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Village Head Leadership in Concretizing Village Security and Order

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Abstract

Security and order issues in our nation have been effectively managed, yet crime rates persist, along with conflicts and altercations, including those among students and university attendees. Security disturbances are not limited to urban locales but are also prevalent in rural areas. Criminal cases encompass gambling, extramarital affairs, alcohol-related gatherings, and drug abuse. Hence, there is an urgent need for the government and the community to collaborate in establishing a secure and orderly environment. The realization of a secure environment, free from threats and disturbances, commences in rural regions as part of the village government's role and responsibility, supported wholeheartedly by community involvement. The roles and responsibilities of village heads in cultivating a secure and orderly community can be achieved through effective leadership models and strategies.

Keywords: Leadership, Village Head, Security, Order

Introduction

A nation's development not only focuses on the national and provincial capitals, regencies, and cities but also on villages. Indonesia's development, in particular, is inseparable from the continuous efforts of the central and local government to achieve equitable development in remote areas. Developing rural areas or villages requires a strategy different from that employed in larger and more modern cities. One crucial aspect in village development is considering the community characteristics and natural conditions. Villages are commonly defined as remote areas located far from the city, free from the hustle, bustle, and crowds of city life. Administratively, a village is a legal territory occupied by a group of people with their own rights in running the governmental system. Additionally, villages have significant differences from cities, including:

1. Low population density and extensive parcels of land. Villagers primarily rely on agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and plantations as their sources of income, utilizing simple farming techniques for daily necessities.
2. Close relationships among villagers who adhere to village customs. Rural communities maintain strong family ties since the majority share common lineages, fostering good social behavior and mutual understanding.
3. Basic and limited infrastructure.

Considering the characteristics of rural areas, seemingly comfortable, tranquil, and peaceful, a secure and peaceful village can be disrupted by the influx of radical ideologies and the irresponsible misuse of natural resources by individuals. These issues often arise due to the

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assumption that security disruptions in the village will go undetected, given the lack of information and communication facilities and inaccessible road infrastructure. The importance of leadership arises from the changes in human life (Adityawarman, A. 2019). Furthermore, issues in village administration often stem from the lack of leadership skills in the village head, especially those elected through unethical political practices such as money politics and nepotism.

On this basis, the researcher believes that villages can be protected from damage and chaos through the roles of the village government, especially in improving the process of achieving a secure and orderly village. The success of a village head can lead to an orderly, secure, and peaceful village, significantly influencing economic and educational improvements in the area. Success refers to the efforts of the village head in applying an appropriate leadership model to improve the economy by utilizing natural resources and creating a conducive environment free from security and order issues. The selection and application of an appropriate leadership model by a village head are crucial because the head is granted the authority to develop rural communities in accordance with local conditions and applicable regulations. In connection with this matter, the researcher addresses the implications of village head leadership in maintaining village security and order in Kabila district and Tilongkabila district, Bone Bolango Regency.

This research unfolds by first examining the unique characteristics of rural areas and the challenges they face. Subsequently, it delves into the potential threats posed by radical ideologies and irresponsible resource usage, emphasizing the vulnerability of villages. The discussion then shifts to the critical role of leadership in mitigating these challenges, with a focus on the impact of the village head's leadership style. Finally, the study explores the implications of village head leadership in Kabila and Tilongkabila districts, providing insights into the dynamics of maintaining security and order in these specific rural settings.

Theoretical Review

The Concept of Leadership

1. Leaders and Leadership

Sedarmayanti (2009) points out that leadership is a continuous and urgent activity with complexity. Such an activity that is constantly performed and crucial for human interests involves leaders and their strategies for influencing other people, widely known as leaders and leadership means:

1. An individual who can influence others to do or not do things as they wish.
2. An individual who performs leadership.
3. The term "leader" represents the position of an individual/group of people in a certain hierarchy in an institution with subordinates/followers because his position obtains formal legitimacy and power, roles, and responsibilities.

Leadership is a comprehensive and ever-present necessity for organizations or institutions, both on small and large scales. According to Sahadi and Wardani (2020), leaders and leadership are inseparable processes. A leader is expected to engage in various leadership activities, particularly in empowering subordinates to achieve organizational goals and objectives. Trust in leaders is a crucial aspect of this relationship, characterized by mutual respect, cooperation, commitment, reliability, and equality between the leader and subordinates. This mutual trust forms the basis of

a beneficial relationship, where subordinates are willing to support the leader's actions, confident that their rights and interests will be protected. In return, a trusted leader can foster creativity, innovation, productivity, efficiency, and enthusiasm among the team.

