

## Village Regulations (*Perdes*): Potentials and Challenges in Realizing Autonomous Village

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### Abstract

This article attempts to analyse the opportunities and challenges of villages in regulating village regulations (*Peraturan Desa/Perdes*) as a basis for realizing village autonomy and development. Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring is a village in Deli Serdang Regency which routinely has not formulated *Perdes* in carrying out government affairs, public services, economy and socio-cultural development so that the focus of village development has not been directed along with low legal and political legitimacy regarding programs carried out by the village government. This is a qualitative study using observations, interviews and FGDs as the main data sources. Secondary data consists of both statistical, scientific sources and government documents. The key informants of the study consisted of elements of village government, including the executive, legislative and community leaders. The study found several inhibiting factors for the low effort to enforce *Perdes*, including those related to competence, integrity, and conflicts of interest as well as technical and political support from local governments as important elements in the *Perdes* regulatory process. This article recommends the need for capacity building for the formulation elements of *Perdes*, the involvement of local governments in conducting socialization and monitoring in the formulation of *Perdes*.

**Keyword:** Regulation, *Perdes*, Autonomy, Supra Structure, Commitment

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Village development in the last decade has become serious concern from the central government. The concern is mainly marked along with the village structuring regulations in a separate law, namely through Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Previously, villages had not been regulated separately but the regulations were in conjunction with the Regional Government Law starting from Law No. 22 of 1999 to Law No. 32 of 2004. Special attention was paid to village regulations and government in a separate regulation at the same time emphasizing that the village as an administration unit in the lowest level is part of the national strategy in sustainable development. This regulation is also marked by the attention of the central government on structural improvements to the village budget. Through the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara/APBN*) scheme, partisanship with villages is also proven by setting a special village budget in the national budget. In 2019 and 2020, each village received an average of IDR 1 billion each or to be precise IDR 933.92 million for 2019 and IDR 960.59 million in 2020 (<https://www.beritasatu.com/>). In addition, local governments, especially district/city governments are required to allocate Village Fund Budget (*Anggaran Dana Desa/ADD*) sourced from the Regency Revenue and Expenditure Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah/APBD*) at least 10% of the total General Allocation Fund (*Dana Alokasi Umum/DAU*) and Profit Sharing Fund (*Dana Bagi Hasil/DBH*).

However, in the several years after the regulation of village in separate law, the performance and development of infrastructure, economy, socio-culture as well as the political and legal superstructure have not shown satisfactory results. The intention to create an autonomous village

government accompanied by an increase in the economy, the welfare of citizens and the capacity of government and society is still far from perfect. One of the important reasons that deserves to be put forward in connection with the imperfect implementation of village autonomy is the weakness in structuring the village's political and legal structures. The lack of capacity of the supra structure of village government elements in making village regulations, especially in the form of Village Regulations (*Perdes*) is the main reason for the slow progress towards an autonomous village. This problem is actually what happened in several villages in Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province such as Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring Village in Pagar Merbau District.

The autonomous rights and authority of the village according to national regulations are basically very broad. Autonomy and authority can be effective when it can be implemented appropriately. To carry out this great authority, the village must have careful planning accompanied by determining a priority scale to carry out this authority in stages. In the national development system, including the village development system, planning and determining the priority scale of village development can be discussed with the community and adopted into a decision. One form of this deliberation is the Development Planning Deliberation (*Musyawah Perencanaan Pembangunan/Musrenbang*) which is held every budget year. This *Musrenbang* is in accordance with Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System and the Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 that mandating the process of preparing development planning documents it is necessary to include all components of society in form an inter-stakeholder forum or a *Musrenbang* forum. Therefore, a participatory approach is an important point in the implementation of the deliberation.

Village development has strategic values in the context of implementing national development. There are a lot of reasons and dimensions can be put forward to support this premise. One of them is based on the existence of an important village as an asset, history, heritage, and a starting point for the development of the nation's civilization in addition to the fact that almost 80% of the total national population lives in rural areas (LPPM USU, 2020). To actualize this potential, it is a necessity to organize and manage the village potential in a certain legal product at the village level so that all types of assets owned can be managed legally and autonomously by the village. It is in this condition that vital *Perdes* exist as a form of main regulation in the context of government administration, public services and village development as a whole.

