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The concept of administrative efforts in resolving village apparatus disputes in Ptun (Study decision number: 25/g/2019/ptun. mtr jo. number: 199/b/2019/pt.tun.sby)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to find out and understand the concept of administrative efforts to resolve Village Apparatus disputes in PTUN related to Decision Number: 25/G/2019/PTUN.Mtr Jo Decision Number: 199/B/2019/PT.TUN.Sby. The research method used in this research is a type of normative legal research, with a statutory approach, conceptual approach and case approach. The technique for collecting and retrieving legal materials used in this research is library research. The data obtained is analyzed using qualitative data analysis, where the presentation of qualitative data can be in the form of narrative text (in the form of field notes), then the data will be organized and arranged in a relationship pattern which will be easier to understand. From the research results the following conclusions can be drawn: 1) Concept administrative efforts understood and implemented by the Mataram State Administrative Court (PTUN) and the Surabaya State Administrative Court (PTTUN) in Decision Number: 25/G/2019/PTUN.MTR Jo. Number: 199/B/2019/PT.TUN.SBY regarding dispute resolution for Village Officials in South Setanggor Village which turns out to be different from each other. The difference lies in whether the implementation of administrative efforts in resolving Village Apparatus disputes is mandatory or optional; 2) Since the publication of Law no. 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, gives rise to the paradigm that the regulation of administrative efforts requires the integration of the administrative justice system with administrative efforts.

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1. Introduction

The Village Government is the Village Head or what is known by another name, assisted by Village officials as an element of Village government administration(Atika, 2020). In Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it explicitly assigns duties and responsibilities to the

Village government, namely administering government, implementing development, community development, and community empowerment based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal. Ika. With the basic aim of protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood, advancing general welfare, making the nation's life intelligent, and participating in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice for all Indonesian people. Government officials in the village have duties, mandates, functions and authority that are so large and broad, and have a close and inseparable relationship with the community.(Sawir, 2020). So, it does not rule out the possibility that there is great potential for differences of opinion, conflicts of interest, and disputes between village government officials and individuals or citizens or legal entities.(Wijaya & Ananta, 2022)(Rusli, 2022). To examine, adjudicate and resolve these disputes, a judicial institution is needed which has the duty and authority to adjudicate these disputes, the judicial institution is the Judiciary(Salam & Marlina, 2021)(Koeswahyono & Maharani, 2022).

FJ Stahl explains that a formal legal state must have four elements, namely: a) There is protection of human rights, b) There is separation/sharing of powers, c) Every government action must be based on applicable laws and regulations, d) There is State Administrative Court(Timon, 2020).

The four elements explained by FJ. Stahl cannot be separated from each other. In the implementation of formal law, these four elements must be carried out simultaneously, without any one or part of them being overlooked or neglected.(Fatchrurhozi & Hardiyanto, 2023). The State Administrative Court as one of the main elements in it is an independent institution that positions itself as a third party when disputes occur in government administration.(Simanjuntak, 2021)(Enny Agustina & SH, 2022). Where, the State Administrative Court actually not only functions to judge whether a person is guilty or not, but also to reconcile parties in dispute based on the protection of human rights.(Ruslijanto et al., 2022)(Barkatullah, 2020). In realizing justice, Islamic teachings also provide guidance for parties experiencing disputes to reconcile with each other, deliberate to reach a consensus.(Aprianto, 2023)(Mardhiah, 2021). If there is no agreement, the parties appoint another party to act as a mediator between the two parties to the dispute. Furthermore, when peace cannot be realized because one of the parties is proven to have committed injustice, then the law must be enforced as fairly as possible. In QS. Al-Hujurat (49): 9, explains: وَاِنْ طَاۤىِٕفَتٰنِ مِنَ God اقْتَتَلُوْا فَاَصْلِحُوْا بَيْنَهُمَاۚ فَاِنْۢ بَغَتْ اِحْدٰىهُمَا عَلَى الْاُخْرٰى فَقَاتِلُوا الَّتِيْ تَبْغِيْ حَتّٰى تَفِيْۤءَ اِلٰٓى اَمْرِ اللّٰهِۚ فَاِنْ فَاۤءَتْ فَاَصْلِحُوْا بَيْنَهُمَا بِالْعَدْلِ وَاَقْسِطُوْاۗ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِيْنَ.Meaning: and if there are two groups of believers at war, then make peace between them. If one of the two does injustice to the other (group), then fight the (group) that does the injustice, so that the group returns to Allah's commands. If that group has returned (to Allah's command), then make peace between the two of them fairly, and act fairly. Indeed, Allah loves those who act justly.

