

**Implementation Law No. 6 of 2014 Concerning Villages
(Case Study in Gampong Keude Panga District Panga Aceh Jaya Regency)**

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Abstract

Keywords:

*Bank Aceh Syariah
Financing, Qardh,
Law No. 6 of 2014.*

This thesis is entitled "Implementation of Law No. 6 Years" 2014 About Villages (Case Study In Gampong Keude Panga, Panga District) Aceh Jaya Regency)" Thus the research question are How to Implement Law Number 6 Year 2014 About the village in Keude Panga village and What are the inhibiting and factors supporting the rights and obligations of the village and the village community in the gampong Keude Panga, Panga District, Aceh Jaya Regency. The purpose of this research is to find out how the implementation of Law Number 6 In 2014 the village and To find out what are the inhibiting factors and factors supporters in the implementation of the rights and obligations of the village and village communities in Keude Panga village. The type of research used in the research This is a type of qualitative research with data collection techniques carried out by means of observation, interviews and documentation. The results of this study shows that the implementation of village rights and obligations of rural communities has not been carried out optimally and is not fully in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages based on articles 67-68 about the rights and obligations of the village and the village community. It is based on three inhibiting factors. First, the lack of knowledge of the apparatus on the duties and its function as the village government. Second, the lack of provision of facilities facilities and infrastructure. Third, the lack of human resources or apparatus gampong so that the implementation of the rights and obligations of the village and the village community not in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

Abstrak

Keywords:

*Bank Aceh Syariah,
Pembiayaan, Qardh,*

Penelitian ini berjudul "Penerapan UU No 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa (Studi Kasus Di Gampong Keude Panga Kecamatan Panga) Kabupaten Aceh Jaya)" Dengan demikian pertanyaan penelitiannya adalah Bagaimana Implementasi UU No 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa di Keude Desa Panga dan Apa faktor penghambat dan faktor pendukung hak dan kewajiban desa dan masyarakat desa di gampong Keude Panga Kecamatan Panga Kabupaten Aceh Jaya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 desa dan Untuk mengetahui apa saja faktor penghambat dan faktor pendukung dalam pelaksanaan hak dan kewajiban desa dan masyarakat desa di desa Keude Panga. . Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah jenis penelitian kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara

observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan hak dan kewajiban masyarakat desa belum dilaksanakan secara optimal dan belum sepenuhnya sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa berdasarkan pasal 67-68 tentang hak dan kewajiban masyarakat desa. Hal ini didasarkan pada tiga faktor penghambat. Pertama, kurangnya pengetahuan aparaturnya tentang tugas dan fungsinya sebagai pemerintah desa. Kedua, kurangnya penyediaan fasilitas sarana dan prasarana. Ketiga, kurangnya SDM atau aparaturnya sehingga pelaksanaan hak dan kewajiban desa dan masyarakat desa tidak sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa.



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INTRODUCTION

Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages became a milestone in the paradigm shift of village regulation, the village is no longer considered an object of development, but rather placed into the subject and spearhead of development and improvement of community welfare. As a form of state recognition of the village, especially in order to clarify the function and authority of the village, and strengthen the position of the village and village community as the subject of development, a policy of structuring and arrangement regarding the village is needed which is realized by the birth of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages.

The birth of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages (villagelaw) has given flexibility to the village to grow, strengthen and develop local initiatives, the spirit of autonomy and independence. The law also gives greater authority to the village to organize government, carry out development, conduct community development and community empowerment. The enactment of the village law makes the village position shifted from just an administrative area under the district to an entity that has the right to regulate and take care of self-government affairs including the management of finance and wealth belonging to the village.

Villages have the right of original autonomy based on customary law, can determine the makeup of government, organize and take care, and have wealth and assets. Therefore, the existence of the village needs to be affirmed to realize the welfare of the village community. However, the deregulation and structuring of the village after several amendments to the country's constitution

and its laws and regulations gave rise to a new perspective on village arrangements in Indonesia. With the law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages as an autonomous area is indeed given privileges, including related to financial management and allocation of village funds, village head selection and village development process.

The village also has the authority to regulate and manage regional autonomy in accordance with the original authority and given, to carry out the authority, the village government has sources of receipts used to finance the activities carried out. The important thing to note in supporting the process of implementing development in each village is the certainty for its financing, the determination of development financing can come from various sources such as from the government, private and community. The autonomy that the village has is different from the autonomy owned by the provincial area as well as the district and city area. The autonomy possessed by the village is based on its origins and customs, not based on the handover of authority from the government. The village hereinafter called *gampong* is a unitary legal community that has the authority to regulate and take care of the interests of the local community based on the origins and local customs recognized in the national government system and located in the district area. The foundations of thinking that need to be developed today are diversity, participation, indigenous autonomy, democracy, and community empowerment.

