



AUTHORITY OF VILLAGE ASSISTANTS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTATION (Study in Sambirejo Timur Village, Percut Sei Tuan District Deli Serdang Regency)

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ABSTRACT

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Village mentoring aims to accelerate village development to achieve community well-being. Increasing community awareness and participation in participatory village development is also necessary to achieve village progress. Based on the research results, it is understood that the legal position of village assistants in village government is based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance, village facilitators have the authority to plan village programs and allocate funds, utilize or allocate village funds, and control the allocation of village fund budgets

1. Introduction

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) established state bodies in the central and regional governments. Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution states, "The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial regions, and these provincial regions are divided into districts and cities, each of which has a regional government, which is regulated by law."

According to Article 1 number (1) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, hereinafter referred to as the Village Law, a village is a village and traditional village or what is called by another name, hereinafter referred to as a Village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that is authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, original rights, and/or traditional rights that are





recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on this understanding, villages have a strategic position as the spearhead and as a benchmark in implementing and evaluating national development in an integral manner.

Rural development is an integral part of national development, a sustainable effort to improve the quality of rural human resources and society as a whole, based on rural potential and capabilities. In its implementation, rural development should be guided by the achievement of development goals, namely realizing a life of independent, advanced, prosperous, and equitable rural communities.

According to Article 112 paragraph (4) of the Village Law, it states that Village community empowerment is carried out through assistance in planning, implementing, and monitoring Village and Rural Area Development. According to Article 128 of Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is mandated that the Government and Regional Governments carry out village community empowerment with tiered assistance according to needs.

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government or referred to as the Regional Government Law, states that regional government is the implementation of government affairs by regional governments and regional representative councils according to the principles of autonomy and assistance tasks with the principle of the broadest possible autonomy in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Regional Government Law stipulates that the principle of regional autonomy applies to the broadest possible scope, meaning that regions are granted the authority to manage and regulate all government affairs beyond those stipulated in this law. Regions have the authority to create regional policies to provide services, increase community participation, initiatives, and empowerment aimed at improving public welfare

2. Research Method

This research is descriptive in nature, namely research that describes the object being researched, investigated by describing the applicable laws and regulations in relation to legal theories and the practice of implementing laws and regulations.



The type of research used is normative juridical, supported by empirical juridical research, namely examining applicable legal provisions and what actually occurs in society. The empirical research involved conducting interviews with the Head of East Sambirejo Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency.

The approach method used in this research is sociological juridical method, namely "identifying and conceptualizing law as a real and functional social institution in a real life system".

3. Results And Discussion

The formation of village facilitators is the result of reforms as an effort to realize democracy at the village level. Village facilitators have a very important influence in village governance, namely exploring, accommodating and channeling community aspirations in participatory rural development and increasing the capacity of village governments and village community institutions in terms of development and empowerment of village communities so that at the level they become the focus of community expectations for programs to be implemented by the government, especially for community welfare and village development itself.

The scope of village assistance includes community assistance, implemented in stages to empower and strengthen villages. Assistance is tailored to needs based on the geographic location of the area, the village budget (APBD), and the scope of the activities being assisted.

The implementation of village government and village assistance is carried out by village assistants, which consist of professional assistants including (village assistants based in the sub-district, technical assistants based in the district and community empowerment experts based at the center or province), community empowerment cadres (Farmer Groups, Fishermen Groups, Craftsmen Groups, Women's Groups, Child Care and Protection Groups, Poor Community Groups and other community groups according to the socio-cultural conditions of the village community), and third parties (Non-Governmental Organizations, Universities, Community Organizations, Companies).

The village fund program and village assistants are an effort to realize the mission of the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD) policy by referring to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

Village fund management is an absolute requirement for the village government. Therefore, the parties involved in this management include village officials and the community of East Sambirejo Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency. Furthermore, to ensure sound village fund governance, the involvement of village facilitators is a key priority.





In line with the Village Fund Program, the Village Assistance program strives to make the Village Community Development and Empowerment Program Policy (P3MD) a success, which is guided by Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which stipulates that village community development and empowerment is carried out through mentoring efforts. This is then followed up through Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance and in Article 12 paragraph (1) which states that the task of village assistants is to assist villages in planning, implementing, and monitoring village development and village community empowerment.

Village facilitators facilitate the development and empowerment of village communities, leveraging their expertise as professional facilitators. Creativity and the ability to understand the political, social, economic, and cultural conditions in each village are key assets in assisting village communities.

