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Legal Effectiveness Strategy for Drafting Democratic Village Regulations

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Abstract

The Village Community has the right to give their opinion on the Village Regulation Draft". Whether the law implementation in community empowerment participating and discussion of the Village Regulation Draft on Pleret Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Pohjentrek District, Pasuruan Regency, Indonesia, effective and implemented well. The purpose of this research is to find effective village regulation-making strategies. This study uses a non-doctrinal legal study method, collection through literature study and interviews, using qualitative juridical analysis methods. The conclusion of the research is that the effectiveness strategy for drafting democratic village regulations are First, the Socialization of legal methods. Second, Provision of a sufficient budget. Third, Good Time for implementation. Fourth, Imposing strict punishment for a delay in stipulating village regulations.

Keywords: Legal Effectiveness, Village Regulations, Pleret Village.

A. Introduction

Article 7 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495) mention, Village Regulations are laws and regulations that are determined by the Village Head after being discussed and agreed with the Village Consultative Council". In village law in Indonesia declared, it is that. Article 69 Paragraphs (9 and 10) mention "The Village Regulation Draft must be consulted with the village community. The Village Community has the right to give their opinion on the Village Regulation Draft".

Based on grammatical interpretation, Article 69 Paragraphs (9 and 10) of the Village Law mentioned above are the legal methods governing community empowerment in planning and discussing democratic village regulations.

Furthermore, Article 83 of the Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulations for Implementing Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages mention, states: The draft Village regulation is initiated by the Village Government. The Village Consultative Council can propose a draft Village regulation to the village government. The draft Village regulations as referred to in paragraphs (1) and paragraph (2) must be consulted with the Village community to obtain an opinion. The village regulation draft as referred to in paragraph (2) is determined by the village head after being discussed and agreed with the Village Consultative Council.



Article 6 Paragraph (2) Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs concerning technical guidelines for regulations in the national level (Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 111 of 2014, concerning Technical Guidelines for Regulations in the Village), it is stated:

"... (2) The draft Village Regulation that has been prepared must be consulted with the village community and can be consulted with the District Headmaster to obtain opinion. ..."

Article 6 Paragraphs (2 and 3) of Pasuruan Regent Regulations regarding guidelines for drafting regulations in the village are stated:

"... (2) The draft Village Regulation that has been prepared must be consulted with the village community and can be consulted with the District Headmaster to get his opinion. (3) The Village Regulation Draft that is consulted as referred to in paragraph (2) is prioritized for the community or community groups directly related to the substance of the regulatory material."

Point D of Pasuruan Regent Regulation (Pasuruani Regenti Regulation Number 36 Year 2017 concerning Guidelines for Formulation of Regulations in the Village) concerning Guidelines for the Formulation of Village Budgeting and Expenditure in 2019, stated that:

"... In preparing the Village Budget, the Village Government and Village Consultative Council need to pay attention to technical matters as follows: The Village Government prepares and determines the Village Budgeting and Expenditure Budget in a timely manner, which is no later than one month after the Regency of Village Budgeting and Expenditure Budget is established. Village Government to meet the timetable for the preparation of the Village Budgeting and Expenditure Budget process, starting from the preparation, submission to the Village Consultative Council, and Village Consultative Council approval. Materially it is necessary to synchronize the Village Government Work Plan so that the Village Budgeting and Expenditure Budget is a form of integration of all National, Regional, and Village programs to improve public services and the welfare of the community in the village. ..."

Based on grammatical interpretation, Article 69 Paragraphs (9 and 10) of the Village Law, Article 83 (Paragraph 3) Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulations for Implementing Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, and Article 6, Paragraphs (2 and 3) Regulation of the Minister of Domestic Affairs Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Regulations in the Village, Article 6 of the Regulations of the Pasuruan Regent Number 36 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Preparation of Regulations in the Village and Point D of Regulations of the Pasuruan Regent Number 45 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Village Income and Expenditure Budget in 2019, is a legal method governing the planning and discussion of democratic village regulations, because the legal procedure obliges the Village Government as the designers and proponents of the preparation Village Regulation on Village Budgeting and Expenditure Budget, to consult with the community, in order to get responses and opinion.

