

Effectiveness of State Administrative Law: Perspectives Comparative from Indonesia and Singapore in Public service

Imam Syafa'i, Indah Dewi Megasari

Master of Law Program, Islamic University of Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari

ABSTRACT

Study This aiming for analyze and compare the effectiveness of State Administrative Law (HAN) in Indonesia and Singapore in context service public. Through approach comparative, research This make an effort identify similarities and differences in structure, system, implementation, and effectiveness of HAN in both countries. The methodology used is approach qualitative with studies case, collecting data through studies documents, analysis regulation legislation, as well as literature related. Research results show that although there is difference in approaches and priorities policy, both countries have the same goal, namely increase quality service public. In Indonesia, the challenges main lies in the implementation regulations and enforcement consistent law, while in Singapore, the focus more on efficiency and innovation technology in service public. Comparison This give outlook valuable about practice best and areas that need improved in each country. Research This conclude that HAN effectiveness is highly context dependent social, cultural and political a country, and commitment government towards bureaucratic reform and improvement service public

Keywords: State Administrative Law, Public Service, Indonesia, Singapore.

Corresponding author

Name: Imam Syafa'i

Email: lsyafai99@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Administrative Law (HAN) is the main pillar in organization effective governance and service quality public in every country. HAN functions as framework the law that governs connection between government with citizens, as well as mechanism organization tasks government and services public. The effectiveness of HAN is very important quality service public, which in turn impact directly at the level well-being and satisfaction society. In the context of globalization and complexity problem public administration, study comparison of HAN between countries becomes very important. Through comparison, we can identify practice best (best practices), understanding challenges faced by various countries, as well as formulate recommendation relevant policies For repair system administration.

In Indonesia, the structure law administration regulated by law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Administration Government, which regulates formation regulation legislation, structure organization governance, and mechanisms supervision (Satria et al., 2022). Research show that State Administrative Law in Indonesia has challenge in

matter implementation and enforcement law , which is often rooted from practice destructive corruption trust society (Abhinaya & Jennifer, 2023 ; , (Firmansyah & Syam, 2022 ; . In contrast , Singapore uses a more HAN model structured and efficient , which many made into example in practice government international blessing approach innovative and policy transparent (Fikri et al., 2024). Approach This allows Singapore to implement service more public good , satisfaction oriented society (Apriyanto & Saraswati, 2023).

In the aspect service public , Indonesia still fight with procedure slow licensing and often faced with corruption , while Singapore can serve service fast and efficient public blessing use technology and systems a leaner bureaucracy . Research show that in Indonesia, the existence of the state administrative court (PTUN) functions For finish dispute administration , but often fail in reach fast resolution consequence burden high work and complicated processes (Spaltani et al., 2023 ;, Seipul et al., 2024). In context this , supervision strong laws in Singapore play a role important in ensure accountability and efficiency in the sector public , which has an impact directly at the level satisfaction society (Asyikin , 2020).

Indonesia and Singapore, as two countries in the Southeast Asia region , offer studies Interesting and rich comparisons perspective . Both countries have background behind history , system governance , and different approaches in organization state administration . Singapore, with his reputation as an efficient and innovative country in service public , offering an attractive model For studied . While that , Indonesia, as a country with more challenges complex in matter implementation and enforcement law , providing different context However not lost important For analyzed . Understand differences and similarities between these two countries will give outlook valuable for HAN development and enhancement quality service public in both countries.

Study This aiming For answer a number of question the fundamental key . First , how structure and system of State Administrative Law in Indonesia and Singapore, including aspects like formation regulation legislation , structure organization governance , and mechanisms supervision ? Second , how implementation of State Administrative Law in service public in Indonesia and Singapore, including aspects like procedure licensing , services health , education and services public others ? Third , how? the effectiveness of State Administrative Law in service public in Indonesia and Singapore, as measured based on indicators like satisfaction society , efficiency , transparency , and accountability ? Fourth , what similarities and differences main in the effectiveness of State Administrative Law in Indonesia and Singapore, as well as factors what influences it , including factor culture , politics , and economics ?

