



## **Review of Implementation of the Village Developmental Framework's Functions According to Participatory Principles for Developing Village Democracy (Study in Sukopuro Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency)**

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### ARTICLE INFO

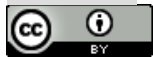
*Keywords:* Village Consultative Body, Participatory Principle, Democracy

*Received* : 2 December

*Revised* : 14 January

*Accepted* : 21 February

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### ABSTRACT

The principles of good governance must guide the Village Government's and the Village Consultative Body's implementation of Village Government. The village consultative frame's activities include directing and accommodating the village network's goals, reviewing the proposed community rule with the village head, and keeping tabs on the village head's overall performance. The research method used is empirical juridical, sociological juridical approach, primary data collection method using interviews and observation, secondary data collection method through literature study and data analysis using sociological juridical analysis through stages of data presentation, data reduction and conclusion drawing. The research results show that the application of participatory principles in implementing the functions of the Village Consultative Body has gone well. However, there are still shortcomings, namely the lack of quality human resources from members of the Village Consultative Body and the Village community. There is still a lack of facilities and infrastructure from the Village Consultative Board for publishing programs and activities

## INTRODUCTION

Law Number 6 of 2014, dealing concerning villages, has been published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495. It may afterward come to be known as the Law. a statement from the Village, the Village is a legally recognized community unit with geographic boundaries which grant it the authority to control and manage government matters. It also his claims that its rights of origin, traditional rights, and local community interests are all recognized and confirmed under the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia's political system. (Bender, 2016)

Under the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the governance of villages is the administration of small communities' interests and government issues. (Bender, 2016). The implementation of the Village Government, carried out by the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body, must be carried out based on the principles or principles of good governance. To realize good, accountable, transparent and democratic village government.

The Village Consultative Body's objectives involve: a. analyzing and achieving an agreement on the draft Village Regulation with the Village Head; b. facilitating and directing the village community's goals, and c. reviewing the Village Head's performance. (Bender, 2016)

To ensure that government administration is good, courteous, just, and honorable—free from tyranny, breaking the law, abusing power, and taking arbitrary actions—it is necessary to conform to the General Principles of Good Government (AAUPB).(Muhammad Azhar, 2015)

What follows are the general principles of proper government (AUPL) defined by Jazim Hamidi from the General Principles of Good Government (AAUPB): a). AUPL refers to moral principles that grow inside the State Administration's legal framework; b). Officials in charge of state administration use AAUPL as a guide when carrying out what they do. It serves as a basis for the plaintiff's

lawsuit filing and an assessment tool for the administrative courts when reviewing state executive acts (in the form of determination or *beschikking*). Most AAUPB (General Principles of Good Government) are still unwritten concepts that can be investigated in day-to-day social interactions. Various beneficial legal restrictions have included certain other concepts in written laws. (Widjiastuti, 2017)

The conception of the General Basics of Good Government (AAUPB), according to Crince le Roy, includes the basis of legal certainty, the basis of balance, the basis of careful action, the basis of motivation for every decision of the governing body, the basis of not being able to mix authority, the basis of equality in decision-making, the basis of a worthy game, the basis of justice or reasonableness, the basis of responding to reasonable expectations, the basis of negating the consequences of a null decision, and the basis of protection on a personal view of life. (Solechan, 2019)

Koentjoro added two more foundations: the basis of wisdom and the basis of maintenance of the general interest. AAUPB, which has gained recognition in the practice of Law in the Netherlands, is the basis of equality, the basis of trust, the basis of legal certainty, the basis of conscientiousness, the basis of giving (motivation), prohibition of abuse of authority, and the ban on arbitrary acting. (Muhammad Azhar, 2015)

In the Law on Villages, it is stated that the implementation of village government is carried out based on principles (Bender, 2016) certainty; order; common interest; transparent; fair; responsible; appropriate use and results; local culture; hydrogen; community involvement.

As previously mentioned, the Village Government and Village Consultative Bodies utilize Article 24 of the Village Law as a legal tool to establish good, transparent, and robust village governance. The cornerstone of this legal approach is grammatical interpretation. Article 24 letter (k) explanation: "Participatory" refers to the execution of Village Government, which comprises Village institutions and community elements.

