



The Office Term of The Head of Neighborhood Association Exceed Time in The Perspective of Minister of The Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 and *Maslahah* (Case Study in Wonorejo Village, Pringapus District, Semarang Regency)

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Abstrak

Rukun Tetangga (RT) merupakan salah satu Lembaga Kemasyarakatan Desa (LKD) sekaligus mitra kerja pemerintah desa dalam meningkatkan pelayanan kepada masyarakat. Permendagri No. 18 Tahun 2018 mengatur tentang Lembaga Kemasyarakatan Desa tak terkecuali dengan masa jabatannya. Namun, masa jabatan RT yang terjadi di Desa Wonorejo berbeda dengan peraturan yang berlaku. Oleh karena itu, peneliti meneliti bagaimana masa jabatan RT tersebut dalam perspektif Permendagri No. 18 Tahun 2018 dan perspektif *maslahah*. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian yuridis sosiologis dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan melalui wawancara dengan ketua RT di daerah desa wonorejo kemudian dianalisis menggunakan permendagri dan hukum islam. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Ketua RT di Desa Wonorejo sebagian menjabat dengan masa jabatan lebih dari 10 tahun. Masa jabatan tersebut melebihi periode yang telah ditentukan dalam Permendagri No. 18 Tahun 2018 Pasal 8 Ayat (3) dan (4), sementara pada perspektif *maslahah*, masa jabatan tersebut tidak menjadi masalah selama pelaksanaannya dapat memelihara tujuan dari hukum Islam.

Kata Kunci: *Masa Jabatan, Rukun Tetangga, Permendagri No.18 Tahun 2018, Maslahah*

Abstract

Neighborhood Association (RT) is one of the Village Community Institutions (LKD) as well as village government partners in improving services to the community. Minister of The Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 regulates Village Community Institutions, including their office term. However, the office term of the RT that occurred in Wonorejo Village was different from the regulations in force. Therefore, researchers examine how the office term of the RT in the perspective of Minister of The Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 and the *maslahah* perspective. This research method used a sociological juridical research type with a qualitative approach. Data collection was carried out through interviews with the head of RT in the Wonorejo village area and then analyzed using Minister of The Interior Regulation and Islamic law. The results of this study indicate that some of the Head of the neighborhood association in Wonorejo Village hold office for more than 10 years. The office term exceeds the period specified in Minister of The Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 Article 8 Paragraphs (3) and (4), while from a *maslahah* perspective, the office term is not a problem as long as its implementation can maintain the objectives of Islamic law.

Keywords: *Office Term, Neighborhood Association, Minister of the Interior Regulation No.18 of 2018, Maslahah*

INTRODUCTION

The smallest scope of government is in the village area where its role is very important to support nation building. A developed country will be seen from how its people live properly and it starts from the village area. The village government is the party that carries out government affairs including the village head with the help of village officials as an element of village administration (Sugiman, 2018: 2). The village is an area occupied by several heads of families who are headed by the village head as the leader. Several heads of families took the initiative to form villages, places that have become permanent residences by taking into account the customs, socio-cultural and economic conditions of the residents (Sugiman, 2018: 2).

The village is an area that has boundaries and is occupied by a legal community unit that regulates the interests of the surrounding community by taking into account several things such as origins and customs that have been recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Suprihatini, 2018: 19). The village government in providing services and empowering village communities requires other institutions or organizations at the village level to realize community welfare. In addition to the Village Consultative Body (BPD),

institutions that assist the village government, namely village community organizations include Citizens Association (RW), Neighborhood Association (RT), Youth Organization, Village Community Empowerment Institutions (LPMD/LPMK), and Family Welfare Empowerment Team (TP PKK) (Elvizal, 2016: 2).

