

ARTICLE

The Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities in Integrated Village Government (IVG)

Haeruddin^{1*}, Roni Ekha Putera², and Nabilaa Mohamed³

¹Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Sulawesi Tenggara, Kendari, Indonesia

²Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia

³Fakulti Sains Pentadbiran dan Pengajian Polisi, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

How to cite: Haeruddin., Putera, Roni E., & Mohamed, Nabilaa. (2024). The Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities in Integrated Village Government (IVG). *Jurnal Borneo Administrator*, 20(2), 185-200. <https://doi.org/10.24258/jba.v20i2.1455>

Article History

Received: 7 February 2023

Accepted: 28 July 2024

Keywords:

Integration Village

Government; Integration;

Implementation;

Challenges and

Opportunities; Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

Following the implementation of the Law of Village, the resolution of village government issues proved to be a challenging endeavour. This paper presents a comprehensive systematic analysis to identify themes in village government studies. The primary objective is categorising the problems and possibilities village governments encounter. The research data utilised in this study is obtained from the Scopus Database, covering the period from 2009 to 2023. The data is subsequently analysed using the VOSviewer tool. The findings present five prominent themes and a total of 35 network elements of the governance of rural communities. These themes encompassed many aspects, such as healthcare, economic matters, conflicts, agricultural practices, and government initiatives. The study revealed that despite implementing the Law on Villages, the prevalence of intricate challenges in village government remains prominent. Scholars concur that they advocate for establishing collaborative efforts among stakeholders to delineate the sequential problem-solving steps. However, it is worth noting that rural communities often face challenges in embracing external interactions and adopting the urban commons model to establish an extensive network and facilitate multi-level growth. The findings serve as a foundation for future investigations on village government and a point of reference for more informed decision-making in governance practices. The limits were due to the exclusive use of publications from Scopus for analysis. Hence, conducting research employing a comparative approach and leveraging the Web of Science (WoS) database and other indexes are crucial to promoting the conceptual progress of village government study.

A. INTRODUCTION

This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of village governance practices in Indonesia, specifically focusing on identifying the challenges and potential advantages inherent in the village government system. The researcher initiated a comprehensive investigation into the progression of scientific knowledge and literature about village governance in Indonesia. Subsequently, the researcher categorised the discourse into two main themes: challenges that require attention within the village governance system and prospects that should be harnessed to expedite the advancement and well-being of local communities.

* Corresponding Author

Email : haeruddinunsutra1@gmail.com

The explanation focuses on implementing Law Number 6 of 2014 about the village. This regulation grants each village the entitlement to their heritage and ancestry, traditional privileges, customary entitlements, and jurisdiction over the administration of resources and assets. This is achieved by considering the extensive regional and geographical characteristics encompassing diverse customs, cultures, and social systems (Irawan, 2017; Salim et al., 2017). Additionally, the regulation serves as a crucial point of reference and legal safeguard for villages, enabling them to implement a more intricate framework for village governance effectively (Antlöv et al., 2016; Susan & Budirahayu, 2018).

Adopting the decentralisation model was endorsed to instil confidence among various areas in their ability to govern and advance their territories in alignment with the local community's social, economic, and cultural circumstances (Nas et al., 2019; Talitha et al., 2019). It is important to provide the capacity for self-reliant development to achieve self-sustaining growth and facilitate gradual progress for the betterment of society. It is imperative to provide the capacity for independent development to achieve autonomous growth and facilitate gradual progress for the betterment of society (Ikhsan et al., 2020; Watts, 2020). To effectively address the needs of a village community and promote its development, it is imperative to adopt an integrated approach that encompasses all levels of the village society. This relatively small approach is significant in managing environmental conditions and strategically advancing the village's progress (Maolani, 2019).

The phenomenon of rapid growth in rural communities can be observed when they exhibit socio-cultural similarities and homogeneity. Effectively managing natural resources such as forests, plantations, and agricultural assets in Yogyakarta and Magelang exemplifies this. These regions have successfully transformed into village tourism destinations by actively involving local communities (Ahsani et al., 2022; Rembulan et al., 2020). This task presents a formidable challenge requiring stakeholders' cooperation to secure substantial financial resources (Mgonja et al., 2015; Hong et al., 2021). However, it is crucial to this endeavour gradually, considering the welfare considerations and shared vision to foster autonomous growth and development in rural regions (Renaldi et al., 2020).

However, it should be noted that not all village governments have been successful in their work due to various challenges that have been extensively examined. These challenges include financial transparency, accountability, corruption, and the inadequate quality of internal services, which have hindered any potential improvements (Nas et al., 2019; Nurlinah et al., 2018). The complexity of this matter arises from the inadequate educational framework, pervasive nepotism, and the limited efficacy of social and customary legal systems. Village administrations should know various challenges and possibilities to facilitate more effective transformation. However, limited literature is available to conceptualise and categorise this phenomenon.

This study comprehensively examines the challenges and potential advantages encountered in village government, drawing on empirical research findings and practical experience. The identified impediments and possibilities are further categorised and organised according to their relative importance in village government administration. Adopting this ideology and reference has emerged as a conscious endeavour to establish a more adaptable form of governance inside the village. Despite the existing body of literature that characterises village government as an embodiment of self-governance aimed at providing comprehensive services to village communities, it is evident that there remains a dearth of integration, transparency, accountability, and interdisciplinary knowledge and practices that ought to be cultivated to foster village governance with integrity.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

The integrated village government (IVG) concept encompasses obstacles and possibilities in rural administration. The challenges encompass bureaucratic intricacies, scarcity of resources, and technical disparities. It is necessary to make a focused and coordinated effort to streamline administrative procedures, enhance cooperation among different agencies, and address the lack of access to digital technology in remote regions ([Antlöv et al., 2016](#)). The purpose of highlighting these concerns is to examine the practical obstacles encountered while adopting integrated governance models at the village level ([Malodia et al., 2021](#)). The potential of IVG lies in its ability to transform rural development by consolidating services and resources, which can enhance decision-making processes, enhance service delivery, and promote community involvement ([Aziiza & Susanto, 2020](#); [Nas et al., 2019](#)).