But what needs to be known is that there will be no rights if there is no obligation, no authority without responsibility and no unlimited freedom. Therefore, in the exercise of rights, authority and freedoms in the implementation of village autonomy must still uphold the values of responsibility towards the unitary state of the republic of Indonesia by emphasizing that the village is an inseparable part of the nation and the state of Indonesia. The exercise of the rights, authorities and freedoms of village autonomy demands the responsibility to maintain the integrity, unity and unity of the nation in the bonds of the unitary state of the republic of Indonesia and the responsibility to realize the welfare of the people implemented in the corridors of applicable laws and regulations.

In the context of autonomy, the village must have the authority to take care of affairs related to the two groups of needs above, the basic needs group is almost the same throughout Indonesia only gradation of its needs are different. While the needs of the business development of the population are very closely related to the character of the area, land use patterns and the livelihoods of the population.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages one of the obligations of the village is to regulate and take care of the interests of the community based on the rights of origin, customs, and socio-cultural values of the village community, and the village community has the right to request and get information from the village government and supervise the activities of organizing the government, the implementation of village development, village community development, and village community empowerment, obtain the same and fair service, and convey aspirations, suggestions, and oral or written opinions responsibly about the activities of organizing village government, the implementation of village development, village community development, and village community empowerment.

Based on the background above researchers are interested in reviewing more in the form of a study with the title, Implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages (Case Study in Gampong Keude Panga Panga District of Aceh Jaya Regency).

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Based on Articles 67-68 in GampongKeude Panga District panga District of Aceh Jaya Regency To find out how the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages based on articles 67-68 in gampongKeude Panga Panga District of Aceh Jaya Regency. Researchers conducted an interview with the apparatus of Keude Panga who according to the researchers could provide information. In Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages explained that the purpose of village development is to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life and poverty reduction through meeting basic needs, building village facilities and infrastructure, building local economic potential, and sustainable utilization of natural and environmental resources.

In general, implementation in the Great Dictionary Indonesian means implementation or implementation, the implementation is usually associated with an activity carried out to achieve a particular goal. The understanding of implementation when associated with policy is actually the link is only formulated and made in a positive form such as legislation and silenced and not implemented and not implemented, but a policy must be implemented or implemented in order to have the desired impact or purpose. The process of implementing the policy is actually not only about the behavior of administrative bodies responsible for implementing a program that has been established and causing obedience to the target group, but also concerns the network of political, economic, and social forces that can directly or indirectly

affect all parties involved, even in this case the expected impact. If the implementation is associated with the policy in this case Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages, the implementation of the policy consists of the objectives or objectives of the activity policy or activities of achieving the objectives, from the results of the activities in the explanation of the village law the purpose of the regulation on the village is:

- (1) Improving services for the community to accelerate the realization of the general welfare
- (2) Give recognition and respect for existing villages with diversity before and after the formation of NKRI
- (3) Preserve and advance the customs and traditions of the village community
- (4) Establish a professional village peerintah efficiently and effectively open and responsible
- (5) Encourage pre-kasa movement and participation of village communities to develop the potential and assets of the village for the sake of mutual welfare
- (6) Provide clarity of status and legal certainty over the village

Before the Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning village policies on villages in Gampong Keude Panga were considered not much change for Gampong Keude Panga, especially in terms of village governance. Therefore the village law becomes a new hope for the progress of Keude Panga gampong because this law has placed Keude Panga gampong as a subject that is able to regulate and manage its own government. In Chapter VI article 67-68 of law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages regulates the rights and obligations of villages and village communities as a right in the sense of power to do something.

Village Rights and Obligations

The scope of village rights stipulated in this article relates to the right to organize and take care of the interests of the community based on the origin, establish and manage village institutions, and obtain sources of income. The obligation stipulated in this article is the obligation of the village to maintain harmony, unity and unity of the village community within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia. Improving the quality of life of rural communities, developing democratic life, empowering the community, providing and improving services to the community.

Here are some explanations and opinions stated in the interview on the implementation of law nmor 6 of 2014 on villages based on articles 67 and 68 on the rights and obligations of villages and village communities. Law No. 6 of

2014 concerning villages in Gampong Keude Panga in structuring in accordance with the rules that have been applicable as villages have been granted rights since 2014 when Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages is enacted then in the approval of village rights and obligations. The efforts of the government of GampongKeude Panga in expressing the rights and obligations of the village and the village community, as has been conveyed to the community of Keude Panga in written in gampong obligations include:

- (a) Protect and maintain unity and harmony gampong
- (b) Improving the quality of life in a gampong society
- (c) Provide good service to the gampong community
- (d) Improving the welfare of their people
- (e) Organizing gampong government
- (f) Report on the implementation and accountability for certain assignments accompanied by financing, infrastructure facilities, and human resources.