The village head and the village consultative frame debate and decide on the draft village law together. The village consultative frame additionally accommodates and channels the ambitions of the village network and supervises the village head's performance. To carry out the function of discussing and agreeing on village regulations, accommodating and following up on community aspirations, and supervising the performance of the village head, whether the community has had many opportunities to provide input and in what form the input is carried out. This research aims to analyze the implementation of the Village Consultative Body's functions based on participatory principles.

## **METHODS**

In this study, the research methodology is empirical legal research, also known as sociological or field research, which looks at how society functions in reality and how applicable legal provisions apply. (Hadi & Komarudin, 2023). Put another way, research on the community's actual or everyday events aims to find and gather the necessary facts and data, which then results in the identification of issues that eventually lead to their resolve.

This study employed a sociological juridical method. Understanding law as a natural and valuable social institution inside an authentic living system is the goal of the sociological juridical approach. The sociological juridical approach emphasizes research that seeks to understand the implementation of the fundamental laws of good governance, particularly the principle of community participation in the performance of the powers and duties of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) village in Sukopuro Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency. This type of research dives straight into the object of the study to obtain empirical legal knowledge.

Interviews with respondents enabled the direct collection of primary data from the field. We collected secondary data from literature reviews. The methods used in this study to acquire data were observations and interviews with resource people who were experts in the issues under investigation.

Data gathering through interviews involves asking research subjects and informants questions and then responding orally in between.

A person who can provide knowledge regarding the context and background conditions of the research is known as an informant or research subject. Informants included Sodik Mulyono, the head of the village consultative body; Muhajirin, the vice chairman; Robiatul Adawiyah, the secretary of the village consultative board; Wiwin Andik Hermawan, the treasurer; Slamet Andrianto, a member of the village consultative body; and Syaifuddin Zuhri, a member of the village consultative body. The study employed observation guidelines and stationery recording as its observation method. The primary time frame of data collection will be in Sukopuro Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency, from November 2023 to February 2024.

The data collected from observations, interviews, and documentation are processed and analyzed. Data analysis methods in empirical legal research, following analysis in social research. Qualitative social research will be used to analyze data. Qualitative analysis developed by Miles and Huberman goes through stages: explanation, grouping and conclusions (Rijali, 2018)

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Implement participatory principles in carrying out the functions of the Village Consultative Body in Sukopuro village, Jabung District, Malang Regency, to realize village democracy.

"Participatory" implies putting village institutions and aspects of the village community into practice, commonly referred to as village government. The village consultative frame includes the following characteristics: it allows the village head to be involved in the discussion and approval of the draft village legislation; it channels the ambitions of the wider community network; and it oversees the village head's overall performance.

Henk Addink stated that there are three main foundations in the modern legal state, namely, *the rule of Law* (law enforcement), *democracy* (democracy), and *good governance* (good

governance). Good governance is the propriety of the country's rulers in a transparent and participatory manner, even more so. In essence, good governance is concerned with the fulfillment of the three primary duties of government, namely to ensure the security of individuals and communities, set an effective and responsible framework for the public sector, and support the economic and social goals of the state according to the expectations of the population, including the lowest level of government, village government. (Kusdarini, 2017)

As opposed to becoming a formal byproduct of a state institution like a statute, the general principles from good government (AAUPB) are born out of state administration and government practice to ensure that the government works efficiently and cleanly. The term "general principles of good government" refers to general guidelines that form the foundation and process for good government. Government operations are legitimate, polite, just, respectful, and free from despotic rule-breaking, abuse of power, and arbitrary behavior. (Widjiastuti, 2017)

According to Jazim Hamidi, the General Principles of Decent Government (AAUPL) are the fundamental moral principles that permeate and evolve within State Administration Law, guide state administration officials in the discharge of their duties, serve as a benchmark for administrative judges as they evaluate state executive actions (which take the form of determination or *beschikking*), and serve as the basis for a plaintiff's lawsuit. Second, many AAUPBs are still unwritten abstracts that can be investigated through daily social interactions. Various beneficial legal restrictions have included certain other concepts in written legislation. (Suratno, 2017)

Law Number 6 of 2014 honoring Villages, Article 24, it is stated, namely: (Bender, 2016) certainty; order; common interest; transparent; fair; responsible; appropriate use and results; local culture; hydrogen; community involvement.

The eleven principles or principles of good village governance must be implemented thoughtfully by implementation of village

government in order to create a clean, transparent, accountable, democratic village government and create prosperous citizens.

