



Implementation Of Law Number 6 Of 2014 On Villages And Its Implications In Portibi Jae Village, North Padang Lawas Regency

Alamsyah Sirait¹, Khalid²

Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara

Email: alamsyahiphone7@gmail.com

rahmadefendi@uinsu.ac.id

Abstract - The aim of this research is to understand the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages and its implications for village development in Portibi Jae Village, Portibi District, North Padang Lawas Regency. Villages play a key role in the development of infrastructure and human resources (HR) in the region. The progress of a village impacts the development of the surrounding area and supports national development. This study is an empirical legal research that is descriptive and qualitative, using a case approach. The data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study show that the implementation of the Village Law in Portibi Jae Village has been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations, involving community participation, village governance, community economic empowerment, village fund management, and strengthening village institutions. The implications of the Village Law in Portibi Jae Village cover three main sectors: increased community participation, strengthened community economy through various programs including BUMdes (Village-Owned Enterprises), and improved village governance that is more accountable, transparent, and proactive, involving the village community. The impact of this implementation is reflected in the improvement of the physical condition of Portibi Jae Village, better village services, increased values of mutual cooperation in development, and the emergence of handcraft industries such as making bags and mats from gebang palm, mango syrup production, and banana chips by community groups. These activities contribute to the improvement of the community's economy.

Keywords: Law, Village, Implementation, Impact.

I. INTRODUCTION

Villages, also known by various names such as Gampong, Nagari, Kampung, and Marga, are often overlooked in the context of government administration and development. The majority of rural communities, who mainly rely on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood, are in a state of scarcity and lag behind urban communities. The socio-economic gap between rural and urban areas is becoming increasingly apparent, with cities often seen as more prosperous in terms of economy, infrastructure, and access to public services. (Didik, 2016). The town could be a representation of a legitimate community unit that has existed and created together with the history of Indonesian society and has gotten to be an indivisible portion of the Indonesian nation's life arrange. The town community as the subject of town improvement requires arrangements for the organization and direction of towns, which are realized through the sanctioning of Law Number 6 of 2014 on Towns. (Ilham Zitri, 2020) Until presently, country communities are still tormented by moderately moo levels of welfare. The welfare of the inhabitants is closely related to the issue of destitution. The issue of destitution is the foremost crucial issue of a country, notwithstanding of the nation, since destitution has the potential to be the root of other issues. The issue of destitution proceeds to frequent country communities to this day. The town has become a locale with the most pockets of destitution. Concurring to the Central Measurements Organization (BPS), destitution is

considered an financial failure to meet essential nourishment and non-food needs measured in terms of use (fundamental needs approach). Alluding to this approach, the destitute populace is the populace that has an normal per capita month to month consumption underneath the destitution line. (Ilham Zitri, 2020)

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in 2023, the poverty rate in rural areas reached 12%, while in urban areas it was only 6%. This statistic illustrates the significant socio-economic gap between rural and urban areas. The majority of rural communities, who rely on agriculture as their primary livelihood, face major challenges in improving their well-being. In this context, the poverty gap recorded by BPS serves as an important foundation for understanding why rural areas are often overlooked in development policies, and how this imbalance needs to be addressed through greater attention to relevant sectors in rural areas. (Birokrasi, 2024). The continued prevalence of poverty in rural areas can be attributed to a lack of government policies that prioritize the needs of the poor in rural development initiatives. Consequently, these development efforts often fail to uplift the impoverished, instead benefiting wealthier individuals and rural elites. This disparity has led to significant issues such as poverty, income inequality, and rising unemployment in these communities. The causes of poverty in the village include the influence of low education levels, disparities in land ownership and agricultural capital, uneven investment in the agricultural sector, limited credit budget allocation, and restricted availability of basic necessities. Urban development policies (encouraging people from villages to move to cities), economic management still using traditional methods.