Trust-based leadership plays a paramount role in fostering collaboration, innovation, subordinates' commitment, and maintaining a healthy working environment. The level of trust subordinates have in their leader significantly influences their behavior. Conversely, a lack of trust can lead to resistance, apathy, and failure. Research indicates that trust in leaders has a direct impact on subordinates' performance, highlighting the importance of a leader's ability to build and maintain trust within the team.

Building on this, it's essential to recognize that the consequences of a broken trust extend beyond the individual relationship; it can have a severe effect on team or organizational performance. Restoring trust becomes a critical challenge in such situations, requiring proactive efforts from leaders to rebuild damaged relationships and regain the confidence of their subordinates.

In the context of village head leadership, the significance of trust-based leadership becomes even more evident. A village head, entrusted with the responsibility of steering the community towards development, must establish and nurture trust with the villagers. This trust is the foundation for effective collaboration, community engagement, and the successful implementation of development initiatives. Consequently, understanding the dynamics of trust in leadership becomes essential for village heads aiming to create positive impacts in their communities.

Leadership and trust are intricately linked, forming the backbone of successful organizational and community development. Recognizing the impact of trust on subordinates' behavior and overall performance emphasizes the need for leaders, including village heads, to prioritize building and maintaining trust within their teams and communities. This emphasis on trust-based leadership contributes not only to immediate success but also to the long-term sustainability and prosperity of organizations and communities alike.

It seems reasonable that subordinates will be more likely to follow a leader if they trust him.

2. Leadership Model

According to Tampubolon (2022), a leadership model is the behavior or actions exhibited by a leader in fulfilling duties and responsibilities, influencing organization members or subordinates to collectively realize the vision and mission of the organization. The following are various leadership models or styles:

1. Persuasive model: In this model, the leader persuades subordinates to willingly undertake every assigned task.
2. Repressive model: The leader in this model rarely builds rapport with subordinates and often issues stern warnings when assigning tasks.
3. Participative model: Leaders employing this model empower subordinates, instill self-confidence, and create opportunities for them to contribute actively.
4. Innovative model: Leaders following this model regularly update organizational development efforts and enhance knowledge to achieve organizational goals.
5. Investigative model: In this model, the leader does not instill confidence in subordinates to work according to their competencies. The leader may doubt their abilities to complete organizational tasks and consistently seeks information about their assignments.
6. Inspective model: Leaders adopting this model celebrate achievements with subordinates, showcasing mutual respect between subordinates and the leader.

7. Narrative model: Leaders using this model tend to emphasize theory over practical implementation. They may talk extensively about ideas but fail to implement them effectively in real-world tasks.

In addition, Wahyuni, et.al (2022) put forward the following leadership models:

1. Autocratic leadership. The leader is more dominant in organizational policy-making. The leader's decision must be accepted & carried out by subordinates; they are not allowed to become part of the decision-making process.
2. Bureaucratic model. This leadership style regulates everything related to the organization in a structured manner, including rules made for the organization's benefit. It is each subordinate's responsibility to know the rules, abide by them, and not violate them.
3. Participative model. The leader offers subordinates opportunities to give input during the discussion process, while retaining the authority to make the final decision. This model depicts a harmonious and humble interaction between leaders and subordinates.
4. Delegative model. The leader delegates tasks to subordinates who are considered to have excellent work performance and are highly responsible for the tasks.

Following the previous elaboration of leaders and leadership, leaders and leadership are inseparable in realizing organizational goals. Further, the leadership model is a technique a leader employs to empower subordinates in performing organizational tasks.

Method of Study

The present study relied on a qualitative descriptive method and collected the data from interviews and observation. The interviews were done with the village heads, village officials, and community members who had experienced, seen, and heard of the village development in security and order. In contrast, the observation process was performed by directly observing the village heads' activities in providing services to the community. This research focuses on how the village head performed his duties as a leader, his concern for the community, the strategies in encouraging his subordinates and community members to maintain village cleanliness, security, and order, as well as enforcing discipline for village officials and the community members by applying reward and punishment methods.

