

# Implementation of Independent Village Concept in Accordance with Act No. 6 Year 2014 to Villagers in Parmonangan

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**Abstract:** Act No. 6 Year 2014 on Village has put a headman as a powerful user to budget, as well as a head of an agency in the scope of either district or provincial government. Unlike the head of local government, the headman generally has a standard level of education, which is either senior high school (SMA) or even Junior High School (SMP). This has an impact to his capacity, roles and responsibilities as NAC, which are crucial to boost rural development or vice versa. Similar problems are experienced by the whole rural people. Their education levels are also generally dominated by graduates from high school. One of the cases can be seen in Parmonangan, District Palipi, Toba Samosir. Education of state financial management that has been developed in college is the method to create the budget administrator who has qualified in managing the state's finance. The village administration apparatus under Act No. 6 Year 2014 have the authority complex in village's fund management from the state budget. Similar case is applicable for rural communities. The Act No. 6 Year 2014 has given greater space for villagers to participate in village development. Therefore, an increase towards capacity of rural communities is important to strengthen the development process in order to reflect the participatory type of development. When it gets done, then the concept of self-sufficient villages in accordance with Act No. 6 Year 2014 can actually be implemented. The achievement of this program will produce a concept of social engineering on implementing independent village. Building the people capacity and the village apparatus is expected to boost such synergy between the people and the village apparatus in rural planning and development..

## 1 INTRODUCTION

When you think about a village, we always think of an expanse of green area that extends as far as eye scan see, as well asits people's understated nature. On the other hand, the village has always placed as the retarded region, far from the glitzy urban development. In such modern era, there are still many people who assume village as the slower and less-advantaged area in terms of development.

The village was originally formed because of their local knowledge and customs in a society to organize and manage local resource such as gardens, rivers, soils, forests, etc., devoted to its social welfare. The village with such various aspects becomes the basis for representation of all entities within the group of homogeneous characteristics, which are tightly-bound emotional in social system

and primitive organizational culture where the head man acts as a political, economic and socio-cultural central gravity.

Villagers are the object of rural development under Act No 6 Year 2016, given an active role in process of rural development. This then makes the rural development become appropriate in accordance with the needs of rural communities'. To keep in mind, the role of patrimonial political system is the system that thrives on Indonesians. Such transactional political systems would massively create a passive society in development. The assumption of that public policy in village is on the village elite's realm is presumptive that would be a threat in the implementation of participatory rural development.

Samosir regency has a variety of problems that have not currently been resolved. One example is the

use of pesticides for agriculture and its adverse effects to Lake Toba's ecosystem. The research by Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in 2013 showed that Lake Toba area is currently included in medium polluted category. This condition is caused by such activities nearby Lake Toba as disposal of household waste, agricultural waste, to industrial waste. Presidential Regulation No. 49 Year 2016 indicates such central government's seriousness to create a viable Lake Toba to be an internationally competitive tourist site. Referring to the policy, the villages around Lake Toba should be able to prepare their communities in the national long-term project through participatory development.

Parmonangan is a village located in Samosir regency. Similar to the general problem at various villages in implementing Act No. 6 Year 2014, the quality of human resources also remains a serious problem in Parmonangan. Based on the data from Central Statistics Agency in 2016, it can be seen that as many as 60% of the villagers in Parmonangan are fresh graduates in Junior High School (JSS). Implementation of Act No. 6 Year 2014 can be a blessing for the villagers. The villagers will get a major role in developing in where they are living. But on the other hand, the implementation of Act No. 6 Year 2014 also provides the moral burden of the rural population. The reality can be seen as if the village were forced to be able to manage fund, government, and resources independently without being coupled with the preparation of all aspects in it. This then makes the planning of rural development still show characteristic implementation of participatory development. The people in Parmonangan are still largely passive towards development activities in their villages. This is due to the lack of knowledge and the concept of independent village development.

The empowerment program is trying to make an innovation related to environmental management, socio-cultural, economic issues and rural communities. Related to the background as mentioned, the authors are interested to implement the development program entitled "Implementation of Independent Village Concept in accordance with Act No. 6 Year 2014 to Villagers in Parmonangan, District Palipi, Samosir".

## 2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Community Service was conducted using three approaches, namely:

### 1. Preparation (Socialization)

Outreach activities conducted include an explanation about the purpose and objective of the implementation of service programs in the village with the target group in Parmonangan: Helping guild, indigenous groups, and youth groups. Service program aims to provide a community service program as follows:

- Socialization about Act No. 6 Year 2014

This program is aimed to socializing and conditioning the village government and the society village in the role of implementing rural development as mandated by Act No. 6 Year 2014

- Socialization about Independent Village concept

The program aims as investment of independence value in carrying out the construction of a village.

- Socialization of Participatory Development

The program aims to restore the values of socio-cultural community as capital to implement participatory village.