The purpose of study This is For give analysis comprehensive about HAN structure and systems in Indonesia and Singapore, identifying how HAN is implemented in service public in both countries, evaluating HAN effectiveness in service public , and do comparison deep about effectiveness of HAN in both countries. Research This expected give contribution significant . In theoretical , research This will enrich treasury knowledge knowledge in the field of State Administrative Law , especially in studies comparatively . In practical , results study This expected can give valuable insights for the Indonesian and Singaporean governments in formulate policies and strategies for increase HAN effectiveness , improving quality service public , and improve welfare

society . In addition , research this is also expected can become reference important for researchers , academics , and practitioners interested in the study comparative HAN and service public

METHOD

Approach Study

Study This use approach qualitative with study strategy comparative case study approach . qualitative chosen Because allow researcher For understand in a way deep phenomenon the effectiveness of State Administrative Law (HAN) in service public in Indonesia and Singapore, with consider context different social , cultural , and political . Case study comparative used For comparing two cases (Indonesia and Singapore) in detail systematic , identifying similarities and differences , and explain factors that influence effectiveness of HAN in both countries. The approach This allow researcher For explore complexity and nuance in HAN implementation, as well as give holistic understanding about the issues being researched.

Data Sources

Primary data sources in study This is secondary data collected through studies document . Secondary data includes :

1. Regulation Legislation : Constitution , laws , regulations government , regulations areas , and regulations legislation other related with HAN and service public in Indonesia and Singapore.
2. Document Government : Report performance government , report annual agency government , policy public , plan strategic , and documents official other relevant .
3. Document Academic : Journal scientific , books , articles and publications others who discuss about HAN, service public , and studies comparative .
4. Statistical Data : Relevant statistical data , such as index data . satisfaction community , performance data service public , and demographic data .

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques used in study This is :

1. Document Study : Collection and analysis relevant documents , incl regulation legislation , policy government , report performance , and publication academic.
2. Analysis Content : Analysis content analysis of documents For identify themes , patterns , and relevant information with question study .

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis techniques used is analysis comparative . The data analysis process includes :

1. Data Reduction : Selection and simplification of relevant data from various source.
2. Presentation : Arranging data in form tables , graphs , and narratives For make it easier comparison .
3. Comparison : Doing comparison systematic between Indonesia and Singapore based on aspects that have been identified (structure , system , implementation , effectiveness).
4. Drawing Conclusions: Formulating conclusion based on findings comparison , identifying similarities and differences , and explain factors that influence effectiveness of HAN in both countries.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

State Administrative Law in Indonesia

1. Structure and System

The structure of State Administrative Law (HAN) in Indonesia is based on the principle of the rule of law (*rechtsstaat*) which is regulated in The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945) MUH.WAHYU.M (2022). Principles This reflect commitment government For operate power based on law and guarantees protection rights individuals and society . The HAN system in Indonesia is hierarchical and multi-tiered, where legal norms and regulations legislation arranged from level center until area , namely from Laws (UU) stipulated by the House of Representatives (DPR), up to Regulation Government Regulations (PP) and Regional Regulations (Perda) issued by the government regions (Abhinaya & Jennifer, 2023).

In structure this , role state institutions are very significant . The President functioning as head government and have authority For set policy , issuing instructions , as well as compile regulation government (Reyhan & Triadi , 2024). Ministries and Non-Ministerial Government Institutions (LPNK) have not quite enough answer specific in implementation tasks government that includes various fields , such as health , education , and infrastructure . Government area , which is divided become government provinces and districts / cities , have autonomy For manage affairs government local in accordance with applicable regulations (Firmansyah & Syam, 2022).

Administrative Court (PTUN) has function key in finish related disputes with decision administrative between government with citizens or legal entities . PTUN is seen as instrument important in supervise and enforce compliance to principles law administration (Wicaksana et al., 2023). In the context of This , Indonesia also adopted principles base like certainty law , justice and non- discrimination must be enforced in every aspect service public (Abhinaya & Jennifer, 2023).