In addition, just like other gampong-gampong in Aceh Jaya, Gampong Keude Panga also has gampong authority based on the right of origin and local authority on gampong scale, the criteria of gampong-scale local authority are:

- (a) In accordance with the interests of the gampong community
- (b) It has been run by gampong
- (c) Able and effectively run by gampong
- (d) Appeared due to the development of gampong
- (e) The program or deposit activities that have been submitted to gampong

Gampong Keude Panga is a unitary legal society under the mukim and led by keuchik who has the right to conduct their own household affairs, village heads or so-called Keuchik, Secretary and Tuha Peut and other gampong devices to have duties, rights and obligations in the promotion of village and community rights and obligations, As stipulated in Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

The right to own, control, and manage natural resources in its territory, the Keude Panga area is a coastal area so the community is recognized for its right to manage marine potential in general and is traditionally managed as the right to land ulayat as in the Keude Panga region the community formed a turtle conservatory education group to maintain natural resources in the Keude Panga region, Thus Gampong Keude Panga has had obligations, among others, improving the welfare of its people, organizing village government and obliging to provide good servants in addressing the rights and obligations of the village community.

Rights and Obligations of The Village Community

GampongKeude Panga with a coastal situation that desperately needs the role and function of the law, in the middle between the village government and the village community if seen the condition of Gampong Keude Panga very lack of public knowledge about the rights and obligations of the village and the village community. Nearly 80% of the villagers live as farmers and fishermen.

The scope of the regulation of the rights and obligations of the village community is regulated in article 68 relating to the right to request and obtain information, obtain services, convey aspirations, choose and be elected and get protection and protection from the disruption of peace and order. The following are the rights and obligations of the village community in the purpose of law number 6 of 2014 concerning the village, namely:

Community: a. Request and get information from the village government as well as overseeing village government refreshment activities, village development implementation, village community development and village community empowerment b. Get the same and fair service c. Conveying aspirations, means and oral or written opinions responsibly about the activities of organizing village government, the implementation of village development, village community development and empowerment of village communities. d. Choose, be selected, or assigned to: 1) Village Head 2) Village device 3) Angota village consultative and 4) Angota village communityinstitution. e. Get protection and protection from the disturbance of peace and order in the village.

The village is obliged to: a. Establish yourself and maintain the village environment b. Encourage the creation of village government, implement village development, village community development, and good village community empowerment c. Encourage the creation of a safe, comfortable and peaceful situation in the village d. Maintaining and developing the value of consultative, association, family, and gotong royong in the village and e. Participate in various activities in the village.

The implementation of the arrangement of rights and obligations of villages and village communities in Gampong Keude Panga has strengthened the role of the community as a subject of development in its own region, so it is expected that this arrangement can open space for the people of Keude Panga to play an active role in the development of their territory, this arrangement also builds inequality in obtaining good services and political rights such as voting and voting rights. But not a few people who are negligent with their obligations due to lack of ability and understanding of Law No. 6 of 2014

Tentan Desa Ini. In terms of agreeing to the progress of Gampong Keude Panga the government and the people of Keude Panga interact and exchange opinions such as creating a consultative forum followed by the consultative body, gampong government, and community elements to negotiate strategic matters in the administration of government. Deliberations are held at least once a year and are memorized by the village government and financed from the village revenue and spending budget (APBD).

Factors Inhibiting and Supporting the Implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages in Gampong Keude Panga Panga District Panga Kabupaten Aceh Jaya In agreeing to the rights and obligations of villages and village communities there are several inhibiting factors and supporting factors in the stage of succeeding the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, especially in terms of addressing the rights and obligations of villages and village communities in gampong Keude Panga district panga District of Aceh Jaya.

Inhibitory factors

The factor of the ability or skill of each apparatus. The factor of the ability or skill of each apparatus in the field to which it is a task and responsibility is an effective determinant of the implementation and obligation of the village and village community in carrying out the duties assigned to it, but the fact shows that this factor is less owned by every apparatus or gampong device Keude Panga, the low level of formal education of each apparatus is enough to affect the fectif of the work and productivity of hiswork.

