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THE CRITICAL ROLE OF OFFICIAL QUALIFICATIONS IN MAINTAINING POSITION INTEGRITY FROM A VARIETY OF PERSPECTIVES

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THE CRITICAL ROLE OF OFFICIAL QUALIFICATIONS IN MAINTAINING POSITION INTEGRITY FROM A VARIETY OF PERSPECTIVES*

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Abstract

The position of village officials is currently being targeted by many people with various educational backgrounds. Not only high school graduates or equivalent. Not even a few scholars are competing to get a strategic position in the village government apparatus. This study uses a qualitative approach. The results of the study state that village government positions are very important in the course of a country. This is because the village government is a component or a small part of the running of the government. The integrity and qualifications of village level officials from a legal point of view need to be continuously improved, due to the condition of uneven educational standards in village management.

Keywords: *Qualification; Officials; Integrity; Position*

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A. INTRODUCTION

Someone in a formal job may or may not actually be able to lead because leadership is a role inside a system rather than a set of inherent qualities. It is possible for persons who are not leaders to claim leadership because the term leadership refers primarily to a person's skills, abilities, and level of influence. Leadership entails the use of influence or example by the leader over his subordinates toward the accomplishment of shared objectives. Because its concepts and formulae are meant to improve people's lives, leadership might be considered an applied social science (Jarwanto, 2015: 92-93).

In Indonesia, there are various levels of leadership, ranging from the president to the village chief. Village leaders are implementing policies that include technical implementers and regional features. Even though the village government apparatus is the institution closest to the community and should be able to grasp and know the challenges encountered by the community better than any other institution, village government services continue to fall short of community expectations.

As it is well-known that the Indonesian people have a diverse nature, there are many terminologies for the same meaning in each location of our country, including a variety of terms for the concept of village. The Village, according to Government Regulation no. 72 of 2005 concerning Village Administration Chapter 1 general provisions Article 1 paragraph 5, is a legal community unit with territorial boundaries that is authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, based on origin and local customs that are recognized and respected in the Indonesian Government System (PP No. 72/ 2005).

Village development is development that is carried out in the lowest level of government, namely the village and sub-district. The most essential aspect of village development is community participation in development in the village or sub-district, either through self-help or mutual cooperation. The

primary objective is to give all villages in Indonesia a village development level that corresponds to the classification of self-sufficient villages, namely developed and developing villages with a rising standard of living and welfare. Village community development is a process where the people there together with government officials try to improve the social and cultural economic conditions in the community concerned and integrate this community in the life of the nation and state. Village community development includes two elements, namely the participation of the residents themselves in efforts to improve the standard of living on their own initiative coupled with technical assistance and other assistance in such a way as to promote their own initiatives and help each other (Suparmoko; Irwan, 2002: 12).

Based on the opinions expressed by the aforementioned experts regarding village development, it can be concluded that the development of rural communities occurs within the context of national development, which aims to raise the material and spiritual standard of living of the community, or, in other words, complete human development. In the meanwhile, its execution will be most effective if the current assets, potential, and riches are united to establish a strategic joint entity.

Not just high school graduates or equivalents, but also a significant number of academics are vying for a strategic post in the village government apparatus, which offers allowances, a fixed income, health insurance, and the opportunity to acquire additional legal receipts. This is the reason why individuals compete to become village leaders; in fact, to become a village leader, participants must have sufficient financial resources, and sometimes they must even deceive in order to participate in the election for village leader. Therefore, the author is interested in raising the issue of the urgency of Official Qualifications in Building Integrity of Positions Seen from the Perspective of Islamic Law. This research was conducted in

Sukaslamet Village, Kroya District, Indramayu Regency, West Java.

B. METHODS

Qualitative research method is a research method based on postpositivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are conducted in combination, data analysis is conducted inductively/qualitatively, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning over generalization (Sugiyono, 2008: 17-18). Data collection method is a systematic procedure to obtain complete, objective and accountable data. Data collection techniques using observation techniques, interviews and documentation.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Village Definition

Desa is derived from the Indian phrase swadesi. Swadesi refers to a single life unit with a consistent norm and clearly defined boundaries. In general, in Indonesia, the village is the smallest area that is managed formally and independently by community groups with mutually agreed-upon rules, with the goal of establishing order, happiness, and mutual prosperity, which are regarded as the community group's shared rights and responsibilities (Suprihartini, 2007: 1).

Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government affirms that a village or other designation is a legal community unit with territorial borders that is entitled to control and manage the interests of the local community, based on local origins and customs that are accepted by the system. Government of the Republic of Indonesia's Unitary State.

Paragraph one of Article 2 states that the village was established at the initiative of its residents after careful

consideration of the area's historical context and cultural norms. Paragraph (2) stipulates the following conditions that must be met in order for a Village to be formed: A population count, B a specific location, C a division of work, D an electronic device, and D a network of public buildings and other infrastructure run by the government. Village, as defined by article 1, paragraph 1 of Law No. 6 of 2014, is "a legal community unit with territorial boundaries that is authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community, on the basis of community initiatives, origin rights and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system of Government of the Unit."

Understanding the village from a socio-cultural point of view can be interpreted as a community in a certain geographical unit and between them they know each other well, a relatively homogeneous life style and many depend directly on nature. Therefore, the village is associated as a society that lives simply in the agrarian sector, has strong social ties, customs and traditions, is humble, and has a low level of education (Juliantra, 2005: 18).

2. Village government

The village government and its apparatus are the administrators of the main organizers of government, development and community activities as well as the builder of peace and order in their jurisdiction. Because of that, their role is so important and determines a lot of going back and forth a government unit. Therefore, village officials are needed who are truly capable and able to cooperate in carrying out the tasks for which they are responsible.

Village officials, who are also tasked with administrative duties, play a crucial role because, as the lowest government organ, they are intimately familiar with the specific conditions and problems of their region and can provide valuable feedback to the sub-district government on a wide range of

issues. This feedback is then used by the regional and national governments to inform policy decisions that benefit development on all scales. The village government is led by the village head, assisted by the village secretary and village officials. The village apparatus consists of the heads of affairs, namely the executor of affairs and the head of the hamlet. The heads of affairs assist the village secretary in providing data, information and providing services. Implementation of affairs is an official who carries out village household affairs in the field. The hamlet head is the deputy village head in his area. Village household affairs are affairs that have the right to be regulated and managed by the village government. To regulate, manage, and manage its affairs, the village government makes village regulations (Sugiman, 2018: 86).

Village Administration is the administration of government affairs and the interests of the local community in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Article 1 paragraph 2 of Law No. 6 of 2014). The village government consists of: The Village Government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD). The village government itself is the Village Head or what is called by another name assisted by the Village apparatus as an element of the Village Government organizer. Village Government is the administration of government affairs by the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body in regulating and managing the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in the system of Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

While the Village Consultative Body, or whatever it's called, is a government agency made up of regionally-representative, democratically-elected representatives of the Village's people. To rephrase, a village government is a representation of higher levels of government, both central and regional, charged with enforcing laws and policies within a certain geographical area. For village administrators, the

Village Consultative Body (BPD) is the quintessential expression of democracy in governance. The fact that BPD exists in village government shows that people care about politics. The Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 72 of 2005 confirms this and provides further guidance. The law specifies and explains that the Village Consultative Body, in conjunction with the Village Head, is responsible for establishing Village Regulations that accommodate and channel community aspirations. Additionally, the BPD is responsible for monitoring the implementation of Village Regulations in order to evaluate the effectiveness of village government (Firdaus, 2: 6).

3. Village Apparatus

According to Article 2 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, the village apparatus is a part of the village government whose job it is to help the village head carry out village government as efficiently as possible. The village secretary, technical implementers, and regional executives make up the village machinery. According to Sujarweni, the village secretary consists of a single individual tasked with aiding the village head in preparing and carrying out village administration management, as well as providing materials for the creation of reports on the administration of the village government (Sujarweni, 2015: 7).

