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Process Political of Farming Village Regulations (A Case of Study of The Formation of Village Regulation No. 5 Year 2022 on Implementation of Disaster Management in Majalaya Village Bandung Regency)

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Abstract: Village Regulations are legislative rules created by the Village Consultative Body (BPD) together with the village head, which are established by the village head with the purpose of regulating in order to implement higher laws and regulations. The formation of Village Regulations in the case study of the establishment of Village Regulation Number 5 of 2022 concerning Disaster Management in Majalaya Village, Bandung Regency, has not yet reached its targets as of now. Therefore, this research aims to understand the process of formulating policy for village regulations regarding disaster management in Majalaya Village, Bandung Regency. The research method used is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, and data is obtained through data collection sources such as literature studies, participant observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The data sources are obtained from Majalaya Village, the Majalaya Village Consultative Body, the Disaster Management Organization, and the Youth Organization of Majalaya Village. The data collection techniques use primary and secondary data. The research findings indicate that the Political Process of Formulating Village Regulations (Case Study on the Formulation of Village Regulation Number 5 of 2022 concerning Disaster Management in Majalaya Village, Bandung Regency) has not been optimal due to a lack of competent human resources, ineffective socialization, inadequate transparency in decision-making, and a lack of community participation.

Keyword: Political Process of Village Regulation Formation, Majalaya Village Regulation No. 5 of 2022, Disaster Management, Backcasting Method Theory by Shunxi Li, Bandung Regency.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with a vast territory, consisting of thousands of islands scattered from Sabang to Merauke. The division of power in Indonesia is regulated through a decentralization system, with government divided from the national (central) level, provincial, district/city, sub-district, down to village government.

Village governance is an institution responsible for managing village administration based on original rights in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. It is explained that villages have original rights and traditional rights to regulate and manage the interests of the local community.

Based on Law No. 6 of 2014, which states that villages have functions in governance, finance, and development, as well as guidance from the district/city government, it is hoped that village governance can be more effective in its implementation and contribute to meaningful development. The administration of village governance is a subsystem of the government administration system.

Thus, the village can carry out legal acts, both public and private law, possess wealth, property, and buildings, and can be sued and sue in court. To that end, the village head, with the approval of the Village Consultative Body, has the authority to carry out legal actions and enter into mutually beneficial agreements.

The role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) with its functions and authorities in discussing and establishing Village Regulations together with the Village Head serves as a framework for policies and laws for the administration and development of the Village. In the decision-making process in the village, there are two types of decisions made. First, decisions that have a social aspect, which bind the community voluntarily, without clear sanctions. Second, decisions made by formal village institutions established to carry out the decision-making function. Based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations, it explains that the formulation of village regulations is an elaboration of various authorities held by the village based on the needs and conditions of the local village, as well as referring to higher legislation.

Based on the National Disaster Management Agency Regulation Number 4 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Early Warning for Disasters at the National Disaster Management Agency and Regional Disaster Management Agencies, it states among other things:

"Early Warning for Disasters aims to: (1) Enhance community protection from various disaster threats through the provision of quick, effective, and responsible Early Warnings for Disasters; and (2) Ensure the realization of disaster risk reduction for the community through prompt and appropriate action."

The party responsible for Disaster Management in the Region is the Regional Disaster Management Agency or BPBD. From the initial observations of the researcher, the Bandung Regency BPBD has developed a Technical Module for Facilitating Disaster-Resilient Village Activities and a Similar Resilience Development Program within the Standard Operating Procedures for Preparing Village Disaster Response Plans in the form of learning materials and standard operating procedures that have been established and will need to be realized to the fullest extent.

One of the villages that requires the establishment of village regulations related to disaster management and needs synergy with the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) is Majalaya Village, Bandung Regency.

Majalaya Village is one of the villages that has a high risk of natural disasters, including floods. Geographically, Majalaya Village is flanked by two rivers that traverse an area with a high population density. When flooding occurs, it is very detrimental to the community, especially to the economy, due to the damage to facilities and infrastructure that need to be repaired.

However, Majalaya Village is quite cooperative in formulating various policies to address the various challenges and needs of the community. The following is a case study of previous regulations that have been legislated by the Village Deliberation Body of Majalaya based on the aspirations of the Musbangdes, including:

Table 1.1 Village Regulations of Majalaya by the Village Consultative Body (BPD)

| No | Regulation | Date |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Regulation of Majalaya Village, Majalaya District, Bandung Regency No. 7 of 2023 concerning the Formation of Neighborhood Association (RT) and Community Association (RW) Management in Majalaya Village. | 25 November 2023 |
| 2 | Regulation of Majalaya Village, Majalaya District, Bandung Regency No. 3 of 2023 concerning the Procedures for the Formation of Neighborhood Associations (RT) and Community Associations (RW) in Majalaya Village. | 05 July 2023 |
| 3 | Regulation of Majalaya Village, Majalaya District, Bandung Regency No. 6 of 2018 concerning the Procedures for the Formation of the Village Community Empowerment Institution (LPMD) in Majalaya Village. | 28 November 2018 |

Source: Majalaya Village Government, 2024.