The Community Service Team or so-called *Tim Abdimas* from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sumatra Utara has conducted a specific study and community service with the theme of strengthening the capacity of the apparatus in the formulation of *Perdes*. The service, which is carried out from June to October 2020, is aimed at scientifically exploring and finding solutions for cultural changes in the government sector so that the *Perdes* formulation activities become an important part of village strategic planning as well as become the object of activities and the annual budget of the Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring village government. The community service activities with the titled Strengthening the Capacity of Village Government Apparatus and Village Requirements Bodies (*Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/BPD*) in the Formation and Compilation of *Perdes* consist of training on the formation and drafting of *Perdes* involving the village government, the village legislative body or BPD, community leaders, youth leaders and so on. The training also featured speakers from local government, non-governmental organizations, social practitioners and *academia*. This article will further examine the potential of *Perdes* in creating an autonomous village, the capacity of supra political structures in formulating *Perdes* as well as political and non-political factors in the slow formulation and regulation of the *Perdes*.

## 2. METHODS

This study is conducted in Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring Village, Pagar Merbau District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province in 2020. This is a qualitative study using primary data and secondary data as data sources. Primary data consists of interviews, observations and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Meanwhile, secondary data mainly consists of official government documents,

statistical data and relevant scientific references. Observations are made through visits to the village and making observations about geographical conditions, infrastructure development and administrative services in the village. In-depth interviews are conducted with the village head as the executive leader at the village level. FGDs are another source of primary data by being carried out together with elements of the executive, legislative, village women and youth during training on the formulation of village regulations. Data validation is carried out using a credibility standard approach and a confirmation standard as stated. Data analysis is carried out by adopting the data analysis cycle, among others, by organizing data, making memos, classifying and interpreting data, presenting data and visualizing data.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. THE POTENTIAL OF *PERDES* IN CREATING AN AUTONOMIC VILLAGE

Pasar Miring is generally described as a village in the self-employment category, namely a village with a transition from self-sufficiency to self-sufficiency. If an independent one is a village with a picture of the most severe regional infrastructure, socio-cultural and economic conditions, then this self-contained village has little better regional infrastructure, socio-cultural and economic conditions. Contrast of course with villages in the self-sufficiency category where regional infrastructure, socio-culture and economic conditions almost resemble urban areas. The village of Pasar Miring is geographically located in the lowlands, most of which are very suitable to be used as agricultural areas. Administratively, this village consists of 11 hamlets and has Rukun Warga (RW) and 22 Rukun Tetangga (RT).

The total population based on data from the Statistics Agency in 2019 is 5,509 inhabitants. With this population, Pasar Miring is the village with the second largest population among 16 villages/neighborhoods in Pagar Merbau District or under Tanjung Mulia as a village with a population of 7,116 people (BPS, 2019). Agriculture is the main livelihood sector with a percentage of almost half (47.60%) of its citizens working in this sector. Other jobs are civil servants / military / police with a percentage of 10.29%, home industry 9.80% and in the trade and transportation services sector with a percentage of 3.11%.

The main agricultural/plantation products in this village are lowland rice, maize, cassavas, chilies, watermelons, oil palms and cocoas. In addition, this village is also known as a producer of livestock such as cow, goats, sheep and chickens. Rice as the main agricultural product produces around 4,886 tonnes in 2019. This figure means that this village has become self-sufficient in rice. With an average consumption per capita of 134.252 kg per year, this village has a tonnage surplus of up to 4.14 (Andani, 2008). Good village infrastructure and accessibility of public transportation make it easy to market agricultural products for rural communities. However, the large economic potential of the village has not been able to make a significant contribution to village income. Village Original Income (*Pendapatan Asli Desa/PADes*) as a real financial potential owned by the village as an autonomous entity is only able to contribute less than 1% (0.9%) of the total village yearly budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa/APBDes*) which reaches IDR 1.5 billion (precisely IDR 1.4 billion).