The Village Head is the Village Financial Management Authority Holder and represents the village government in the ownership of separated village assets. In this case, the Village Head has the authority to: (1) Establish policies on the implementation of the Village Budget; (2) Establishing Technical Implementers for Village Financial Management (PTPKD); (3) Determine the officer who collects village revenue; (4) Approving the expenditure of activities stipulated in the Village Budget; (5) Take actions that result in expenses at the expense of the Village Budget. The Village Head holds office for 6 (six) years from the date of inauguration and may serve a

maximum of 3 (three) consecutive or not consecutive terms. In exercising the power of Village Financial Management, the Village Head delegates some of his power to the village apparatus (BPKP, 2015: 36).

The Village Secretary as the PTPKD Coordinator assists the Village Head in implementing Village Financial Management, with the following tasks: 1). Develop and implement village budget management policies; 2). Drafting village regulations regarding the Village APB, changes to the Village APB and accountability for the implementation of the Village APB; 3). Carry out control over the implementation of activities that have been determined in the Village Budget; 4). Prepare reports and accountability for the implementation of the Village Budget; 5). Verifying the Expenditure Budget Plan (RAB), evidence of receipt and expenditure of the Village APB (SPP). The Village Secretary gets the delegation of authority from the Village Head in implementing Village Financial Management, and is responsible to the Village Head.

The Section Head is one of the elements of PTPKD who acts as the executor of activities in accordance with his field. In accordance with Article 64 of PP Number 43 of 2014 it is stated that a village consists of at most 3 (three) sections. The Section Head has the following duties: 1). Prepare RAB for activities that are their responsibility; 2). Carry out activities and/or together with Village Community Institutions that have been determined in the Village Budget; 3). Carry out expenditure actions that are at the expense of the activity budget; 4). Controlling the implementation by recording in the Activity Cash Support Book; 5). Report the progress of the implementation of activities to the Village Head; 6). Submitting an SPP and completing it with supporting evidence for the expense of carrying out activities.

The Village Treasurer is one of the elements of the PTPKD who is held by the head/staff of financial affairs and has the task of assisting the Village Secretary. The Village Treasurer manages village finances which includes village revenue

receipts and expenditures/financing in the context of implementing the Village Budget. Administration is carried out using the General Cash Book, Tax Subsidiary Cash Book, and Bank Book. The administration carried out includes, among others: 1). Receive, store, deposit/pay; 2). Collect and deposit income tax and other taxes; 3). Record every receipt and expenditure and close the books at the end of each month in an orderly manner; 4). Accountable for money through accountability reports (BPKP, 2015: 37-38).

In general, based on Article 1 number 3 of the Village Law, the village apparatus is one of the village government organs other than the village head who is tasked with assisting the village head in carrying out government functions. Village apparatus is regulated in articles 48-53 of Law Number 6 of 2014, briefly these articles regulate the position and duties, appointment and dismissal of village officials, income, and prohibitions in carrying out their duties as village officials.

Based on Article 1 Numbers 2 and 3 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 112 of 2014 concerning Village Head Elections, it is stated that: a). The Village Government is the Village Head or what is called by another name assisted by the Village apparatus as an element of the Village Government organizer. b). The Village Consultative Body, hereinafter abbreviated as BPD or referred to by another name, is an institution that carries out government functions whose members are representatives of the Village population based on regional representation and are determined democratically.

Article 1 Number 2 Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, states: Village Government is the implementation of government affairs and the interests of the local community in the government system of the Unitary State. The village government consists of the Village Head and Village Apparatus. The Village Apparatus consists of the Village Secretary and other Village Apparatus. Other Village

apparatus as referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Government regulation, consist of: a) Village secretary b) Field technical implementers c) Territorial elements (Irawan, 2018).

4. The Authority of the Village Head in the Implementation of Village Government

Village government is the administration of government affairs and the interests of local communities in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The village government is actually the government closest to the people at the lowest level (the lowest level in the hierarchy of the Indonesian constitutional system). The importance of governance that reflects public services, it is necessary to implement village government with complete village apparatus, this is expected to create good governance. The general principle of good governance is the principle that upholds the norms of decency, propriety, and legal norms to realize a clean state administration that is free from corruption, collusion and nepotism (Syarifin; Jubaedah, 2005: 80).