Moo efficiency and capital arrangement, the immature reserve funds culture in provincial communities, destitute administration that by and large still wins in rustic regions, the nonappearance of social security for survival and to preserve the coherence of rustic communities, and moo wellbeing protections scope. The uneven improvement in rural areas is continuously the most pardon to energize provincial communities to take off their hometowns. The restricted public facilities, moo pay, and confined work openings within the town are issues that unendingly ended up subjects of discourse. Indeed taught individuals are more pulled in to the city, indeed in spite of the fact that they are mindful that urbanization will include to the burden of the city, whereas moreover contributing to the issues of the town they take off behind. Individuals who are increasingly skilled and capable tend to select to live and look for employments within the city. With the reason that there are openings. Such an demeanor proceeds to create, causing the town to gotten to be a calm and ignored put. (Sulistiyanti, 2017)

Within the directions with respect to towns, they have not however been able to suit all the interface and needs of the town community. Indonesia right now has 73,000 (*seventy-three thousand*) towns and 8,000 (*eight thousand*) urban towns. The usage of village administration is not in line with the times, so it is essential to create modern breakthroughs in town administration, particularly concerning the position of standard law communities, democratization, differing qualities, community cooperation, as well as advance and impartial improvement. It is imperative to avoid the rise of territorial aberrations, destitution, and socio-cultural and financial issues that seem disturb the solidarity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.⁷One of the equations for engaging country communities is the presentation of the Town Law. The town administration framework is pivotal for the advance of the town or the enhancement of the villagers' welfare. It is as it were fitting that the enhancement of the town administration framework gets to be a center of this nation's plan. Besides, it is imperative to realize that the potential of characteristic resources and human assets, as well as sources of issues, are all found within the town. The advance of this country is affected by the advance of the villages. The progress of this country is impacted by the advance of the towns. (Eko, 2014)

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 on Towns (Town Law) may be a legitimate direction that oversees the strategies for actualizing town autonomy. This law too controls the organization of town administration, town improvement, and community empowerment. The targets of Law Number 6 of 2014 are:

Progressing the welfare of rustic communities, Upgrading the quality of human life, Combating destitution, Empowering maintainable and evenhanded town development. Law Number 6 of 2014 directs a few things, counting:

1. Principle of direction
2. Position and sorts of towns
3. Village arranging
4. Village specialist
5. Rights and commitments of the town and the town community
6. Village controls
7. Village accounts and town resources
8. Village advancement and country range advancement

Three a long time after the endorsing of Law Number 6 of 2014 on Towns, the believe for state affirmation of town influence, culture, and innate rights has risen. In this case, there's a course of action that can bring roughly budgetary, social, and political independence for towns. In any case, on the other hand, there's additionally a significant fear with regard to the heading and utilization of these courses of action, a number of courses of action that will modify the stand up to of towns in Indonesia faraway from the condition of locked in town communities, unreservedly directing characteristic assets, and keeping up the identity and character of town excellence. However, on the other hand, there's besides a deep-seated fear around the course and execution of these approaches, a number of courses of action that will change the stand up to of towns in Indonesia faraway from the condition of locked in nation communities, openly directing common resources, and keeping up the identity and character of town greatness. (Makalah, 2024).

Portibi may be a sub-district in Padang Lawas Utara Regency, North Sumatra, which features a total of 36 towns. One of its villages is Portibi Jae town. "Portibi" could be a frame of the title "Pertiwi" within the neighborhood dialect. The lion's share of the individuals within the town of Portibi Jae are locked in in cultivating and cultivating. For the town administration, there's still a require for direction to move forward advancement within the town. Each year, specialized direction for town improvement is conducted nine times, but the benefits gotten appear no changes within the town of Portibi Jae, which is exceptionally concerning for a great citizen who follows to the 1945 Structure. The Town Law embodies a commendable mission by allocating special resources for local development. These town funds are designed to support initiatives that empower and secure villages, enabling them to become strong, progressive, independent, and democratic entities. This framework lays a solid foundation for effective local governance and paves the way towards a fair, prosperous, and thriving society. Town autonomy is prioritized for two main reasons. First, villages have historically been vulnerable and dependent on urban areas, often bearing more responsibilities than they can manage.