Table 3.1. Summary of APBDes Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring T.A. 2019

No	Description	Amount (Million Rupiah/IDR)	Percentage
1.	Village Original Income	13,69	0,92
2.	Transfer income from central government	855,33	57,42
3.	Transfer income from district government	515,59	34,59

4.	Regional Tax and Retribution Revenue Sharing from district government	90,37	6.07
5.	Remaining over last year budget	10,65	0,72
6.	Other Incomes	4,28	0,29
	Total	1.489,55	100

Source: Village Government of Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring, 2020

However, even though the Village Original Income (*PADes*) is relatively small, it does not mean that the village budget is small either. With a total APBDes of IDR 1.5 billion, it means that the financial potential of the village has exceeded the national average value of village income which only reaches IDR. 1 billion annually. In this situation, government administration and public services at the village level should be improved. The administration of government and public services should also be carried out legally and legitimately, which means that the regulatory sector and the legality of government administration and public services must be based on the correct level of regulations, such as the need to make regulations that are local, specific and prioritize village interests. The important regulation at the village level is the *Peraturan Desa* or commonly abbreviated as *Perdes*. If it is made relevant to the framework of a national government and legal system, this *Perdes* is parallel to the law, where the process, technique and mechanism for composing it are almost the same as the law. The *Perdes* is formulated with philosophical, juridical, and sociological elements as the background for its creation.

In the context of the formulation of regulations, Pasar Miring Village is one of the villages in Pagar Merbau District or in the regency of Deli Serdang which has not made *Perdes* an important element in the administration of government and public services at the village level. However, referring to the situation analysis or empirical facts obtained by the *Tim Abdimas* of Universitas Sumatera Utara prior to the implementation of community service in Pasar Miring, this village problem related to the *Perdes* regulation is identified in at least 3 three main things. Firstly, the formulation and enactment of regulations at the village level, especially *Perdes*, has not yet become an important part of the process of implementing village governance. Secondly, the legislative processes and activities have not become a strategic village program within the framework of regulating economic life, governance, socio-culture and social order in partner villages. Thirdly, the ability and skills of village officials and village officials or what is precisely called competency are considered inadequate to make, compile and issue village level regulations such as *Perdes*.

In fact, the *Perdes* regulation is a form of manifestation of village autonomy. This is based on the conceptual interpretation of village autonomy as a condition in which the village as an entity or community has the right to organize themselves or as a legal entity establishes self-government (Kushandajani, 2016). In exercising power and government, the entities named village, state, province and regency/city respectively constitute an autonomous institution. The village as an entity is a replica of a country or at least an imitation of an autonomous region such as a province, district or city. Theoretically, village autonomy itself has existed since the village was formed which can be based on local customs and not a gift from the government (Kushandajani, 2016). Talking about village autonomy including regional autonomy as a whole is talking about the concept of sovereignty because regional autonomy itself implies the degree of sovereignty over a certain policy issue, if not over a region as a whole, there will always be tension between the national and sub-central units. and who has authority in certain fields (Pratchett, 2001). As an autonomous region, villages certainly live independently, have original and special rights and have the authority to manage their own households.

Development planning and activities carried out in accordance with the development sector should be made in certain regulations which at the village level can be in the form of *Perdes* or Village Head Regulations (*Peraturan Kepala Desa/Perkades*). The difference between these legal products lies in the scope of institutional arrangements and authority. By adopting a development program and activities in a particular legal product, the legality of the activity will be strengthened along with the potential for mobilizing resources and resources in carrying out the legal product

made. Based on the service activities carried out by the *Tim Abdimas* of Universitas Sumatera Utara, Pasar Miring village actually has the potential to form a *Perdes*. This *Perdes* regulates priority sectors that must be immediately regulated at the village level.

Table 3.2. Priority *Perdes* Eligible to Regulation

No	Priority Proposed <i>Perdes</i>	Nomenclature of Proposed <i>Perdes</i>	Follow-Up
1.	Security and Order	<i>Perdes</i> concerning the Countermeasures of Security and Order	Adopted and is being processed at the village government level
2.	Flood Management.	<i>Perdes</i> concerning Flood Disaster Prevention and Management.	Still in draft
3.	Improvement of Village Administration.	<i>Perdes</i> concerning Village Information System (SID)	Still in draft
4.	Economy/Village Income Increase.	<i>Perdes</i> concerning Village Taxes and Charges (Village Fees).	Still in draft
5.	Social	<i>Perdes</i> concerning Self-Help Participation and Community Mutual Cooperation.	Still in draft
6.	Agriculture	<i>Perdes</i> concerning Organic Agriculture and the Environment	Still in draft