The dysfunction of Village officials as assistants to the Village Head in carrying out Village governance tends to be inseparable from unstable and uncontrolled psychological and emotional relationships(Irfan Syaeful, 2021)(Sunyap, 2020). In fact, it is often caused by conflict between superiors and subordinates, between leaders and those led. In the end, this gave rise to disputes between the two parties and had a significant negative impact on the implementation of Village government(Bormasa & Sos, 2022)(Duryat, 2021).

Conflict between village officials and the village head led to the emergence of a dispute that occurred in South Setanggor Village, Sukamulia District, East Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. The dispute ended with the issuance of Decision Number: 25/G/2019/PTUN.MTR Jo. Number: 199/B/2019/PT.TUN.SBY. Where, the decision of the Mataram State Administrative Court granted the plaintiffs' lawsuit in its entirety and declared null and void the decision letter number: 188.4/01/STG SL/2019 concerning the Dismissal of Village Officials and the Appointment of Daily Implementation (PLH) of South Setanggor

Village Apparatus, Sukamulia District, East Lombok Regency, Year 2019 dated January 7 2019, however the defendant made a legal appeal at the Surabaya State Administrative High Court and accepted the appeal request from the appellant/defendant and canceled the decision of the Mataram State Administrative Court Number: 25/G/2019/PTUN.MTR which in the end This dispute was won by the appellant/defendant, namely the Head of South Setanggor Village, who was sued by his Village officials for issuing the decision of the Head of South Setanggor Village Number: 188.40/01/STGSL/2019 concerning the Dismissal of Village Officials and Appointment of Daily Executives (PLH) of South Setanggor Village Apparatus Sukamulia District.

For the plaintiffs, the Village Head's decision was issued solely on the basis of unclear reasons, without written consultation with the sub-district head, was unilateral, and based on pressure from his own success team during the last South Setanggor Village Head election.(Eternal & Malang, 2021)(Priyono, 2023). So, because of the flaws in the decision issued, the Plaintiffs felt it was important for the Village Head as the Defendant to revoke the decision and be willing to restore the dignity and position of the plaintiffs to their original position or one at the same level as that position.(Gumilar, 2021)(Rizal, 2022). Interestingly, the plaintiffs' lawsuit was completely granted by the Mataram State Administrative Court by issuing Decision Number: 25/G/2019/PTUN.MTR. Based on a brief description of Village Apparatus dispute cases in Decision Number: 25/G/2019/PTUN.MTR Jo. Number: 199/B/2019/PT.TUN. SBY. There is an interesting thing that is important to study, namely administrative efforts. In the appeal decision, it was found that the plaintiffs' defeat lay in procedural or technical errors in choosing a resolution that suited the dispute they were facing(Wajdi et al., 2023)(Ruslan, 2021). The Mataram State Administrative Court, as a judicial institution that has the authority to understand and implement the resolution of dispute cases like this, seems to have forgotten its own authority(Nasihin, 2023)(Zulkarnain & SH, 2021).

The Mataram State Administrative Court (PTUN) should synergize with the State Administrative High Court (PT TUN) Surabaya and each of them has the same view on dispute resolution procedures starting from administrative efforts before going to court, of course this can prevent the phenomenon of fellow judicial institutions from occurring. The State Administration mutually cancels decisions only because of procedural and formal errors. In fact, this phenomenon has tarnished the Mataram State Administrative Court (PTUN), which should have been immediately rejected from the start when the lawsuit was submitted because it did not meet the requirements to continue due to administrative efforts not being fulfilled by the plaintiff. Surprisingly, the dispute was still tried without any obstacles and what was even more amazing was that the plaintiffs' lawsuit was granted in its entirety. However, it turns out that administrative measures have not been implemented before it can be taken to court (Princess, 2023)(Fun, 2020). The research contributes to the understanding of the concept of administrative remedies in resolving government administration disputes, provides recommendations regarding the need for alignment and improvement of structures and regulations in resolving government administration disputes and contributes to the development of legal administration theory by identifying discrepancies between field practices and applicable regulations and contributing to the understanding of administrative law and justice in the context of disputes between village governments and village officials.