The Village Regulation Draft on Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, besides having to consult with the community to get an opinion from the community, before it is submitted to the Village Consultative Council to be discussed together, the

Village Regulation Draft on Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, no later than one (1) month after the Regional Regulation concerning the Budget for the Revenue Expenditure of the City District (Regional Regulation/ Village Budgeting and Expenditure Budget Regency) is determined. In this case, the Regulations on Regional Regulations of Regency / Village Budgeting and Expenditure Budget are set no later than one month before the start of the fiscal year every year. This means that the Village Budgeting and Expenditure Budget must be established no later than November. Therefore, the Village Regulation concerning the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget has been established before December 31.

Based on the teleological or sociological interpretation of the law, the purpose of the legislators is that the Village Regulation Draft of the Village Budget and Expenditure Budget, prepared by the Village Government, before being discussed with the Village Consultative Council, should be consulted with the community to get opinion, suggestions, and responses, is a form of democratic law formation, because it involves the public at large to provide an opinion, feedback, and suggestions.

The purpose of this study is to study and analyze the implementation of community empowerment law in participating in the formulation and discussion of village regulations. Find out what factors are hampering the effectiveness of community empowerment law in participating in drafting and discussing village regulations. Finding effective effectiveness strategies for community empowerment in participating in the formulation and discussion of village regulations that are effective and efficient.

B. Method

This type of research is conducted by researchers in empirical legal research or sociological legal research. It is studying the implementation of the law or the effectiveness of law in society.

The data in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is direct data in the form of words and human actions, in this case, village government actors, such as the village head, the village secretary, the head of the hamlet in Pleret village, as well as the leaders and members of the Village Consultative Council. While secondary data are indirect data in the form of legal material both primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary data collection by conducting in-depth interviews with predetermined informants, observations, and documentation on the sites visited by researchers. Interviews will be conducted with the Village Head, Village Secretary, Village Head, Chairperson, and Members of the Village Consultative Department. Secondary and tertiary data collection, namely by studying literature in public libraries, as well as campus libraries and the literature owned by the village government of Pleret along with other written documents.

Data analysis was conducted using qualitative juridical analysis, Data obtained from the results of both primary and secondary data were collected and then classified and categorized based on the main points of the problem to be expressed through research then concluded to answer the problem. Secondary data were analyzed using legal interpretation. The activity was continuously carried out to form

a cycle that allows conclusions that provide answers to problems so that the cycle process can be systematically interconnected.

This study was only found effective strategies in the implementation of the law on community empowerment in the formation of village regulations on Village Budgeting and Expenditure, specifically the implementation of Article 69 Paragraphs (9 and 10) of the Village Law. That is, the implementation of the obligations of the Village Government, conveying the Village Regulation Draft on Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, to the community to get opinion and responses, before the Draft Village Regulation on Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, is discussed and determined between the Village Consultative Council with the Village Government. This research was carried out in Pleret Village, Pohjentrek District, Pasuruan Regency, Republic of Indonesia, in six months.

C. Result and Discussion

1. legal effectiveness strategy for drafting democratic village regulations

The results of interviews with informants, such as Agus Supriyono (Head of Pleret Village), Purnomo Sudarminto (Secretary of Pleret Village); Edwin (Head of the Pleret Hamlet); Achmad Fauzi (Head of Magersari Hamlet); Moch. Soleh (Chairperson of the Village Consultative Council of village Pleret); Heru (Member of the Village Consultative Council/ Pleret Village); Dilla (Member of the Village Consultative Council/ Pleret Village of Village Consultative Council); they gave the same statement that; The formulation of the Village Regulation on the Village Budget and Revenue, of the Pleret Village, begins with the holding of community aspirations through the Hamlet Deliberation event in each hamlet conducted by the hamlet head, by inviting and being attended by members of the Village Consultative Council domiciled in the area the hamlet, the Chairman of the Neighborhood Association, the Chairman of the Citizens Association, Community Leaders and Youth Leaders to accommodate the proposals or aspirations of the Hamlet community in the planned program and development activities. The results of the Hamlet Consultation, by Hamlet's head, are submitted to the secretary of Pleret Village to be recapitulated and submitted to the Village Consultative Council to be used as discussion material in the Village Development Planning Deliberation meeting. Results of the Village Development Planning Meeting held by the Village Consultative Council of Pleret Village were submitted to the Secretary of the Pleret Village, and the Village Planning Budget on the Village Budget was then drafted.

