



Influence of Changes to the Regulations on the Term of Village Head on Village Development

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Article	Abstract
Keywords: Change; Development; Participation	<p><i>Regulations governing the term of office of village heads in Indonesia often change. Regulations on the term of office of village heads from the old order era to the present are, Law No. 19 of 1965 concerning Desapraja, Law No. 5 of 1979 concerning Village Government, Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning j Regions, Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, and Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Law No. 3 of 20124 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. In Law No. 3 of 2024 which is the latest Village Law, it is regulated in article 39 that the term of office of the village head is 8 years and can be elected for 1 more time. The term of office of this latest village head is longer in one period than in the previous Village Law, where in the previous Village Law the term of office of the village head was 6 years and could be elected 2 more times. The changes in the regulation on the length of the term of office of the village head will affect the implementation of village governance, especially in terms of village development. explained in article 25 of the Village Law, that the village head is tasked with implementing village governance, implementing village development, fostering village communities and empowering village communities. in village development, the village head is an important figure, this is because the village head has the authority to hold the power to manage village finances and assets, finance is an important factor in implementing village development. apart from what has been explained above, the role of the community is also important in village development, the village community has an obligation to participate in village development. In this study, the author is interested in examining the effect of changes in the regulation of the length of the Village Head's term of office on Village development. In this study, the author conducted research in 2 villages in Benjeng District, Gresik Regency, the 2 villages are Munggugianti Village and Siroboyoy Village. The discussion in this study focuses on the implementation of development in the 2 villages after changes in the regulation of the length of the Village Head's term of office, whether development is getting better or not. The discussion will also discuss the participation of the Munggugianti and Sinroboyoy Village communities in Village development, the author wants to know what community participation is in Village development, whether it is in accordance with laws and regulations or not.</i></p>

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

Each country has different goals for the establishment of the country, realizing welfare for its citizens and providing protection for every citizen is an example of the main goal of the establishment of a country. The purpose of the establishment of the Indonesian nation is stated in the 1945 Constitution, namely to protect and improve the welfare of all the people of Indonesia, as stated in paragraph 4. Furthermore, more detailed goals are outlined in article 33 of the 1945 Constitution which emphasizes that natural resources such as land, water, and the wealth contained therein must be controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the Indonesian people. This is proof that the establishment of the Indonesian nation aims to provide maximum welfare and prosperity for the Indonesian people.

In order to achieve these goals, a system is needed that is able to manage the utilization of natural resources in the territory of Indonesia. The management of the utilization of natural resources must be carried out by individuals who have the qualifications and competence in the required fields, so that management can run optimally. Therefore, state institutions are formed with certain positions that are needed to run a country. The hope is that state institutions can manage natural resources in the territory of Indonesia and provide maximum service to the community. One position or position that has a direct relationship with the community is the position of village head.

The Village Head is the leader of the regional government who is tasked with carrying out government functions at the Village level. According to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Article 1 number (43) defines a Village as a legal community unit that has geographical boundaries that has the competence to control and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community through community initiatives. Since before Indonesian independence, the position of Village Head has existed. At that time. The determination of the Village Head was based on the opinions of the Village residents, with criteria such as intelligence, wisdom, obedience to religion, and the ability to solve community problems. To manage the Village area properly, competent abilities are needed so that the Village development plan can be realized according to planning. A Village Head who does not meet the criteria for competence, wisdom, and integrity as a leader can end up disappointing the Village community he leads.

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, hereinafter referred to as the Village Law, is currently the legal basis for the implementation of village governance in Indonesia. Since its enactment, Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has strengthened the position of the Village as an

autonomous entity that has its own authority and power in organizing and regulating village affairs and governance. It is important to underline that Law Number 6 of 2014 provides a foundation for village governance by expanding power and authority. This is reflected in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 48 of 2015 which regulates the form of organization and governance of village governance. According to this regulation, the responsibilities of the village head include: :

- a. Organizing village government which includes establishing village regulations, providing land direction
- b. promote peace and tranquility, population management, and the management and organization of village areas.
- c. Developing village facilities and infrastructure in the areas managed by the village. Empowering village communities.
- d. Maintain partnerships with other local community organizations.