Source: Trimurni, et al (2020), Results of the FGD with the Village Government of Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring

### 3.2. POLITICAL AND NON-POLITICAL CHALLENGES BEHIND DELAYS OF *PERDES*

The slow pace in formulating and enacting *Perdes* in the majority of villages in Indonesia is basically almost the same. In general, the obstacles in the formulation and enactment of these *Perdes* are reduced to two factors, namely political and non-political factors. This also applies to Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring Village as the object as well as the location of this study. Political factors include ineffective leadership, slow response from the village government to community needs, low political culture and conflicts of interest in the process of formulating and stipulating the *Perdes*.

Ineffective leadership in this study means that the elements of leadership are not working, especially regarding responsibility, willingness or real action in managing government and the broad authority possessed by the village. The function of command, delegation, coordination and supervision by village leaders or in village government units does not work properly in the village. In the governmental institutional structure, strata and division of work divisions have been formed based on sectors of government administration. Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring Village with a total of 11 hamlets has a definitive hamlet head as well as the position of head of affairs at the village government secretariat. However, in fact, not all of these officials carry out their duties and functions as expected so that the initiative or initiative to formulate *Perdes* that is deemed important cannot be implemented.

The slow response of the village government to the needs of the community in this case means that the needs of the community, both directly conveyed and those that are visible to the eye can not be immediately responded to quickly by the village government. In this case, the village government, apart from the village head, along with its apparatus, is also the village legislative body or BPD. In the case of the Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring village, this happened because officials in the executive and legislative elements in fact made their positions second jobs (Interview, 2020). The main job of each official is jobs available in the village as is appropriate for the general public. The remuneration system that is outlined through the central or regional government as well as those that come from the village's original income, in fact, has not yet made village government officials prosperous. Of course, it is very different from public institutions at the national and regional levels where their officials can perform their functions properly because the remuneration system is close to perfect.

Consequently, responding to community needs, including the need to formulate village regulations, is difficult to carry out as is appropriate for these other public institutions.

Integrity relates to the commitment of officials in the village administration in carrying out their main duties and functions in accordance with the provisions of the law. Whenever a position has been given, it is accompanied by the provision of an honorarium even though it is not yet feasible, they should properly carry out their function. On the one hand, these positions are in fact contested or at least have been netted and selected through certain strict stages. In such cases, it is very possible to evaluate their performance as well as make rotations or dismissals when their performance is not as expected. BPD membership regularly has three main functions, namely the function of legislation, budgeting and supervision. The integrity of these legislative members can at least be judged by their commitment to formulating *Perdes*, including *Perdes* which are initiative in nature.

Conflict of interest as the last factor is interpreted when the interests of prioritizing public issues such as the formulation, discussion and stipulation of *Perdes* are defeated by personal interests such as maintaining a constituent voice. This was also, at least, what happened when formulating village regulations on village security and order in Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring. Sometime after the training conducted by the *Tim Abdimas of Universitas Sumatera Utara*, the village government succeeded in formulating a *Perdes* on Handling Village Security and Order. At the village government level, the *Perdes* has already been agreed upon and is just waiting for the BPD's approval to then be asked to be evaluated by the district government. However, members of the BPD did not give their approval on the grounds that there were many complaints from constituents or residents who voted for them when the *Perdes* was approved.

Non-political factors that hinder the formulation and determination of *Perdes* in the majority of villages in Indonesia are, among others, due to inadequate planning regarding the formulation of annual programs and activities, the lack of potential budget for the formulation of *Perdes* and the low quality of human resources of village government officials. The same thing happened to Sidoharjo I Pasar Miring Village in connection with the formulation of the *Perdes* which was considered very important and immediately to be regulated as well as necessary in the implementation of good, transparent and autonomous village government.

Inadequate planning in this case means that so far the development planning deliberations that have resulted in programs and activities are mostly directed towards physical activities or non-physical activities that are the interests of most residents (Interview, 2020). In determining the priority scale of annual programs and activities that will become the work program of the village government every year, it is always related to physical activities such as road construction/rehabilitation, repair of public facilities and infrastructure as well as forms of in-kind assistance for many elements of society. For the non-physical sector, for example, it is marked by ceremonial activities such as religious events, women's groups, youth, sports and so on (Pemdes, 2020). The intention to carry out activities such as increasing the capacity of village officials or village communities in general often goes unnoticed. This is actually what happened in the *Perdes* formulation and stipulation program where in the last few years there had been no legal drafting activities for priority sectors.