Policymakers and stakeholders must understand and acknowledge the difficulties and possibilities of successfully managing integrated village government and harness its ability to bring about significant changes in rural development. The IVG idea presents substantial challenges that require resolution, specifically bureaucratic hurdles and the imperative for seamless collaboration among ministries and stakeholders engaged in village governance. To accomplish integration, a significant restructuring of government institutions is necessary. Enhancing communication channels and fostering effective collaboration among administrative divisions are necessary prerequisites ([Maolani, 2019](#)). Furthermore, the scarcity of resources and the lack of technological infrastructure in rural regions challenge the successful implementation of a comprehensive, integrated system ([Nurlinah et al., 2018](#)).

However, IVG offers excellent possibilities for comprehensive expansion through resource consolidation, simplifying decision-making procedures, and improved community engagement. By integrating services such as health care, education, and infrastructure, there may be a more efficient allocation of resources and an enhancement in the delivery of services ([Fadhilurrohman et al., 2020](#)). Moreover, empowering local communities via participatory governance enhances the probability of effectively implementing customised and enduring development solutions that precisely cater to the distinct requirements of each community. To optimise the potential of IVG, governments must adeptly traverse these challenges, capitalising on the prospects it presents to establish robust and self-reliant rural communities. Moreover, implementing integrated village government (IVG) presents a chance to employ data-driven decision-making and digital technologies.

Implementing intelligent solutions, such as digital information exchange and feedback collection platforms, may enhance government openness and accountability. This enhances efficient communication between the government and the community and facilitates real-time monitoring of development efforts. Another significant aspect is the potential for heightened entrepreneurial activity and advancements in local economic growth. By incorporating many elements of governance, IVG can establish an environment conducive to developing small enterprises and agricultural ventures. Collaborative endeavours can be undertaken to offer guidance and monetary support, so enhancing the self-sufficient economic milieu in rural areas. Integration of services allows for a more holistic approach to tackling social issues such as healthcare and education, improving overall well-being in rural regions. Adopting the Integrated Village Government model has the potential to transform rural communities profoundly into hubs of sustainable development and self-governance, although it is encountering several challenges.

C. METHOD

Due to the substantial advancements in scholarly inquiry about the village governments, scholars have recognised the need to conduct a comprehensive examination through systematic review research that builds upon prior research discoveries. Assessing research gaps ([Fahimnia](#)

et al., 2015), examining research limitations and characteristics (Fathani et al., 2023; Fathani et al., 2023; Kawuryan et al., 2022), categorising findings, grouping experts involved in rural government, integrated rural government and development, and understanding the importance of challenges and opportunities encountered by village governments are all crucial endeavours.

We applied a literature review method, further enhanced to produce through research findings. The Scopus database (Scopus.com) was the main source used to find reliable and generally recognised academic research. Using this platform, the investigators thoroughly examined specialists and their specific areas of expertise in different study topics. This rigorous procedure enabled identifying noteworthy findings that are relevant to current research. The researcher implemented search limitations and a combination of automated and manual filtering techniques to influence the selection of documents closely aligned with the focal point of the study. The manual screening approach entailed analysing eligibility, identifying research gaps, and conceptualising research findings, resulting in novel concepts targeted at improving the integrity of government villages.

Researchers collected relevant research based on the keywords employed, namely "Village," "Government," "Integrated," and "Indonesia," from 2009 to September 2023, and the scope covers materials that have been published or final papers. The Scopus database generated 59 publications with a significant connection to the study problem. The VOSviewer tools were used to evaluate the results correctly. The subsequent step involves importing the outcomes of the scopus.com export into the VOSviewer software to generate a sequence of research discourse networks, prevailing themes, interconnections among themes, and visual representations of the contributions made by authors, institutions, and countries (Eck & Waltman, 2020; Perianes-Rodriguez et al., 2016). It is essential to acknowledge that all software applications, including VOSviewer, have limitations. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct human validation to prevent the inclusion of synonyms and mistakes generated by the program in filtering and mapping analyses. Hence, it is imperative to actively engage in the manual filtration of research data by utilising research software programs.

The researchers enhanced the systematic review study by incorporating two network studies. These included a density map that examined the co-occurrence of keywords and a density map that explored the network data connected by co-authored items. The survey of keyword co-occurrence refers to quantifying the frequency with which two terms occur together within a specific collection of posts (Sun & Yuan, 2020). The methodology employed in this study involves using a comprehensive counting approach, wherein each event is assigned equal weight and interconnected. Consequently, the colour assigned to each point in the item density display corresponds to the level of coherence shown by the objects located at this position. According to Eck and Waltman (2020), the hue of a point is more closely aligned with the relevance of the main debate when there is a higher number of components around the end and when the nearby elements have a greater weight.