The draft text of the Village Regulation on the Village Budget and Expenditure, which was prepared by the Village secretary was submitted by the Village Secretary to the Chairperson of the Village Consultative Council. The Chairperson of the Village Consultative after receiving the draft text of the Village Regulation draft on the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, discussed the Village Regulation Draft on the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget between the chairman and members of the Village Consultative Council with the Village Government (Village Head and Village Apparatus) as an element of the Village Government in the Pre Discussion Meeting of the Village Regulation

Draft on Village Budgeting and Expenditure to be stipulated as a Village Regulation.

The result of the agreement between the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government in the Pre-Discussion meeting of the Village Regulation Draft on Village Budgeting and Expenditure, the Village Regulation Draft on Village Budgeting and Expenditure (Raperdes on the Village Budgeting and Expenditure Budget) becomes the Village Regulation on the Village Budget and Expenditure Budget. Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, signed by the Chair of the Village Consultative Council with the Village Head.

The Village Regulation Regarding the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, which was signed between the Chairperson of the Village Consultative Council and the Village Head, was submitted to the Pohjentrek Sub-District Head as a Pasuruan Regency Government Representative for verification and clarification regarding the suitability of the material of the Village Regulation on the Village Budget and Revenue with higher laws and regulations. The results of the team's verification and clarification from the Pohjentrek Sub-District Head were handed back to the Pleret Village Government to be perfected and after being refined by the Village Government and the Village Consultative Council then the Village Regulation on the Village Budget and Revenue was announced in the village news and recorded in the village sheet by the Village Secretary.

The Pleret village development planning deliberation for the 2020 budget year was held in October 2019 led by the Chair of the Village Consultative Council attended by the Village Head, Village Secretary, Village Official, Hamlet Head, Chair and members of the Village Consultative Council, Community Leaders, Religious Leaders, Youth / Youth Leaders, Management of Community Empowerment Institutions, Family Welfare Development Management, Integrated Service Center Management, Garbage Bank Management, Binta Village Trustees of Pleret Village from Military District Command of the Pohjentrek.

Recognition from Purnomo Sudarminto (Pleret Village Secretary) that the Pleret Village Development Planning Consultation was held in October 2019 while discussions on the draft Village Regulation on the Pleret Village Budget and Revenue Budget Year 2020 have not yet been implemented. Moch. Soleh (Chair of the Pleret Village Consultative Department), Heru, and Dilla (Member of the Pleret Village Consultative Department) said that as of January 15, 2020, there was no draft of the Village Regulation Draft on Pleret Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2020 budget year that had been compiled and socialized to the community or submitted to the community for feedback and opinion, before the draft of the Village Regulation Draft on the Pleret Village Budget for the 2020 budget year is discussed together in the Pre-Discussion meeting between the Chairperson and Members of the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government (Head Village and Village Apparatus) Pleret.

The draft text of the Village Regulation on the Village Budgeting and Expenditure Budget which was prepared by the Village Secretary was submitted by the Village Secretary to the Chairperson of the Village Consultative Department. The Chairperson of the Village Consultative Council after receiving the draft text of the Village Regulation draft on the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget

discussed the Village Regulation Draft on the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget between the chairman and members of the Village Consultative Council with the Village Government (Village Head and Village Apparatus) as an element of the Village Government in the Pre Discussion Meeting of the Village Regulation Draft on Village Budgeting and Expenditure to be stipulated as a Village Regulation.