### 2. Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)

Implementation of this method will involve all stakeholders in the village. This method will train the sensitivity of all stakeholders in the village in view of the problems encountered during the development process. Some of the activities in this method include:

- questionnaires

Questionnaires will be conducted in two stages: pre-training and post-training. Questionnaires were distributed to determine how the initial comprehension and evaluation for this capacity-building activities.

- *In-class discussion*

➤ Objective: to cultivate sensitivity (awareness) and build frameworks (framework of thinking)

Activity: such exposure of the village regarding to how governance that had been running, then discuss it together when adjusted to Act No. 6 of 2014 about Village. This session will also contained with the view of the village community as a whole in Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

- *Case Study*

➤ Objective: to increase the sensitivity of the village government to the case of budget management and be able to analyze on the given basic concepts which are close to the village administration.

➤ Activity: the discussion about cases related to the topics such as concept of rural development planning, local resources management of the village, village-owned business entity (BUMD), as well as

the village fund management in accordance with the needs of the villagers'.

### 3. Repairing System (Improvement System Model)

This activity will focus on designing educational model of environmental management, local resources, and culture-based rural economy with customized systems and agreed with the village and villagers.

- Objective: To provide a stimulus to the village and the community to think about the use of the environment, local resources, and economy to improve the social welfare. This activity is also intended as an attempt to real rural solving (problem solving).
- Activity: facilitators create a SWOT analysis for the village and provide a discussion by the village government and its society. Village government and its society then create a scheme of repairing system that could solve the difficulties of environmental management, local resources, and economy occurred at all times.

## 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of Community Services (PKM) carried out by the Institute of Community Services, University of Sumatra Utara, started from the 29th May 2018. The Community Services activities is divided into three sessions. The goal is to ensure that this service activities can be done on ongoing basis in the future, given that this is a dedication service activities with a multi-year scheme. These activities include:

### 3.1 Socialization Program

Socialization began with the meeting with organizing representatives and head of Parmonangan. Parmonangan Government highly appreciated the arrival of the team to give a commitment to help the successful implementation of the activities carried out by the team of Community Services, University of Sumatra Utara. Lack of socialization conducted along with Act No. 6 Year 2014 about village in Parmonangan reduced such public participation. During the day, the headman invited the team to visit the village office to see its condition. Parmonangan Village Office is a newly renovated building in 2017 through the village fund budget.

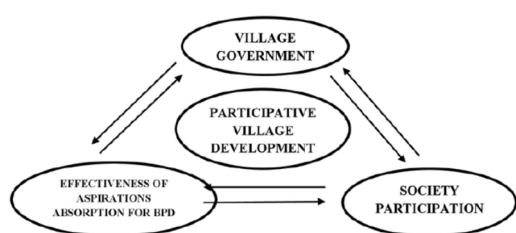
### 3.2 Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)

Community Service implemented Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) as an effort to increase the capacity of communities by conducting *in-class discussions*, along with such community service, conducted to provide materials on the Village Act. The team, at first, explained how the Act This village can be present today in the midst of the people. Starting from lighting about the initial establishment of regulations about the village in 1979, where in 1979 the village suffered relegation from the initial design as a three-level autonomous regions. New Order regime put the village as an instrument of the bureaucracy through a policy of uniformity against all micro entities at a lower level in terms of the village. When this policy was applied, customary villages experienced a transition process from an old value system that relied on micro social interests to a value system based on the interests of the authorities and the bureaucracy.

This activity has received a very good response from the community. They began to explain the obstacles they'd been operationally dealing with. The headman was very excited since such rare activities have been highly effective forum to bring together all the interest in the village. Afterwards, the team had question and answer (Q&A) sessions to the public.

Results of activity Focus Group Discussion (FGD) held three times received the solutions offered by representatives of community groups including:

1. Optimizing small groups in villages such as youth clubs, NHKBP, clan gathering groups and others as sources of rural development aspirations;
2. Providing a space for people to participate in rural development;
3. Prioritize the development of agriculture as a step to improve the economy of rural communities dominated by the peasantry;
4. Formed a village-owned business entity (BUMD) in which can accommodate the coffee farming from rural community.



Sragen. Jakarta: Department of Administration Social UI and Yappika CIDA.

## LEGISLATION

Act No. 6 Year 2014 About the village  
Government Regulation No. 43 Year 2014

There are some important issues occurred in the middle of the village community that day. One which is such rampant Parmonangan middlemen playing the Market Price and coffee Diseases, whose solution was difficult to find until the following phase of evaluation from the team

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

Implementing the service is able to bring the entire target audience that has been planned in advance. *In-class discussions* capable to present such groundbreaking related to problems from all elements of society, including the government's commitment to the village that will initiate the establishment of the village-owned business entity (BUMD), focusing on coffee farming communities. From the research that has been conducted the district government is expected able to give more attention to the implementation of Village Act. To date, Villages Act is not yet fully internalized within the village community.

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