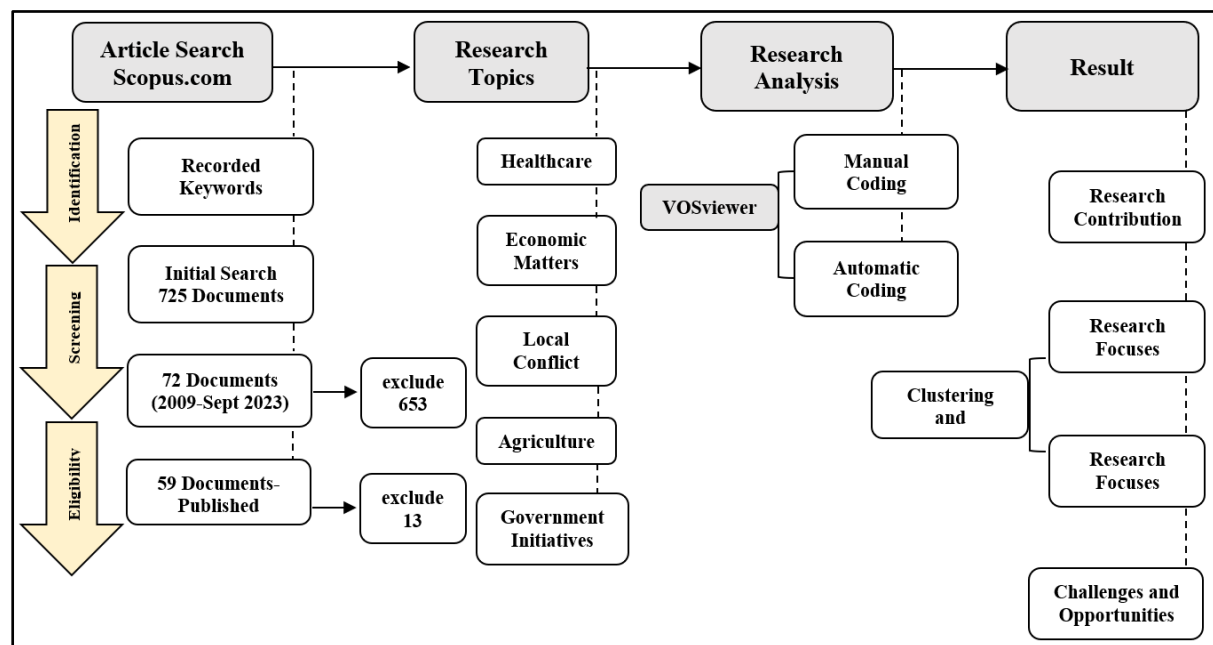


Figure 1. Research Process and Flow

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Contributions

The findings revealed a noteworthy annual growth of 6-12 manuscripts after enacting the 2014 Law on Villages. Researchers perceived this phenomenon as a noteworthy trend that contributes to advancing scientific knowledge in the context of village government in alignment with legal frameworks. Experts have expressed a pressing need to prioritise the development of rural areas and place significant emphasis on assessing public services and other communal concerns about village governance (Aziiza & Susanto, 2020; Maolani, 2019). This includes examining the networks and influence of village authorities and the quality of their political processes, which directly impact the well-being of local communities (Nas et al., 2019; Nurlinah et al., 2018).

Theoretically, the expertise possessed by individuals can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the effects and phenomena that can shape the outcomes of policies enacted by local governments (Buchori et al., 2022; Bunnell et al., 2013). Based on empirical evidence, it has been observed that rural communities demonstrate commendable adherence to ethical, social, and cultural values and norms. However, they exhibit limitations in their capacity to enhance knowledge and proficiency in innovative approaches to advancing welfare, health, and sustainable economic development (Colozza et al., 2023). Consequently, this situation has contributed to the ongoing trend of urbanisation, which continues to escalate annually (You, 2016; Zhong et al., 2022).

Moreover, given that the research is centred on documents catalogued by Scopus.com, it is unsurprising that domain experts exhibit a diligent approach in evaluating each document to generate robust publications that wield significant influence and yield various impacts on governmental systems and rural governance. In the course of the investigation, a comprehensive analysis was conducted on a total of 59 papers. It was seen that a majority, namely 62.7%, were intended for presentation at conferences as the ultimate dissemination platform for research findings. In contrast, the remaining 37.3% were effectively published in scholarly journals. The prevalence of submitting manuscripts to conferences for preliminary

evaluation before undergoing independent selection with double peer-reviewers is a common practice due to the challenges associated with navigating the publication process in academic journals (Fathani, Putera, et al., 2023). Hence, the understanding of village research pertaining to village governance systems, village administration, and other related mechanisms may be classified into two distinct categories: technical and applied. These categories are primarily focused on achieving tangible outcomes and promoting developmental practices.

The requirement for a comprehensive evaluation of scholars and specialists who engage in in-depth discussions on village government systems based on research topics derived from the Scopus database is closely associated with disseminating research findings. The prevalence of scientific competence in Indonesia is evident, with a majority of 130 authors (75%) being scientists and researchers from the country. The aspects above, including research on village government in Indonesia, village government policies, village governance, village finance systems, networks, village development, and integration, are inextricably linked and cannot be analysed in isolation. The remaining portion comprises contributions from collaborative efforts with many nations in Asia, Europe, and other regions. Specifically, Australia accounts for 7.5% of these contributions, the Netherlands for 5.7%, while Malaysia, Thailand, China, Ireland, South Korea, and the United States each contribute 1.15% (see Table 1). This phenomenon exemplifies the robustness and diligent engagement of diverse individuals and nations who continually pursue research and development.

Table 1. Author's Affiliation Contributing to Village Government in Indonesia

Number of Researchers	Proportion Researchers Output (%)	Author Countries
130	75.3%	Indonesia
13	7.5%	Australia
10	5.7%	UK
3	2.5%	Netherland
2	1.15%	Malaysia
2	1.15%	Thailand
2	1.15%	US
1	0.5%	South Korea
1	0.5%	China
1	0.5%	Hongkong

Source: Processed by VOSviewer, 2023

Research Focuses

In a more comprehensive manner than past studies, we provide a detailed account of each study area that is presented for examination and further advancement. The primary emphasis of several researchers, as indicated by the 59 accessible publications, pertains to the health of village communities. This encompasses stunting, sanitation, hygiene, water accessibility, and food availability. The issues above pertain to the well-being of individuals and provide a significant challenge in the context of human progress within rural regions of Indonesia (Anismuslim et al., 2023). The complex nature of the primary variables and associated dangers is evident, particularly concerning an unfavourable environment, escalating population density, and the accumulation of waste obstructing river flows and drainage systems. These conditions make the affected areas susceptible to floods, creating a conducive environment for the proliferation of disease-causing agents (Rizal & van Doorslaer, 2019).

Moreover, the extent of treatment and understanding remains limited in the context of recovery and anticipating the onset of a health issue. It has been shown that the level of awareness and knowledge regarding novel treatment approaches and concepts does not exhibit any significant growth (Beal et al., 2018). The limited accessibility and inadequate availability of healthcare facilities in rural areas result in a lack of motivation for village residents to seek

medical treatment ([Brooks et al., 2017](#)). This phenomenon pertains to the prevalence of health issues in rural areas in Indonesia and serves as an introductory exploration of the subject.