Social institution come from the translation of foreign terms, namely social institutions. In Indonesia, it is referred to social institution, which Koentjaraningrat defines as a system of behavior and relationships engaged in social activities to meet the needs of people's lives. Social institutions are part of social norms and have principles and goals that are no different from social norms. In general, the main purpose of social institutions is to regulate the needs of human life so that they can be fulfilled, besides that it is also to regulate that the social life of its citizens can run in an orderly manner according to applicable rules (Dasanti, tt, 35). Minister of the Interior Regulation Number 18 of 2018 Article 1 Paragraph 2 also states that village social institutions participate in planning, implementation and supervision in order to improve village community services.

Village social institutions are one of the intermediary elements in village governance. On the one hand, people need intermediaries to connect them with the government and on the other hand, the government also needs intermediaries to connect them with the community (Rauf and Munaf, 2015: 103). The village community and village government both need the existence of village social institutions. One type of social institution in the village is the Neighborhood Association (RT) (article 6 Minister of the interior regulation no 18/2018). The concept of Neighborhood Association according to Soekanto includes an association that is formed because of a place to live. People who live close together so they can help each other (Soekanto, 2001: 218). Neighborhood Association has the main role of assisting village and Village chief governments in carrying out government affairs by preserving the values that already exist and develop in social life.

The Neighborhood Association has a management structure consisting of a chairman, secretary, treasurer and fields as needed (article 8 paragraph (1) Minister of the Interior Regulation no 18/2018). The office term in serving as a member of the Neighborhood Association is also regulated in legislation and regulations. The implementation of the arrangements regarding the Neighborhood Association also applies to all areas that form village social institutions, in this case the Neighborhood Association. In the area of Wonorejo Village, Pringapus District, Semarang Regency, they have

also formed social institutions such as Neighborhood Association. The goal is of course the same as the establishment of the Neighborhood Association in general. In Minister of the Interior Regulation Number 18 of 2018 Article 8 paragraph (3) and (4) states the office term for Village Community Institution (LKD) administrators which are included in the Neighborhood Association is 5 years for one period and can serve a maximum of 2 (two) times either consecutive or non-consecutively. However, what happened in Wonorejo Village, Pringapus District, Semarang Regency is different from what is stated in the Minister of the Interior Regulation. This difference lies in the implementation of the office term of the Chairperson of the Neighborhood Association where what happens in the field has served more than the terms of office stated in the legislation and regulations.

Based on the problems above, the author are interested in conducting research in the form of essay regarding "The Office Term of The Head of Neighborhood Association Exceed Time in The perspective of Minister of The Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 and Masalahah (Case Study in Wonorejo Village, Pringapus District, Semarang Regency)".

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is qualitative research with the type of sociological juridical legal research (Nugroho, 2021: 103). This research located in Wonorejo Village, Pringapus District, Semarang Regency using primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources were obtained from interviews with informants (Ibrahim, 2006: 114), namely the village government, Head of the neighborhood association and village residents. Secondary data sources were obtained from literature review, written sources or legal books related to research problems. This study uses descriptive data analysis techniques and checked the validity of using the triangulation method.

DISCUSSION

Arrangements for the office term of the Neighborhood Association in Minister of the Interior Regulation Number. 18 of 2018

Minister of the Interior Regulation Number 18 of 2018 is a regulation that regulates Village Community Institutions and Village Traditional Institutions. Village Community Institutions, which is then abbreviated as LKD, are a forum for community participation, as Village Government partners, participating in development planning, implementation and supervision, as

well as improving Village community services (article 1 paragraph (2) Minister of the Interior Regulation no 18/2018). It is undeniable that the existence of social institutions in the village can help improve services to the community. The existence of this Minister of Home Affairs Regulation makes it clearer that in particular these Village Community Institutions can become an extension of the village government. Therefore, this regulation was made to regulate further provisions regarding social institutions that exist at the village level as well as replace old regulations that are no longer in accordance with the times.