Thus, Law No. 6 of 2014 provides a solid foundation for the Village government to carry out its duties and responsibilities in managing the Village independently and effectively.

According to Law Number 6 of 2014, the term of office of the village head is six years. However, the law states that a village head can only serve a maximum of three people. Either consecutively or non-consecutive. Thus, the total term of office of the village head is 18 years, equivalent to three terms. Although some parties argue that the term of office of the village head as stipulated in the law is sufficient, the village head is still dissatisfied. The Association of Village Heads of All Indonesia (AKDESI) held a demonstration in front of the DPR RI Building. They asked for the term of office of the village head to be extended by nine years. In fact, Law Number 6 of 2014 stipulates the term of office of the village head for 6 years, with the option to be re-elected twice consecutively or non-consecutive.

In the freeze involving all village heads in Indonesia, the main goal is to extend the term of office of the village head. According to village figures who attended the event, the 6-year term of office of the village head has increased competitiveness between candidates. Thus, the increase in the term of office is expected to reduce tension in the political arena of the village head election.

The village heads also believe that if the term of office is extended, village development can reach an optimal level, especially related to polarization during the village head election. as reported by CNN Indonesia, the main objectives of the demand for an extension of the village head's term of office to 9 years are:

- a. Reducing political conflict
- b. Creating Village Sovereignty
- c. Maximizing Village Development

Changes in the term of office of the village head from one leadership to another are influenced by the situation and policies of that period. During the New Order government, village autonomy was abolished, and state intervention was greatly felt. The intervention carried out by the state in the government at the village level was carried out by creating a uniform village government structure, so that there was a centralization of power. The village head was placed as the holder of power.

During the New Order, village autonomy was abolished, and state intervention was strongly felt. The intervention carried out by the state in the government at the village level was carried out by creating a uniform village government structure, resulting in centralization of power. The village head was placed as the holder of power at the local level. During that period, most members of the village legislative institution (LMD) were appointed directly by the village head, not elected by the community. This system created an oligarchy in the village government. In addition, the expertise and capacity of village legislative members became questionable by the community because they were not directly elected by the residents, thus raising doubts about the village government.

After the fall of the New Order government, the role of village heads was limited by post-reform laws and regulations, such as Law No. 22 of 1999, Law 32 of 2004, and Law 6 of 2014. Although previous laws and regulations stipulated a limit on the term of office of village heads, violations often occurred in practice. Previous laws did not explain how long the term of office of village heads should be. Laws and regulations relating to village governance, such as Law No. 30 of 2014 which regulates government administration, emphasize core values such as legal clarity, benefit, impartiality, truth, non-abuse of authority, openness, public interest, and excellent service.

The proposal to extend the term of office of the Village Head made by all Village Heads in Indonesia has become an interesting issue to discuss. Discussing the term of office is indeed inseparable from the inherent authority, besides that history has provided many lessons that power is often abused by certain state officials. During President Soeharto's term of office, various abuses became the basis for the birth of the reform movement to limit the term of office of the president through the Amendment to the 1945 Constitution. Article 39 of Law Number 6 of 2014 states that the term of office of the Village Head is longer than the term of office of the President and Vice

President, which is only five years each and a maximum of two terms. The representative of the Village Head in his speech said that the term of office of the Village Head must be revised because that is what the community wants. Therefore, the Village Head asked for an immediate change to the term of office of the Village Head. Those who support this demand argue that it can support welfare in village development. Budiman Sudjatmiko said that the desire to extend the term of office of the Village Head is important for the political stability of the Village. He did it, based on the results of current field investigations, the conflicts that often occur in the election process will hinder the process of village development. The term of office for 6 (six) years is considered insufficient, especially for a visionary village head. From the description above, the author conducted a study on the influence of changes in the regulation of the length of the village head's term of office on village development. In this study, the author also wanted to know about the participation of the village community in village development in accordance with laws and regulations related to the village. The author tried to find answers, especially to the question of whether changes in the length of the term of office in laws and regulations have an effect on village development.