Secondly, poverty and economic factors are two of the big problems in rural areas in Indonesia. Many strategic poverty alleviation programs are the focus of every leadership in Indonesia, such as subsidies, improving skills, creativity and the small-to-medium economy, cash assistance, and meeting people's basic needs. However, there has been no significant progress, so the poverty rate remains high, as if the state cannot improve it. On the other hand, another element that influences the welfare of village communities is the dynamic social nature inherent in poor communities, which should be handled with comprehensive and extensive studies. Poverty alleviation programs are generally unsustainable, so the number and percentage of poor people in Indonesia is still high ([Prabowo, 2014](#))

Thirdly, the researchers' primary area of interest pertains to land-related matters, encompassing many aspects such as the agricultural and plantation exploitation of land, disputes arising about land, occurrences of land fires, and the governance of village assets and natural resources. Land conflicts can emerge between rural populations and investors, as well as between the private sector and governmental entities. The primary reason for disputes is often attributed to legal ambiguity and the absence of registered ownership with the land agency, as highlighted in the studies conducted by [Pramudya et al. \(2018\)](#). In addition, land utilisation is a subject of considerable interest among researchers, who seek to evaluate several factors such as production, consumption patterns, and farmers' proficiency in land management ([Dassir et al., 2021](#)). The approach described here diverges from endeavours aimed at converting agricultural land into non-food production and repurposing underutilised land, as these measures have little potential to enhance the well-being of rural populations ([Purbiyanti et al., 2021](#)).

Table 2. Research Themes Focus

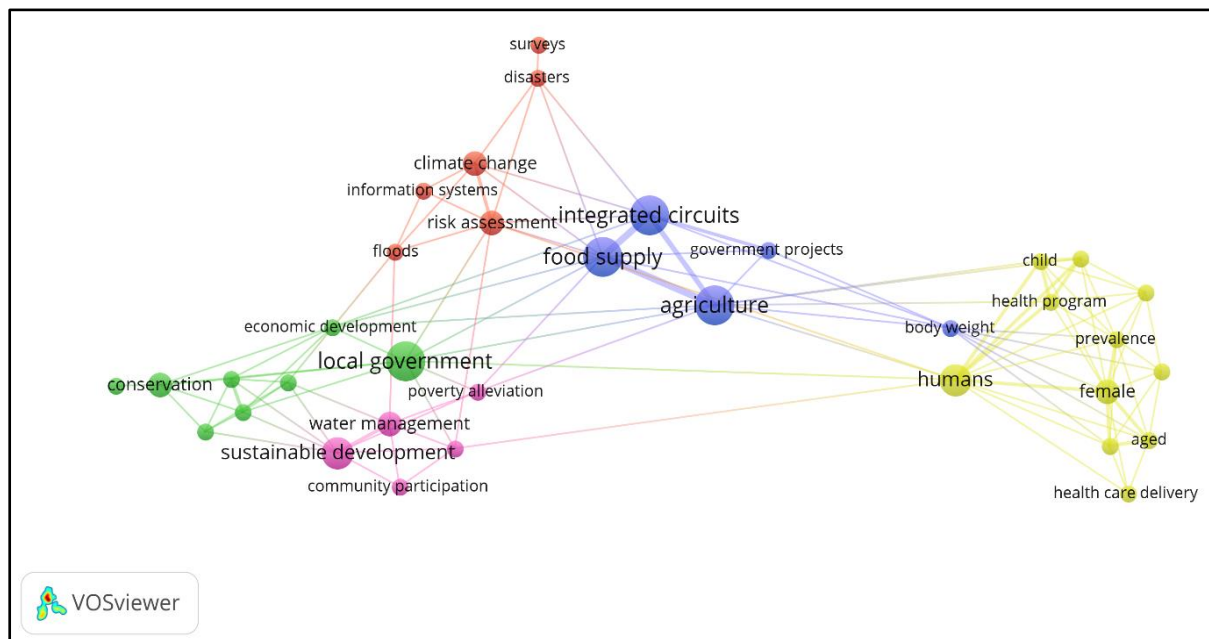
Focus	Cluster	Weight <Links>	Weight <Occurrences>	Weight <Total Link Strength>
Health Care Planning	1	14	5	19
Health Program	1	15	4	18
Rural Population	1	12	4	16
Wild Population	2	9	2	10
Economic And Social Effects	2	14	5	17
Environmental Protection	2	7	2	16
Poverty Alleviation	4	9	5	15
Community Participation	4	7	2	14
Sustainable Development	4	8	4	13
Agriculture	3	11	5	16
Food Supply	3	10	5	16
Female	1	11	3	15
Climate Change	3	6	3	13
Economic Development	5	7	2	12
Water Management	5	6	3	11
Conservation	2	6	3	12
Ecosystems	2	6	2	10
Peatland	5	6	2	10

Source: Processed by VOSviewer, 2023

Finally, it is crucial to possess a comprehensive understanding of the village government and its people and provide a novel and compassionate framework for implementation inside the village (see Table 2). Fundamental elements include a systematic and coherent technological structure for execution, such as public services and subsequent evaluation tools. In addition to providing information on basic skills and developmental factors, the aim is to enhance the competence of the government and rural communities.

Research Linkage of Clustering and Correlation

The researcher provides an overview of the main topics and networks explored in studies on village government. This analysis emphasises the importance of the ongoing dialogue around the contributions and focal points of previous research in this field. The researcher provides a detailed visualisation in Figures 2 and 3, which depict the clustered data of the village government system in Indonesia, as reported in Table 2. Image visualisation shows study patterns with an extensive network whereby distinct colours are assigned to each node. Furthermore, the visualisation dynamically incorporates new colours to reflect the progression of research through time. The outcome of the analysis revealed the presence of five distinct core clusters, effectively categorising the discussion of 59 study data points.



(Source: Processed by VOSViewer, 2023)