There are three objectives for setting up Village Community Institutions (LKD). First, LKD has a position as a government partner to increase citizen participation in governance matters. Second, LKD is regulated to be utilized for the benefit of village development. Third, the existence of LKD is a guarantee that village government administration services run smoothly (Article 2 of Minister of the Interior Regulation no 18/2018). Village Community Institutions are formed by the community which is then legalized by the Village Government. Further provisions regarding the arrangement of Village Community Institutions in villages are further regulated by Village Regulations.

Each village has types of Village Community Institutions which at least include Neighborhood Associations, Citizens Associations, Family Welfare Empowerment, Youth Organizations, Integrated Service Posts and Community Empowerment Institutions (Article 6 paragraph (1) Minister of the Interior Regulation no 18/2018). Further provisions regarding the types of LKD are further regulated in the Village Regulation (Article 6 paragraph (3) Minister of the Interior Regulation no 18/2018). Village communities can form Village Community Institutions other than those already mentioned. The formation of LKD other than what has been mentioned is adjusted to the development and needs of each village (Article 6 paragraph (2) Minister of the Interior Regulation no 18/2018).

The general role of the Village Community Institution is to assist the Village Government in carrying out its government affairs. Village Community Institutions that participate in development activities by the Village Government are required to propose their programs to the Village Government. However, the types of Village Community Institutions have roles that are specifically attached to each of them. Especially the Neighborhood Association (RT) which is the smallest unit of social institutions in the village. The Neighborhood Association consists of an association of

several heads of families who live side by side by prioritizing the family principle and mutual cooperation (Furqon, 2021: 13). The Neighborhood Association has the following roles (Article 7 paragraph (1) Minister of the Interior Regulation no 18/2018):

- a. assist the Village Head in the government services sector;
- b. assist the Village Head in providing population data and permits;
- c. carry out other roles assigned by the Village Head.

Every organization have management rules to support the implementation of work programs from organizations including Village Community Institutions (LKD). Article 8 Minister of the Interior Regulation Number 18 of 2018 states, among other things:

- (1) The management of LKD consists of a chairman, secretary, treasurer and fields according to need.
- (2) Further provisions regarding of LKD administrators as referred to paragraph (1) determined by decision of the village head.
- (3) The management of LKD as referred to paragraph (1) holds office term for 5 (five) years from the date of determined.
- (4) The LKD administrators as referred to paragraph (1) may serve a maximum of 2 (two) consecutive terms of office or not consecutively.
- (5) LKD administrators are prohibited from holding concurrent positions in other LKD and are prohibited from becoming members of a political party.

Benefid Theory

The word "Maslahat" comes from the Arabic: *maslahah* it means benefit, avail, good, goodness, good, use or usefulness. *Maslahah* is a form of the adverb or *masdar* (adverb) of the verb or *fi'il* (verb) *salaha*. The word *maslahah* and the word *manfa'ah* have the same pattern and meaning from the side of *sorof* (morphology). These two words have become Indonesian from *maslahah* and *manfa'ah* to "maslahat" and "benefits" (Suratmaputra, 2018: 21). *Maslahat* in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is defined as something or everything that brings goodness (benefits), uses, and benefits (Salma, 2016: 2). Thus *maslahah* means benefits, interests, uses and goodness (Depdikbud, 1996: 634). The word *maslahah* is sometimes also associated with the word *al-munasib* which means "things that are suitable and appropriate or appropriate for use" (Umar, 2007: 112).

According to Izz ad-Din bin Abd as-Salam as quoted by Ahmad Munif, stated: "Maslahah and mafsadah are often meant for good and bad, benefits and harms, good and bad, because all maslahahs are good, beneficial and

good; *Mafsadah* is all bad, harmful and not good. In the Qur'an, the word *al-hasanat* (kindness), and the word *al-sayyi'aat* (bad) are used to mean *al-mafasid* (damages)." Izz ad-Din divides *maslahah* into four types, namely delicacy; the causes/means; enjoyment; the causes/means. There are also four types of *mafsadah*, namely pain/discomfort; the cause/things that caused it; sadness; the causes/things that cause it (Umar, 2007: 25).