This research took place in Munggugianti Village and Sirnobojo Village, Benjeng District, Gresik Regency. The selection of this research location was based on observations made by the author stating that there were differences in village development in the two villages, where village development in Munggugianti Village was better than Sirnobojo Village considering the location of the adjacent villages. Village development in Munggugianti Village can be said to be good, indicated by the development of public service facilities, health, education, transportation, availability of clean water, roads and facilities that support the economy of the village community. Meanwhile, village development in Sirnobojo Village is still in the developing stage, seen from the many facilities that are not yet available. For non-physical development, Munggugianti Village is also more advanced than other villages in Benjeng District.

2. Formulation of the problem

1. The influence of changes in the term of office of village heads in legislation on village development in Munggugianti Village and Sirnobojo Village?
2. Community participation of Munggugianti Village and Sirnobojo Village in village development?

METHOD

This study uses the type of Empirical Legal research. Namely. Legal research methods that are carried out directly or indirectly on the research object and by conducting interviews with the relevant sections in this study.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. This approach aims to investigate the circumstances, conditions, and various other things, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report. Descriptive research aims to capture what happens to the object or area being studied without changing, adding, or manipulating the object or area of research.

Qualitative research is intended to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and thoughts of individuals or groups. The author is directly involved in the field to obtain in-depth and accurate data, so that they can ask, analyze, observe, and describe the existing facts clearly. The qualitative approach is chosen because the type of data collected is qualitative, making it easier for the author in the process of writing the research.

The location of this research is in 2 (two) villages in Benjeng sub-district, Gresik. The three villages are Munggugianti Village and Sirnobojo Village. The reasons for choosing the three research locations are, first, the three villages have a larger size than most other villages, second, the population of the three villages is very large, third, it is often discussed either because of positive or negative things, fourth, the topic of electing village heads from the three villages is always a topic that is often discussed compared to other villages. The research was conducted from October 2023 to April 2024.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Benjeng District is located in the southern part of Gresik Regency, precisely in the southwest, about 28 km from Gresik City. Its territory borders Balongpanggang District to the west, Cerme District to the east, Dudusampeyan District to the north, and Kedamean District to the south.

Benjeng District has a latitude coordinate of 07° 15'46.9" south and longitude of 112° 29'54.3.3 east, and is located at an altitude of about +4 meters above sea level. Its area reaches 128.43 hectares. In 2009, Benjeng District had 23 villages with 79 hamlets, 104 RW, and 331 RT, and an area of about 35,480 m².

The majority of the Benjeng sub-district area is used for agriculture, yards, gardens, settlements and businesses, the majority of the population works as farmers, reaching almost 50% of the working population. Although the name is taken from one of the hamlets in Bulurejo Village, Benjeng is actually not the name of a village but the name of a hamlet. Bulurejo Village is the center of the sub-district government, there is a Muspika office, service offices / agencies, and a village market located along Jalan Raya Benjeng in Bulurejo Village. The pronunciation of the word "Benjeng" is

pronounced as "MBENJENG" with the tongue of people of Gresik, where the first letter e is like in the word "elang" and the letter e is born like in the word "lonceng".

Benjeng District, Gresik Regency is responsible for 23 village government administrations, which have 79 hamlets, the following are the names of the villages and hamlets.