This has led to their politicization in development efforts, causing villages to be viewed as liabilities rather than valuable assets for the state. Second, this policy aims to instill a sense of change and seeks to strengthen local communities by clarifying their roles and responsibilities. The goal is to transform villages into subjects of development, making them valuable resources for the state, ultimately fostering welfare for all Indonesian citizens. (Eko, 2014) Based on the explanation above, three fundamental questions have been formulated as the subject of this research; First, how is the development of Portibi Jae Village implemented based on Law No. 6 of 2014? Second, how is the implementation of the Village Law No. 6 of 2014 in Portibi Jae Village, North Padang Lawas Regency? Third, what is the impact of Village Law No. 6 of 2014 on development in Portibi Jae Village, North Padang Lawas Regency?

II. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method that focuses on a deep understanding of the phenomenon being studied. To provide a clearer picture of the research

framework, it is necessary to explain whether this study follows a specific approach, such as a case study, ethnography, or another qualitative approach. A case study focuses on an in-depth investigation of one or several cases within a limited context, while ethnography is more focused on understanding the culture or behavior of a group through direct observation and participation. Explaining the approach used will help readers understand how data is collected and analyzed, as well as its relevance to the research questions posed. (Moleng, 2006).

The researcher chose the qualitative descriptive approach because this method allows for the collection of in-depth data in the form of speech or writing that can thoroughly describe the phenomenon being studied. The case approach in this research aims to uncover the uniqueness of individuals, groups, communities, or organizations in everyday life comprehensively. The use of this qualitative descriptive method is directly related to the research objective, which is to reveal the implications of Law No. 6 of 2014 in the context of villages. This method allows the researcher to delve deeper into the impact of the law on social life and organizations at the village level, providing a clearer understanding of its implementation and the challenges faced during its application.

This research can deepen the understanding of the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages in Portibi Jae Village, focusing on various aspects such as village infrastructure development funded by Village Funds, fund management and accountability, as well as community empowerment through increased participation in planning and decision-making. In addition, this research could analyze the role of village institutions, such as the Village Consultative Body (BPD), in strengthening the village governance system, as well as the challenges faced in implementing this law, including bureaucracy, limited human resources, and lack of skills in program management. The socio-economic impact on the village community, such as changes in income and lifestyle, is also a relevant topic, as is the collaboration between the village government and external parties, such as local governments, NGOs, or the private sector, which play a role in supporting broader village development.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Village Development According to Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages

The Town Law has gotten to be a foundation of town advancement that was already neglected by the government. This law gives rules for town improvement through the organization of free, straightforward, and responsible town administration. Town improvement points to move forward the welfare of the town community, fortify town independence, and make more successful and majority rule town administration. In Article 78 of the Town Law, it is expressed that town improvement points to move forward the welfare of the town community and the quality of human life, as well as to combat destitution through the fulfillment of essential needs, the improvement of town offices and framework, the advancement of neighborhood financial potential, and the economical utilization of common and natural assets. Town improvement incorporates the stages of arranging, usage, and supervision, emphasizing fellowship, family relationship, and shared participation to realize the mainstreaming of peace and social equity.