2. Method

This study uses normative legal research, namely focusing on secondary data such as the study of legislation and the regulations that are derived from it. The approach used in obtaining data for analysis is first, the statutory approach, referring to the approach in legal research which is based on the analysis and interpretation of laws, regulations and other legal regulations. Second, the conceptual approach (Conceptual Approach), seeks to understand a topic by identifying and grouping related concepts and developing a conceptual framework that can used to understand and analyze legal phenomena. Third, the legal case study approach

(Judicial Case Study), aims to understand and analyze the process of making legal decisions by the court in certain cases, including the concepts and paradigms influencing PTUN decisions.

3. Analysis and Results

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis and results of the research should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

3.1. Concept of Administrative Efforts for Dispute Resolution at PTUN in Decision Number: 25/G/2019/PTUN.MTR Jo. Number: 199/B/2019/PT.TUN.SBY

The basic concept and reference in administrative efforts to resolve disputes is as stated in the Republic of Indonesia Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for Resolving Government Administrative Disputes After Taking Administrative Efforts. Article 2 paragraph (1) states "the court has the authority to receive, examine, decide and resolve government administrative disputes after taking administrative measures". If used as a reference for analyzing Decision Number: 25/G/2019/PTUN.MTR Jo. Number: 199/B/2019/PT.TUN.SBY, then efforts to resolve village apparatus disputes handled by the Mataram PTUN should be null and void. Mataram PTUN does not have the authority to receive, examine, decide and resolve the dispute because the disputing parties have not and have not even taken internal administrative measures first within the village government administration environment.

The stages of administrative efforts are regulated in law, namely through the stages of administrative objections and administrative appeals. Administrative objections can be taken if the decision issued by the official or state administrative body concerned cannot resolve the dispute that occurred between the Village Apparatus and the Village Head.

Village Apparatus Dispute related to the issuance of Decree Number: 188.4/01/STG SL/2019 concerning Dismissal of Village Apparatus and Appointment of Daily Implementation (PLH) of South Setanggor Village Apparatus, Sukamulia District, East Lombok Regency 2019 dated January 7 2019, shows the difficulty of taking administrative efforts to find common ground or resolve disputes that occur. In fact, the law mandates that administrative efforts are a must (mandatory) in resolving administrative disputes within the village government, as one of the state administrative bodies. The implementation of administrative efforts is stated in Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration.

If these administrative efforts are not carried out, the disputing parties will never be able to resolve the dispute that occurred. Moreover, if one party immediately files a lawsuit with the PTUN, you can be sure that the lawsuit will not be accepted at all. Apart from being legally impossible to accept, the administrative efforts that have been carried out must be proven by the official or state administrative body in dispute with the administrative appeal stage as the final stage that has been taken and cannot resolve the dispute that occurred at that time. Previously, in Law Number 5 of 1986, administrative measures only applied to certain State Administration (TUN) disputes for which administrative measures were provided for by statutory regulations. Meanwhile, apart from that, namely State Administrative Disputes (TUN) for which administrative measures are not available, can be directly submitted to the State Administrative Court (PTUN).

Republic of Indonesia Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 of 2018 explains that government administration disputes that occur, especially in the South Setanggor Village Government, must refer to the provisions of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration. Emphasizing the authority to examine, decide and resolve government administrative dispute claims, PTUN refers to the basic regulations governing these administrative efforts. Likewise, in the event that the issuance of decisions and/or actions does not regulate administrative efforts,

the court uses the provisions regulated in Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration. The dynamics of regulation and implementation of administrative efforts in the context of administrative justice in Indonesia have experienced developments. The first phase of administrative efforts is regulated in Article 48 paragraph (3) of the PTUN Law which is formal law. In essence, in the first phase, administrative measures are specifically imperative measures for employment disputes with the possibility of resorting to objections alone or objections and administrative appeals depending on the provisions contained in the basic regulations.

