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GOOD VILLAGE GOVERNANCE DALAM DUALISME REGULASI: STUDI KASUS PEMERINTAH KALURAHAN TEPUS, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA
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INTISARI

Penelitian ini mengevaluasi implementasi *good village governance* di tengah dualisme regulasi, yakni Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa dan Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2012 tentang Keistimewaan DIY di Kalurahan Tepus, Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Fokus utama studi ini adalah bagaimana standar rasional-legal tata kelola desa dikontekstualisasikan dan didistorsi oleh intervensi struktur informal dalam ekosistem desentralisasi asimetris. Studi ini menggunakan metode kualitatif studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi langsung, dan studi dokumen. Analisis data dilakukan dengan triangulasi antara prosedur dan realitas sosiologis. Hasil penelitian membuktikan bahwa dualisme regulasi melahirkan otonomi terbatas yang menciptakan beban ganda kelembagaan (*institutional dual burden*). Evaluasi terhadap prinsip kapabilitas, efektivitas-efisiensi, dan supremasi hukum berpredikat sangat baik, yang digerakkan oleh struktur informal berupa patrimonialisme dan paternalisme efisiensi. Prinsip partisipasi dan transparansi hanya berpredikat standar akibat kooptasi elitisme, sedangkan akuntabilitas mengalami kegagalan substantif akibat intervensi kultur lokal. Penelitian ini merumuskan bahwa tata kelola Kalurahan Tepus merepresentasikan tipologi "*otonomi terpimpin bercorak demokrasi terjangkar*". Dalam birokrasi hibrida ini, resiliensi desa sangat bergantung pada kelenturan dalam menyinergikan kepatuhan administratif, lobi politik, dan struktur informal untuk menjaga efisiensi pelayanan dan stabilitas sosial.

Kata Kunci: Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Desa, Desentralisasi Asimetris, *Good Village Governance.*

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ABSTRACT

This research evaluates the implementation of good village governance amidst regulatory dualism, namely Law No. 6/2014 concerning Villages and Law No. 13/2012 concerning the Speciality of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) in the Kalurahan Tepus, Gunungkidul Regency. The primary focus of this study is how the rational-legal standards of village governance are contextualised and distorted by the intervention of informal structures within an asymmetrical decentralisation ecosystem. This study employs a qualitative case study method. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, observation, and document analysis. Data analysis was performed by triangulating procedures with sociological realities. The research findings demonstrate that regulatory dualism engenders limited autonomy, which creates an institutional dual burden. The evaluation of the principles of capability, effectiveness-efficiency, and the rule of law yields an excellent rating, driven by informal structures in the form of patrimonialism and efficiency paternalism. The principles of participation and transparency only achieve a standard rating due to elitist co-optation, whereas accountability experiences a substantive failure due to the intervention of local culture. This research formulates that the governance of the Kalurahan Tepus represents a typology of guided autonomy characterised by anchored democracy. Within this hybrid bureaucracy, village resilience heavily relies on flexibility in synergising administrative compliance, political lobbying, and informal structures to maintain service efficiency and social stability.

Keywords: Village Governance, Asymmetrical Decentralisation, Good Village Governance