The result of the agreement between the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government in the Pre-Discussion meeting of the Village Regulation Draft on Village Budgeting and Expenditure, the Village Regulation Draft on Village Budgeting and Budgeting becomes the Village Regulation on the Village Budget and Expenditure Budget. Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget signed by the Chair of the Village Consultative Department with the Village Head.

The Village Regulation Regarding the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, which was signed between the Chairperson of the Village Consultative Council and the Village Head, was submitted to the Pohjentrek Sub-District Head as a Pasuruan Regency Government Representative for fermentation and clarification regarding the suitability of the material of the Village Regulation on the Village Budget and Revenue with higher laws and regulations. The results of the team's verification and clarification from the Pohjentrek Sub-District Head were handed back to the Pleret Village Government to be perfected and after being refined by the Village Government and the Village Consultative Council, then the Village Regulation on the Village Budget and Revenue was announced in the village news and recorded in the village sheet by the Village Secretary. Mukhammad Soleh, stated :

“Based on the teleological or sociological interpretation of the law, the purpose of the legislators is that the Village Regulation Draft of the Village Budget and Expenditure Budget prepared by the Village Government, before being discussed with the Village Consultative Council should be consulted with the community to get opinion, suggestions, and responses, is a form of democratic law formation, because it involves the public at large to provide an opinion, feedback, and suggestions.”

his means, Soleh, believes that whichever democratic government is inferior, the government before establishing the policy invites the public to provide input or feedback and opinions on the policy plan that will be determined.

The essence of Article 69 Paragraphs (9 and 10) of the Village Law mentioned above is the existence of a mechanism for the submission of the Village Regulation Draft on the Village Budget and Expenditure Budget, for the Pleret Village in 2020 to the people of Pleret Village, both conducted by the Pleret Village Government and the Chairperson of the Pleret Village Consultative Council which is mandatory to do or obligatory to do.

According to Herbert C. Kelman, someone obeys the law or obedience to the law there are three kinds, those are:

- a. Compliance: someone obeys the law or obeys the law, not because the law is by his will but, someone obeys the law for fear of Punishment that violates the law.
- b. Identification Character: someone obeys the law or obeys the law because it maintains good relations with the members of the law. So obeying the law

solely maintains a harmonious relationship with fellow people who are the object of the law.

- c. Internalization: someone obeys the law or obeys the law because the law conforms with the values desired by someone and the law is suitable for the needs of the person.

Furthermore, Achmad Ali, said that one's obedience to the law was influenced by factors:

- a. Economic factors. That is, economic factors greatly affect a person's obedience to the law, including decisions for someone related to the "cost" or "sacrifice", and "profits" if he obeys the law.
- b. The factors of assumptions, perceptions, and various other subjective factors of a person himself.
- c. Factors of the processes by which a person decides whether he will obey a rule of law or disobey that law.

According to Achmad Ali, someone's compliance with the law is determined by the perceptions of the person, among others, if the law is taken into account, then the perception is how much should be incurred (economic factors or profit and loss factors), as well as the process factor, if obeying the law then the question how long a goal will be achieved and if it does not obey the law whether the goal will be achieved faster. Muhammad Soleh stated:

“community participation in the information of laws and regulations, not least in the formation of village regulations is the community's rights and obligations, therefore besides the community must be active to be involved in every determination of government policy, then the government is obliged to facilitate so that the rights and obligations of the community to participate in any government policy can be carried out smoothly and well, without the elements of intimidation and coercion to the community”.

Community participation in the information of laws and regulations, not least for the formation of village regulations is a necessity, is the right and obligation of the community, thereupon, the community must be active to be involved in every determination of government policy, as mentioned as Soleh, the government especially the village government are obliged to facilitate so that the rights and obligations of the community to participate in each of these government policies can be carried out smoothly and well, without any elements of intimidation and coercion on the community.

A legal system is essentially a unity or set of various ideals and ways in which people try to overcome the real and potential problems that arise from the association of everyday life regarding peace.

According to Soerjono Soekanto conceptually, the essence and meaning of law enforcement lie in the activity of harmonizing the values that are set out in solid rules and attitude of action as a series of translation of the final stage of values, to create, maintain and maintain the peace of social relationships. Factors that affect the effectiveness of law.