Results and Discussion

From the establishment of Bone Bolango Regency in 2003 to the year 2022, the researcher's analysis shows that various village government organizations give rise to the efforts done by each village head to improve their respective villages continually. Regarding the progress of development, administration, and social aspects, the development program in public security and order must be of priority. The priority of security and order improvement is to support the physical and nonphysical development in rural areas. Simply put, controlled village security and order will achieve quality administrative and social aspects.

This research reveals several village heads' behaviors shown in their leadership models to maintain village security and order. The leadership models mentioned previously consist of:

1. Democratic model (applied by most village heads). The reason for choosing a democratic model is that most people in rural areas are very happy to be included in every decision-making process, as in the activity to capture community aspirations for village development.

2. Participative model is dominantly employed by the village heads, specifically in leading community service activities, i.e., cleaning the environment and disciplining them not to litter. Such a model is seen from the village head, who participates in the activity and helps get rid of trash that may harm people's health.
3. Laissez-faire model (applied by the minority of the village heads). The smaller number of village heads implementing the laissez-faire model is their concern with such a hands-off approach that allows village officials and community members to manage their activities without strict supervision and control from the village head. Lack of control and supervision is considered causing chaos and, at the same time, disrupt public security and order. This study also shows that this model is only applied to the youths or community members who hold religious activities. Nevertheless, supervision remains done by the village government to anticipate unwanted events.
4. Authoritarian leadership is often implemented by some village heads if they find villagers committing crimes or immoral acts. For instance, if those who commit adultery are not married to each other, they are ordered to wed. This firm attitude of the village head is to prevent beating from the family or surrounding people who do not want adultery to occur in the village.

From this finding, each village head applied different leadership models for their own reasons and techniques to realize and improve the village's security and order. Such a difference is also influenced by the situation and condition of the respective village. Despite the various leadership models being implemented, the village heads have undergone anticipative steps to create conducive, secure, orderly, and comfortable villages.

The leadership of a village head from the perspective of Public Administration is essentially carried out to provide the best public services for the community or the followers he leads, more specifically to ensure the security, order, and comfort for all.

The selection of various leadership models in realizing security and comfort for the community will be effective and efficient if it is supported by the awareness of the entire community of the importance of creating a secure, orderly, and comfortable life. Additionally, adequate infrastructure, such as proper electricity and roads, can help increase people's sense of security and comfort.

Although the life of a rural community generally has similar characteristics, it is an undeniable fact that there are also differences. The differences are influenced by the local condition or the level of the villagers' education. Different leadership models a village head applies are adapted to the village's condition. In other words, the village head cannot only rely on one leadership model yet can execute leadership activities through any leadership model known as a situational model.

A situational model will be established if a leader employs one of the leadership models according to the situation and condition of the organization or a group of people he leads. He can even combine all leadership models at the same time if necessary. Implementing a situational leadership model formed from different leadership models and depending on the situation does not make the organization or community being led experience significant difficulties. On the contrary, a number of leadership models applied by each village head in achieving a common goal, i.e., public security and order, indicate a major role of situational leadership in reaching the goal.

From the obtained data source, the researcher opines that a situational leadership model is very appropriate to be chosen and implemented by village heads in an effort to improve public security

and order. This model is selected considering security disturbances and the level of crimes that often vary. Domestic quarrels or debt problems in a family can be resolved at the village government level. The village head's attitude in applying the democratic leadership model by mediating the two parties to settle amicably and forgive each other is considered better. Meanwhile, if an act violates the law and threatens public security and order, such as theft, robbery, alcohol party, drugs, and gambling, dictatorial leadership or an authoritarian attitude from a leader is highly required. A democratic attitude in dealing with such problems is deemed inappropriate since these acts are very unsafe for others. The dictatorial attitude of immediately handing over criminals to the authorities without giving opportunities for deliberations is the right choice for the leadership of a village head who seeks to maintain the village security and order.

Village Head as A Leader in the Perspective of Public Administration

1. Definition of Village Head

A village head is the exclusive administrator in village administration, assisted by village officials, responsible for overseeing village administration, development, and the community members. According to Widjaja in Hendiarwiandi (2020), the village head serves as the formal and informal leader among the community members, holding the authority to manage and regulate community members based on applicable regulations. Putriansyah (2021) further defines a village head as a leader in an area with organizational systems, constituting the lowest level of organizational structures.