The village is a pure autonomy that has existed from generation to generation which is based on community democracy. The element of democracy is described by the system of selecting leaders in the village environment, both village heads and hamlet heads, while other instruments are determined by the village head on the basis of deliberation. The implementation of village government is expected to be able to create public services, it is important to pay attention to good cooperation between leaders and their apparatus. Public government is a service provided by the government as a state administrator to its people in order to meet the needs of the community itself and has the aim of improving the welfare of the community (Ridwan; Sudrajat, 2012: 19).

Article 22D paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that local governments have the authority to regulate and manage their own government

affairs according to the principle of regional autonomy. This is directed at accelerating the realization of the welfare of regional communities through improving services, empowerment, and community participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness by taking into account the principles of democracy, equity, justice, privileges and specificities of a region within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Widodo, 2001: 121).

Communities who use public services have their own requirements and expectations for the quality of such services, and it is now the responsibility of both state and local governments to meet those needs and expectations. The quality of the government is most obviously reflected in the standard of public services. Success in building public service performance in a professional, effective, efficient, and accountable manner will raise a positive image of the village government apparatus in the eyes of its citizens, who can assess the government's performance based on the quality of public services received.

The public's happiness with government services and the officials' abilities are two factors that must be considered. To begin, the government must deliver public services properly, which calls for an awareness of the public's plight, an ability to communicate the hopes and dreams of the community's members, the formulation of a policy to address those concerns, and finally, its implementation. Second, the government needs the ability to strengthen civil society in order to facilitate a horizontal shift in the power dynamic between the state and its citizens (Moeljarto, 2001: 11).

According to Article 1 of Ministerial Regulation No. 113 of 2014 Regarding Village Financial Management, and Article 26 Paragraph 2 of Law No. 6 of 2014 Regarding Villages, the village head is vested with the authority to handle village money and assets. According to Article 1, Section 4 of Law No. 6 of 2014 Regarding Villages, the Village Consultative Body (or its alternative name) is a governmental agency whose members

are elected by the villagers on the basis of their geographic region (Permendagri No. 113/2014).

5. Leadership in Islam

Many different titles are used to describe a leader in Indonesian. These include *penghulu* (leader), leader (pioneer), coach (role model), mentor (guide), administrator (chief), chairman (head), guide (king), and head (guide). The term Leading is typically applied to the outcomes that come from an individual's use of his positional authority to influence others. Leadership entails the use of influence or example by the leader over his subordinates toward the accomplishment of shared objectives. Since the study of leadership, and the application of its principles and formulations, is thought to improve the lot of humanity, it is considered to be an applied science within the social sciences (Jarwanto, 2015: 92).

Leadership is action and pioneering action. Understanding leadership can be seen from various sides of leadership itself, leadership contains two aspects, namely: a). A formal leader, a person who is officially appointed to his leadership position, is organized in a hierarchical organization. This formal leadership is referred to as the "head". b). Informal leaders, i.e. this leadership does not have an official appointment basis, are not clearly visible in the organizational leadership hierarchy (Rivai, 2012: 3).

Leadership is a behavior in which a person can motivate others to want to work hard to achieve the goals of a company or organization. Leadership is a type of ability that a person has to be able to influence others to want to work hard to achieve certain goals. Leadership is the ability that a person has to influence others to want to work towards goals and suggestions (Hasibuan, 2009).

In Islam, leadership is identical with the term *caliph* which means representative. The use of the word *caliph* after the Messenger of Allah has the same meaning contained in the

words "amir" or entrepreneur. Therefore, the two terms in Indonesian are referred to as formal leaders. Besides the word khalifah, it is also called Ulil Amri which has the same root as the word amir as above. The word Ulil Amri means the highest leader in Islamic society.

Every form of leadership depends on the exercise of authority. The ability to persuade other people is the kind of strength being discussed here. The leader's interpersonal skills, which include his or her capacity to establish and maintain positive connections with direct reports and other company stakeholders. A leader's ability to promote communication within the firm is crucial for its smooth operation, as this will lead to a unified understanding among employees. Furthermore, a leader's ability to influence his subordinates will enable them to carry out their obligations with honesty, trustworthiness, sincerity, and professionalism (Sinn, 2006: 137).