However , even though has own framework clear law , practice The implementation of HAN in Indonesia often faces challenge Seriously . Overlapping overlap regulations and legal inconsistencies are one of the problem the main thing that hinders effectiveness law administration . In addition that , the bureaucracy is considered convoluted often cause inefficiency in the process of delivery service , so that slow down administration government and lower satisfaction society (Reyhan & Triadi , 2024). Corruption , which has become problem systemic , acting as barrier significant to implementation law good administration . Many in matter This driven by weakness in supervision and systems existing accountability (Asyikin , 2020) .

Therefore that , bureaucratic reform is a national agenda Keep going done For create structure more government efficient and sustainable . In the stage this , the government committed For increase transparency and accountability in all line , through strengthening system internal control and participation public in taking decision (Abhinaya & Jennifer, 2023).

2. Implementation in Public service

In chapter This , HAN implementation in service the public in Indonesia will discussed with covers a number of aspect main , which includes licensing , services

health , and education . In the realm of licensing , Indonesia has emit Constitution Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation , which was designed For simplify bureaucracy and improve convenience try . This is important For attract investors and encourage growth economy , where the licensing process is fast and easy can increase Power competition business .

In the sector service health , law administration functioning For ensure right every citizens for get service adequate health . Implementation service health set up in Constitution Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, which stipulates that government responsible answer For provide it (Abhinaya & Jennifer, 2023). In practice , the government area must ensure that facility health and availability power medical fulfil standards set , although often area with source Power limited experience constraint in fulfil hope public .

Education is another vital aspect in HAN implementation . Based on Constitution Number 20 of 2003 concerning National Education System , government obliged For give quality and affordable education for all over citizens . However , the challenges big faced in matter equalization quality education between area urban and rural areas , where often happen inequality in allocation budget and infrastructure education (Reyhan & Triadi , 2024).

Challenge in Implementation :

Although There is framework clear law , implementation of HAN in service public still categorized face various constraint :

1. Quality Unequal Service : There is difference striking in quality service between area urban areas that tend to more advanced and regional rural which has limitations source power . This factor greatly influences satisfaction public and participation public in health and education programs (Reyhan & Triadi , 2024) .
2. Corruption : Practice corruption that still exists plural found in the licensing and service process public other become obstacle main , which often causes damage reputation government and lower trust public to institution government (Firmansyah & Syam, 2022). Cases detrimental corruption society , especially in matter procurement goods and services , become highlight and emphasize the need steps more preventive strict .
3. Convoluted Bureaucracy : Complicated and time- consuming administrative processes time long result in dissatisfaction public . This is covers procedure long and incomplete licensing efficient , where citizens often must face long and many queues documents (Reyhan & Triadi , 2024).
4. Lack of Competent Human Resources : Limitations in quantity and quality power service public become problem significant , with Lots employee the public who have not own skill or adequate training For give effective service .

3. Analysis Effectiveness

The Effectiveness of State Administrative Law in service the public in Indonesia can analyzed with use a number of indicators , namely satisfaction society, efficiency, transparency, and accountability. Survey satisfaction public show that level satisfaction in service public Still need improved , where the results survey often indicates dissatisfaction public to speed and quality services received . Therefore

that's important For do survey in a way periodic For monitor satisfaction society and understand need as well as expectation they .

From the side efficiency , there is need urge For more increase speed and reduce cost service public . Research show that implementation system more service fast and friendly cost , supported by technology information , can increase effectiveness administration . Utilization of e-government and systems digitalization expected Can help in speed up the service process and reduce bureaucracy that is not required .

Transparency and Accountability are two other pillars that must be under consideration in analysis effectiveness . Transparency in the service process public need improved For avoid practice corruption and increase trust society . At the same time , accountability official public must reinforced For ensure that they responsible answer on performance them (Abhinaya & Jennifer, 2023). Steps taken For increase HAN effectiveness includes :

1. Bureaucratic Reform : Government Keep going make an effort to reform structure bureaucracy with objective increase efficiency as well as effectiveness in organization government . This includes streamlining of administrative processes and reduction regulations that are not need .
2. Improvement Quality Human Resources : Training and development career for power service public become focus main , remembering importance skills and knowledge in face challenge new in service public (Reyhan & Triadi , 2024).
3. Implementation Technology Information : Utilization technology information in e-government systems , such as provision of an online platform for service public , can increase efficiency and transparency in the service process .
4. Eradication Corruption : Legacy culture corruption can overcome through enforcement more laws strict and effort systematic prevention For remove gap that allows the occurrence corruption in service public .

