***PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF BUREAUCRATIC PATHOLOGY IN RURAL***

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***Abstract:***

*This study aims to determine public knowledge about bureaucratic pathology in Palakka Village, Baruu Regency. The research method used is descriptive quantitative research. The sample in this study was 58 respondents who were determined using the Slovin formula. The results of this study indicate that the level of community knowledge in Palakka Village regarding bureaucratic pathology is still in the low category. As many as 72.4% of respondents do not know about bureaucratic pathology, and as many as 27.6% of respondents have heard and know the term bureaucratic pathology. The forms of pathology that are known to the public that occur in Palakka Village are KKN Practices with a percentage of 13.8%, protracted handling of 3.4%, abuse of authority by 1.7%, incompetence by 1.7%, and procedural/maladministration deviations. by 1.7%, while people who do not know or do not feel there is a bureaucratic pathology that occurs are 77.6%. This shows that the respondent's knowledge about bureaucratic pathology is still low, so it is difficult for people to identify the form of bureaucratic pathology that occurs in rural areas. Common public knowledge about bureaucratic pathology becomes functional latent in developing bureaucratic pathology in rural areas.*

***Keywords:*** *public knowledge, pathology, bureaucracy, rural.*