1. Legal substance factors:

The law functions for justice, certainty, and expediency. In the practice of law enforcement in the field, there are times when there is a conflict between

legal certainty and justice. Legal certainty is concrete and tangible, whereas justice is abstract so that when a judge decides on a case by applying the law alone, there are times when the value of justice is not achieved. So when you see a problem with the law, at least justice is a top priority. Because the law is not merely seen from the perspective of written law, there are still many rules that live in a society that can regulate people's lives. If the law aims only at justice, then the difficulty is because justice is subjective, highly dependent on the subjective intrinsic values of each person.

2. Law enforcement factors

This factor includes those who form or implement a law or law enforcement. The parts of law enforcement are law enforcement officers who can provide proportional certainty, justice, and legal benefits. The law enforcement apparatus encompasses the understanding of law enforcement institutions and law enforcement officers, while law enforcement officials in the strict sense start from the police, prosecutors, judiciary, legal advisors, and prison officers. Each apparatus and apparatus is given the authority to carry out their respective duties, which include receiving reports, investigating, investigating, prosecuting, proving, convicting, and giving Punishment as well as efforts to re-convict convicts. Sociologically, each law enforcement apparatus has a status (status) and role (role). (Social) the position is a certain position in the social structure. The position is a role, therefore someone who has a certain position, usually has a role. A right is an authority to do and not do, while an obligation is a burden or duty. A certain role can be described in the following elements: Ideal role, Expected roles, Perceived role; and Actual roles.

Law enforcers in carrying out their role cannot do as they pleased, they must also pay attention to ethics that apply in the scope of their profession, ethics pay attention or consider human behavior in moral decision making. In the law enforcement profession itself, they have their own set of codes of ethics, but in practice, the codes of ethics that have been set and agreed upon are still violated by law enforcers. As a result of the actions of law enforcers who do not have integrity can even be said to be unethical in carrying out their profession, resulting in the slow development of law expected by this nation, even giving rise to negative opinions and reducing public confidence in the performance of law enforcement.

There are three important elements that affect the mechanism of law's operation according to Soerjono Soekanto, such as :

- a. Law enforcement institutions with a variety of supporting facilities, infrastructure, and institutional work mechanisms;
- b. Work culture related to its apparatus, including regarding the welfare of its apparatus; and

- c. A set of regulations that support both institutional performance and regulate legal material used as work standards, both the material law and the event law. Systematic law enforcement efforts must pay attention to these three aspects simultaneously so that the internal process of law enforcement and justice can be realized in a real way.

3. Factors of facilities or facilities that support law enforcement

Supporting facilities can be simply formulated as it means to an end. The scope is mainly physical facilities that function as supporting factors. Supporting facilities include educated and skilled human resources, good organization, adequate equipment, adequate finance, and so on.

4. Community factors

Law enforcement comes from the community and aims to achieve peace in the community. Society has certain opinions about the law. Indonesian people have various opinions regarding the law, including:

- a. law is defined as a science;
- b. law is defined as the norm or rule, namely the benchmark of expected desirable behavior;
- c. law is defined as the legal system (i.e. written positive law);
- d. law is defined as an officer or official;
- e. law is defined as the decision of an official or authority;
- f. law is defined as a government process;
- g. law is defined as regular and unique behavior;
- h. law is defined as a tangle of values;
- i. law is defined as art.

The various meanings mentioned above arise because people live in different contexts, so what should be prioritized is harmony, this aims to have a common starting point. The community also has a great tendency to interpret the law and even identify with officers (in this case law enforcement is as a person).