Through efforts this , it is expected that the Indonesian government can increase effectiveness of State Administrative Law . Improvement effectiveness This No only will strengthen runway law in organization administration government , but also encourages creation of governance more government transparent , accountable and responsive to need society . With Thus , the process of taking decisions and implementation policy public can walk in a way more orderly , fair and appropriate with principles of good governance. In turn , this This will bring improvement significant in quality service public , where the community can feel more service fast , precise , and efficient . Finally , all series repair This expected capable give contribution real to improvement welfare public in a way comprehensive , creating a better life good , and strengthen trust public to government and system the laws in force in Indonesia.

Administrative Law in Singapore

1. Structure and System

Administrative Law (HAN) in Singapore was formed in framework history and culture many laws influenced by tradition law English (common law). Structure government in Singapore is highly integrated and centralized , which makes it

characteristics typical from a scroll law effective state administration . Consequences from centralization This is control which are more strict from government center to area , which gives rise to debate about autonomy local . Different with many countries are pushing decentralization For more improvements in taking decision , Singapore implemented a more centralized which facilitates taking fast and consistent decisions in implementation policy public (Quah, 2013).

In general specific , structure law state administration has a number of institution main mutual interact , namely :

- President : As figure symbolic , President act in capacity ceremonial . Although own a number of power , such as agreement budget and election member institution certain , role This more nature representative compared to with power executive (Everest-Philipps, 2016 ; .
- Cabinet : Led by the Prime Minister, the Cabinet own not quite enough answer main in develop and implement policy public . Election minister in cabinet reflect diversity experience and expertise to ensure more decisions informative and inclusive (Baum & Mahizhnan, 2015 ; .
- Ministry: There is various ministry in charge field wide like education , health , infrastructure , and transportation . Each ministry No only carry out policies , but also formulate policy new suitable with need society and development of the times (Everest-Philipps, 2016 ; .
- Parliament : As institution legislative , Parliament own not quite enough answer in formulate laws and supervise performance government . The legislative process in the Singapore Parliament is renowned efficient , with time a short debate without sacrifice quality decisions taken (Baum & Mahizhnan, 2015 ; .
- Justice : System independent judiciary serve function crucial in ensure that law enforced in a way consistent and fair . With power For to cut off dispute between individuals and governments , institutions justice secure freedom civil and protection law for Ha society , 2013).

The principles of HAN in Singapore emphasize supremacy law , accountability public , and transparency in all government processes . Commitment to good management and innovation sustainable is focus main in effort government improve and enhance quality service public . Engagement technology information as tool main in increase efficiency bureaucracy has become an important pillar in system this is Chan & Pan, 2013).

2. Implementation in Public service

Implementation of HAN in service public administration in Singapore is known to be very efficient , thanks to a number of policies and innovations launched by the government .

1. e-Government Services : With use technology information in a way wide , service government can accessed online , which allows submission licensing and payment tax done with more easy and fast . System this also improves transparency and reduce possibility corruption in the administrative process (Chan & Pan, 2013).

2. One-Stop Service : Approach service integrated allow public For to obtain various service in One location physique or through digital platforms. This is help reduce time and effort , as well as increase experience positive for citizens in interact with government Ha, 2013).
3. Focus on Satisfaction Customer : Through survey satisfaction that is done on a regular basis, the Singapore government can identify strengths and weaknesses in service public . Feed come back public functioning as tool For continuous improvement , where every agency government spurred on For innovate and adapt the service in accordance with hope public (Baum & Mahizhnan, 2015; Ha, 2013).
4. Innovation and Technology : The Singapore Government is active use data analysis and solutions technology For make more decisions Good in service public . Investment big in technology new , like intelligence artificial and system information , providing ability improvement efficiency in the planning and implementation process Chan & Pan, 2013).

HAN implementation is supported by the structure efficient bureaucracy and manpower service professional public . Delivery service public , which prioritizes openness and accountability , creating quality high where the community feel the impact in a way directly . Implementation good governance help reduce bureaucracy that often hinders efficiency Ha government , 2013).