1. Lundo Village: Telbec, Ngegot, Lundo, Jemek, Patuk and Gempal
2. Balung Tunjung Village: Balungtunjung, Balongkepuh, Balongmojo Kidul
3. Balong Mojo Village: Balongmojo Kulon, Balongmojo Krajan, Balongmojo Sawahan
4. West Bulang Village: West Bulang, Mergayu, Prambon
5. Sedapurklagen Village: Sedapur Klagen, Lumpang, Karangploso
6. Delik Village Source: Bulang, Sumber, Delikwetan, Delik Kulon
7. Kedung Rukem Village: Kedung Glugu, Kedung Rukem, Bulk Ploso, Ngablak
8. Munggu Gianti Village: Munggu, Gianti
9. Bengkelolor Village: Boro, Bengkelo, Batokan
10. Gluranploso Village: Gluran, Lepit, Bengkelokidul, Ploso
11. Bulurejo Villages: Benjeng, Rayung, Bulurejo, Nyanyat, Balongwangon, Kacangan
12. Dermo Village: Dermo
13. Kedungsekar Village: Kedungkakap, Kedungsekar Kidul, Kedungsekar Lore, Kedungsambi
14. Klampok Village: Klampok, Ngepung, Karangploso, Kalipang
15. Kalipadang Village: Kalipadang, Gesing, Kalimoro, Kalisari, Ploso
16. Sirnobojo Village: Paras, Karangasem, Sirnobojo, Setran, Wonokerto
17. Karangankidul Village: Kricak, Karangan, Kalanganyar
18. Mungguembang Village: Mungguoyi, Mungguembang, Ngemplak
19. Banter Village: Banter, Together
20. Metatu Village: Purworejo, Medan, Metatu
21. Jogodalu Village: Jogodalu, Wonosari, Gempol
22. Punduttrate Village: Pundut, Trate, Karangpundut
23. Jatirembe Village: Jatirembe

Munggugianti Village is located in Benjeng District, Gresik Regency, about 1 km from the center of the District office and 30 km from the district office. The average height of this village is 4 meters above sea level. This village borders Sirnobojo Village in the north, Bulangkulon Village in the south, Bulurejo Village in the east, and Kedungrukem Village in the west. The northern part is dominated by residential areas with an area of 22,566 hectares, rice fields 90,210 hectares, and others. In the south there are agricultural lands and the Lamong River, while in the west and east are agricultural lands. The total area of Munggugianti Village is 24.16 hectares.

Munggugianti Village is one of the capital areas of Benjeng District and is located on the district arterial road, becoming the main access for two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles. This village is divided into 2 hamlets, namely Munggu and Gianti in the south. In the past, this village was called Munggurawuh, where the people lived peacefully and quietly. They work together and work together to build the village. Their principle of life is "eating or not eating is important to stay together", which means eating or not eating, the important thing is to stay together. This principle reflects the spirit of mutual cooperation and togetherness among residents. However, over time, an unprecedented disease emerged. In 1945, many residents were attacked by this disease, and although various treatments had been tried, the disease remained difficult to cure.

On the advice of the elders who are experts in supernatural knowledge, the village changed its name to Munggugianti to bring good luck and safety. In addition to the name change, they also changed the village's road access pattern to gain prosperity. Munggugianti Village has a rich history, including the story of Mbah Yanti, an ancestor of the village who lived in a lake on the north side of the highway. This lake used to be used for praying together by residents on Friday Legi nights. A legend tells of the moving of a large stone in the middle of the lake, which could only be done by a shepherd boy who was considered to have a clean and responsible soul.

The village heads who have led Munggugianti Village since the beginning are Nidi Sonto Astro, followed by Arsim Dono Sasoto (until 1972), M. Wonadi (1972-1990), Hariadi (1990-2008), and Fatkhur Rozi (2008-present).

As explained above, Munggugianti Village consists of 2 hamlets, namely Munggu and Gianti hamlets. Munggu hamlet consists of 579 families with a population of 1709 people. Gianti hamlet consists of 97 families with a population of 287 people.

The origin of Sirnobojo Village is not widely known, according to the statement of the elder, Mr. Subagio (80 years old), Sirnobojo Village was founded by a person named Ki Ageng Sirno. The people of Sirnobojo Village themselves do not know much about the history of Ki Ageng Sirno or called Mbah Sirno. Mr. Subagio said that he learned this story from the old people in the past who told it to their grandchildren, "to my knowledge, not many people in Sirno Village know about Mbah Sirno, but according to the story of one of the elders of this village, namely Mr. Kyai Su'udi and Mbah Wur, there used to be a farmer who was plowing a rice field using a plow pulled by a cow, when he was about to go home passing a juwet tree, the cow would not move. The farmer tried to pull his cow but still could not move, finally the farmer asked for help from the residents. Strangely, even though many residents had helped, the cow still could not move, finally the residents called the local religious figure, after being prayed for by the religious figure, the cow was able to move again".