With the existence of this case study, the Majalaya Village Government and the Majalaya BPDesa are quite active in forming village regulations and various policies within them, thus providing a basis for the establishment of regulations with a high level of urgency, particularly concerning disaster management.

Where there should be the realization of Musbangdes, various conflicts among political elites can be resolved through deliberation for consensus, so as not to cause disturbances that harm the wider community. However, in reality, what has been agreed upon by the village government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) does not align with the desires of the community. The lack of socialization regarding the regulations created by the village apparatus and the BPD is an issue in the process of drafting and establishing regulations that do not meet the community's expectations, resulting in many violations of village regulations. These are the obstacles that occur in the realization of the political process of village regulation formation. Based on the initial observations made by the researcher, supported by findings from secondary data, several indications of issues have been identified, which can be summarized into a few points, including:

1. A lack of community participation in the legislative process, resulting in aspirations that align with the needs and challenges faced by the community not being effectively communicated.
2. Insufficient human resources in both quantity and quality related to village apparatus, leading to various technologies that should be utilized becoming points of dysfunction (the use of social media and websites is not maximized).
3. A lack of transparency in the decision-making process, causing regulations to be perceived as favoring and supporting only certain parties with vested interests.
4. Political planning tends not to involve several experts or relevant authorities, resulting in regulations lacking competent and expert input in their respective fields.

5. An inadequate process of dissemination or socialization regarding regulations, leading to a portion of the community being unaware of the regulations that are being formed or have been formed by the Village Government in collaboration with the Village Consultative Body (BPD).

6. The absence of comprehensive and in-depth studies related to problem identification, solutions, opportunities, and outcomes in the observation of social realities. The lack of studies has resulted in a mismatch between programs, regulations, and the needs of the community. As a result, the regulations or policies that should serve as solutions to a community's challenges and needs are not being realized.

7. The formulation or decision-making is carried out solely to accommodate the interests of the village government regarding administrative disaster management policies, where village regulations are not an initiative or a need of the community, but rather due to directives from the central government that require each village to have such regulations.

Based on the the issues outlined above, the researcher is interested in conducting further analysis on the Process Political Of Farming Village Regulaations (A Case Of Study Of The Formation Of Village Regulation No. 5 Year 2022 On Implementation Of Disaster Management In Majalaya Village Bandung Regency)

METHOD

The research method uses a qualitative type. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2010:4), qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data and written words from the speech of individuals and the observable behavior of people. With both primary and secondary data sources, the data collection techniques employed by the researcher include observation, interviews, and documentation, with the data analysis unit determined by establishing respondent criteria in collaboration with the Village Secretary of Majalaya, the Secretary of the BPD Majalaya, the Secretary of the Disaster Management Organization, members of the Karang Taruna of Majalaya Village, and community leaders of Majalaya Village. With data analysis techniques through data triangulation, namely: data collection, data reduction, and data presentation, followed by conclusions and verification. Don't forget to validate the data through credibility testing by conducting triangulation, reference adequacy, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data obtained from this research uses qualitative data analysis techniques implemented based on the results of interviews and observations in line with the theory used by the researcher, which is the Backcasting Method Theory by Shunxi Li (Shunxi Li., 2019:18 8-10). This theory consists of three indicators: vision, current conditions, and priorities.

Technically, the Backcasting Method Theory by Shunxi Li (Shunxi Li., 2019:18 8-10) provides a process flow for regulation formation that can be considered optimal if, in practice, there are: (1) Community participation; (2) Involvement of experts related to regulation formation; (3) Collaboration between community aspirations, officials, and experts in decision-making; (4) Relevant studies related to issues; (5) Competent human resources; (6) Transparency in the decision-making process; (7) Alignment between regulations and community needs; (8) A process for disseminating regulations or socialization; (9) Maximized results and solutions from the formed policies; (10) A clear process flow for regulation formation.

The Backcasting Method concept is one of the methods in strategic planning that focuses on achieving a vision or long-term goals by working backward from the desired future to the present. This is different from the predictive approach known as forecasting, where we predict the future based on current trends and data.