The village head's responsibilities include submitting reports to the Village Council (BPD) and the regent, as outlined in Law No. 22 of 1999. Additionally, Rusnadi and Hafidhah (2019) highlight the criteria a leader must meet in Indonesia's administration, emphasizing the right to propose hiring and dismissing village officials, representation in legal matters, collaboration with other villages or sub-districts, and overall management of village administration and development.

2. Roles and Responsibilities of Village Head

In managing village administration and development, the village head assumes various roles:

a. Stabilizer

The village head must maintain a stable administrative condition, collaborating with others to protect the community from threats, disruptions, and obstacles, both internal and external.

b. Innovator

As an innovator, the village head is tasked with generating new ideas for village administration, development, and social aspects. Dynamic thinking and adaptability to community needs are essential qualities of an innovative leader.

c. Pioneer

The village head serves as a pioneer for implementing village administration and development. Acting as a role model, the head inspires village officials to work wholeheartedly, professionally, and responsibly, fostering an exemplary leadership style.

d. Modernizer

In the role of a modernizer, the village head is expected to challenge old mindsets hindering village development. This involves instilling a positive influence on the community, encouraging open-mindedness, and adapting to current developments without disregarding rural culture.

e. Responsibility for Reporting

The village head is responsible for providing reports on leadership performance to the regent or mayor. Additionally, the head informs the Village Council about duties and responsibilities, and updates villagers on performance in village administration and development.

3. Requirements for Becoming A Village Head

An article written by Pramesti (2022) explains that the requirements for becoming a village head are stated in Article 33 of the Village Law, namely:

- a. An Indonesian citizen,
- b. Being pious to The One Almighty God,
- c. Upholding and practicing Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and maintaining the integrity of The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (the national motto of Indonesia, which means unity in diversity),
- d. Graduating from at least junior high school,
- e. Being at least 25 years old at the time of registration,
- f. Willing to be nominated as a village head,
- g. Being a resident and residing in the village for at least 1 year prior to registration,
- h. Not currently serving a prison sentence,
- i. Never been sentenced to prison based on a court decision with permanent legal force for committing a crime which is punishable by imprisonment for a minimum of 5 years or more, except for 5 years after serving a prison sentence and announcing honestly and openly to the public that the person concerned has been convicted and not a repeat offender,
- j. Not being deprived of the right to vote in accordance with a court decision that has permanent legal force,
- k. Having a good physical health,
- l. Never been a village head for three terms of office, and
- m. Other requirements are regulated in Regional Regulations.

Pramesti elucidates that there are 13 requirements for a village head candidate outlined in the Village Law, with Article 33 letter (g) initially mandated by the law but later declared to lack binding legal force by the Constitutional Court Decision Number 128/PUU-XIII/2015. The decision stated that a village head candidate should be a resident residing in the local village for at least one year before registration. However, contemporary practices no longer enforce this requirement, and candidates are not obligated to be registered residents or live in the village for a specific duration. The flexibility in requirements allows adjustments based on regional agreements with relevant stakeholders.

Besides, Aditiyawarman (2019) illustrates that becoming a leader, including a village head, should attain the following quality:

- a. Having an adequate level of education
- b. Being able to develop general managerial skills
- c. Having good psychological development
- d. Constantly seeking knowledge to present new ideas and findings
- e. Being able to adapt to the existing event through an in-depth research and analysis
- f. Being heedful
- g. Having extensive and sustainable capabilities
- h. Being able to manage information
- i. Being able to educate and guide others.

In the context discussed earlier, the village head, taking on the mantle of a Public Administration leader, bears distinct duties and responsibilities as a state apparatus. These encompass delivering public services within their jurisdiction and orchestrating administrative and community development activities. This collaborative approach involves active participation from all community members and is guided by regulations, particularly those governing candidacy processes and other facets related to the village head's duties.

Central to the village head's role is the seamless integration of administrative procedures and community development initiatives. This commitment requires an inclusive approach, ensuring the consideration of every community member in decision-making processes. Adherence to regulatory frameworks not only shapes the leader's trajectory but also underscores legal and ethical dimensions, fostering transparency and accountability. Moving beyond administrative functions, the village head actively engages with the community, understanding its challenges and aspirations. Collaborating with various stakeholders, the leader navigates the delicate balance between preserving cultural values and propelling sustainable development. In essence, the village head, as a Public Administration leader, serves as a linchpin, propelling positive change through a holistic and inclusive approach that secures the community's well-being.