Richard E. Blanton mentions that we also find that good governance is less expressed when private wealth plays an unimpeded role in political institutions and when leaders have direct and unrestricted control over the fiscal economy. (Blanton et al., 2021)

A state administrator who upholds the fundamentals of state governance and abstains from heinous activities such as nepotism, collusion, and corruption (KKN) is considered clean. (Widjiastuti, 2017) Consequently, implementing good governance leads to handling community problems based on implementing laws and regulations so that those involved act based on legal responsibility. (Suksi, 2021)

**Meuwissen Distinguishes Three Forms of Enforceability, All Three of Which Are Interrelated.** (Sidharta, 2013)

- a. Factual or social enforceability regarding the efficiency, or "Wirksamkeit," of legal procedures. It indicates that the legal process is genuinely followed or that sanctions are used to enforce adherence to the legal process. The penalties for non-compliance are also a part of this environment.
- b. Juridical enforceability. A legal procedure has been established in compliance with the rules of procedure that the relevant authority has set and does not fundamentally conflict with any other rules (much higher rules).
- c. The enforcement of morality and norms. A law whose provisions are morally acceptable and rational and whose content aligns with the people's desires (such as a human rights law).

According to **Herbert. C. Kelman, a person obeys the Law or obeys the Law of three kinds, namely:** (Herbert C. Kelman, 1959)

1. Compliance: When someone follows the Law, it's not because they believe it to be in line with their moral principles but somewhat out of a sense of duty to avoid breaking the Law.

2. Identification: A person sustains cordial relationships with all who are the subject of the Law, leading to obedience to it. Thus, under the terms of the Law, it is limited to upholding peaceable relations with other people, which is the Law's aim.
3. Internalization: When the Law is appropriate for a person's requirements and aligns with their intended values, an individual will obey it.

Fighting for the interests of the village community is the responsibility of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), a legislative body at the village level. Some tasks include guiding and accommodating the village community's ambitions, establishing draft village ordinances with the village head, and monitoring the village head's performance. These three functions must be implemented optimally so that each village program becomes a goal that can be appropriately realized. Based on this function, BPD can be said to be an institution obliged to fight for the benefit of the Village in a better direction. (Ady et al., 2022)

The placement of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) at the village level is a strategic step for the realization of democracy because it deserves to be called an institution for the realization of village democracy. (Ady et al., 2022)

Democracy is, at its core, a form of government in which the people are involved in formulating public policy. The degree of democracy increases with the number of individuals who participate in determining public policy. According to Soleh et al., there were democratic nuances in the draft village regulation. This indicates that the community contributes sports-related ideas to developing village-level rules. (Soleh et al., 2020).

Soleh also said that democratic processes include community participation in creating regulations. According to teleological or sociological interpretations of the Law, the legislature intended for the village government to consult the community for opinions, suggestions, and responses at the proposed local ordinance regarding village revenue and expenditures price range before discussing it with the village consultative frame. This is an

example of democratic law formation because it solicits input from the larger community. (Soleh, 2020)

The village head and consultative body (BPD) comprise the village government. BPD represents the village community to facilitate and channel their goals, collaborate with the village head to discuss and approve the draft village regulation and monitor the village head's performance. Because it involves input, criticism, and suggestions from the larger community, this is one type of democratic law-making. (Setyaningrum & Wisnaeni, 2019)

Huda stated that representative examination or direct elections may be used to appoint members of the Village Consultative Body by democratic representation. The community in each of its villages modifies this based on agreements and specifications. The Village Consultative Body's membership is valid for six (six) years from the date of the oath or promise. The Village Consultative Body may elect members a maximum of three (3) times in a row or not at all. (Setyaningrum & Wisnaeni, 2019).

The Village Consultative Body is a milestone in the start of local democracy. At the same time, other opinions say the village law is a way to build residents' independence and economic development. Regulation number 6 of 2014 regarding villages gives a firmer and clearer relationship between towns and the central government and between villages and local governments. This arrangement is expected to overcome the Village's economic, social, and cultural problems. Village government is integral to implementing the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). (Setyaningrum & Wisnaeni, 2019).