Based on the theory and data analysis techniques, the researcher will present and explain in detail the descriptive research results, including both the findings from direct observations made by the researcher and the results from interviews with several parties who have greater expertise in their field. Essentially, in qualitative research, the researcher is the subject of the study, with the words, speech, and actions of the interviewees serving as the primary source of data.

The Majalaya Village government plays an important role in implementing programs aimed at improving community welfare, one of which is through strengthening village regulations. The main focus of the village government is to implement policies that can actively involve the community.

in every stage of development. One concrete form of that involvement is the establishment of Village Regulation Number 5 of 2022 concerning Disaster Management Implementation. This regulation is designed to enhance community preparedness in facing disasters, as well as to optimize local resources in efforts for mitigation and emergency response.

A Clear Regulatory Formation Process

The indicator of vision in the backcasting method theory proposed by Shunxi Li is the starting point in long-term strategic planning. This vision refers to a desired future picture and serves as a guideline in formulating the steps that need to be taken to achieve it. This process requires policymakers to work backward from the vision, identifying the necessary policies, strategies, and interventions to achieve the desired conditions. Thus, the vision becomes a key indicator that determines the direction of the entire planning and policy implementation process.

In the context of the political process of establishing Village Regulation Number 5 of 2022 concerning Disaster Management in Majalaya Village, the vision put forward is the creation of a resilient village ready to face disasters. This vision then becomes the foundation for the entire regulatory formation process, from the establishment of implementing agencies, resource allocation, to community participation.

The political process involved in the formulation of these regulations also reflects the collective efforts of the village government and the community to achieve this long-term vision. By applying the backcasting theory, Majalaya Village sets a clear end goal, namely sustainable disaster preparedness, and works backward to formulate the necessary steps to achieve that vision.

The first step in the process of forming regulations is the detailed identification of problems occurring in the region, starting from customs, culture, and the community's characteristics, in order to obtain results related to what the community needs. The purpose of establishing regulations is also conveyed that there needs to be a clear legal framework before the implementation of work program activities so that the policies and rules can serve as a basis for decision-making. The results of the identification serve as the basis for the deliberation, which can occur through proposals from the Village Government to the BPD or initiated by the BPD itself after discussions related to the issue. If the proposal goes through the village government, then the village government is required to submit a request for the establishment of the village regulation, for example, related to the village budget. Thus, from the village deliberation, the draft regulation was formulated by the Village Consultative Body (BPD). In this draft, the BPD also needs to conduct an in-depth study regarding higher regulations to ensure there are no inconsistencies with those higher regulations. The process of checking and studying these higher regulations is called the Verification process. After the legal product in the form of a draft regulation is created, another village deliberation is held to obtain the approval of the BPD and the Village Head, witnessed by the village community.

The Presence of Community Participation

Community participation in the political process of village regulation formation only involves a few representatives of the community, not the entire community. The representatives of the community include neighborhood heads, community leaders, members of youth organizations, religious leaders, and other community figures who are invited to the deliberative process of forming the regulations.

It cannot actually be said to be optimal if the next point regarding the operational parameters related to transparency and socialization is not implemented well, resulting in the aspect of 'representation' from the community itself being absent. The representatives should be at the forefront of conveying the aspirations of the community, whether in the form of proposals, existing issues, criticisms, or suggestions. Not just limited to representing and being present administratively. Furthermore, if the public test is not effectively communicated during the socialization process, the public test will feel futile without any response or participation from the community regarding the assessment of the regulations being established. Thus, it can be concluded regarding the parameter of Community Participation that it has not been maximally implemented, where the village government tends to choose representatives subjectively and focuses only on those representatives without broader and general community involvement. Ideally, community participation is a right for all members of society without exception.

The village government can create a report that is disseminated to the entire community regarding the progress that has been made from the Village Deliberation, especially concerning the establishment of Village Regulation Number 5 of 2022 on Disaster Management in Majalaya Village, Bandung Regency, which has high urgency and can pose threats to material losses and lives.