Figure 2. Co-Occurrence of Themes Based on Clusters

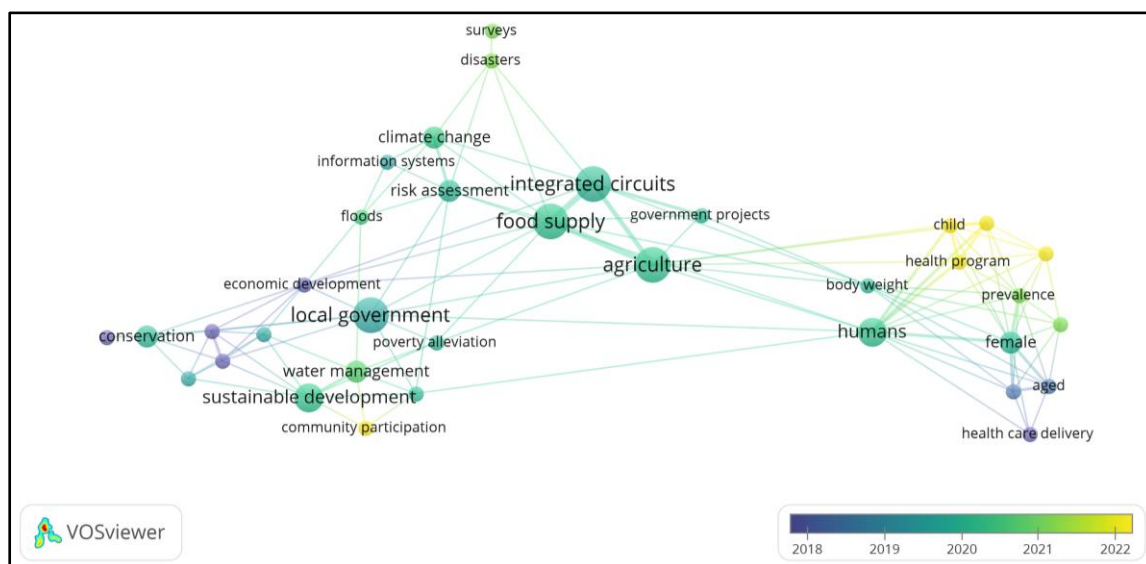
Figure 2 illustrates five distinct categories identified from research conducted between 2009 and 2023 of village government in Indonesia. These groupings were observed before and after implementing the Law on Villages. The following is an explanation: The magnitude of the dot symbolises the frequency at which the keyword appears inside the article, with larger dots indicating a higher frequency of occurrence. Within the purple cluster, the prevailing terms encompass integrated circuits, agriculture, and food supply, all exhibiting close interconnections with concepts such as basic projects initiated by the central government, regional government, and village government. These entities can significantly impact the equilibrium of individuals' lives, particularly within rural communities. The Indonesian government has expressed significant interest in integrating commodity supply chains from rural areas, particularly those involving agricultural natural products.

This focus stems from the numerous challenges of price disparities, necessitating appropriate policies to address these issues (Mulyani et al., 2020). Additionally, implementing price restrictions has been identified as a disadvantageous factor for farmers (Padjung, 2018). Consequently, several rural allocate their property for infrastructural development or other industrial endeavours.

Conversely, the yellow cluster exhibits the phrase "human" as the predominant term and strongly associates with words such as health, health programs, women, and children. The village governments face a considerable challenge in addressing the interconnection between health studies and their networks. This challenge manifests in several health issues, including stunting and early pregnancy-related mortality, which need the government's and relevant stakeholders' attention (Kwami et al., 2019). These contentious debates typically arise in metropolitan and highly populated areas. However, several villages throughout Indonesia have comparable challenges. Considerable efforts are necessary to enhance the village government system's efficacy, necessitating external stakeholders' engagement to ensure implementation.

In the red cluster, the prevailing phrases are risk assessment and climate change, which strongly correlate with village catastrophes, specifically floods and fires. The onset of health problems is closely linked to environmental cleanliness elements, which play a significant role. The concepts of waste management and management efforts, closely related to public awareness and effective ecological governance (Hangulu & Akintola, 2017), have yet to be effectively integrated and implemented simultaneously. Consequently, issues necessitate intricate handling with integrity and the active involvement of various stakeholders.

Then, the dominant terms in green are economic and social effects, economic development, poverty alleviation, wild population, local government, and environmental protection. This means that the essential life of village communities is influenced by a weak economic system, and poverty and hunger become inseparable parts of village communities. Surprisingly, the dominance of village government research mainly occurred in Java, which has a more advanced regional government system than other islands in Indonesia. This shows that physical proximity and distance from the central government and city government do not guarantee that prosperity can emerge quickly. Dassir et al. (2021) assess that many strategic programs have occurred since the Village Law was enacted, but village communities need more independence to carry them out. As a result, the local government and village heads should use the available budget more.



(Source: Processed by VOSViewer, 2023)

Figure 3. Overlay Co-Occurrence Based on Clusters During the Period 2009-2023

Ultimately, the prevalence of these clusters and the interpretations of prior study findings are rooted in the numerous obstacles village administrations encounter. The majority of these discussions revolve around significant issues about derivative features. However, a notable factor contributing to this is the relatively young age of the Law on Villages. This rationale cannot be employed to justify one's inability to rectify the issue. Conversely, there has been a limited rather than extensive endeavour to cultivate the potentialities elucidated in the research findings. Proposed by scholars and grounded in empirical research, a framework is recommended for adoption by local governments in rural communities, aiming to enhance governance outcomes within limited geographical boundaries. The inclusion of cross-actor collaboration and the establishment of partnerships with external communities are inevitable. However, numerous rural communities are unfamiliar with the intricacies and sophistication of the urban commons model (Chien et al., 2022).

Challenges and Opportunities Village Government

The researcher utilised the results of five distinct clusters and 35 network items derived from a dataset of 59 research data points to enhance and underscore the study's findings. Scholars highlight the considerable influence of a novel framework for village governance systems, incorporating new governance strategies, in addressing issues villages face (see Figure 4). The primary and paramount potential to enhance the economic well-being of rural areas lies in the accessibility of natural resources. The primary emphasis of its growth is on implementing a management approach that places a high value on fostering cooperation and empowering critical stakeholders within the community. It is imperative to restrict external players to facilitate the provision of ideas, creativity, and awareness to communities with inadequate knowledge to mitigate the negative impact on village communities resulting from the dissemination of information.