Article 79, Town Improvement Arranging is ready in a staged way, specifically; (1) the Medium-Term Town Improvement Arrange for a period of 6 (six) years.(2) The Yearly Town Improvement Arrange, moreover known as the Village Government Work Arrange, may be a point by point breakdown of the Medium-Term Town Improvement Arrange for a period of 1 (one) year. Article 80, Town Advancement Arranging is organized by including the town community through the Town Advancement Arranging Consideration. The consideration builds up needs, programs, exercises, and advancement needs of the town based on an appraisal of the town community's needs, which incorporate: moving forward the quality and get to to essential administrations, creating and keeping up foundation and the environment

based on accessible specialized capabilities and neighborhood assets, creating productive-scale rural economies, creating and utilizing suitable innovation for financial progression, and upgrading the quality of arrange and tranquility within the town community based on the town community's needs. (Desa)

Article 81 outlines the approach to village development, emphasizing that it is a collaborative effort led by the village government, which actively involves the entire community in a spirit of mutual cooperation. This development process leverages local wisdom and utilizes the natural resources available within the village. Additionally, any sectoral programs introduced to the village must be communicated to the village government to ensure they are effectively integrated into the overall development strategy. In accordance with Article 82 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, monitoring and supervision of village development are essential components. The community has the right to be informed about both the planning and implementation of village development initiatives.

Furthermore, village residents are entitled to actively monitor these developments and report their findings, as well as any complaints, to the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body. The village government is required to provide information regarding the planning and execution of the Village Medium-Term Development Plan, the Village Government Work Plan, and the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget. This information must be shared with the community through general information channels and during village deliberations at least once a year. Finally, community members are encouraged to participate in these deliberations to provide feedback on the reports concerning village development initiatives.

2. Implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages in Portibi Jae Village

Usage is the follow-up prepare of the built up work arrange. Hence, to survey the execution of usage based on five markers of victory and disappointment, it has the same benefits for learning conjointly gives assessment devices to see the program's execution in execution. The five fundamental pointers in controlling execution are as takes after; (1) the consistency of program execution with arranging. (2), the accomplishment of connected pointers. (3), the convenience of execution with arranging. (4), the exactness of financing realization with the budget in arranging. (5), the exactness of program target targets. (Baharuddin, 2013)

The town could be a representation of the littlest legitimate community unit that has existed and created beside the history of Indonesian society and has gotten to be an indivisible portion of the Indonesian nation's way of life. As a shape of the State's acknowledgment of Towns, particularly in arrange to clarify the capacities and specialists of towns, as well as to reinforce the position of towns and town communities as subjects of advancement, it is fundamental to have approaches for the organization and control of towns, which are realized with the sanctioning of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Towns. (Yohanes Susanto, 2023)

The Town Law may be a control that awards broader specialist to towns in overseeing and regulating government issues and improvement based on neighborhood potential. This law points to fortify towns as free government substances in realizing the welfare of their communities. In its usage, the Village Law brings different suggestions, counting within the administration of town funds, foundation improvement, and the improvement of community interest in decision-making. This law gifts broader specialist to towns to oversee and supervise their community's interface based on community activities, genealogical rights, and nearby traditions. The usage of the Town Law in different districts appears assorted comes about, depending on the conditions and potential of each town. The usage of this law in different towns, counting Portibi Jae Town in North Padang Lawas Rule, points to progress community welfare, fortify town educate, and empower citizen interest in town advancement.

Desa Portibi Jae, found in Padang Lawas Utara Rule, North Sumatra, has been endeavoring to actualize the Town Law in different viewpoints of improvement and community strengthening. One of the most centers is the strengthening of agriculturist bunches, considering that the agrarian segment is the essential business of the nearby community. Concurring to inquire about conducted by Mery Susanti in 2022, the Agricultural Office plays

a part in engaging agriculturist bunches in Portibi Locale, counting Portibi Jae Town. Be that as it may, these endeavors have not however accomplished ideal comes about due to a few deterrents, such as constrained offices and foundation, as well as the quality of human assets among both the officers and the individuals of the agriculturist bunches. The investigate recommends the require for specialized preparing for ranchers and officers, as well as satisfactory budgetary bolster from the nearby government to upgrade the adequacy of rancher bunch strengthening. (Susanti, 2023)

Desa Portibi Jae has been actively working to implement the Town Law across various sectors, particularly in town governance, community financial empowerment, town finance management, and the strengthening of local institutions. The efforts made by the Portibi Jae Town administration in various departments reflect this commitment. Firstly, in terms of town governance, the establishment of the Town Law has provided the Portibi Jae government with the flexibility to manage local resources, formulate policies, and execute development programs that address the needs of the community. Local discussions (Musdes) have become a pivotal aspect in shaping the policies and programs that are being implemented.