According to Sondang P. Siagian, there are several leadership styles, namely:

- a) Authoritarian method of leadership. An authoritarian leader exercises total control over his followers. An autocratic leader is one who uses his position, expertise, or other forms of power to control his followers and impose his will on them, whether through rewards or punishments. In order to get things done, he uses his authority as a kind of roadmap or perhaps just a means.
- b) Leadership strategy that relies on force. The following traits characterize a leader of the militaristic type: Likes to rely on the government system, is overly fond of formality, wants strict discipline from subordinates, has a hard time accepting criticism from those under him, and enjoys rituals.
- c) Method of leading by hovering over subordinates. One who adopts a paternalistic style of management treats his or her subordinates as children and is overprotective of them. 3. rarely allows subordinates to take the lead and

make decisions; 4. rarely allows subordinates to expand their imaginative capacity; 5. frequently displays omniscience.

- d) The Situational Leadership Methodology of Fielder. According to proponents of the fielding contingency leadership style, the following factors have a disproportionate impact on an organization's success under a given leader: 1). Peaceful interactions between bosses and subordinates across international borders; 2). Clear lines of authority and accountability are established after the allocation of tasks; 3). When it comes to the law, a powerful leader is very formal.
- e) In-depth, multi-faceted approach to leadership. William J. Reddin put up the idea of this type of leadership. The three-dimensional model is so named because it integrates what he terms the "basic style," "effective style," and "ineffective style" of leadership. The focus is on two types of leadership actions: caring for others and getting the job done.
- f) Method of Democratic Leadership Participatory and modernist descriptions of the democratic leadership style are common. Members are encouraged to share their ideas and work together toward common goals as part of the leadership implementation process. To the contrary of authoritarian rule is the democratic model.
- g) Leadership that inspires confidence and admiration. Instead than being a method of leading, charismatic leadership describes a certain kind of leader. The leader can be classified as having one of the standard leadership styles, however, due to the common association between these terms and the characteristics of a charismatic leader. Every leader has authority; what varies is the level of that authority, thus charisma isn't a requirement for leadership. Additionally, the history behind the establishment of this authority (Siagian, 2003).

A person's leadership style is the sum total of their guiding principles, abilities, character qualities, and worldview. A leader's confidence in his team members is reflected in his approach to leadership. This means that a leader's philosophy, skill set, personality characteristics, and attitude all come together to form his leadership style, which he then uses to influence his team.

Leadership style is the basic behavior of a leader in moving his employees, the most ideal leadership style is a leadership style that relies on examples not on words and orders. Management is a form of leadership style. Many management theorists describe it in a variety of styles.

6. Leadership Roles and Functions

According to his current and appropriate position, a leader might assign authority and responsibility to his helper role. The aforementioned leader must fulfill the following duties: a) Leaders as planners; b) Leaders as policymakers; c) Leaders as experts; d) Leaders as implementers; e) Leaders as controllers; f) Leaders as reward and punishment dolers; g) Leaders as exemplars and symbols; h) Leaders as erasable blackboards; I Leaders as merely another member function (Anoraga, 2004: 194).

Leadership can run well if its functions have been fulfilled, therefore a leader must be able to use the role he has optimally so that he will be able to realize the leadership function with the cooperation of the people he leads. The function of the leader is to guide, guide, guide, motivate, establish good communication, organize, supervise, and bring the group to the goals that have been applied. Meanwhile, according to Veithzal Rivai, operationally it can be divided into:

- a. Performs a Pedagogical Role. To ensure that decisions are effectively realized, it is the leader's communication job to identify the what (the order is), the how (how to perform the order), the when (when to begin, when to

carry out, and when to report the results), and the where (where to conduct the order) of any given situation.

- b. Performs a Consultative Role. The consultative role allows leaders to have a two-way conversation with their teams. It's utilized when the leader wants to make a decision that will affect the people he leads and needs their input.
- c. Participation Function. In carrying out the function of participation, the leader tries to activate the people he leads, both in making decisions and in implementing them. Each group member has the same opportunity to participate in carrying out the activities described from the main tasks, according to their respective positions.
- d. Delegate Function. In carrying out the function of delegation, the leader delegates the authority to make or determine decisions. The function of delegation is actually the trust of a leader to people who are entrusted with the delegation of authority by carrying out it responsibly. This delegation function must be realized because the progress of group development cannot be realized by a leader alone.
- e. Control Function. The control function assumes that effective leadership must be able to regulate the activities of its members in a directed manner and in effective coordination, so as to enable the achievement of shared goals to the fullest. In carrying out the control function, the leader can realize it through activities of guidance, direction, coordination, and supervision (Rivai, 2012: 34-3).