In volvement of Experts in Regulation Formation

The involvement of experts in the regulation formation process has been maximized, as evidenced by the case study of Village Regulation No. 5 of 2022 concerning Disaster Management in Majalaya Village, Bandung Regency, where the Majalaya Village government invited the BPBD, FPRB, and various disaster-related communities or organizations, thus establishing a strong regulatory foundation that is directly relevant to field technicalities

There is Collaboration Between the Community, Officials, and Experts in Decision-Making

There have already been products or outcomes from the collaboration between the village government and experts, namely the BPBD, where for In the future, a warning system or early warning system related to disasters will be established. This is one form of collaboration that yields maximum results and can be applied for the safety of the community in Majalaya Village in facing disasters, especially floods. The collaboration between these three elements is indeed very important; it serves not only as a legal umbrella but can also provide solutions to problems according to the mapping of areas that have different needs. However, the village secretary also conveyed that although there are several regulations in place, their benefits only reach a few members of the community and do not extend widely. However, legal products are something crucial and important to strive for in community life. Thus, the government of Majalaya Village can decide on a regulation based on references from both experts and the aspirations of the community. Where this runs at its maximum, the resulting products also have high utility and strive to address various issues in society, even though it has not yet progressed significantly.

The Existence of Studies Related to Issues

Studies related to issues are only conducted based on aspirations that come from the community, which are then discussed in meetings. The presentation from the Secretary of the Village Consultative Body acknowledges that the administrative process related to existing problems and their resolution has a complicated and lengthy bureaucracy. As a result, these studies are only based on existing aspirations, rather than involving direct fieldwork by the Village Government to understand the situation and conditions in the community firsthand.

Based on the perspective of Disaster Management Organizations, it is conveyed that there are still many issues related to disasters that have not been focused on and resolved by the Village Government, which are presented in full detail and technicality. He also conveyed that disaster awareness must continue to be socialized to the entire community, not just representatives, because disasters are related to lives and various losses that can actually be prevented if there is appropriate knowledge.

The shortcomings previously discussed from the perspective of disaster management organizations are emphasized again from the direct community aspect, where indeed the study of these issues should not only be administrative or merely verbal through community reports, but the village government also needs to go directly to the field and conduct direct analysis regarding the problems occurring in the community environment. Unfortunately, up to this point, the Majalaya Village Government has not shown any direct involvement.

Competent Human Resources

The village secretary of Majalaya conveyed that the educational background poses a challenge, as all village officials lack specific academic qualifications that are required for government officials, resulting in everything being done on the go. Thus, in terms of quality, it cannot be compared to a government that has a clear educational foundation or human resource qualifications. It was continued with the explanation that based on the observations made by the researcher, the scope of the apparatus in Majalaya Village is mostly comprised of high school graduates, with only the Village Head holding a bachelor's degree. Thus, the mindset will be very different from other governments that have superior human resource quality.

It can be concluded that the parameters of competent human resources are not functioning optimally and tend to have poor political dynamics, with many practices of corruption, collusion, and nepotism involved. That is both a disgrace and something that requires significant change. This aspect is being implemented very poorly and does not align with the Backcasting Method Theory by Shunxi Li.

Transparency in the Decision-Making Process

Transparency regarding the decision-making process has been implemented through direct monitoring by higher legal authorities. Additionally, information related to budget transparency has been communicated through billboards and banners displayed at the village office, and the community is also encouraged to inquire in detail.

However, what the village government should do is not only related to the transparency of funds through those banners or billboards, which seem traditional. Dengan menyampaikan berita acara dan progress detail terkait proses politik pembentukan peraturan kepada masyarakat dan disebarkan melalui media sosial juga itu jauh lebih transparan dan efektif serta dapat menjangkau seluruh masyarakat bukan hanya perwakilannya saja. Because the public also has the right to know about the decision-making processes carried out by the government. It can be concluded that transparency regarding decision-making has not been maximized, as the village government has not provided detailed and thorough answers regarding the technical aspects and tends to be secretive, supported by the opinions of the community who feel that

there is no transparency at all. Thus, when viewed from the perspective of the backcasting method theory by Shunxi Li, it is not functioning optimally as it should.

The Suitability Between Regulations and the Needs or Aspirations of the Community

This is to convey the step-by-step process undertaken in receiving the aspirations or needs of the community, which begins with Musdus or Dusun Deliberation, followed by Musdes or Village Deliberation, and also includes Musrenbang or Development Planning Deliberation for technical matters. From the three discussions, there needs to be a filter regarding the input, aspirations, and needs of the community, determining which can be met and which cannot, as well as what is urgent and what is not. However, according to the village secretary's statement, what is usually conveyed by the community tends to focus only on physical development issues, while non-physical matters such as food security and seminars or training are rarely mentioned. Therefore, the village authorities need proposals beyond just aspirations. Even for development, the Musrenbang is only used as a basis, even though it does not align with the needs of the community. Because filtering based on urgency and priority tends to be subjective, as it may only serve the interests of certain groups, especially when it comes to limited budgets that require detailed management.