The basic rules that govern mentoring work are village laws. Village facilitators' adherence to the laws established by the state will significantly determine the quality of their mentoring. The legal basis for village facilitators' actions, and which they must understand and comprehend, includes:

1. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.
2. Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.
3. Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds Sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.
4. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations.
5. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 112 of 2014 concerning the Election of Village Heads.
6. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management.
7. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines.
8. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 1 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Authority Based on Original Rights and Village-Scale Local Authority.
9. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 2 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Rules of Procedure and Decision-Making Mechanisms of Village Deliberations.



10. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance.
11. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 4 of 2015 concerning the Establishment, Administration and Management, and Dissolution of Village-Owned Enterprises.
12. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 5 of 2015 concerning Determination of Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2015.
13. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 84 of 2015 Concerning Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of Village Government.
14. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 83 of 2015 concerning the Appointment and Dismissal of Village Officials.

The authority of village assistants in administering village government in Sambirejo Timur Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency is based on:

1. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages explains that villages have traditional rights and have the right to regulate the community in developing villages to be more advanced and have the potential to become advanced villages and have independence as stated in the 1945 Law. Villages have developed in various forms so they need to be protected and empowered to become strong, advanced, independent, and democratic so that they can create a strong foundation in implementing governance and development towards a just, prosperous, and prosperous society and villages need to be regulated by the government so that village development is orderly.

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages also explains the formation of a professional, efficient and effective village government, which is open and responsible for improving public services for village residents in order to accelerate the realization of improving general welfare and increasing the socio-cultural resilience of the community.

2. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines

This Ministerial Regulation contains village development planning that is prepared in a periodic manner, including the village medium-term



development plan (RPJMDes) for a period of 6 years and the annual village development plan, also known as the village government work plan (RKPDDes), which is an elaboration of the RPJMDes for a period of 1 year. Regarding the preparation of the RPJMDes, the village head organizes the preparation by involving elements of the village community. In terms of the preparation of the RKPDDes, and the preparation of village development planning through village deliberations.

The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation outlines several regulations regarding the implementation of village development activities, the stages of which include: determining the activity implementers, preparing work plans, socializing the activities, providing training for the implementers, preparing administrative documents, procuring labor, and procuring materials. Regarding monitoring of village development, village communities have the right to monitor the implementation of village development.

3. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance

The Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration contains the objectives of village assistance, the scope of village assistance, the duties of village assistants, village assistance management and funding. The scope of village assistance includes: assistance to village communities is carried out in stages to empower and strengthen villages. Assistance to village communities is in accordance with needs based on the geographical conditions of the area, the value of ABDesa, and the scope of activities being assisted; and the government, provincial regional governments, district or city regional governments, and village governments make efforts to empower village communities through sustainable village community assistance, including in the provision of human resources and management.

Village facilitators are tasked with assisting villages in implementing village development and empowering village communities. Funding for village facilitation comes from the State Budget (APBN), provincial budgets, and district/city budgets.

One village that requires special assistance is the village of Village Facilitator, meaning that the village facilitator oversees the implementation of the village fund allocation budget. Village assistance is an activity that empowers the community through assistance, organization, direction, and village facilities.

Village community empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through establishing policies,





programs, activities, and assistance that are in accordance with the essence of the problems and priority needs of village communities.

Village mentoring is essential to optimize existing village potential. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 3 of 2015 stipulates that village mentoring is an activity aimed at empowering communities through assistance, organization, direction, and facilitation.

One village that requires special assistance is the village of Desa. This means that village facilitators oversee the implementation of the village fund allocation budget. Village facilitation involves empowering communities through assistance, organization, direction, and village facilities.

Village community empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through establishing policies, programs, activities, and assistance that are in accordance with the essence of the problems and priority needs of village communities.

Village mentoring is essential to optimize existing village potential. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 3 of 2015 stipulates that village mentoring is an activity aimed at empowering communities through assistance, organization, direction, and facilitation.

Improving mentoring performance is reflected in the commitment, responsibility and skills to realize village governance that is able to encourage the independence of village governments and communities through a participatory approach. Article 128 letter (2) of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2014 concerning the Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages explains that village mentoring is technically carried out by district/city regional work units and can be assisted by professional mentors, village community empowerment cadres, and/or third parties

4. Conclusion

The authority of village assistants in the context of organizing the government of East Sambirejo Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency according to the Minister of Village Regulation Number 3 of 2015 is based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance.





Implementation of village assistance in Sambirejo Timur Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency in the field of village infrastructure development to do pSupervision of village fund allocation is carried out continuously with continuous assistance from assistants provided by the Ministry of Villages, so that village development can be achieved and be effective.

The obstacles faced by village assistants in managing village funds are klack of expert village assistants, less than optimal in carrying out their duties and functions, namely in capacity development, cadre formation, and community organization, limited experience and knowledge in organizing the implementation of programs and activities in the village is still lacking, cooperation between village officials is still lacking, this is due to the lack of good communication between village officials and village assistants

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