7. Village Official Analysis

The urgency of qualification for village level officials, Sukaslamet village, Kroya sub-district in building the integrity of the office. The village is a legal community unit that has

territorial boundaries to be able to carry out its authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community which have been recognized by the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Seeing how important it is to carry out the duties of the village head in the village administration to achieve the unity and goals of a prosperous society.

Village government is very important in the course of a country. This is because, in village government, it is a component or a small part of the running of the government. Therefore, its existence needs to get great attention from the central and regional governments to urban districts in West Java. "Government in the village is like being part of a country because it has carried out the course of government from the top to the bottom. Therefore, it needs very serious attention from the local district/city level to the central government.

The Village Consultative Body (BPD) is a partner of the village government with a strategic role, including supervising the implementation of village government and accommodating the aspirations of the village community related to services and services, and the village government is beginning to be able to run its government, from holding elections to preparing local community income plans. the actualization of local development plans. Thus, it is hoped that the BPD's role will be optimized by such training, beginning with the RPJMD, village assets, and with the APBD, it can be finished effectively, and the results can be communicated to the village community.

the honesty and qualifications of Sukaslamet village officials under Islamic law. The last decade has seen a rise in the importance of leadership as a factor in any organization's success. The simplest indicator of successful leadership in Islam is the extent to which an amanah-based approach to power may be carried out in an expert manner.

Throughout its own history, Islam has gone through periods of both strong and weak leadership. This is because top-level management doesn't get it. To boost morale, all it

takes is a few words of praise from a charismatic leader or even just a smile to brighten someone's day. The Prophet of his time provided additional encouragement outside of monetary goods through words of praise and advice. Whether it was the Apostle's description of his friend Abu Dharr ra as "Nothing is shaded by the sky and carried by the earth is more loyal than Abu Dharr," or the honorifics he bestowed upon his companions like "Ash-Siddiq" on Abu Bakr, "Al-Faruq" on Umar bin Khathab, and "Asadullah" on Hamza, these examples demonstrate his devotion to those around him. Numerous strategies exist for boosting worker morale, and this is crucial for any company that wants to succeed.

Efforts to improve the organizational performance of the Village Government are an obligation that must be carried out continuously and continuously in order to realize the quality of public services, which are intended to preserve public trust in their government. For village government officials, it is necessary to understand with certainty what their role is in public services, how to realize satisfactory service quality for the community as recipients of public services, and how village government officials should be able to serve well.

In a village, a government's effectiveness is measured by how well its administrators, including its officials, carry out their duties, the core of which is the delivery of essential services to the community. Lack of understanding and awareness of village government officials towards the service sector, as well as inadequate quality equipment, is a major factor limiting the performance of public services in rural areas. Devices as implementers can help ensure the maximum service system is being measured and deployed correctly.

The service system is very slow, not transparent, not on time, offering unclear promises, and prioritizing service systems that are not appropriate, all of which are concerns from the community about the way services supplied by village government officials are handled. Such as the preference given in the queue to friends, family, and coworkers, or the use of

monetary incentives to move people through the line. This kind of service delivery also reduces performance, resulting in subpar results when it comes to meeting public service performance goals.

D. CONCLUSION

The urgency of qualification for village level officials, Sukaslamet village, Kroya sub-district in building the integrity of the office. Village government is very important in the course of a country. This is because, in village government, it is a component or a small part of the running of the government. The integrity and qualifications of Sukaslamet village level officials, Kroya Subdistrict, Indramayu Regency in the view of Islamic law need to be continuously improved due to uneven educational standards in village management. The simplest parameter of leadership success in Islam is the extent to which the implementation of the mandate attached to a power can be carried out professionally. The leadership of Sukaslamet village from the point of view of Islamic law is running quite well, as can be seen from the various existing development programs.

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