Administrative efforts in the form of objections are carried out if the applicant for administrative efforts has not received satisfaction, they can sue at the PTUN. Meanwhile, if the administrative measures taken consist of objections and administrative appeals, then Article 51 paragraph (3) of the PTUN Law which regulates PT TUN as a follow-up measure after administrative appeals is used. Administrative efforts are complementary for resolving village official disputes through the State Administrative Court, because of the similarities and differences in the character of the examination between the two. This is a unification of the concepts of quasi-administrative justice and pure administrative justice based on Article 48 and Article 51 paragraph (3) of the PTUN Law. Outside of personnel disputes, the existence of administrative measures is optional or not a necessity/obligation. The next stage, administrative efforts are regulated in Articles 75 to Article 78 of the Law on Government Administration which also provides two levels of administrative efforts, namely objections and appeals. The nature of the regulations in these provisions are still optional or not mandatory if seen from the use of the phrase "can" in the formulation of the norms. The Supreme Court further regulates these administrative efforts based on the regulatory authority it has institutionally through Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 of 2018.

The Supreme Court has changed the character of administrative effort norms as regulated in Article 75 to Article 78 of the Law on Government Administration to be in the nature of orders or coercion. The Supreme Court's intention is that the Government be given the first opportunity to resolve state administration disputes internally using a formal policy and legal approach. Only if it really can no longer be resolved within state administrative agencies or officials, administrative justice will resolve it using a legal approach.

It can be understood that resolving village apparatus disputes through PTUN does not recognize the term administrative efforts, but instead uses the term or concept of government administration dispute resolution. Administrative efforts are a way of resolving disputes outside of court (non-litigation). Dispute resolution through this route has its own advantages and disadvantages, namely: 1) This effort is carried out based on the will and good faith of the parties to resolve the dispute; 2) Its implementation cannot be forced, because it depends on the will and good faith of the parties; 3) the costs incurred are smaller; 4) There are no formal requirements and procedures that must be followed, because the process is left to the parties to the dispute; and 5) Is closed to the public, attended only by the parties to the dispute, to protect their reputation. Sugiharto explained that the objectives of administrative efforts in various literature are understood as: 1. Internal Control; 2. Reducing the burden on judicial institutions; 3. Cases are filtered first, not all cases end up in court; and 4. Provide other alternatives.

In implementing dispute resolution for village officials in South Setanggor Village, the concept used does not refer to applicable laws and regulations. In the chronology of the dispute, it was found that there was no awareness or good faith on the part of those in dispute to use administrative measures as the main alternative for handling and resolving disputes that occurred due to the issuance of the Dispute Object in the form of Decree Number: 188.4/01/STG SL/2019 by the Head of Setanggor Village South. Although mediation efforts were previously taken by the Village Officials who felt aggrieved by the release of the Dispute Object by involving a third party, namely the East Lombok Regency Indonesian Village Apparatus Association (PPDI) organization which accompanied the village officials who felt aggrieved. Where, the mediation carried out involved, coordinated and was led directly by the Head of Sukamulia Subdistrict, but did not find common ground. In fact, the results only

benefited one party, namely the Head of South Setanggor Village. The Head of South Setanggor Village is unwilling to grant demands from village officials who demand the revocation of Decree Number: 188.4/01/STG SL/2019 as a disputed object.

Mediation efforts actually sharpened the dispute between Village Officials and the Village Head in South Setanggor Village. Furthermore, the Village Officials who were aggrieved by the decree saw that the courts were the only way to go so that their demands could be met and answer the needs and legal guarantees for citizens to obtain justice and legal certainty. Because so far the tendency for dispute resolution cannot be resolved only through mediation. In principle, mediation cannot bring about an agreement between opposing interests. In a sense, someone must force the two opposing interests to accept the situation of winning and losing.