3. Analysis Effectiveness

The effectiveness of HAN in service public can evaluated through various indicator performance , such as index satisfaction society and efficiency operational . According to survey last , level satisfaction society in Singapore towards service government is at a very high level , reflecting trust public to integrity and efficiency the service they provide received ("Editorial", 2012; (Baum & Mahizhnan, 2015 ; .

1. Strong Leadership : Visionary and committed leadership For give quality service hold role crucial in Motivate bureaucracy For innovate and adapt . Data -driven decisions and management based on results become upheld culture tall in every agency government .
2. Efficient Bureaucracy : Structure a lean and professional bureaucracy ensure response fast to need society . This is contribute to sustainable achievement in give quality and affordable services for all over layer society (Baum & Mahizhnan, 2015; Ha, 2013).
3. Implementation Widespread Technology : Utilization technology efficient information in various public processes give impact significant in matter time and cost , at the same time increase Data accuracy . Interoperability between various e-government platforms stimulate integration Chan & Pan, 2013).
4. Orientation on Satisfaction Customer : Focus government to needs and expectations public seen from effort For Keep going repair service through survey and feed back . This shows commitment government For No only give services , but also ensure that service the in accordance with wants and needs public (Everest-Philipps, 2016; Ha, 2013)Chan & Pan, 2013).

5. Strong Law Enforcement : The community has perception positive about justice system applicable justice , where rules and norms are enforced in a way consistent . Trust to law and resilience procedural in taking decision administrative also becomes key in improvement effectiveness administration public ("Editorial", 2012; Ha, 2013).

In general Overall , the implementation of State Administrative Law in Singapore provides an efficient and effective model . in organization service the public can become example for other countries, including Indonesia. The system The administration implemented in Singapore emphasizes transparency , accountability , and compliance to rule strict laws , so that capable minimize the occurrence abuse authority and practice corruption in the environment government . In addition , the Singapore government also consistent do evaluation and update to policy as well as procedure administration , to ensure that service public given always relevant with need society that continues develop .

Commitment to continuous innovation and reform is key Singapore's success in increase quality life its people . Government in a way active adopt technology latest and encouraging digitalization in various sector service public , so that the bureaucratic process become more simple , fast , and efficient . Efforts the No only increase satisfaction public to service government , but also creates climate conducive for growth sustainable economy . With Thus , Singapore's experience is deep implementing State Administrative Law can made into inspiration for other countries who want to repair system administration and improve welfare its people through governance good and modern governance .

Comparison Effectiveness of State Administrative Law in Indonesia and Singapore

Comparison the effectiveness of State Administrative Law (HAN) in Indonesia and Singapore reveals various significant similarities and differences . Analysis This covers similarities and differences between both countries , as well as factors that influence its effectiveness , practice the best that can be studied , and challenges as well as opportunities facing each country .

1. Equation

- a. Same Goal: Both countries have objective the main thing that is in line , namely increase quality service public and welfare society . Although different in context and culture , both Indonesia and Singapore are committed For serve citizens and improve level life they , created enabling environment progress social and economic (Firmansyah & Syam, 2022)(Wijaya, 2020).
- b. Same Basic Principles : HAN in both countries adopt principles base like certainty law , justice , and non- discrimination . The principles This functioning as supporting foundation structure state administration and ensure that every individual to obtain fair treatment in the eyes of law (Firmansyah & Syam, 2022) yahya , 2023).
- c. Reform Efforts: Indonesia and Singapore continue implementing bureaucratic reform For increase efficiency service public . This reform covers change policy , development capacity , and increase service , although its implementation

possibility different in scale and impact Riza et al., 2024)(Wibowo & Kertati , 2022).

- d. Use Technology : Technology information has become tool important in increase efficiency and transparency service public in both countries. Both Indonesia and Singapore are trying utilise digital technology in administrative processes For speed up service as well as reduce practice corruption yahya , 2023)(Wibowo & Kertati , 2022).