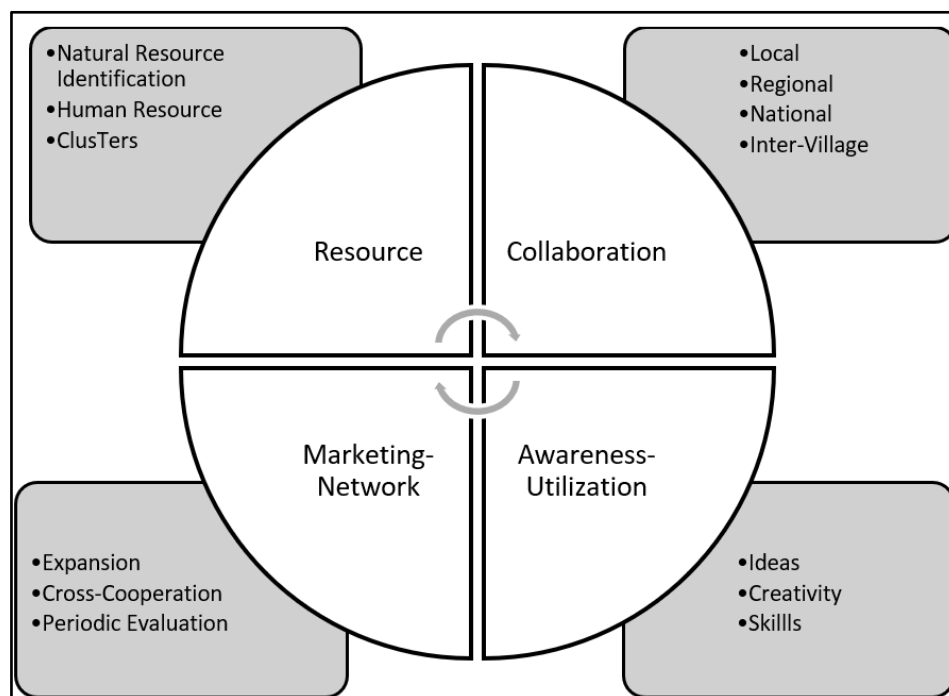


Figure 4. Village Government Solving Problems Steps

During the strategic planning phase to address the intricacies of village government issues, it is imperative to prioritise internal quality as a fundamental consideration to resolve all encountered challenges effectively. The individuals in question lack a need for more emphasis

on the outcomes derived from utilising natural resources. Additionally, they prioritise acquiring the expertise and competencies necessary for establishing sustainable values and advancing rural communities. Using human resource skills and competencies plays a crucial role in determining the future direction of an organisation. Organisations may foster hope for long-term success by engaging in sustainable short- and medium-term planning. Demonstrating continuous engagement in pursuing objectives is evidence of a mindset characterised by accountability and ethical conduct in collaborative endeavours ([Ansell et al., 2020](#); [Doberstein, 2016](#)).

The integration and support of a robust governmental framework enhance the coherence and progression of ideas, ultimately benefiting all stakeholders involved. According to [Alexander et al. \(2018\)](#), the primary drivers of success are robust institutions and effective governance. These elements are further reinforced by collaborative efforts among stakeholders who are aligned in their goal of promoting rural development. [Hasan et al. \(2019\)](#) describe that village governments can change their policies to effectively foster creativity and cultivate creative mindsets within their communities without resorting to coercive measures. This approach entails the management of resources in a manner that aligns with socio-cultural constructs, intending to fulfil economic requirements while upholding the preservation of culture, the environment, and other associated variables ([Amrullah et al., 2022](#); [Ridwan et al., 2020](#)). Based on this perspective, the effective management of natural resources, the enhancement of human resource capacity, and the establishment of collaborative and networking mechanisms can yield significant outcomes mutually advantageous for all stakeholders engaged. This is in line with the opinion of [Purnomo et al. \(2022\)](#) and [Purnomo et al. \(2021\)](#).

From a challenging viewpoint, the governance of villages and government generally has many implications. The dominant elements influencing economic circumstances, health, and escalating violence are mainly attributed to unregulated conduct shown by underdeveloped village administrations, resulting in the worsening and intricacy of prevailing issues. The homogeneity of village society, characterised by extensive social contacts and group dynamics, differs significantly from the individualistic nature of urban society. This communal structure renders village culture susceptible to economic envy, issues of justice, and welfare concerns. Consequently, it is imperative to exercise caution while engaging with novel concepts and endeavours in such contexts. Many problems influence the continuation of village administration. Nevertheless, within the novel framework, establishing a sustainable village government is essential to develop societal values and provide extensive benefits ([Ahsani et al., 2022](#)). Hence, adopting a well-rounded approach to promote prudent village administration that encompasses the welfare of the economy, health, and the environment while safeguarding local communities' interests is essential.

E. CONCLUSION

The correlation between the homogeneity of village community relations and cultural and economic factors is significant. Conversely, there is limited intersectoral contact, prompting several experts to propose collaboration as a potential solution to the multifaceted challenges encountered by village administrations. This scenario is seen as a hindrance to cognitive functioning. However, it does not preclude the existence of potential opportunities. The comprehensive elucidation of studies on village governance holds significant academic value. The scope of the context is relatively less intricate than urban issues; it exerts a considerable influence on the livelihood and prospective development of rural communities. This study presents a comprehensive analysis of prominent research conducted on village governance, focusing on the critical areas of health, economy, and conflict. The ubiquity of its existence is nearly pervasive throughout all rural communities, leaving little options for eradication beyond

fostering collaborative efforts and cultivating networks. Collaboration with external entities can provide opportunities for enhanced independence and improved accessibility in the context of rural community development. This forum can serve as a benchmark for evaluating the degree of sustained success compared to other communities.

This research provides valuable insights into the potential and pressing demands faced by village administrations in Indonesia. The impartiality of the study gives rise to some constraints, mostly stemming from the reliance on a literature review sourced only from the Scopus Database within a defined time frame. Familiarity with several sources, such as Google Scholar and Sprott Index, is common among readers. However, relying on singular data is employed to evaluate the competence and quality of research outcomes. Future investigations must incorporate comparative analyses utilising the Web of Science (WoS) database as a reliable and esteemed reference source, encompassing a specific time frame for accessing published study materials.