Secondly, community financial empowerment is a key focus of the Town Law's implementation in Portibi Jae, especially within the agricultural sector. Initiatives such as agricultural equipment support, training programs for farmers, and mentoring for micro-businesses are part of a broader strategy to enhance the community's standard of living. Thirdly, in terms of town finance management, the funds received by Portibi Jae Town are allocated to various infrastructure improvement projects, including repairs to local roads, irrigation systems, and the development of public facilities. Additionally, a portion of these funds is dedicated to programs aimed at community empowerment, such as capacity building for farmer groups and support for small businesses. Lastly, the effort to strengthen local institutions is evident through the active participation of bodies such as the Town Consultative Body (BPD), Community Strengthening Institutions (LPM), and other community groups in the planning and oversight of town policies. This has led to an increase in transparency and community involvement in town governance.

3. The Implications of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages for Development in Portibi Jae Village

Since its sanctioning, the Town Law has had different suggestions for town administration, financial improvement, social perspectives, and community interest. Be that as it may, the execution of this law moreover faces different challenges and impediments. The usage of the Town Law in Portibi Jae Town too has very noteworthy suggestions for town administration and the town community itself, especially the expanded cooperation of the town community in each town plan and program, invigorating financial strengthening and reinforcing town teach. The suggestions have a few imperative focuses, specifically:

1. Increased Community Participation

The Town Law energizes dynamic community interest within the arranging and execution handle of town improvement. In Portibi Jae Town, the community is included in town consultations to decide the programs and exercises that will be actualized. This inclusion bolsters different town programs and approaches related to both physical and non-physical development. Such as within the development of foundation, human assets, including also within the advancement of political perspectives within the town. The community is progressively eager approximately different work programs and town advancement. This has gotten to be a quality and inspiration in effectively executing different town programs that affect the welfare of the community.

2. Local Economic Empowerment

With broader master, towns can supervise adjacent potential to move forward the community's economy. Through the course of action and reinforcing of agriculturist bunches, it is trusted that farmers' pay can increase and the welfare of the community can be raised. In extension, the Town Law enables towns to supervise Village-Owned Endeavors (BUMDes) as a source of town economy. This BUMDes is molded as a town commerce unit that can donate pay for the town, checking for the town community. BUMdes directs businesses that

are characteristic (neighborhood shrewdness) of the town. Some illustrations of BUMDes works out that have made consolidate: To start with, save stores and progress businesses that offer help deliver capital get to for farmers and small exchange proprietors. Minute, town tourism organization to draw in tourists and increase town compensation. Third, the planning of provincial things supervised independently by the town community. With the nearness of BUMDes, towns can make work openings for their occupants and lessen dependence on the city.

Town wage sourced from special town pay (commerce comes approximately, asset comes around, self-reliance and participation, shared support, and other one of a kind town wage), task of the State Pay and Utilize Budget, a divide of the survey and regional exact retribution comes around from the range or city, task of saves that are parcel of the altering stores gotten from the district, budgetary offer assistance from the common regional salary and utilize budget, non-binding endowments and endowments from third parties, and other genuine town income. The Town Wage and Utilization Budget comprises of the wage, utilization, and financing ranges, proposed by the town head and considered along side the Town Considering Body. Based on the comes approximately of this considering, the town head sets up the Town Income and Utilize Budget each year through town bearings. Town contributing is prioritized to meet change needs with the require of the zone, common, and government masters. Change needs consolidate, but are not compelled to, fundamental needs, fundamental organizations, the environment, and community reinforcing works out. The town head is the holder of the master to supervise town reserves. In carrying out his master, the town head delegates parcel of his pro to town authorities. (Desa P. M.)