2. Differences

- a. System Government : Indonesia adopts system more government decentralization , allowing government area own autonomy certain in taking decisions . In contrast , Singapore implements a more centralized , where decision making decision important government - centered national (Wijaya, 2020) Wicaksono , 2019).
- b. Efficiency Level : Efficiency level service public in Singapore is far more tall compared to Indonesia. Singapore often acknowledged as a model for other countries in matter effectiveness bureaucracy and service public , while Indonesia is still face challenge in overcome complex and slow bureaucracy Riza et al., 2024)(Wijaya, 2020).
- c. Corruption Level : Singapore has level far- reaching corruption more low compared to Indonesia, which continues face problem this is almost all sector public . Eradication efforts corruption in Singapore is considered more succeed blessing supervision strict laws and enforcement transparent law yahya , 2023)(Rahim et al., 2023).
- d. Implementation Technology : Although both countries take advantage of technology , Singapore excels in implementation technology information in service public . Infrastructure more technology good and more investment big in innovation make Singapore more adaptive and modern in regarding e-Government (Wibowo & Kertati , 2022)(Wijaya, 2020).
- e. Enforcement : Law Enforcement law in Singapore is more firm and consistent compared to with Indonesia, where enforcement law often disturbed by various issues , including corruption in system justice , creating perception different public about justice and accountability between both countries (Rahim et al., 2023).

3. Factors that Influence Effectiveness

A number of factor affecting The effectiveness of HAN in both countries includes:

- a. Historical and Cultural Context : Different bureaucratic and cultural histories between Indonesia and Singapore has an impact on the approach they to service public . Indonesia with history long and varied colonies change government influence dynamics in bureaucracy yahya , 2023) Wahyudi , 2020).
- b. System Government : Differences in system government influence structure bureaucracy and HAN. Decentralization in Indonesia presents challenges to consistency and standardization service , while centralization in Singapore strengthens control and efficiency (Wijaya, 2020) Wicaksono , 2019).

- c. Leadership : Strong leadership within governance is very important For progress of bureaucratic reform . Both in Singapore and in Indonesia, the leadership that has vision and commitment to service public play role key in success implementation of HAN (Firmansyah & Syam, 2022)Riza et al., 2024).
- d. Bureaucracy : Quality and efficiency bureaucracy is very important effectiveness of HAN. Singapore is known own a very efficient and professional bureaucracy , while Indonesia is still fight with issue bureaucracy that is convoluted and lacking transparent (Rahim et al., 2023) Prasetya , 2019 ; .
- e. Implementation Technology : Utilization technology information proven increase efficiency and transparency service public . Singapore, with more investment big in technology , often becomes a model in implementation digital solutions yahya , 2023)(Wibowo & Kertati , 2022).
- f. Enforcement : Law Enforcement firm and consistent law important For create certainty law and lower level corruption . Singapore shows enforcement effective law , while Indonesia needs improvement transparency and accountability law (Rahim et al., 2023).

4. Practice Best and Lessons Learned

From the comparison this , some practice the best that can be Indonesia learned from Singapore includes :

- 1. Efficiency and Professionalism : Improving efficiency and professionalism in bureaucracy public For give more services good and responsive to public Prasetya , 2019 ; .
- 2. Implementation Technology : Developing utilization technology information For increase service public , including e-Government, to facilitate access service for community (Wibowo & Kertati , 2022)(Wijaya, 2020).
- 3. Enforcement : Strengthening enforcement law and efforts eradication corruption through development more policies transparent and accountable (Rahim et al., 2023).
- 4. Focus on Customers : Increasing focus on satisfaction customer in every aspect service public For create experience positive for society (Firmansyah & Syam, 2022) yahya , 2023).

On the other hand , Singapore can also do it Study from Indonesia with method:

- 1. Decentralization : Taking into account For give autonomy more to area so that the policy public can customized with need local (Wijaya, 2020).
- 2. Engagement : Increasing involvement public in the process of taking decision For create greater transparency and accountability big (Firmansyah & Syam, 2022) Prasetya , 2019 ; .
- 3. Adaptation : Understanding and adapting with context different social and cultural in service public and policy state administration , in order to ensure harmony with hope diverse society Prasetya , 2019 ; .