Administratively, Sukopuro Village lies between 7°57'forty seven.9" - 7°59'29.5" ls and 112°forty five'15.1" - 112°47'forty five.2" e. It is one of the villages in Jabung District, Malang Regency. Sukopuro Village has an average temperature of 22°C and occupies a height of around 548 and 768 meters above sea level. Sukopuro

Village spans 651 hectares. The four hamlets of Sukopuro Village are Pandanrejo, Kepuh, Karangrejo, and Loring. Sukopuro Village offers good potential for tourism, agriculture, and plantations in the region around it.



Figure 1. Map of Sukopuro Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency (Data Processed by the Author)

**The Work Procedures and Organizational Structure of the Sukopuro Village Government, Located in Jabung District, Malang Regency**

Between January 2022, the Sukopuro Village administration in Jabung District, Malang Regency, has the following organizational structure:

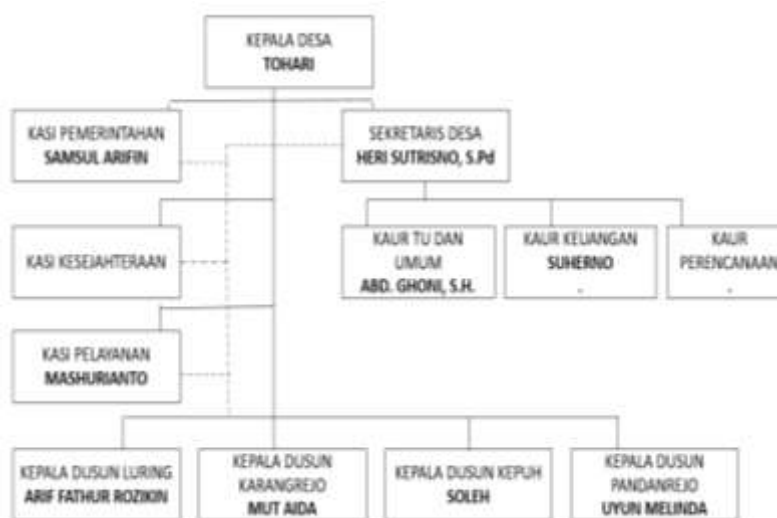


Figure 2. Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of Sukopuro Village Government (Processed by the Author based on Documents)

Table 1. Human Resources of Village Government Apparatus

No	Name	Position	Pend.
1	TOHARI	Village head	SLTA
2	HERI SUTRISNO	Village Secretary	S1
3	ABDUL GHONI	Kaur Umum	SLTA
4	SUHERNO	Kaur Finance	SLTA
5	SAMSUL ARIFIN	Kasi Government	SLTA
6	MASHURIANTO	Kasi Service	SLTA
7	KHUZAINI	Modin	SLTA
8	ARIF FATKHUR R	Kamituwo Loring	SLTA
9	MUT AIDA	Kamituwo Kr Rejo	SLTA
10	RIGHTEOUS	Kamituwo Kepuh	SLTA
11	UYUN MELINDA	Kamituwo Cincing	SLTA

Apart from village apparatus institutions, the village government is a

partner and is the Village Consultative Body (BPD).



Figure 3. Primary Data Collection at the Sukopuro Village Office

Village Community Empowerment Institutions (LPMD) and Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) are social constructs that necessitate active involvement in the village's development, directly or indirectly. The presence of

LPMD and PKK, who are also community representatives, can act as an encouragement and enabler for village-level development. (SUKOPURO, 2022)

Table 2. Leaders and Members of BPD Sukopuro

SUKOPURO VILLAGE CONSTITUTION (BPD)	Name	Department
1	Sodik Mulyono	Head
2	Muhajirin	Representative
3	Wiwin Andik H	Treasurer
4	Robiatul Adawiyah	Secretary
5	M. Ainul Yaqin	Member
6	Slamet Andrianto	Member
7	Syaifuddin Zuhri	Member



Figure 4. Discussion with Members of the Village Consultative Band

A prime example of community participation in the execution of the village consultative framework's duties in Sukopuro village, Jagung district, Malang regency, including debating and reaching a consensus on the draft village law together with the village head; facilitating and directing the community's desires; and monitoring the village head's performance.

