establishing consultative forums involving traditional leaders and community members and recognizing customary law as part of the village's legal system (Dewiyanti et al., 2023). In this way, the synergy between State Administrative Law and local wisdom can be realized more optimally, enabling village development to proceed effectively and sustainably and by the values and aspirations of the village community.

#### **4. Case Study: Community Empowerment through Village-Owned Enterprises**

VOEs are crucial instruments for village economic empowerment, enabling the utilization of local potential to enhance economic autonomy (Arafat et al., 2022). The success of VOEs in developing businesses based on local products increases village income and creates jobs, yielding a significant positive impact (Leunupun & Aktawlor, 2022). Data reveals that villages with active VOEs experience increased economic autonomy, with an average annual village income growth of 15% (Ridwansyah et al., 2021). VOEs also serve as a means of community empowerment through training and capacity building, contributing to village human resource development.

Within the framework of State Administrative Law, the role of local wisdom in VOE development is paramount for achieving village autonomy. Synchronization between existing regulations and local practices is key to realizing this objective. Community participation in decision-making, as seen in Tomra Village, has proven to enhance the effectiveness of local economic empowerment programs (Leunupun & Aktawlor, 2022). Data indicates that 70% of respondents feel that community participation in village planning has increased since the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014.

Field observations also demonstrate that villages with a good understanding of State Administrative Law tend to be more successful in developing local wisdom-based programs through VOEs. In Pamolokan Village, for instance, a village information system integrated with State Administrative Law allows the community to access information more quickly and actively participate in village development (Istighfarah et al., 2021). It aligns with the finding that transparency and accountability in village financial management contribute to increased village autonomy (Mulyani, 2022). However, integrating local wisdom into VOE operations also faces challenges, such as potential conflicts between traditional values and market demands or difficulties in measuring and assessing VOE activities' social and cultural impact.

State Administrative Law can provide solutions to these challenges. Transparent and flexible regulations can allow VOEs to innovate and adapt while respecting local wisdom. Additionally, mentoring and training for VOE managers on law and business management can enhance their capacity to manage VOEs professionally and sustainably. Thus, VOEs operated with a good understanding of State Administrative Law and integrating local wisdom can become the driving force behind sustainable village development. Collaborative efforts between the government, communities, and relevant institutions are necessary to improve the effectiveness of VOE management and realize village autonomy based on local wisdom.

## **B. Analysis of the Alignment between State Administrative Law and Local Wisdom**

Analyzing the alignment between State Administrative Law and local wisdom reveals a significant potential for mutual support in realizing village autonomy. State Administrative Law, which provides space for implementing local wisdom in public policy, can catalyze innovation and creativity within village communities. This is evident in the case of Segunung Village, where the application of sound governance principles in village financial management encouraged the community to leverage local assets such as tourism potential and agricultural products (Setyariningsih & Utami, 2022). Local wisdom, such as sustainable natural resource management systems or the tradition of *gotong royong*, can be integrated into village development programs, thereby creating more contextually appropriate and sustainable solutions.

Nevertheless, challenges persist in integrating local wisdom into the existing legal framework. Several village heads have expressed that existing regulations often do not align with long-established local values. For instance, in some cases, programs proposed by village communities do not receive support because they



are deemed incompatible with prevailing national policies (Ra'is, 2020). This can lead to conflict and hinder community participation in development (Maarif & Arifin, 2022). Another challenge is the lack of documentation and codification of local wisdom, making it difficult to integrate it into formal policies.

Therefore, adjusting State Administrative Law to respond more to local needs and contexts is crucial. A more flexible and adaptive approach to implementing State Administrative Law can be a solution. By providing room for policy interpretation and adaptation by local wisdom, State Administrative Law can become a more effective instrument in promoting village autonomy. It is also essential to enhance the understanding of State Administrative Law among villagers and encourage their participation in decision-making. Collaboration between the government, academics, and village communities in formulating policies that align with local wisdom and efforts to document and codify local wisdom can be vital to achieving sustainable village development based on local values (Syahril & Anjarsari, 2023).

In this context, it is essential to note that the alignment between State Administrative Law and local wisdom is not an end goal but rather an ongoing process. The village level's social, economic, and political dynamics are constantly changing, necessitating adaptation and innovation in legal and policy approaches. Thus, continuous efforts are required to ensure that State Administrative Law remains relevant and effective in supporting village autonomy based on local wisdom.

### **C. Factors Influencing the Synergy between Law and Local Wisdom**

Support from local governments, particularly in training and mentoring for village officials and community members, is a crucial enabling factor in realizing synergy between State Administrative Law and local wisdom. This training aims to enhance community understanding of State Administrative Law and how to utilize it for the benefit of the village, empowering them to play a more active role in the development process (Idham et al., 2022). Data indicates that villages actively participating in training programs tend to have higher levels of community participation in decision-making, which, in turn, strengthens the legitimacy of village development policies and programs.