On the night after the cow incident, the farmer dreamed that in the place where the cow could not move there was a tomb of a holy man named Ki Ageng Sirno. Then,

the farmer told his dream to the local residents, and the residents agreed to name the village "Sirnoboyo" which means the disappearance of danger. The giving of this name is also a prayer from the village community so that the village is protected from all existing dangers.

Meanwhile, from the information gathered by the author from the village secretary of Sirnoboyo, Mr. Totok Wahyudi, related to Ki Ageng Sirno, there are many versions circulating in the community, first, a powerful person who with his power can eliminate danger. Second, there is someone named Mbah Sirno who defeated the crocodile, but according to him this second version is not accurate.

Between the New Order and the present, the term of office of the village head has undergone major changes in legislation. Statutory restrictions can change the term of office of the village head for a number of reasons. The term of office of the village head is regulated both in the previous government and in the current government. Law Number 19 of 1965 concerning Villages; Law Number 5 of 1979 concerning Village Government; Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government; Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government; and Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages direct this to the stage of reform Law Number 19 of 1965 Article 9 paragraph (2) states that a village head can serve for a maximum of 8 years, but does not mention the possibility of being re-elected. Article 7 of Law Number 5 concerning Village Government states that the term of office of the village head is 8 years and can be re-elected for one term. On the other hand, Article 96 of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government states that the term of office of the village head is 5 years and can be re-elected for one term.

Explanation of Article 96 of Law Number 22 of 1999 which grants permission to districts to regulate the term of office of village heads according to the socio-cultural context of their respective communities, makes this law worthy of attention. In addition, Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, Article 204, stipulates that a village head can serve for six years and can be re-elected for the next term. According to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village Regulations, Article 39 paragraph (2), a village head can be re-elected twice in his six-year term of office. Therefore, a village head can serve a maximum of two terms of office. this law becomes 18 years if calculated in three terms.

The latest is the change in the term of office of the Village Head in Law No. 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. In Law No. 3 of 2024 it is explained in article 39 as follows:

- (1) *The Village Head holds office for 8 (eight) years starting from the date of inauguration.*
- (2) *The Village Head as referred to in paragraph (1) may serve a maximum of 2 terms of office, either consecutively or non-consecutive.*

Based on the text of the article, the term of office of the village head increases by two years for each term of office, so that the total term of office that can serve as village head is sixteen years. The Association of Village Heads of All Indonesia (AKDESI) held a democratic action in front of the DPR-RI building which resulted in a change in position in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. They asked for the term of office of the village head to be extended to nine years. which ultimately the government ratified Law No. 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The reasons for APDESI's demands are as follows:

- a. To reduce political conflict in the village
- b. Creating Village Sovereignty
- c. Maximizing development.

The Village Head is tasked with implementing the management of village government, village development, and village community empowerment, in accordance with Article 26 paragraph (1) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The purpose of village development as referred to in Law Number 6 of 2014 is to improve the standard of living and welfare of the village community as a whole. Village development as referred to in Article 78 of the Village Law aims to eradicate poverty through the fulfillment of basic needs, development of village infrastructure and facilities, development of economic potential, utilization of natural resources, and creation of a sustainable environment. This also aims to improve the welfare of the village community and the welfare of the village community.

Village development is an important initiative that helps villages grow into prosperous communities. The success of village development cannot be separated from the role of the village head as the leader of the village government; this role is related to the implementation of village development; the village head has the authority to manage village finances, as explained in Article 75 of the Village Law.