2. Cultural factors

According to Friedman the cultural factors unite with the community factors deliberately distinguished, because in the discussion the problem of the values system that is at the core of the spiritual or non-material culture is discussed. This is distinguished because as a system (or subsystem of the social system), the law covers, structure, substance, and culture. The structure includes the container or form of the system which, for example, covers the order of formal legal institutions, the law between these institutions, their rights and obligations, and so on. The legal (system) culture covers the values that underlie the applicable law, the values which are abstract conceptions of what is considered good (until followed) and what is considered bad (so avoided). These values are usually pairs of values that reflect two extreme conditions that must be harmonized. Value pairs that play a role in law according to Soerdjono Soekanto are as follows: Value of order and the value of peace,

Physical/material values and spiritual/plural values, The value of continuity/conservatism and the value of novelty/innovation.

With the harmony of values with the culture of the local community, it is expected that a reciprocal relationship between customary law and positive law in Indonesia, thus the provisions in written articles can reflect the values that form the basis of customary law so that these laws can apply effectively. Then it is also expected that harmony between the two values will put the law in its place. Under the laws and regulations governing the preparation of Village Regulations, then the draft Village Regulation on Village Revenue Budget must be communicated to the community to obtain community opinion on the regulated substance, otherwise, the community has the right to participate and provide an opinion to the drafted Village Regulation. The results of the opinion, responses, and consideration of the community towards the draft Village Regulation were discussed in the Pre-Discussion meeting between the Village Consultative Council, and the Village Government. The Draft Village Regulation on the Village Budget and Expenditure for the 2020 budget year, at the latest, has been passed and adopted between the Village Government and the Village Consultative Council on December 31, 2019.

The absence of a mechanism for submitting the Village Regulation Draft on the Village Pleret Village Budget in 2020 to the community of Pleret Village to obtain opinions and responses, can be interpreted to mean that the process of formulating and establishing the Village Regulation Draft on the Village Budget and Revenue Budget) Pleret Village in 2020 became a Regulation of Pleret Village that violates the law and is also undemocratic. because there is no submission of the Village Regulation Draft to all residents of Pleret Village who are seventeen (17) years old or have married both men and women to get advice, and opinions as discussion material for the Village Regulation Draft between the Village Consultative Council with the Pleret Village Government to be ratified as a Village Regulation on Village Budget and Revenue. Thus the implementation of Article 69 Paragraphs (9 and 10) of the Law on Villages, is not effective.

Referring to the theories and statement of results of interviews with informants mentioned above, the effective strategy of community empowerment law in participating in the compilation and discussion of effective and efficient village regulations, are:

First, The socialization of the legal process of the preparation of the draft village regulations on Village Budgeting and Expenditure, to all stakeholders, both elements of the Village Government, elements of the Village Consultative Council throughout the community, and community leaders. This means that there is a thorough and similar understanding of the process of planning, drafting, and discussing the Village Regulation Draft on Village Budgeting and Income that is under the law, between the Village Government, the Village Consultative Council, and the Village Community. Understanding the existence of regulations that must be carried out by the village government and the village consultative Department, as well as the community's right to participate in government policies, is very important to receive the credibility of the village government in the community.

Second, Provision of a sufficient budget. This means that the budget for the socialization of the existence of rules that must be enforced by the Village Government in the process of preparing and discussing the draft Village Regulation on Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget must be sufficient. Both the budget for seminars-seminar activities, activities to increase the knowledge of human resources elements of the Village Government (Village Head, Village Secretary, and Village Apparatus) and elements of the Village Consultative Council, increasing the knowledge of community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders, and community elements the other, so that the stakeholders in the village government and in the community understand the rights and obligations in the planning process and the determination of the draft Village Regulation to become a Village Regulation.

Budget procurement for the socialization of the draft Village Regulation on the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget which will be discussed and determined by the Village Consultative Council with the Village Government should be sufficient. Good, for the procurement of material village draft regulations, the budget for the distribution of village regulation draft materials to the community, the budget for the procurement of government (electronics government) in the form of internet and website procurement to provide services and information of the village government to the community about the existence of a draft Village Regulation on Revenue Budget and Village Expenditure, which can be accessed by the community for twenty-four (24) hours. So that people can provide their opinion without having to come to the Village Office, but enough in their own homes through the application of the cellphone they have, to create speed in collecting suggestions and opinion from the village community.