According to Al-Khwarizmi, *maslahah* is maintaining the objectives of Islamic law by rejecting disaster or damage or things that are detrimental to creatures (humans) (Umar, 2007: 26). Determining whether something can be called a *maslahah* or not, the benchmark for which is religion (Islamic law), is not reason. The purpose of Islamic law is to preserve religion, mind, soul, property and descendants/honor. Thus everything that maintains and prevents the five objectives of Islamic law from things that are damaging/harmful can be called *maslahah*. As well as everything that damages or endangers the five objectives of Islamic law, even though reason says well is *mafsadah*/bad (Rosyadi, 2012: 19).

Najm al-Din At-Tufi provides an understanding of *maslahat* according to '*urf* (general understanding prevailing in society), namely things (cause) that lead to benefit (benefit), for example, is a business that will bring profit. According to Islamic law, *maslahat* is a cause that can have an impact on achieving *syar'i* goals in the form of worship or custom/*muamalat*. Benefit is divided into two types, namely (1) *maslahah* desired by *Syar'i* as prerogative such as worship, and (2) *maslahah* aimed at the benefit of creatures/humans and the orderliness of their affairs. Thus At-Tufi explain that the benefits desired by humans and those desired by *Syar'i* law are different (Rosyadi, 2012: 27).

The meaning of the origin of *maslahat* according to the views of Abu Hamid Muhammad Al-Ghazali (450 H - 505 H) is to gain or draw benefits and reject or avoid things that bring harm. Al-Gazali stated that this understanding is the goal that humans want to realize (Rosyadi, 2012: 29). Basically humans and Islamic law both desire the realization of benefit. However, the benefits desired by humans and the benefits desired by Islamic law are not necessarily the same, and vice versa. Thus the difference in the will of benefit between humans and Islamic law can occur by looking at the facts in society.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that *maslahat* is everything that is intended to maintain religion, soul, mind, property and descendant (honor). These five things are primary (basic) needs for humans that must be fulfilled. With the fulfillment of these five things, humans will gain

prosperity, happiness and benefit to live in this world and provisions in the hereafter. If one of the five things is disrupted, it can cause destruction or bad conditions that will be received by individuals and community groups.

The Mechanism of the Election System for the Head of Neighborhood Association of Wonorejo Village

a. Pre-Election

The stages that were prepared before the election process were to form an election committee whose job was to organize and coordinate the activities for selecting the Head of the neighborhood association. After that, a committee meeting was held, an official notification was made to the local residents that an election for the head of the RT would be held. Next, the administrative stages related to the collection of candidate requirements. The election committee is in charge of making ballots, invitation letters and preparing research locations for the process of selecting RT during the event.

b. Election

The following are the methods for selecting the Head of the neighborhood association (Sudjarwo, 4 September 2022).

- a. **Deliberation:** discussing to reach a joint decision. The election of the head of the neighborhood association in this way is preferred. There is a principle of mutual respect for opinions that take part in deliberation activities.
- b. **Voting Process:** the election method is carried out by voting the most that as much as 50% + 1 of all members present. Voting is carried out when the deliberation process cannot reach a consensus.
- c. **Acclamation:** This election method occurs when a candidate proposed in a meeting is agreed verbally simultaneously from all meeting participants to become the head of the neighborhood association.

c. Post-Election

The next step after negotiated on a name for the candidate for the head of the neighborhood association, according to what was conveyed by Bambang Sudjarwo as the Head of RT 01/01 after the election is over there will be no other processes such as inauguration. The distribution of neighborhood association decree has also not yet reached the head of the neighborhood association. In accordance to Karsimin as head of neighborhood association 03/09 Wonorejo Village that after the election there was no ratification. In line with the opinion of Bambang Sudjarwo that

the neighborhood association decree has indeed has been distributed to each head of the neighborhood association. They also don't know what the neighborhood association decree used is for because without a neighborhood association decree the residents have already acknowledged that they are the heads of the neighborhood association (Karsimin, 27 September 2022).