- (1) *The Village Head is the holder of the authority to manage village finances.*
- (2) *In exercising the powers referred to in paragraph (1), the village head submits some of his powers to the village apparatus.*
- (3) *Further provisions regarding village finances are regulated in government regulations.*

The frequency of changes in the term of office of village heads based on laws and regulations in Indonesia raises the question of whether these changes will have an impact on village development. The author conducted research in two villages: Munggugianti and Sirnobojo, Benjeng District, Gresik. The author interviewed nine informants, two of whom were the village heads of Munggugianti and Sirnobojo. These two informants were chosen because they were village government leaders

who had experience in implementing village development projects. The remaining seven informants were hamlet heads in the two communities. In this study, the hamlet head represented the village community.

According to the author's research, changes in the term of office of the village head based on laws and regulations in Indonesia have an impact on village development. According to the author's research, tenure is a key component in village development, in addition to the availability of village development funds. Implementing a village development program takes time, and village development takes into account the needs of the village population and the needs of each hamlet in the village. Increasing the term of office of the village head will have an impact on development:

1. Optimization of village development
2. Well-planned and well-implemented village development
3. Can carry out large-scale village development which takes a long time to complete
4. Stabilization of development programs in each hamlet in the village
5. Sufficient time to obtain other funds outside of Village Funds from the government
6. Strengthening relations for village development
7. A strong foundation for the village head to carry out future village development programs effectively.

No less important in village development is the availability of sufficient funding. The funds used in village development are Village Funds or also called DD. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 205/PMK/.07/2019 article 1 number 8 Village Funds are funds sourced from the APBN which are transferred through the district/city APBD and used for village needs. finance the implementation of government, implementation of development, community training, and community empowerment. In article 32 of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 205.PMK/.07/2019:

- (1) *The use of Village Funds is prioritized to finance development and community empowerment aimed at improving the welfare of village communities, improving the quality of human life and overcoming poverty and is outlined in the village government work plan.*
- (2) *The use of Village Funds as referred to in paragraph (1) refers to the priority use of Village Funds .*

Development in 2 villages, namely Munggugianti and Sirnoboyo Villages, is running well without any actions by the village government that violate village laws and regulations. The village government carries out village development in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the village.

3.2.2 The Role of the Munggugianti and Sirnobojo Village Communities in Village Development

Article 68 paragraph (2) of the Village Law explains the responsibilities of the village community as follows:

- a. develop oneself while maintaining the Village context;
- b. Encourage village government activities, development, training and community empowerment.
- c. promote security, comfort and peace in the Village
- d. fostering the values of deliberation, consensus, kinship and mutual cooperation
- e. participate in village activities,

Village communities are required to be involved in village development in accordance with Article 68 of the Village Law. The role of the community is very important to achieve optimal village development. From the results of research conducted by the author, there are 3 important roles of village communities in development, as follows:

1. The role of the community in village development planning
2. The role of the community in implementing village development
3. The role of the community in monitoring and evaluating village development

3.2.2.1 The Role of Village Communities in Village Development Planning

According to Article 80 of the Village Law, the stages of village development planning are carried out by involving local residents in the discussion. In the discourse, priorities, programs, activities, and needs for village development will be identified, supported by the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes), village community self-reliance, and/or the Regency/City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. The following factors are taken into consideration in decision-making in the village development planning process.

1. Improving the quality and accessibility of basic services
2. Development and maintenance of infrastructure and the environment based on local resources and technological skills.
3. The realization of a strong agricultural economy.
4. Develop and implement relevant technologies
5. Improving the quality and harmony of village communities by meeting their specific needs.

According to the author's research at the research location, the Village development planning meeting was held twice a year. This involved people from two villages. According to the Head of Sirnobojo Village, 80% of the people of Sirnobojo Village attended the Village development planning meeting, 60% were

lazy and the rest were women. In Munggugianti Village, 95% of the people attended the Village development planning meeting, 65% of those present were men and the rest were women. In the discourse, the community conveyed their goals in accordance with Village regulations and legislation.