On the other hand, the weakness of its capacity is not good because it does not really understand its duties as an apparatus, so far it is often seen that the institutions are not functioned properly, for example when there is a sense of understanding among the community but do not immediately hold deliberations even delaying the time keuchik gampong Keude Panga feels there is still a lack of ditu also with the gampong government there are still parts that are less understood. In addition, the gampong road is 70% carried out because the funds are insufficient because it is also an obstacle and with limited funds can affect the performance of the government, therefore these constraints can hamper the implementation of the rights and obligations of villages and village communities in gampong Keude Panga district panga district aceh Jaya.

Facilities and infrastructure. Ahmad Syauqi also said that because the facilities and infrastructure that cannot be said to be perfectly feasible, the gampong government is often late in terms of taking care of the interests of the community for example there are people who ask to be made underprivileged

certificates, land letters, ID cards and so on, it can hamper the performance of the gampong government in addressing the rights and obligations of villages and village communities in Panga's gampongKeude.

Human resources/apparatus. Educational factors are needed in the application of the rights and obligations of villages and village communities, therefore low educational factors can inhibit the implementation of the duties of gampong apparatus, causing less effective implementation of government gampong tasks and their devices. Judging from the results of research through documentation data on the ground about the level of education of the Keude Panga gampong apparatus, none of the gampong apparatus has undergraduate potential and is only educated at the high school level only. This causes the village apparatus to be less effective in carrying out its duties, functions and responsibilities as a government in gampong Keude Panga district panga District Aceh Jayakar because of the lack of understanding of gampong officers about their duties, functions and obligations as a gampong government.

Supporting Factors

Factor of the ability of the apparatus in gampong Keude Panga Panga subdistrict in interpreting the rights and obligations of villages and village communities based on the results of interviews with keuchik gampong Keude Panga namely:

Apparatus capability factor. In an effort to address the rights and obligations of villages and village communities with reference to two things, first the government must provide public services by fairly demanding the ability to understand the situation of society and ironulate the aspirations of the needs of the community.

Facilities and infrastructure. With the development of the times, the service to the community will increase. Along with the growing problem of covid-19. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the facilities and infrastructure to support services to the community. This is in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Rural Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 Article 8 Paragraph 1 which contains the following: "basic social service activities as referred to in article 6 paragraph (1) include procurement, development, development and maintain basic facilities and infrastructure for the fulfillment of needs. residential environment, transportation, energy, information, communication and social"

Human resources / apparatus. Factor peencoding is a factor that cannot be separated its effect on employee performance. The higher the level of education of a person, the higher the level of understanding of his duties, functions and

obligations as a gampong apparatus is greater, then it is very necessary for education from the gampong apparatus in order to perform its duties and obligations well in serving the community, thus the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages based on articles 67-68 on the rights and obligations of villages and village communities can be carried out properly.

Data Analysis

According to the author's analyst with the Village Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning village government and village communities it is easier to carry out village development. The rights and obligations of the village and the village community are more guaranteed, the village has the right to determine and run its own government as well as the village community has earned its right to participate in village development, has the right to argue for service and is obliged to maintain shared prosperity. As for the factors that hinder and support the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages based on articles 67-68 regarding the rights and obligations of villages and village communities is, Keude Panga damasyarnya has obtained all village rights or gampong that have been granted after the enactment of the law.

But the device can not be fully said to be able to maximize in the means of the rights that should be obtained by the community, because of the lack of understanding of the main duties, functions, rights and authorities in the thinnest administration. Another factor that is an obstacle is education where from all gampong devices no one from the gampong apparatus who has undergraduate competence, as well as the community has not been fully able to agree its obligations as a community in gampong Keude Panga because of lack of understanding of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

CONCLUSION

After the author studied the research that the author conducted on "Implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 Concerning Villages in Gampong Keude Panga District of Panga District of Aceh Jaya Regency" the author drew the following conclusions: 1. Rights and obligations have been carried out in Gampong Keude Panga such as the right to take care of his own government, the right to safeguard natural resources, the right of origin of customs, and the obligation of Panga's Keude is to maintain prosperity and peace. Likewise with the rights and obligations of the community, the community of Keude Panga gampong gets its rights as a community from the government such as obtaining good services such as adequate health services, and can provide input and direction to the government and can participate in various village development

activities organized. 2. As for the inhibiting and supporting factors in implementing Law No. 6 of 2014 Tentang Desa in Gampong Keude Panga based on articles 67-68, namely about the rights and obligations of villages and village communities is gampongKeude Panga has not been fully able to provide good service to the community due to insufficient facilities and infrastructure and apart from that, the government that is obliged to carry out village duties cannot be said to be able to carry out its duties and obligations. as a gmpong apparatus with duct tape and maximal due to lack of understanding or knowledge of the main tasks, functions, and authorities in the peep of village administration or gampong.

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