d. Implementation of Office Term of Head of RT (Neighborhood Association)

The head of the RT (Neighborhood Association) in each village has an important role in conveying information from the village to its residents. The position of RT is like a bridge between the village government and village residents. In carrying out their duties, the Neighborhood Association position has a certain office term. Based on Agus Kurniawan said as the Secretary of the Wonorejo Village, the office term that occurred in Wonorejo Village was not all in accordance with what was regulated in the regulations, in this case Minister of the Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018. Sometimes they still use the previous regulations or those that have become the Neighborhood Association's habit in the community and just continue. These habits over time will form the customs adopted by the community. People tend to feel more comfortable with the unwritten rules that have been formed in society (Kurniawan, 25 August 2022).

The office term for the RT management in Wonorejo Village can be shorter or longer than what has been stipulated in the regulations. There is a replacement of the head of the RT every three years or there is one that has even been replaced for more than ten years. According to Amin Sucipto, as residents of Wonorejo Village, the community tends do not know what is regulated in the regulations due to the lack of information from the village government. Community knowledge about RT rules is not deeply understood, only the basics. Because that's how people think that was happened in society is a natural thing. This is carried out continuously by the community because they think that it is the rule. However, in fact the habits that prevail in this community are no longer in accordance with the latest regulations (Sucipto, 4 September 2022).

Karsimin, Head of RT 03 RW 09 Wonorejo Village, has held the position head of Neighborhood Association for more than ten years. The reason there has been no change for more than ten years is because no one

wants to replace him as the next head of neighborhood Association. The most frequent reason is that when the head of Neighborhood Association takes office there is no salary and is only given incentives as operational costs which only come out once a year. According to Karsimin, the position of head of Neighborhood Association requires a relaxed attitude because he is in direct contact with the community. The community sometimes misunderstands the head of Neighborhood Association by thinking that the wisdom of the head of Neighborhood Association.

Siswanto, Head of RT 02 RW 08 Wonorejo Village also said that he had served as RT head for more than 10 (ten) years, that almost 20 (twenty) years. Initially Siswanto was only the deputy head of the RT but when the election for a new head of Neighborhood Association was held, he was nominated and elected by the voting method. After that, his name came out as the winner because he got the most number of votes. According to him, the reason no one wanted to replace serving as head of the RT was that there was no salary as head of the RT and also because no one was able to balance the feeling of embracing all residents. The position as head of an RT requires a humble attitude, in terms of being resilient to comments from residents who feel dissatisfied with government wisdom (Siswanto, 27 September 2022).

Musta'in Head of RT 03/04 Wonorejo Village, the position of head of Neighborhood Association has been held for about 12 (twelve) years. His opinion was in line with Siswanto regarding the head of Neighborhood Association who must have a calm attitude in encounter with the community. According to him, this attitude can help in dealing with obstacles when carrying out his duties as head of the RT. One of the obstacles experienced was when the Covid-19 Pandemic hit Indonesia. At that time there were various social assistance (bansos) that came down from the government for the community. The head of the RT will deliver a notification from the village government to residents of his neighborhood who receive the social assistance. In his submissions, the head of Neighborhood Association often received negative responses (complaints) from residents who were not recorded as recipients of social assistance.

The role of the head of Neighborhood Association is actually just conveying information from superiors to the community. Related to social assistance that is not appropriate for the recipient, it is the authority of the government. Musta'in conveyed response from the Village Head who said that increasing the number of beneficiaries would be difficult, that would be

easy to reducing the number of beneficiaries. However, the majority of the community did not understand the problem of targeting social assistance recipients and complained to the head of Neighborhood Association. According to Supriyadi, the Head of RT 01/05 in Wonorejo Village, said that the role of the RT is to serve the people from the grassroots level. Neighborhood Association are indeed required to be close to their citizens to establish communication so that there are no misunderstandings between the community and the government (Supriyadi, 1 October 2022).