Public Security and Order

According to Hermarani and Kuswardani (2022), security is the establishment of a stable and controlled environment, ensuring that individuals feel secure, unworried, and free from threats and disruptions. Order, on the other hand, signifies a society living an organized life, adhering to rules, maintaining tidiness and politeness, and upholding applicable laws within a community sharing similar cultural values.

In the community's daily life, activities in various aspects such as the economy, education, and health contribute to collective well-being. However, it is crucial to recognize that economic growth, education, and health services thrive in a secure and orderly environment, especially in rural areas. Ensuring village security and order becomes paramount in guaranteeing a better life for community members. Achieving this condition necessitates collaboration between government entities and rural communities. Additionally, fostering awareness among individuals about the importance of maintaining a secure and orderly environment is both a right and responsibility, contributing to nation-building starting from the grassroots level.

Referring to Article 27 paragraph (3) and Article 30 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, every citizen possesses the right and duty to participate in the defense and security of the nation. This emphasizes the values of patriotism, national awareness, belief in Pancasila as the country's ideology, willingness to sacrifice for the nation, and possessing the basic capability to defend the nation.

Building on Sahadi, Otong Husni Taufik, and Wardani's insights (2020) on citizens' rights and duties, sustaining the life of the people and the nation is a shared responsibility. Inhabiting an area comes with the obligation to defend the country and protect the living environment, fostering comfort, order, and tranquility. Individuals must cultivate an understanding of national life and actively participate in national security, as national defense is the right, responsibility, and glory of every individual.

Village Head's Strategies: Concrete Steps for Ensuring Security and Order

As a leader elected by the community, the village head bears full responsibility for comprehensive development to benefit the entire community. This development encompasses both physical and nonphysical aspects, with the latter involving human resources

empowerment, economic growth, education advancement, health improvement, and the crucial aspect of security and order (Edwar, et.al).

Several strategies are required to improve the development of security and order in rural areas, as follows:

1. Promote and develop religious activities in the village

According to Khoiriyah (2020), religious activities are beneficial to develop commendable morals and to lessen disgraceful actions that may occur in formal organizations, such as educational institutions and social environments. Promoting religious activities in rural areas can help people understand the importance of religious teachings for human life. All activities carried out by every servant of God are under religious teachings, which foster the belief that all actions will one day be accountable before the Creator. Therefore, mutual respect, loving and helping each other do good deeds is shaped to prevent hostility and chaos between community members.

2. Make Village Head Regulation

Village Head Regulation is the laws and regulations the village head stipulates that contain rules or policies to implement higher laws. Village Head Regulation refers to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulation. Village Head Regulation concerning Public Security and Order is specifically prepared to make it easier for the village government to realize public security and order in rural areas to create a tranquil and peaceful life. Village Head Regulation that can be included to improve security and order is related to social order based on applicable rules, religious life guidelines, customs, and culture. The government and community members are required to comply with this regulation on a daily basis. Likewise, the confirmation included in the preparation of the Village Head Regulation regarding the prevention and sanctions for immorality or criminal acts is the responsibility of the village government and community members.

3. Provide facilities and infrastructure to support the village's security and order.

Facilities and infrastructure are significant factors that should be provided in government organizations or institutions, including rural areas. In regards to people's needs for security and order, the village government should seek to provide supporting facilities and infrastructure through requests for the provision of security and order facilities and infrastructure, such as electrical installation, safe water, and livable houses for underprivileged people. Electrical installation is intended to protect the residents' houses from darkness, which might facilitate crime. Similarly, the availability of safe water can ensure the residents' security against disease transmission due to using contaminated water. Another thing related to realizing security and order for rural communities is promoting a neighborhood security system.

Following the previous strategies to arrive at acceptable village security and order, the researcher opines that all strategies will be more easily applicable if the village head, as a leader, can shape commendable morals within oneself.

A village head elected and trusted by the community should have reliable and commendable morals to become a role model or mentor for his subordinates and followers. To become a leader with such morals, a village head should implement some strategies as conveyed by Marjuni (2021), including:

1. Being intelligent. Developing intelligence is a fundamental process for a leader in shaping commendable morals. It is much easier for an intelligent leader to instill commendable morals and solve problems.

2. Being honest. Instilling the values of honesty is among the strategies a leader should employ. An honest leader finds it not difficult to be fair to his subordinates or followers. Honesty in leadership will decrease the acts of arbitrariness or employee' rights violation.
3. Being wholehearted at work. A leader working wholeheartedly can give subordinates or followers a vision of the rights they should receive.