However, there are also inhibiting factors that need to be addressed. The low level of legal literacy among villagers is one of the primary challenges. Many community members do not understand their rights and obligations within the State Administrative Law, leading to passivity in the village development process and vulnerability to exploitation or manipulation (Mahriadi et al., 2021). Additionally, conflicts of interest at the local level, such as competition over natural

resources or political rivalry, can also hinder the fair and equitable implementation of the law. In some cases, decisions made by village heads may not always reflect the aspirations of the community but rather the interests of specific individuals or groups. These conflicts of interest can erode community trust in the village government and impede their participation in development.

Several recommendations can be put forth to enhance the synergy between State Administrative Law and local wisdom in supporting village autonomy. *First*, more extensive dissemination of State Administrative Law to village communities is needed through various media, including seminars, workshops, or social media (Tome & Dungga, 2023). This dissemination should be ongoing and utilize language easily understood by the community, enabling them to comprehend their rights and obligations and how the law can protect their interests (Ningsih et al., 2022). *Second*, the government must incentivize villages that successfully integrate local wisdom into development programs. These incentives could be in the form of financial assistance or facilities that support the development of local businesses, such as programs for developing VOs based on local products (Alhaqi, 2022). It aligns with community empowerment, where communities are given opportunities and support to develop their potential. *Third*, it is essential to establish collaborative networks between villages and higher education institutions. This collaboration can open up opportunities for research and development focused on solving local problems and provide the community access to relevant knowledge and technology (Yanuarsari et al., 2021).

In conclusion, State Administrative Law is vital in realizing village autonomy based on local wisdom. Village autonomy can be achieved with alignment between the law and local wisdom, along with support from various parties. Existing challenges, such as low legal literacy and conflicts of interest, need to be addressed through increasing community understanding of the law, government support, and better collaboration between villages and educational institutions. Through these measures, it is hoped that villages in Indonesia can become more autonomous and competitive in developing their local potential based on their inherent local wisdom.

#### **D. Research Contribution to the Development of State Administrative Law Theory**

This study significantly contributes to the development of State Administrative Law theory by highlighting the importance of local wisdom in decision-making and policy implementation at the village level. In the context of village autonomy, local wisdom acts not only as a cultural heritage but also as a foundation for formulating relevant policies that are responsive to the needs of

the local community. This is evidenced by the success of Kuanheun Village, which increased its economic autonomy by applying local wisdom in natural resource management (Dima, 2022). Local wisdom, such as sustainable natural resource management systems or the tradition of *gotong royong*, can provide more effective, efficient, and sustainable solutions to village development.

Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (2024) reinforces this argument, demonstrating that villages integrating local wisdom into resource management tend to have higher Original Village Revenue. This finding confirms that local wisdom has a tangible economic impact and is not merely an abstract cultural value. This study also underscores the importance of community participation in the decision-making process, which is a crucial aspect of State Administrative Law (Idham et al., 2022). Community participation enhances the legitimacy of policies and ensures that these policies align with the needs and aspirations of the local community.

Therefore, this study enriches State Administrative Law theory by demonstrating that the law must be effective and efficient, responsive to the local context, and involve the community in every stage of decision-making. It will strengthen the legitimacy of the law and ensure that the resulting policies genuinely reflect the needs and aspirations of the village community, thereby contributing to the realization of village autonomy and well-being. This study also opens opportunities for the development of new concepts within State Administrative Law, such as “village autonomy based on local wisdom” or “community participation based on local wisdom,” which can enrich academic discourse and provide a more robust theoretical foundation for the practice of sustainable village development.

Furthermore, this study can encourage a paradigm shift in implementing State Administrative Law at the village level. It advocates moving from a top-down, centralized approach to a bottom-up approach that is more participatory and based on local wisdom. In this way, State Administrative Law is no longer viewed as a rigid bureaucratic instrument but as a facilitator for community empowerment and local potential development (Rakia, 2021).

## **E. Practical Implications for Policymakers and Stakeholders at the Village Level**

The study’s findings underscore the importance of developing policies based on local wisdom. Policies that consider local values and practices will be more readily accepted by the community and more effective in their implementation, as demonstrated by the community empowerment program in Segunung Village, which successfully improved community welfare by utilizing local knowledge

(Setyariningsih & Utami, 2022). Furthermore, village governments need to build partnerships with various parties, including academics, NGOs, and the private sector. This collaboration can yield innovations that support village autonomy, as exemplified by the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (Independent Learning - Independent Campus) program in several villages, where student involvement in village development projects provides creative solutions based on local wisdom (Yanuarsari et al., 2021).

Enhancing the capacity of village officials through training and education on State Administrative Law and local wisdom is also crucial. This will equip them with the knowledge and skills to formulate and implement more effective policies that are responsive to community needs and aligned with local values (Busthami, 2022). The study shows that improving the managerial capacity of VOE administrators contributes significantly to villages' economic autonomy (Fourqoniah et al., 2022).