It is indicated that the Mataram State Administrative Court (PTUN) in handling Village Apparatus disputes that occurred in South Setanggor Village is still using the old concept, namely the concept of resolving administrative disputes by the court before the issuance of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration and Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 2018 concerning Guidelines for Resolving Government Administrative Disputes After Taking Administrative Efforts. So, starting from the receipt of the lawsuit, the trial process until the issuance of a decision in favor of the Plaintiff based on Decision Number 25/G/2019/PTUN.MTR, it has no legal legitimacy. So it was natural that the decision was rejected by the State Administrative High Court (PT TUN) in Surabaya and the Head of South Setanggor Village as Appellant/Defendant won the appeal.

3.2. Dispute Resolution Paradigm in the State Administrative Court (PTUN) after the Enactment of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration

Tables Based on the theory of the rule of law which views that everything must be based on law, this is the meaning of Indonesia as a rule of law state. The law is implemented in existing laws and regulations as a manifestation of positive law, and in the context of law enforcement. Therefore, various judicial institutions have been formed as an effort to provide legal certainty and protect the rights of every Indonesian citizen.

In the context of Decision Number: 25/G/2019/PTUN.MTR Jo. Number: 199/B/2019/PT.TUN.SBY, provides an illustration that the courts are still unsure or not ready to implement changes to all provisions related to resolving government administrative disputes. This is characterized by the PTUN deliberately using its authority to adjudicate administrative disputes where according to the applicable regulations, the parties to the dispute must take administrative measures first before being referred to court. Regardless of the motive behind it, the PTUN actually increases or worsens the losses experienced by the parties to the dispute, especially the plaintiffs whose lawsuit was accepted and won but which was actually legally flawed from the start, from the time the lawsuit was accepted and made even worse when the decision was issued. This legally flawed decision was used as an opening for the Defendant to appeal and win at the State Administrative High Court (PT TUN).

According to Wahyunadi, the presence of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration is material law in the state administrative justice system. And provide quite significant changes in material law and formal law in the procedural process at the State Administrative Court. These changes include, among other things, the revitalization of the meaning of state administrative decisions, the existence of testing regarding abuse of authority which is tangential to criminal law, the opening of opportunities for testing of acts against government law (onrechtmatigeoverheisdad), including the birth of a new paradigm for Administrative Efforts whose initial concept has been regulated in the Law Peratun. Administrative efforts according to Law Number 30 of 2014 are not mandatory, only optional because there are the words "can" meaning the law provides alternative or legal options (choice of law) and is clarified by the Republic of Indonesia Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 of 2018 that they are mandatory (mandatory) and applies to all TUN disputes. This means that the

resolution of every TUN dispute must first be sought through an administrative effort agency consisting of administrative objections and appeals. After all administrative efforts have been exhausted but there has been no resolution, then the dispute can be submitted to the PTUN.

Dispute resolution through the PTUN is very clear that the court has the authority to accept, examine, decide and resolve government administrative disputes after taking administrative measures. Furthermore, with the court's authority in handling government administration disputes is to use the basic regulations governing these administrative efforts, namely the provisions in Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration. The new paradigm that emerged is related to Administrative Efforts as regulated in the Government Administration Law, namely first, the regulation of administrative efforts in the Government Administration Law requires the integration of the administrative justice system with administrative efforts. In the context of resolving state administrative disputes referring to the AP Law, administrative efforts are placed as the main option and first efforts before being processed at the PTUN, as implied in Article 75 that all types of administrative disputes must be taken by administrative efforts first, including in resolving village apparatus disputes. in South Setanggor Village, Sukamulia District.

Second, it requires that all cases that question the KTUN issued by state administrative officials must go through an objection and appeal mechanism, so the internal apparatus is naturally obliged to improve and harmonize the rules and structures in resolving these disputes. Third, the Government Administration Law further encourages efforts to resolve TUN disputes through internal, non-judicial mechanisms. The general explanation of paragraph 5 (five) of Law Number 30 of 2014 is a connecting point (interpeace) with the state administrative justice environment, it contains 4 (four) main ideas, namely: a) Guarantee of non-judicial and judicial protection for Community Citizens, b) Guarantee of non-judicial protection for community members allows community members to submit objections and appeals against decisions and/or actions, to government bodies and officials or superior officials concerned, c) Guarantee of judicial protection for community members, namely where community members can also file a lawsuit against decisions and/or Actions of Government Agencies and/or Officials to the State Administrative Court, d) Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration is the material law of the State Administrative Court system
The most basic paradigm of administrative efforts in the Government Administration Law is the unification of a unified system and becomes an inseparable part between administrative efforts within the government and pure justice in the State Administrative Court. Both are combined in one system. Administrative efforts are said to be part of the administrative justice system as a result of administrative efforts being a special part of administrative justice and useful in achieving balance, harmony and alignment between individual interests and the interests of society or the public interest, a reflection of democracy in Indonesia which prioritizes the principle "from, by, and for the people".