Third, The Good Time implementation. This means that there is a joint commitment between the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government to be consistent in obeying the rules regarding the time limit that has been determined by the legislation. The Village Regulation Draft on the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget as a result of the Village Development Planning Consultation which was established in October 2019 for the 2020 budget, then in the first week of December 2019 the draft of the Village Regulation Draft on the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, and for the second week of December the Village Regulation on Village Budget and Revenue have been disseminated to the public through the distribution of texts to the community through each of the heads of the Neighborhood Association and uploaded through the internet and websites owned by the Village Government. The community was given a time limit no later than the third week of December 2019 and the opinion from the community had been received by the village government.

The fourth week of December 2019 was a recapitulation of suggestions and opinions from the community about the Village Budgetary Raperdes by the Village Secretary, to be continued in a draft of the Village Regulation Draft on the Village Budget and Expenditure Budget, and submitted to the Chairperson of the Village Consultative Council to be done joint discussion between the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government. Thus the fourth week of December, the Village Regulation Draft on Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, can be jointly

determined and jointly signed between the Chairman of the Village Consultative Council and the Village Head.

Consistency with the schedule determined by laws and regulations that no more than December 31, the Village Regulation and the Village Budget and Revenue must be established, it is very important besides in terms of legal effectiveness and time efficiency, also in order not to hamper the programs and activities that have been stipulated in the village regulations in the coming year. So that development and community services in the village can be done well and on time.

Fourth. Imposing Punishment for the late establishment of village regulations. With the imposition of Punishment from the superior government, either the central government has the authority to issue Village Funds, for example, does not disburse or does not increase the allocation of Village Funds in the village, or from the Regency / City Government, for example, the Regency / City Government which has the authority to disburse the government budget villages that originate from Village Fund Allocation, do not disburse Village Fund Allocation or do not increase the amount of Village Fund Allocation as a form of Punishment for delaying the stipulation of the Village Regulation Draft on Village Budget and Revenue, to Village Regulation, or as a form of sanction for not being given the opportunity for the community to provide opinion and suggestions on the Village Regulation Draft on Village Budget and Revenue, which will be discussed between the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government. With this sanction, there is carefulness and seriousness in the administration of the village administration, both the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government (Village Head and village apparatus) to carry out what is strictly governed by the laws and regulations.

Besides the Punishment mentioned above, there is also a social sanction mechanism that causes the replacement of the Village Head and village apparatus as well as members of the Village Consultative Council as political officials in the village (because of their existence being elected by the village community), due to distrust from the community. The community rejected the existence of the Village Government (the existence of the Village Head and members of the Village Consultative Department) because they were never given the opportunity to participate in policymaking in the village administration. Given the nature of a democratic village, governance is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. That is, the people in the village are sovereign. While the village head and members of the Village Consultative Council are representing the people who have the mandate or power from the people to run the village government. If the mandate or power has been revoked by the people, morally and legally the Village Head and members of the Village Consultative Council must put their position and/or Regent/mayor as their superior government from the village government, who dismiss because of community distrust, or the proposal to replace the village head and members of the Village Consultative Council from the concerned village community.

Customers often visit coffee shops in the city of Makassar due to the presence of several facilities offered by coffee shops that can support and support customer activities, and coffee shops are spaces that are open to the public. Currently visiting a coffee shop is not just to relax and fill spare time. But now the function of a coffee

shop has shifted to become a place of work, for customers, some jobs do not have to be completely in the office, now for some people, the existence of a coffee shop supports their work to be more productive. In addition to filling free time, customers now visit coffee shops based on other interests such as prestige, doing assignments, reading books, or as other learning media. So that the coffee shop becomes a literacy space and the coffee shop is a space for entertainment facilities for coffee shop customers from various circles.

D. Conclusion

The effectiveness strategy for drafting democratic village regulations are; First. The socialization of the legal method concerning the process of drafting the village regulation on the Village Budget and Revenue, to all stakeholders in the village. Second. Provision of sufficient budget. Third. Good Time implementation. Fourth. Imposing Punishment for the late establishment of village regulations.

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