Based on these findings, several policy recommendations can be proposed. *First*, the central and regional governments need to formulate regulations that encourage local wisdom in village resource management, providing space for villages to develop policies suitable to their local context and needs (Mardhiah et al., 2023). *Second*, strengthening institutional capacity at the village level through training and education for village officials on State Administrative Law and local wisdom-based resource management will enhance their ability to formulate and implement effective policies (Chusmeru et al., 2023). *Third*, it is essential to establish a transparent and accountable information system for village financial management, such as implementing the Village and Area Information System in Pamolokan Village, which has been proven to accelerate village autonomy through improved financial management (Istighfarah et al., 2021). *Finally*, the government must encourage active community participation in the decision-making process through village discussion forums and deliberations, ensuring that the adopted policies reflect their needs and aspirations (Taufiq et al., 2021).

Implementing these recommendations is expected to optimize the synergy between State Administrative Law and local wisdom. This will create more autonomous and competitive villages with sustainable development rooted in local values and culture. Additionally, it is essential to continue conducting studies and evaluations of policy implementation and encouraging innovation and adaptation to social, economic, and environmental changes (Arifin, 2020). In this way, villages in Indonesia can become successful examples of realizing development that is just, sustainable, and dignified.

## F. Social and Ethical Implications

Implementing policies supporting village autonomy based on local wisdom within the framework of State Administrative Law has significant social and ethical implications. Studies indicate that empowering village communities through various programs regulated by State Administrative Law can positively impact the community's social life. For example, the VOEs program has proven to increase community participation in local resource management and contribute to village economic autonomy, strengthening the community's social fabric (Fourqoniah et al., 2022). Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (2024) shows that villages actively involved in VOE management experience a significant increase in Original Village Revenue, implying an improved quality of life and a more conducive environment for preserving local culture. In Tomra Village, for instance, effective VOE management has encouraged the community to hold an annual cultural festival, which not only preserves local traditions but also attracts tourists, increases community income, and strengthens the village's cultural identity (Leunupun & Aktawlor, 2022).

However, ethical challenges need to be addressed in this empowerment process. State Administrative Law must bridge the interests of the state and village communities, ensuring that the broader development interests do not neglect the values of local wisdom. An inclusive approach in policy planning and implementation is crucial, as emphasized by Idham et al. (2022), to avoid conflicts between development and cultural preservation. For example, in developing VOEs, it is vital to ensure that the developed businesses do not harm the environment or contradict the values and norms the local community upholds.

It is crucial to reflect on the role of law in maintaining the balance between development and preserving local wisdom in villages. State Administrative Law should function as a regulatory tool that promotes economic development and protects and preserves local wisdom. Clear regulations regarding the use of natural resources and local culture are necessary so that villagers can actively participate in decision-making that affects their lives (Arifin, 2024b). The role of villages in realizing national defense, as stated by Rusdiana (2023), also reflects the importance of village autonomy based on local wisdom.

Within the ethical framework, ensuring that all parties have equal access to information and resources is essential, creating social justice and reducing disparities between community groups. State Administrative Law must ensure that all policies are based on the principles of transparency and accountability so that villagers can experience the fair benefits of development while local wisdom remains preserved and respected.

This study demonstrates that VOE management in Tomra Village has successfully integrated local wisdom principles, such as *gotong royong* and deliberation, into decision-making and business management. This has increased the effectiveness of VOEs and strengthened social cohesion and the community's sense of ownership towards VOEs. Thus, VOEs serve as economic instruments and a platform for the preservation and development of local wisdom in Tomra Village.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Based on the results and discussion, we conclude that State Administrative Law is central to realizing village autonomy based on local wisdom. As regulated by state administrative law, regional autonomy and decentralization provide a foundation for villages to manage resources and development based on local potential and needs. This is reflected in the increased allocation of village funds and village authority in managing VOEs. Local wisdom, such as local identity and culture, is a crucial foundation for village decision-making and resource management, contributing to environmental sustainability and cultural preservation. The synergy between State Administrative Law and local wisdom, reflected in the principle of community participation in village development planning, creates effective policies that are accepted by the community and positively impact the improvement of village economic autonomy. Challenges in implementation, such as regulatory mismatches with local values, low legal literacy, and conflicts of interest, need to be addressed through legal socialization, capacity building for village officials, and collaboration between the government, academics, and the community. This study also highlights the importance of adapting State Administrative Law to the social, economic, and political dynamics in villages and the need for an approach responsive to the local context and community participation in realizing sustainable village autonomy based on local values.

Based on the above conclusions, it is recommended that the Central and Regional Governments formulate regulations that are adaptive to local wisdom, encouraging its use in village resource management and providing space for villages to develop policies in accordance with their local context and needs. They should also conduct training and mentoring for village officials and communities to enhance their capacity to manage village resources and finances effectively and accountable. Academics must conduct in-depth and comprehensive studies on implementing State Administrative Law in villages, analyze its alignment with local wisdom, and provide input and recommendations to the government regarding more effective and responsive policies to the needs and aspirations of village communities. The private sector needs to increase its active role in village economic empowerment through sustainable investments, mutually beneficial partnerships with VOEs, and corporate social responsibility programs focused on developing local potential and



preserving local wisdom. Village communities must continue to increase their active participation in all village development processes, from planning and implementation to monitoring, and preserve and sustain local wisdom as an integral part of village identity and sustainability.

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