Based on the results of interviews with several RT heads of Wonorejo Village, it can be concluded that the Neighborhood Association heads who have been elected in a forum will be reported to the village government for data collection in the Village Head Decree. The Village Head Decree is kept at the Wonorejo Village Office. The head of the RT admitted that while he was the head of the RT he had never held a Neighborhood Decree for himself. The Neighborhood Association heads tended to think that even if the Neighborhood Decree was given to each RT they would not feel the need for it. The Neighborhood Decree in the community is considered only as a complement, because without a Neighborhood Decree the management of the RT (Neighborhood Association) continues. Residents do not matter whether there is or nor Neighborhood Decree. The existence of RT management, especially the RT head, is enough to help residents when dealing with village administration.

e. Factors Causing the Office Term of the Head of Neighborhood Association to Exceed Tme

There are several reasons that influence occurrence head of neighborhood association to exceed time of Wonorejo Village, including:

- 1) Do not know regulatory information regarding RT;
- 2) There is no monthly wage/salary for the head of the RT;
- 3) Communities tend to find it difficult to make changes;
- 4) Neighborhood association leadership considered capable and no one has been able to replace it;
- 5) Lack of interest and understanding of residents towards the implementation of village governance;
- 6) Lack of community awareness and participation in the development of village governance.

Analysis of Minister of the Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 Regarding the Office Term of the Head of Neighborhood Association to Exceed Time

Minister of the interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 (Minister of the Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018) is the legal basis for village social institutions which include regulating RT. In Minister of the Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 regulates circumstances of Village Community Institutions (LKD). Article 8 paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) regulates the office term of Village Community Institutions. In paragraph (3) it is explained that the office term of the LKD management, in this case the RT head, in one office term is 5 (five) years from the date of stipulation. Paragraph (4) then continues from paragraph (3) explaining that the RT head can serve for 2 (two) terms, either consecutively or non-consecutively.

Some of the Neighborhood Association heads in the Wonorejo Village environment have served more than two terms or more than a period of 10 (ten) years. The practice of exceed RT office term in Wonorejo Village is different from what is written in Minister of the Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 Article 8 paragraph (3) and paragraph (4). The results of interviews with Neighborhood Association heads in Wonorejo Village stated that when there was a time for changing RT administrators, there were no new candidates who were willing and able to replace them. People tend to want to continue what has been going on and are reluctant to make changes. The community has realized that being a Neighborhood Association head is not easy, it takes good socialization and communication skills to create a peaceful and prosperous environment. In addition, with several roles being carried out by the head of the RT, the absence of a fixed salary is one of the reasons no one wants to replace the position of the Neighborhood Association.

The neighborhood associations office term in Wonorejo Village was held for more than 10 (ten) years to almost 20 (twenty) years, of course it is not in accordance with the current regulations. This condition is not only contrary to the existing legal system but also means snatch of the opportunity for other citizens to participate in government administration activities. Legal regulations state that there is a limit to office term of Village Community Institution administrators to provide equal opportunities for its citizens to be involved in administering government. Everyone in the eyes of the law has the same position and is equal. In addition, the existence of office term exceed time like this will bring out the attitude of citizens who do not care about developments in the world of government. The level of citizen

participation is low, even just for making suggestions or conveying aspirations.

The function of having LKD in accordance with Article 5 in Minister of the Interior Regulation No.18 of 2018 is to accommodate opinions and aspirations from the community. The response from the community is needed for the progress of government administration. The Neighborhood Association head is very influential in this role because he is very close to the residents. The head of the RT is likened to a bridge to connect information from the government to the community and vice versa. The head of the RT is also a catalyst in accelerating village government services to village communities. However, on the other hand, the community is also very important within the scope of the RT, because without the community, the Neighborhood Association head cannot carry out his functions and duties. Thus there will be no implementation of government services to the community.