I was drawing on the outcomes of two interviews: 1. with Sodiq Mulyono (Chairman of the Village Consultative Body; November 28, 2023) and 2. with Muhajirin (Vice Chairman of Sukopuro Village Consultative Body; December 31, 2023). 3. Robiatul Adawiyah, the Sukopuro Village Consultative Body's secretary, in an interview on December 30, 2023. 4. Wiwin Andik Hermawan (interview on December 30, 2023;

Treasurer of the Village Consultative Body). 5. SLAMET ANDRIATO (questioned on January 1,

2024, as a member of the Sukopuro village consultative board), 6. Syaifuddin Zuhri (interview on December 30, 2023; member of the Sukopuro Village Consultative Body). Specifically, I will promote and advance the community's goals and be an innovator in the establishment of the governance of the village.

Ask for input or proposals from the community as a reference to prepare development plans under community interests. The shelter of community aspirations begins at the village level meeting to receive proposals, then submitted to Musdes (village deliberations) to determine the priority scale as a reference in preparing the Development Plan. Community proposals are discussed at MUSDES (Village Musyarawah) to determine the priority scale as a reference in preparing short-, medium-, and long-term development plans, for example, about clean water supply, sewer construction, irrigation, toddler health, etc. Second, if a development plan has been

prepared, then the plan is brought to MUSRENCAM (District Plan Deliberation) for the sub-district assessment. Third, PERDES is created if the Subdistrict has approved or carried out the short-term plan; those may encompass PERDES on culinary, drinking water management, etc.

Sofyani said that community participation in village government policies in Indonesia involves the community directly in implementing village programs and activities. (Sofyani et al., 2022)

One way to implement village community engagement is through the Village Consultative Body's organization of village discussions in each village. The village government and village consultative body assist in conducting village debates to enhance institutional performance at the village level, reinforce cooperation, and raise community participation and empowerment. Village Consultative Body, Village Government, and community elements convene in a deliberative forum called "Village Deliberation," or by other names, to discuss and reach a consensus on critical issues related to the Village Government's implementation. (Sofyani et al., 2022)

Society has a democratic nature where the common interest takes precedence over the interests of individuals. Democracy and justice in society go hand in hand with communal values and mutual aid. The principles of representation in the government, general power, and discussion all have an impact on democratic behavior. Through democratic governance, villages can develop their communities into proactive communities in various activities, rural development, and management policy-making. (Setyaningrum & Wisnaeni, 2019)

Local democracy is synonymous with the participation of villagers in the formulation of local policies. Community participation in all aspects of government policy-making, including village government management, is fundamental to democracy—the community offers thoughts, criticism, and recommendations.

Community participation in determining government policy is very necessary, because it can

increase the degree of democracy. (Mukhammad Soleh et al., 2023).

In the form of democratic government, the community is involved in deliberations before the Village Consultative Body decides on policies, to obtain input from the community. In the form of democratic government, the community is involved in deliberations before the Village Consultative Body decides on policies, to obtain input from the community. (Soleh, 2022)

Community participation is the core of the concept of democracy. There are no exceptions to all government policies, they must involve community participation, either directly or through their representatives in people's representative institutions. (Soleh et al., 2020)

Although reduced contestation (community support) will increase the resources available to leaders and generate long-term reputational incentives, the dimension of inclusivity determines the ability of leaders to maintain their support base at various levels. (Örsün, 2020)

Based on the analysis of the interview results and the opinions of the experts mentioned above, the implementation of the principle of community participation carried out by Since this happens each time a draft village regulation is created, the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPBDesa) draft village regulation, as well as the draft village law, have been adequately finished by the village consultative body in their role of discussing and reaching an understanding on the draft village law with the village head. The Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDesa), as well as other draft village regulations, always begins with the shelter of community aspirations through the regional / hamlet level, then below to the Village Deliberation forum, and asked for evaluation to the sub-district head through sub-district deliberations. This has reflected the implementation of the principle of community participation and the form of community democratization at the village level, even though there are still obstacles in the field, both in the form of the quality of human resources from members of the village consultative body and village

communities as well as the indifferent attitude of the village community.

other draft village regulations, always begins with the shelter of community aspirations through the regional / hamlet level, then below to the Village Deliberation forum, and asked for evaluation to the sub-district head through sub-district deliberations. This has reflected the implementation of the principle of community participation and community democratization at the village level, even though there are still obstacles in the field.

## CONCLUSION

Deployment of the Participatory Principle Law has been executed successfully in carrying out the duties of the village consultative body, including discussing and reaching a consensus on the draft village law with the village head, accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the village network, and overseeing the general performance of the village head. This is because each time a village regulation is drafted, the draft village regulation on the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPBDesa) is also included. The Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDesa), as well as

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