The Majalaya village government stated that if the community's wishes are fully met, it would be considered very unlikely. So what is done is accepted, heard, and used as a reference only. However, is it really being considered or is it just a formality that needs to be observed further? Thus, the aspect of alignment between regulations and the needs and aspirations of the community has not been maximized because the village government tends to prioritize certain regulations that benefit individuals or groups over directly addressing the aspirations of the community. Even in this case study, the flood disaster that has existed for a long time has only recently had regulations and various activities established to address it.

The Existence of the Dissemination Process of Regulations or Socialization

Regulations that are of high priority will certainly undergo socialization and education; if the regulations pertain to something that requires a task force, then they will be enforced

Where the socialization conducted for the community focuses more on the benefits or objectives of the regulations, conveyed through WhatsApp groups (one of the social media platforms based on groups and text messaging) without detailing the content of each regulation. The village government usually conducts socialization through social media like Instagram and their website, but according to the account, social media and the website have not been used anymore due to 'laziness.' That is a presentation with a very negative connotation, whereas social media has a very broad scope across various levels and timelines of society. In addition, it was explained that socialization is also carried out directly through meetings, but with the same concept, namely through invitations to representatives of the community. From the previous parameters alone, it is clear that meetings with community representatives are not sufficient for public involvement in the political process, especially regarding the formation of regulations. However, the system is still used in various activities, even in socialization. Everyone in society, without exception, should have the right to know about the regulations that are established.

It was also conveyed that the community's feedback regarding the Majalaya Village Regulation Number 5 of 2023 on Disaster Management has yielded minimal results, as seen in the realization programs or activities conducted related to disaster mitigation. This should serve as a comprehensive evaluation of why the community provided such limited feedback.

It can be concluded regarding the parameter of the Dissemination Process of Regulations or Socialization that it is not functioning optimally because the socialization carried out by the village government relies solely on meetings related to the regulations with a representative

system of the community. Meanwhile, the simplest, most effective, and efficient way to reach the entire community by utilizing social media and websites is not being implemented at all. This is certainly not optimal, considering that the public has the right to know every detail of the progress, the content of the regulations in detail, and to fully and maximally experience its benefits. That is the right of all members of society without exception, as the community must subsequently comply with and follow those regulations. Furthermore, legal products should also serve as a solution to the problems that arise.

Mechanisms of Results and Solutions from the Formulated Policies

Related to the results and solutions of the regulation, it cannot be said to have optimal outcomes because the regulation is merely a legal product that will serve as a foundation for activities, especially during and after a disaster occurs. In this context, the regulation also functions as an effort made by the village government to provide assistance to external parties when such disasters happen.

Whereas, the regulation can impact certain communities according to the objectives and background of the regulation. However, regulations should provide solutions to the issues at hand and serve the entire community, not just a select few. Consequently, the parameters related to transparency and prior socialization were not maximized, leading to suboptimal outcomes from these regulations due to the limited feedback provided to the community.

The community of Majalaya Village also tends to be passive towards regulations. The presentation and responses from the community itself indicate that these regulations have not yet yielded optimal results; there have only been slight changes, especially in disaster-related activities that have collaborated with various parties, which have been quite good and effective. However, the support provided by the village government for these activities and work programs is still minimal, with the budget allocated being very limited, even though the people of Majalaya Village benefit greatly from these activities.

CONCLUSION

From the presentation above regarding the Political Process of Village Regulation Formation (Case Study on the Formation of Village Regulation Number 5 of 2022 concerning Disaster Management in Majalaya Village, Bandung Regency), the following conclusion can be drawn: Vision refers to the desired future picture and serves as a guideline in formulating the steps that must be taken for the formation of village regulations. Where, in reality, on the ground, it does not align with the theory, which should be caused by the lack of maximum community participation in the political process of regulation formation that greatly affects the level of involvement and trust of the community in the government. Meanwhile, the Present/Current Condition describes the current state of the village, which includes the village's capacity to handle disasters, the available resources, and the community's awareness of disaster management. In this indicator, the process and reality on the ground are very poor and do not align with what they should be. Starting from transparency regarding decision-making, it has not been maximized as it tends to be concealed, with only a handful of people aware of and involved in the regulatory formation meetings. Furthermore, the aspect of alignment between regulations and the needs or aspirations of the community tends to only accommodate aspirations without any execution or acceptance in accordance with those aspirations. Dan Priority/Prioritization involves identifying the key actions that are most important and urgent to be carried out first. Where the dissemination of regulations or socialization is not running optimally because the socialization conducted by the village government only focuses on meetings attended by community representatives, while social media and websites have long been unused, even though these would be much more effective and efficient for the entire community to be aware of the progress regarding the regulations being formulated.

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