5. Challenges and Opportunities

a. Indonesia:

- Challenges : Widespread corruption , convoluted bureaucracy , and poor quality services that have not been evenly distributed throughout Indonesia . Challenges This hinder progress of reform more continued (Rahim et al., 2023) Wahyudi , 2020).
- Opportunities : Ongoing bureaucratic reform done , improvement quality source Power humans , and the application technology increasingly information wide can made into step strategic For increase effectiveness of HAN (NURMI, 2023; (Wulandari, 2024).

b. Singapore:

- Challenges : High dependence on technology Can risky , especially in matter privacy and data security . In addition , the lack of involvement public in the process of making policy can reduce legitimacy government (Sumantri , 2022; Prasetya , 2019 ; .
- Opportunity : Continue to innovate in delivery service public , improve involvement society , and provide room for bait come back from public , as well as adapt with rapid global change (Firmansyah & Syam, 2022) Prasetya , 2019; (Wulandari, 2024).

CONCLUSION

Study This conclude that there is difference significant in the effectiveness of State Administrative Law (HAN) in service public in Indonesia and Singapore. Although both countries have the same goal , namely increase quality service public , challenges and approaches taken different . In Indonesia, the challenges main lies in the implementation consistent regulations , enforcement law , and eradication corruption , while Singapore excels in efficiency , professionalism bureaucracy , and implementation technology . Findings study This own implications important , good in a way theoretical and also practically . In theoretical , research This enrich understanding about studies comparative HAN and service public . In practical , findings This give outlook for the Indonesian and Singaporean governments in formulate policy For increase HAN effectiveness . Recommendations main covers strengthening enforcement law and eradication corruption in Indonesia, as well as improvement participation society and innovation sustainable in Singapore. Both countries are advised For Keep going do studies comparative , sharing experience , and improve Work same regional in HAN development .

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abhinaya, D. and Jennifer, C. (2023). The role of law state administration for prevent corruption in indonesia . *Gorontalo Law Review*, 6(1), 149. <https://doi.org/10.32662/golrev.v6i1.2683>
- Apriyanto , T. and Saraswati, R. (2023). Study of sanctions administrative to violation regulation immigration (a review comparison law state administration). *Progressive Law Journal* , 11(2), 108-121. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jhp.11.2.108-121>

- Fun , N. (2020). Supervision public to official the public who do action corruption : perspective law administration . *Journal Outlook Juridika* , 4(1), 80. <https://doi.org/10.25072/jwy.v4i1.316>
- Fikri, F., Poesoko , H., Zainuri , Z., & Ali, M. (2024). Freies ermessen realizing good governance through the concept of the welfare state in perspective law public administration . *SNAPP*, 2(1), 397-403. <https://doi.org/10.24929/snapp.v2i1.3162>
- Firmansyah, V. and Syam, F. (2022). Strengthening law preventive state administration practice corruption in self government Indonesia . *Integrity Journal Anti-corruption* , 7(2), 325-344. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integrity.v7i2.817>
- Satria, R., Wagner, I., Utomo, S., Fitriani, R., & Astono , A. (2022). Problems state administrative decisions that are excluded from jurisdiction inspection Indonesian state administrative court . *Current Journal Social and Humanities* , 2(3), 146-152. <https://doi.org/10.57250/ajsh.v2i3.88>
- Seipul , S., Adepio , M., & Ardhan , M. (2024). The role of state administrative courts in to uphold principle interest general . *Action Research Literate*, 8(5). <https://doi.org/10.46799/ar.v8i5.343>
- Spaltani , B., Sulistiyono, A., & Sudarwanto , A. (2023). Institutionalization effort administration in frame repair bureaucracy and service public in indonesia . *Journal of Contemporary Public Administration*, 3(2), 83-90. <https://doi.org/10.22225/jcpa.3.2.2023.83-90>
- (2022). Relevance principles general governance in system administration country.. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/6vwm3>
- Abhinaya, D. and Jennifer, C. (2023). The role of law state administration for prevent corruption in indonesia . *Gorontalo Law Review*, 6(1), 149. <https://doi.org/10.32662/golrev.v6i1.2683>
- Fun , N. (2020). Supervision public to official the public who do action corruption : perspective law administration . *Journal Outlook Juridika* , 4(1), 80. <https://doi.org/10.25072/jwy.v4i1.316>
- Firmansyah, V. and Syam, F. (2022). Strengthening law preventive state administration practice corruption in self government Indonesia . *Integrity Journal Anti-corruption* , 7(2), 325-344. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integrity.v7i2.817>
- Reyhan, M. and Triadi , I. (2024). Constitutional law and its relationship with knowledge others . *ijlj* , 1(4), 8. <https://doi.org/10.47134/ijlj.v1i4.2589>
- Wicaksana , D., Sartono , S., & BB, S. (2023). Service public in the district kolaka East : review qualitative in the population and civil registry office regency kolaka East . *Pamarenda Public Administration and Government Journal*, 3(2), 75. <https://doi.org/10.52423/pamarenda.v3i2.45373>
- Baum, S. and Mahizhnan, A. (2015). *Government-with-you.*, 711-725. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-4666-8358-7.ch033>
- Chan, C. and Pan, S. (2013). Singapore e-government initiatives: engaging users., 41-52. https://doi.org/10.1142/9789814417839_0002
- Everest-Philipps, M. (2016). Meritocracy and public service excellence. *Review of Civil Service* , (1). <https://doi.org/10.56289/ijcsrp.9>