Minister of the Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 in Article 1 paragraph (2) states that Village Community Institutions (LKD) are a forum for community participation, as partners of the Village Government, participating in planning, implementing and supervising development, and improving village community services. The head of the RT as a partner of the village government has an important role in reaching the smallest scope of society. The office term of the RT head who has exceeded the provisions has an impact on the absence of a new Neighborhood Association head. The period of changing the Neighborhood Association head who is irregular can make the residents who are led feel monotonous because they are no different from the steps taken before. Thus the absence of a new Neighborhood Association head means that there is also no new leadership style which perhaps will bring new ways to create a safe and comfortable environment and improve services to the village community.

***Maslahah* Analysis of the Office term of the Head of Neighborhood Association to Exceed Time**

The issue regarding the office term of the head of Neighborhood Association in Wonorejo Village which has exceeded the stipulated period in the *masalah* perspective is not explained clearly. In the meaning of the word *masalah* does not discuss the problem specifically. *Maslahah* only interprets in terms of taking or obtaining benefits from an event. *Maslahah* is directly proportional to wisdom which in interpreting an event prioritizes the

good and gets rid of the bad. An object or an event that brings benefit and kindness is said to contain benefit. Whereas on the contrary, an object or an event that causes harm and badness is said to be *mafsadah*.

Based on Minister of the Interior Regulation No. 18 of 2018 regulates Village Community Institutions (LKD), especially Neighborhood Association (RT) with a term of two terms of 10 (ten) years, each period filled with 5 (five) years. However, what happened in Wonorejo Village was that some Neighborhood Association heads had served for more than 10 (ten) years. According to the *maslahah* perspective, past office term events are not a problem because they can prevent damage. The function of the Neighborhood Association position is to assist village government services to village communities. The head of the RT becomes a partner of the village government in helping its citizens to be easily connected to the government. Thus the issue of the length of time the RT has served does not violate the meaning of the *maslahah* concept as long as it brings benefits and convenience.

The problem of this research is based on the existence of *maslahat* according to *syara'*, it can be said that the office term of RT is included in the example of *al-maslahah al-mursalah*. The issue regarding the office term of the Neighborhood Association head in *syara'* law is not regulated in detail whether it is prohibited or ordered. This form of benefit is left to humans to take/implement it or not to take/implement it. If the benefit is carried out, the goodness/benefits will come to the humans themselves (Sofyan, 2018: 258). The existence of Village Community Institutions, especially Neighborhood Associations, facilitates interaction between the government and the community. Communities who have an interest in the government will usually go through the Neighborhood Association stage first. When the government has wisdom for citizens it also goes through Neighborhood Associations which are indeed within the community. Information from the government will be disseminated by the Neighborhood Association heads in their respective neighborhoods. Information will be conveyed to the community more quickly because it is through environmental representatives, which is Neighborhood Association (RT). Communities who have received this information can also convey their responses or aspirations to the government through the Neighborhood Association as a form of participation in making government wisdom, especially in the villages.

CONCLUSION

Most of the office term of Neighborhood Association heads in Wonorejo Village has exceeded 2 terms, that some have served 12 years to 20 years until now. This happened because there was no candidate for a new Neighborhood Association head who wanted to be his successor. The office term of the RT that exceeds the stipulated period is not in accordance with the regulations in Minister of the Interior Regulation No.18 of 2018. Meanwhile, the office term of the Neighborhood Association head from a *masalah* perspective is not a problem because it can maintain the objectives of Islamic law. The benefit of the Neighborhood Association position that occurs can be said to be *masalah mursalah* because with reasoning considerations it is considered to be able to realize goodness/benefit and prevent damage to human life and be in harmony with *syara'* goals.

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