3. Strengthening Village Institutional Governance

The Town Law gives a establishment for reinforcing town educate, such as the Town Consultative Body (BPD) and other community organizations. Solid teach will bolster superior and more responsible town administration. One of the most impacts of the Town Law is the fortifying of town teach in administration. Town governments right now have broader specialist in overseeing arrangements and budgets. The reinforced town government structure incorporates: To begin with, the Town Government, driven by the Town Head with town authorities mindful for overseeing organization and community administrations. Moment, the Town Consultative Body (BPD), which capacities as a supervisory institution and a channel for community desires in defining town policies. Additionally, community interest within the Town Consideration (Musdes) is an imperative portion of deciding the course of town improvement.

IV. CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes several key findings based on field data. The village development in Portibi Jae Village is guided by the regulations outlined in the Village Law itself, particularly in Articles 78, 79, 81, and 82. The Village Law has been implemented in Portibi Jae Village, focusing on various areas, including village governance, community economic empowerment, village fund management, and strengthening village institutions. The implications of the Village Law in Portibi Jae Village cover three main sectors: increased community participation, strengthening the local economy through various programs, including the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMdes), and improved village governance that is more accountable, transparent, and proactive, involving the local community. The village development implementation carried out by the Portibi Jae Village government emphasizes values of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and kinship, fostering peace and justice, which can be theoretically categorized as participatory development.

Additionally, the Portibi Jae Village government employs a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches to achieve village democratization. The top-down approach involves the Musrembang (development planning meetings) which must align with the vision and mission of Portibi Jae Village, previously established. The bottom-up approach is reflected in the participation of village representatives (BPD). The implementation of this law brings several benefits, particularly in improving the village's independence in managing development and community welfare. However, to enhance its effectiveness, some

improvements are needed, such as capacity building for village officials, strengthening community participation, and optimizing the management of village funds. With synergy between the village government, the community, and other stakeholders, the implementation of the Village Law can be more effective and have a broader impact on the welfare of the Portibi Jae Village community.

REFERENCES

- Baharuddin, K. (2013). *Pengembangan Masyarakat, (Community Developmen), Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 tahun 2013 tentang PROPER*.
- Birokrasi, K. P. (2024, Desember 5). Retrieved from <https://www.google.com/search?q=garis+kemiskinan+indonesia+2024&oq=garis+kemiskinan>
- Didik, G. S. (2016). *Membangun Kemandirian Desa*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Eko, S. (2014). *kedudukan dan kewenangan desa*. Yogyakarta: FPPD.
- Ilham Zitri, d. (2020). Implementasi Dana Desa Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa (Study Kasus Desa Poto Tano Kecamatan Poto Tano Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat),. *Journal of Governance and Local Politics (JGLP)*, Volume: 2, Nomor: 2, November.
- Makalah. (2024). *Tata Kelola Desa,(Pusat Kajian Politik, Departemen Politik Universitas Indonesia)*. Universitas Indonesia.
- Moleng, L. J. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Sulistiyanti, A. T. (2017). *Kemitraan dan Model-Model Pemberdayaan*. Yogyakarta: Gava Media.
- Susanti, M. (2023). *Peranan Dinas Pertanian Dalam Pemberdayaan Kelompok Tani Di Kecamatan Portibi Kabupaten Padang Lawas Utara*. Medan: Skripsi, Universitas Medan Area.
- Yohanes Susanto, F. (2023). Implementasi Undang-Undang Desa Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa (Studi Kasus Desa Kota Bani Kecamatan Putri Hijau Kabupaten Bengkulu Utara), . *Jurnal Stia Bengkulu:Committe to Administration for Education Qualit*, Vol. 2 No. 1 Januari 2023.