The minimal potential budget referred to in this study is the absence of space to allocate budgets for all stages of the formulation and enactment of *Perdes*. It must be admitted that although it seems that this legislation program is a simple task, in fact there will be a lot of costs involved in the formulation and enactment of this *Perdes*. A fairly large budget is allocated for deliberations for the formulation of *Perdes*, let alone involving external resources to see the harmonization of the *Perdes* with higher regulations, does not cause controversy in the community and is not counterproductive in efforts to build villages and prosper the village community. However, once again, when compared to the physical projects that are accommodated in the annual village budget, the funds required for the formulation and determination of this *Perdes* are still much smaller.

The village apparatus, which mainly consists of the village head and his staff and the village legislative body, namely the Village Consultative Body (BPD), are the most important elements that must have the capacity to carry out village governance. The two elements must also work

harmoniously and prioritize the partnership aspect, especially in the context of making regulations at the village level (Masuara, 2018). However, the institutional relationship between these two elements shows that there are various problems, such as the function of the BPD to protect the community and local customs which is not given much attention because it prioritizes the legislative function and budget and the aspirations of the community that are accommodated and channeled by the BPD are not yet representative

### 3.3. STRENGTHENING POLITICAL SUPRA STRUCTURE CAPACITY IN THE FORMULATION AND PROMULGATION OF *PERDES*

Historically and socio-cultural based, human resources in rural areas are more limited in terms of the number and quality of human resources owned by urban communities. The low level of economic growth and welfare in rural areas has contributed to the high rate of population migration from rural areas to urban areas. The impact is the limited human resources in rural areas, especially the potential for management and leadership in filling the existing political supra structure in the village government. It is not surprising that the competency standards required for positions in political structures including competence in legal drafting of *Perdes* in village areas are very low when compared to public positions in government at the national, provincial and district/city levels.

The authority of *Perdes* formulation within the framework of local politics lies in the village political infrastructure. In the context of the village government, these elements are the Village Head as an executive element and the Village Representative Body (BPD) as a legislative element. However, the role of village political infrastructure must also contribute to the formulation and process of pushing for these *Perdes* regulations. In the context of local village politics, elements of this political infrastructure can consist of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or community organizations, interest groups, community leaders, youth leaders, women leaders and so on. In realizing the formulation and determination of the *Perdes*, the capacity of the village political superstructure is imperative.

Efforts to formulate and stipulate a *Perdes* in accordance with village conditions accompanied by correct legal drafting techniques required supra-structure political capacity at the village level. The supra political structure at the village level is an executive institution consisting of the village head and its apparatuses as well as a legislative body consisting of members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD). *Perdes* as previously mentioned is a replica of laws at the national level or Regional Regulations (*Perda*) which must require the approval of the executive and legislative components to be promulgated. In this context, the two institutions can take advantage of formal deliberative spaces to initiate the acceleration of the *Perdes* regulation. One of the deliberation media is the Village Development Planning Conference (*Musyawah Perencanaan Pembangunan/ Musrenbang*) which is held annually. The implementation of deliberative democracy with a focus on community involvement / participation in development planning is in line with Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System.

The deliberation process, especially the implementation of the *Musrenbang*, in another section, is a manifestation of participatory democracy. Participatory democracy is decision-making by involving community participation, namely a two-way communication process to increase people's full understanding of an activity process, where environmental problems and needs are being analyzed by competent bodies in various fields, both political, economic and social. In the framework of administering government and public services in villages, participatory democracy is very appropriate to be initiated by the supra political structure. Apart from being a form of public control over government administration and public services, it is also a form of strengthening the capacity of citizens (capacity building) in the governance and development process. This is in line with the opinion of Grindle in Damayanti et.al (2018) which states that the area of capacity building in the community is in at least 3 (three) sectors, namely: human resource development of local communities, strengthening of management system organizations of village government officials and institutional reforms in local organizations.