Perma Number 6 of 2018 has changed the character of administrative effort norms as regulated in Article 75 to Article 78 of the AP Law to become imperative. This could become an obstacle for justice seekers and violate the human rights of justice seekers if: a) Justice seekers do not know the existence of Perma No. 6 of 2018; b) Justice seekers find it difficult/impeded to access administrative measures within the TUN Agency or Officials; c) Administrative justice institutions make administrative efforts as regulated in Perma No. 6 of 2018 as a place to "hide" or "run" from responsibility for resolving TUN disputes by using the excuse of the inability of justice seekers to prove that administrative efforts have been implemented as regulated by Perma No. 6 of 2018; d) Deviation from the administrative effort regulations in Perma No. 6 of 2018 which changes the character of the norms for regulating optional/facultative administrative efforts in Law no. 30 of 2014 has an imperative character.

Since the enactment of Law No. 30 of 2014, it has been emphasized that there are non-judicial efforts in which administrative efforts in Indonesia have been made so that all cases related to

government must be pursued administratively first before appealing and submitting claims to the State Administrative Court (PTUN). This can enable certain institutions or organs to resolve internal problems through the stages of administrative objections and administrative appeals and does not need to go through the State Administrative Court route. The implementation of administrative efforts in Indonesia must be accompanied by procedural firmness that must be passed by a person or legal entity who feels disadvantaged by a state administrative decision as a form of resolving disputes outside the court and implementing the General Principles of Good Governance..

4. Conclusion

Based on the description of the research results and discussion, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: the concept of administrative efforts is understood and implemented by the Mataram State Administrative Court (PTUN) and the Surabaya State Administrative High Court (PTTUN) in Decision Number: 25/G/2019/PTUN.MTR Jo. Number: 199/B/2019/PT.TUN.SBY regarding dispute resolution for Village Officials in South Setanggor Village which turns out to be different from each other. The difference lies in whether the implementation of administrative efforts in resolving Village Apparatus disputes is mandatory or optional. The acceptance of the lawsuit of several village officials who suffered losses due to the issuance of Decree Number: 188.4/01/STG SL/2019 concerning the Dismissal of Village Officials and Appointments for Daily Implementation (PLH) by the Mataram State Administrative Court (PTUN) shows that this judicial institution still uses the old concept related to the role of administrative efforts in resolving government administrative disputes. The concept being put into practice is the concept before the issuance of Law no. 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, and strengthened by the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation no. 6 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for Resolving Government Administrative Disputes After Taking Administrative Efforts. Where, the Mataram PTUN appears to ignore administrative efforts as a route that must be taken first before being referred to the Court. This is different from the Surabaya PTTUN decision which requires administrative efforts to be taken first before going to court by referring to Law no. 30 of 2014 and Supreme Court Regulation no. 9 of 2018 and since the publication of Law no. 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, gives rise to the paradigm that the regulation of administrative efforts requires the integration of the administrative justice system with administrative efforts. In the context of resolving disputes, Village Officials still refer to the AP Law, and administrative efforts are placed as the main option and first effort before being processed at the PTUN. Apart from that, it requires that all cases that question the KTUN issued by State Administrative Officials must go through an objection and appeal mechanism, so the internal apparatus is naturally obliged to improve and harmonize the rules and structures in resolving these disputes. The AP Law tends to encourage efforts to resolve government administrative disputes through internal mechanisms without court. The research contributes to the understanding of the concept of administrative remedies in resolving government administration disputes, provides recommendations regarding the need for alignment and improvement of structures and regulations in resolving government administration disputes and contributes to the development of legal administration theory by identifying discrepancies between field practices and applicable regulations.

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