Contributorship

Conceptualisation HH and REP; Methodology HH, REP and NM; Software REP and NM; Validation EPP and RA; Analysis HH and REP; Draft HH and NM; Visualization NM; Review and Editing HH, REP and NM. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Ahsani, R. D. P., Wulandari, C., Dinata, C., Azmi, N. A., & Fathani, A. T. (2022). The Challenges and Opportunities for Developing Community-Based Tourism in Indonesia. *Journal of Governance*, 7(4), 864-876. <https://doi.org/10.31506/jog.v7i4.16232>
- Alexander, K. A., Ramotadima, M., & Sanderson, C. E. (2018). The Power of Consensus: Developing a Community Voice in Land use Planning and Tourism Development in Biodiversity Hotspots. *Ecosystem Services*, 30, 350–361. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2018.02.008>
- Amrullah, N. I. H., Haryono, S., & Wahyuningsih, S. H. (2022). The Effect of Transformational Leadership and Organizational Culture on Village Government Offices Performance. *Quality - Access to Success*, 23(189), 8-17. <https://doi.org/10.47750/QAS/23.189.02>
- Anismuslim, M., Pramoedyo, H., Andarini, S., & -, S. (2023). The Effect of Sanitation Risk on Toddler Stunting Incident with Geographically Weighted Regression Approach in Malang Regency, Indonesia. *Journal of Public Health and Development*, 21(1), 90–105. <https://doi.org/10.55131/jphd/2023/210107>
- Ansell, C., Doberstein, C., Henderson, H., Siddiki, S., & ‘t Hart, P. (2020). Understanding Inclusion in Collaborative Governance: A Mixed Methods Approach. *Policy and Society*, 39(4), 570–591. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14494035.2020.1785726>
- Antlöv, H., Wetterberg, A., & Dharmawan, L. (2016). Village Governance, Community Life, and the 2014 Village Law in Indonesia. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 52(2), 161–183. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2015.1129047>
- Aziiza, A. A., & Susanto, T. D. (2020). The Smart Village Model for Rural Area (Case Study: Banyuwangi Regency). *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 722(1), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/722/1/012011>
- Beal, T., Tumilowicz, A., Sutrisna, A., Izwardy, D., & Neufeld, L. M. (2018). A Review of Child Stunting Determinants in Indonesia. *Maternal & Child Nutrition*, 14(4), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mcn.12617>
- Brooks, M. I., Thabrany, H., Fox, M. P., Wirtz, V. J., Feeley, F. G., & Sabin, L. L. (2017). Health Facility and Skilled Birth Deliveries Among Poor Women with Jamkesmas Health

- Insurance in Indonesia: A Mixed-Methods Study. *BMC Health Services Research*, 17(1), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-017-2028-3>
- Buchori, I., Rahmayana, L., Pangi, P., Pramitasari, A., Sejati, A. W., Basuki, Y., & Bramiana, C. N. (2022). In Situ Urbanisation-Driven Industrial Activities: The Pringapus Enclave on the Rural-Urban Fringe of Semarang Metropolitan Region, Indonesia. *International Journal of Urban Sciences*, 26(2), 244–267. <https://doi.org/10.1080/12265934.2021.1925141>
- Bunnell, T., Miller, M. A., Phelps, N. A., & Taylor, J. (2013). Urban Development in a Decentralised Indonesia: Two Success Stories? *Pacific Affairs*, 86(4), 857–876. <https://doi.org/10.5509/2013864857>
- Chien, H., Hori, K., & Saito, O. (2022). Urban Commons in the Techno-Economic Paradigm Shift: An Information and Communication Technology-Enabled Climate-Resilient Solutions Review. *Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science*, 49(5), 1389–1405. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23998083211066324>
- Colozza, D., Wang, Y.-C., & Avendano, M. (2023). Does Urbanisation Lead to Unhealthy Diets? Longitudinal Evidence from Indonesia. *Health & Place*, 83(2023), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2023.103091>
- Dassir, M., Paembonan, S. A., Arsyad, U., Sadapotto, A., & Nadira, S. (2021). Smallholder Livelihood Adaptation Capacity to the Risk of Climate Change Disasters in the Buffer Area of Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park (TN Babul) South Sulawesi. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 807(3), 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/807/3/032054>
- Doberstein, C. (2016). Designing Collaborative Governance Decision-Making in Search of a Collaborative Advantage. *Public Management Review*, 18(6), 819–841. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2015.1045019>
- Eck, N. J. Van, & Waltman, L. (2020). VOSviewer Manual Version 1.6.15. In *University of Leiden (Vol. 1, Issue April)*. Leiden: University of Leiden. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-78646-7_21
- Fadhlorrohmah, M. I., Purnomo, E. P., & Malawani, A. D. (2020). Analysis of Sustainable Health Development in Indonesia (Sustainable Development Goal's). *Jurnal Kesehatan Lingkungan Indonesia*, 19(2), 133–143. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jkli.19.2.133-143>
- Fahimnia, B., Sarkis, J., & Davarzani, H. (2015). Green Supply Chain Management: A Review and Bibliometric Analysis. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 162, 101-114. Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2015.01.003>
- Fathani, A. T., Azmi, N. A., Purnomo, E. P., Tham, S. A., & Ahmad, R. (2023). A Systematic Review of Tourism Governance: Sustainable Tourism Governance Model Post COVID-19. *Jurnal Borneo Administrator*, 19(1), 35–50. <https://doi.org/10.24258/jba.v19i1.1125>
- Fathani, A. T., Putera, R. E., Asrinaldi, A., Valentina, T. R., Hariyati, D., Holidin, D., & Agustiyara, A. (2023). A Systematical Review of Tourism Disaster Management: Insights from Indonesian's Journey. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 464(2023), 1-7. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202346405002>
- Hangulu, L., & Akintola, O. (2017). Health Care Waste Management in Community-Based Care: Experiences of Community Health Workers in Low Resource Communities in South Africa. *BMC Public Health*, 17(448), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-017-4378-5>
- Hasan, Rifai, I., Agustang, A., Kahar, F., & Tahir, H. (2019). "Super Service Delivery": An Advanced Conceptual Model of One-stop Service for Wide Administrative Region. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 17(1), 189–201. [https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.17\(1\).2019.17](https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.17(1).2019.17)
- Hong, P. L., Ngo, H. T., & Pham, L. T. (2021). Community-based Tourism: Opportunities and