3.2.2.2 The Role of the Community in Implementing Village Development

Article 81 of the Village Law states that village development is carried out based on the Village Government Work Plan (RKPD) which is decided in a village development planning meeting. The village government works together with the local community to carry out village development projects. This development is sponsored by the Village Fund, and is carried out independently using local resources/raw materials. Efforts are made to absorb more workers from the local village community. This is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 205.PMK/.07/2019 concerning Village Fund Management, Article 33:

- (1) *The implementation of activities funded by Village Funds is prioritized to be carried out independently using local resources/raw materials, and efforts are made to absorb more labor from the local village community .*

The author's research revealed that development was carried out in accordance with regional regulations and the community was also involved in its implementation. Village residents who worked in village development showed community involvement. In terms of development implementation, both communities have several similarities, especially independent funding from the community. If the implementation is delayed due to the use of village funds, the village community will take the initiative to collect money to continue or accelerate village development.

3.2.2.3 The Role of the Community in Monitoring and Evaluation of Village Development

According to Article 82 of the Village Law:

1. *The community has the right to access information regarding village development plans and implementation.*
2. *Village communities have the ability to monitor the progress of village development.*
3. *Village communities submit monitoring findings and complaints regarding the implementation of Village Development to the Village Government and Village Consultative Body.*
4. *The Village Government is obliged to provide information to the Village community regarding the planning and implementation of the Village Medium-Term Development Plan, the Village Government Work Plan, and the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget through public services and reporting in the Village Deliberation at least once a year.*

5. *Village communities participate in Village Deliberations to respond to reports on the implementation of Village Development.*

The author's study revealed that the village community has carried out activities stated in Article 82 of the Village Law. The village community is involved in monitoring the implementation of development and post-development. Communities who feel that there is something lacking in the development implementation process will immediately approach the hamlet head or BPD members in their environment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study and data collected in detail in the previous discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Changes in laws and regulations governing the term of office of the Village head affect the growth of the Village in Munggugianti and Sirnobojo. The addition of the term of office of the Village head in Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, where the term of office of the Village head is 8 years and can be re-elected, will increase the term of office of the Village head. has an influence on Village growth, including:
 - a. Optimization of village development
 - b. Well-planned and well-implemented village development
 - c. Can carry out large-scale village development which takes a long time to implement
 - d. Stabilization of development programs in each hamlet in the village
 - e. Sufficient time to obtain other funds outside of Village Funds from the government
 - f. Strengthening relations for village development
 - g. A strong foundation for village heads to run future village development programs more effectively.
2. The role of the Munggugianti and Sirnobojo Village communities in Village development is in accordance with the regulations governing the Village. There are 3 main roles of the Munggugianti and Sirnobojo Village communities in Village development, as follows:
 - a. The role of the community in village development planning
 - b. The role of the community in implementing village development
 - c. The role of the community in monitoring and evaluating village development

The three roles of community participation in Munggugianti and Sirnobojo Villages are implemented in accordance with village laws and regulations.

Suggestion

With the above conclusions, this study provides the following suggestions:

1. For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, it is expected to create a definite basis and foundation in determining the length of the term of office of the Village Head. The creation of this basis and foundation is deemed necessary considering the frequent changes in the term of office of the Village Head from the New Order era to the current latest law, namely Law No. 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. If there is no basis and foundation for determining the length of the term of office of the Village Head, then there will be a possibility such as a demand for an extension of the term of office of the Village Head in the future.
2. For the village government, especially the Munggugianti and Sirnobojo village governments, related to village development, to further increase the participation of the village community, carry out development that is needed in the community, make more efforts to maintain the facilities and infrastructure that have been built, focus more on developing the welfare of the village community if the physical development of the village is considered sufficient, the village community welfare program is still very lacking and has not met the objectives that have been stated in the Village Law, the village government should not be too quick to change programs that concern the welfare of the village community if the community is not interested, try using persuasive methods.

Community involvement in village development is beneficial for the general public, especially the residents of Munggugianti and Sirnobojo Villages, and is in line with local regulations. In the future, the community can strengthen its involvement in village development, thus producing village wealth and community welfare.

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