- Ha, H. (2013). E-government in singapore ., 176-197. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-4666-4173-0.ch009>
- Quah, J. (2013). Ensuring good governance in Singapore . International Journal of Public Sector Management, 26(5), 401-420. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ijpsm-05-2013-0069>
- (2023). Towards efficiency and transparency : bureaucratic reform and rationalization as step transformation .. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/29wh6>
- Firmansyah, V. and Syam, F. (2022). Strengthening law preventive state administration practice corruption in self government Indonesia . Integrity Journal Anti-corruption , 7(2), 325-344. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integrity.v7i2.817>
- Prasetya , A. (2019). Integrating bureaucratic reform with innovation sector public . Policy Analysis Journal , 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.37145/jak.v1i1.23>
- Rahim, A., Safitri , N., Nurjanah , N., Anabah, S., & Nurhikmah, W. (2023). Implementation law state administration in prevent practice corruption in indonesia . Jiip - Journal Scientific Educational Sciences , 6(8), 5790-5794. <https://doi.org/10.54371/jiip.v6i8.2572>
- Riza, D. and Kurnia, M. (2024). Arrangement submission lawsuit that goes through effort administrative in the form of an appeal according to Constitution state administrative courts and laws administration governance . Unes Journal of Swara Justisia , 7(4), 1258-1267. <https://doi.org/10.31933/ujsi.v7i4.439>
- Sumantri , I. (2022). Reorientation of bureaucratic reform and good governance in organization sector public in Indonesia . Sculpture Journal Knowledge Public Administration Government and Politics , 5(2), 63-72. <https://doi.org/10.54783/japp.v5i2.679>
- Wahyudi, R. (2020). Maladministration bureaucracy in indonesia in perspective history . Niara Journal , 13(1), 145-154. <https://doi.org/10.31849/niara.v13i1.3295>
- Wibowo, A. and Kertati , I. (2022). Bureaucratic reform and service public . Public Service and Governance Journal, 3(01), 01. <https://doi.org/10.56444/psgi.v3i01.2785>
- Wicaksono , K. (2019). Transforming the spirit of new public service into public management reform in Indonesia . Journal Management Public Services , 2(1), 24. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jmpp.v2i1.20190>
- Wijaya, W. (2020). Authority Discretion about opportunity attitude act state administration in empowerment law progressive . Legal Issues , 49(2), 148-159. <https://doi.org/10.14710/mmh.49.2.2020.148-159>
- Wulandari, S. (2024). Strengthening bureaucratic reform in Indonesia towards the era of society 5.0. jpr , 4(2), 51-61. <https://doi.org/10.31294/jpr.v4i2.3182>
- Yusriadi , Y. (2023). Bureaucratic reform in strengthening governance government in Indonesia .. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/i9nz3>
- yahya , s. (2023). Development history bureaucracy government Indonesia .. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/vycja>