- Challenges a Case Study in Thanh Ha pottery Village, Hoi An city, Vietnam. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 7(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2021.1926100>
- Ikhsan, M., Hajad, V., & Pasya, K. (2020). Village Funds Implementation for Birth and Death Certificate Integrated. *DIA Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik*, 18(1), 156–166. <https://doi.org/10.30996/dia.v18i1.3327>
- Irawan, N. (2017). *Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Desa Era Undang-Undang Desa*. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Kawuryan, M. W., Fathani, A. T., Purnomo, E. P., Salsabila, L., Azmi, N. A., Setiawan, D., & Fadhlurrohman, M. I. (2022). Sustainable Tourism Development in Indonesia: Bibliometric Review and Analysis. *Indonesian Journal of Geography*, 54(1), 154–166. <https://doi.org/10.22146/ijg.64657>
- Kwami, C. S., Godfrey, S., Gavilan, H., Lakhanpaul, M., & Parikh, P. (2019). Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: Linkages with Stunting in Rural Ethiopia. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(20), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16203793>
- Malodia, S., Dhir, A., Mishra, M., & Bhatti, Z. A. (2021). Future of e-Government: An Integrated Conceptual Framework. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 173(2021), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.121102>
- Maolani, D. Y. (2019). Strengthening Village and Village Government Towards Sustainable Development in the Framework of Increasing Community Community Welfare. *JISPO Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 9(2), 36–49. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15575/jispo.v9i2.5113>
- Mgonja, J. T., Sirima, A., Backman, K. F., & Backman, S. J. (2015). Cultural Community-Based Tourism in Tanzania: Lessons Learned and Way Forward. *Development Southern Africa*, 32(3), 377–391. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2015.1010710>
- Mulyani, S., Fathani, A. T., & Purnomo, E. P. (2020). Perlindungan Lahan Sawah Dalam Pencapaian Ketahanan Pangan Nasional. *Rona Teknik Pertanian*, 13(2), 29–41. <https://doi.org/10.17969/rtp.v13i2.17173>
- Nas, J., Nurlinah, & Haryanto. (2019). Indigenous Village Governance: Lessons from Indonesia. *Public Administration Issues*, 6(Special Issue 2), 94–104. <https://doi.org/10.17323/1999-5431-2019-0-6-94-104>
- Nurlinah, N., Haryanto, H., & Musdah, E. (2018). Problem of Public Accountability in Village Governance in Rural Enrekang, Indonesia. *MIMBAR : Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 34(2), 332–340. <https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v34i2.3578>
- Padjung, R. (2018). Improving Agricultural Commodity Supply-Chain to Promote Economic Activities in Rural Area. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 157(1), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/157/1/012057>
- Perianes-Rodriguez, A., Waltman, L., & Eck, N. J. van. (2016). Constructing Bibliometric Networks: A Comparison Between Full and Fractional Counting. *Journal of Informetrics*, 10(4), 1178–1195.
- Prabowo, H. E. (2014). Developing BUMDES (Village-Owned Enterprise) for Sustainable Poverty Alleviation Model Village Community. *World Applied Science Journal*, 30(30), 19–26. <https://doi.org/10.5829/idosi.wasj.2014.30.icmrp>
- Pramudya, E. P., Hospes, O., & Termeer, C. J. A. M. (2018). The Disciplining of Illegal Palm Oil Plantations in Sumatra. *Third World Quarterly*, 39(5), 920–940. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2017.1401462>
- Purbiyanti, E., Sjarkowi, F., Adriani, D., Antoni, M., Alamsyah, I., Yulius, Yudhistira, N., & Utami, G. (2021). Water-system Changes in Swampy Rice Agro-ecosystems Area and their Economic Impacts on Farmers in South Sumatra, Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 800(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755->

1315/800/1/012030

- Purnomo, E. P., Fathani, A. T., Kasiwi, A. N., & Tenorio, C. B. (2022). How Does Government Policy Support Sustainable Tourism in Dealing with COVID-19 Pandemic? *Journal of Sustainability Science and Management*, 17(2), 170–186. <https://doi.org/10.46754/jssm.2022.02.013>
- Purnomo, E. P., Fathani, A. T., Setiawan, D., Fadhlurrohman, M. I., & Nugroho, D. H. (2021). *Penta-Helix Model in Sustaining Indonesia's Tourism Industry* (T. Antipova (ed.); Vol. 1352). Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-71782-7>
- Rembulan, C. L., Helmi, A. F., & Riyono, B. (2020). The Fluid Power: Constructing the Concept of Power in Community-Based Tourism in Indonesia. *Journal of Enterprising Communities*, 14(4), 515–537. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEC-03-2020-0041>
- Renaldi, F., Ramandhani, M. P., Djamal, E. C., & Santikarama, I. (2020). Integrated Monitoring Platform for Collaborative Youth Communities in Indonesia: A Case of e-Government Implementation for the Rural Millennial. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1641(1), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1641/1/012041>
- Ridwan, I., Yassi, A., Budiman, Hasan, M., Wulandari, D., Hamdayanty, H., Juita, N., Amiruddin, A., & Galib, M. (2020). Integrated Model of Local Resource Management for Agriculture and Poultry Husbandry in Rural Area: A Service Learning Program in Sidrap Regency Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 486(1), 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/486/1/012127>
- Rizal, M. F., & van Doorslaer, E. (2019). Explaining the Fall of Socioeconomic Inequality in Childhood Stunting in Indonesia. *SSM - Population Health*, 9, 100469. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2019.100469>
- Salim, A., Bulan, W. ., Untung, B., Laksono, I., & Brock, K. (2017). *Indonesia's Village Law: Enabler or Constraint for More Accountable Governance?*. Retrieved from <https://www.makingallvoicescount.org/publication/indonesias-village-law-enabler-constraint-accountable-governance/>
- Sun, J., & Yuan, B. Z. (2020). Mapping of the World Rice Research: A Bibliometric Analysis of top Papers During 2008–2018. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 67(1), 56–66.
- Susan, N., & Budirahayu, T. (2018). Village Government Capacity in the Implementation of Village Law No. 6 of 2015 in Indonesia. *Sustainable Future for Human Security* (pp. 17–27). Singapore: Springer Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-5433-4_2
- Talitha, T., Firman, T., & Hudalah, D. (2019). Welcoming Two Decades of Decentralisation in Indonesia: A Regional Development Perspective. *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 0(0), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2019.1601595>
- Watts, J. D. (2020). Community Living Standards and Rural Household Decision Making. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 80, 23–33. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2020.06.034>
- You, H. (2016). Quantifying Megacity Growth in Response to Economic Transition: a Case Of Shanghai, China. *Habitat International*, 53, 115–122. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2015.11.001>
- Zhong, S., Wang, M., Zhu, Y., Chen, Z., & Huang, X. (2022). Urban Expansion and The Urban-rural Income Gap: Empirical Evidence from China. *Cities*, 129(2022), 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2022.103831>

This page is left blank