Musrenbang as referred to above, in the context of *Perdes* regulation, at least has strategic value in at least three areas. Firstly, providing an understanding to residents or elements of village society about the importance of *Perdes* regulations in the framework of governance, public services and the embodiment of village autonomy. Secondly, a means of accommodating citizen aspirations, discussing content, getting suggestions and criticisms of which sectors are priorities to be formulated in the *Perdes*. Thirdly, political legitimacy in the sense that from the outset the village community had known about the planning to formulate the *Perdes* or even approved it so that in the future there would not be controversy after the *perdes* was enacted.

Another capacity that this political supra structure must have is the ability to convince local governments and oversee the process of evaluating and approving the placement of *Perdes* in district regional papers. This provision is one of the stages in the formulation of a *Perdes* as regulated in Permendagri No. 111/2014 It must be understood that bureaucratic diseases also occur in many local government institutions. This bureaucratic pathology, among others, is related to the lack or lack of knowledge and skills of the executing officers of various operational activities, violations of legal norms and laws and regulations as well as dysfunctional or negative behavior of bureaucrats (Andhika, 2017; Siagian, 1994). Regarding the placement of *perdes* in regional papers, the competence of the village political supra structure is needed in negotiating and convincing local governments that the *Perdes* formulated are important and urgent in the context of administering governance, public services and the embodiment of village autonomy.

Table 3.3. Summary of the stages of formulating a *Perdes*

No	Summary	Stages
1.	Planning	<i>Perdes</i> formulation is stipulated in the Village Government Plan of Action (PoA) or input from the community
2.	Compilation.	Prepared by the Village Head, Consultation with the community and submitted to the BPD
3.	Discussion	The BPD invites the Village Head to discuss the drafted <i>Perdes</i>
4.	Establishment	The drafted <i>Perdes</i> ( <i>Ranperdes</i> ) that has been signed is submitted to the Village Secretary for promulgation
5.	Dissemination	Dissemination of the drafted, discussed and promulgated <i>Ranperdes</i> is conveyed to the public for inputs.
6.	Evaluation	Strategic <i>Ranperdes</i> (yearly budget, levies, Spatial Planning, Governmental Organization) submitted to the Regent through the Head of Sub-District ( <i>Camat</i> ) for evaluation
7.	Clarification	The results of the evaluation are followed up by the Village Government/BPD.

Source: Summarized from Permendagri No. 111 of 2014

From several activities carried out by the Abdimas Team of Universitas Sumatera Utara particularly during pre-training and training, it was found that the only regulations that have been regulated so far are only *Perdes* which are compulsory in the sense that these regulations must first be formulated by the village government in which the format and substance have been drafted by the regional government or central government such as *Perdes* on the use of village budgets. Meanwhile, *Perdes* that are related to government administration, improvement of village infrastructure, economy, social society and so on have not become a concern of the village government. Through the training activities conducted by the Abdimas Team, it was also concluded that the stakeholders understood and had the capacity to formulate regulations (legal drafting) at the village level. In addition, they can also identify village potentials and enumerate village programs that are priorities to be regulated through village level regulations.



#### 4. CONCLUSION

From a series of activities carried out within the framework of Strengthening the Capacity of Village Government Apparatus and Village Consultative Bodies in the Formation and Compilation of Village Level Regulations, the Abdimas Team concluded that this activity provided benefits and impacts for the development of the capacity of the village government and village legislature in forming and drafting regulations on village level. In fact, legal drafting training is a form of activity that has never been carried out in this village, at least in the last decade so that participatory training activities need to be carried out on an ongoing basis in the village of Sisdoharjo Pasar Miring. Based on discussion activities and various forms of simulations carried out in determining regulatory priorities and drafting regulations, it is concluded that villagers, especially elements of government, village legislature, community leaders and youth have the ability and creativity in preparing legislation products at the village level.

Of the several activities carried out by the Abdimas Team, especially in training, the team furthermore recommended several things. Firstly, the need for assistance activities for the village to make the regulatory program a routine program in annual village activities. Secondly, the need for some technical training on leading sectors that have the potential to increase the village's own income (PADes). Thirdly, the need to provide assistance to the community at large to actively participate in the village development process as well as to supervise the administration of government at the regional level. Finally, there is a need for assistance activities for village legislative elements in increasing their roles and functions on the area of legislation, budgeting controlling.

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