Moreover, Rusnadi and Hafidhah (2019) explain that a leader with commendable morals should have good attitudes when carrying out their duties, namely:

1. Being fair. Instilling the values of fairness within the leader's self can ensure followers and subordinates that they will be treated equally and not be affected by the personal bias of the leader.
2. Being trustworthy. A leader must always present clear information, make wise and correct decisions, and give benefits to others.
3. Not being greedy. A good leader should stay away from greed or the feeling of excessive desire for more of what is already owned. Greed can cause harm to oneself and other people. This trait can lead the leader to corruption, collusion, and nepotism or justify unethical acts in achieving goals. Accordingly, instilling commendable morals is of importance since being trustworthy and responsible will be accountable before the Creator.

Limitations of the Study

While our exploration delves into various aspects of village governance, security, and order, it is essential to acknowledge the inherent limitations that may impact the comprehensiveness of our findings:

1. Scope and Generalization: The study primarily focuses on a specific region or set of villages, potentially limiting the generalizability of the findings to a broader context. The unique characteristics of the chosen area may not represent the diversity present in other regions.
2. Data Collection Constraints: The availability and accessibility of data may pose challenges. The reliance on existing literature, surveys, or interviews may restrict the depth of insights, and certain nuances could be overlooked.
3. Temporal Factors: The study's timeframe might be constrained, capturing only a snapshot of the dynamic nature of village dynamics, governance, and security. Long-term trends and changes may not be fully captured.
4. Cultural and Contextual Sensitivity: Cultural variations and contextual differences within villages may not be fully accounted for in the study. These nuances are critical in understanding the intricacies of local governance.

Future Directions of the Study

In light of these limitations, future research endeavors can adopt strategies to address these constraints and pave the way for a more robust and nuanced understanding of village governance and security:

1. Wider Geographical Sampling: Expanding the study to encompass a more diverse range of villages, representing various geographical, cultural, and socio-economic contexts, will enhance the generalizability of findings and offer a more comprehensive understanding of the subject.

2. Longitudinal Studies: Conducting longitudinal studies can mitigate temporal limitations, allowing researchers to track changes and developments in village governance, security, and order over an extended period. This approach provides a more nuanced understanding of trends and patterns.
3. Mixed-Methods Approach: Combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies can overcome data collection constraints. Integrating surveys, interviews, and field observations offers a more holistic view, capturing both statistical trends and contextual insights.
4. Comparative Analyses: Undertaking comparative analyses between different regions or countries can highlight variations in village governance models, security strategies, and their effectiveness. This approach can identify best practices and potential areas for improvement.
5. Incorporating Community Perspectives: Future studies should emphasize engaging directly with community members to understand their perspectives on governance, security, and order. Community voices are integral in shaping effective policies and strategies.
6. Utilizing Advanced Technologies: Leveraging advanced technologies such as GIS mapping, remote sensing, or data analytics can provide a more detailed and real-time assessment of security and governance dynamics in villages.
7. Policy Impact Analysis: Assessing the actual impact of governance and security policies on the ground is crucial. Future research should delve into the outcomes of implemented policies to determine their effectiveness and identify areas for refinement.

By addressing these considerations in future research, scholars can contribute to a more robust and nuanced understanding of village governance, security, and order, ultimately fostering more effective and tailored strategies for sustainable community development.

Conclusions

This study intends to develop village heads' understanding of their roles and responsibilities in village administration to create a secure and orderly environment. The effective realization of public security and order in rural areas relies on security officers and community participation coordinated by the village government to create an orderly and secure area. The government and community members should be able to raise awareness of the importance of environmental security and order, which significantly impacts the success of all aspects of development. Accordingly, the village government's roles and responsibilities and suitability of selecting a leadership model must be implemented to create a sense of security, order, and tranquility for rural communities. As a leader, a village head should be able to do the following things:

1. Performing optimal supervision to all community members, including temporary migrants who occupy the village.
2. Becoming a role model in maintaining security and order started from himself, his household, relatives, and the community.
3. Coordinating with the local government, such as district heads and local leaders, so that they can pay close attention to regional conditions and provide help and support for community development, particularly in public security and order.
4. Supporting the villagers' efforts that are not against the rules in creating a secure, orderly, and controlled village from harmful actions.
5. Maintaining good cooperation with several parties, especially security officers and law enforcers, for the actualization of village security and order.

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