

PROGRESSIVE LAW REVIEW



(e- ISSN) 2716-2141

Volume 3 Nomor 1

April 2021

**Published by Faculty of Law
Bandar Lampung University, Indonesia**

PROGRESSIVE LAW REVIEW

Law Journal
Faculty of Law
Bandar Lampung University

Terbit pertama kali November 2019
Terbit dua kali setahun, setiap April dan November

(e-ISSN) 2716-2141

CHAIR

Dean Faculty of Law
Bandar Lampung University

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Recca Ayu Hapsari

MANAGING EDITOR

Indah Satria

EDITOR

Intan Nurina Seftiniara
Okta Ainita
Lukmanul Hakim
Aprinisa

REVIEWER

Prof. Dr. Lintje Anna Marpaung, S.H., M.H.
Prof. Dr. I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani, S.H., M.M.
Prof. Dr. Maroni, S.H., M.H.
Dr. Erlina B, S.H., M.H.
Dr. Bambang Hartono, S.H., M.H.
Dr. Mukti Fajar, S.H., M.H.
Dr. Isharyanto, S.H., M.Hum.
Dr. Nunung Rodlyah, S.H., M.H.

Office:

Faculty of Law, Bandar Lampung University
Jl. Zainal Abidin Pagar Alam No. 26, Labuhan Ratu, Bandar Lampung
Telp: 0721-701979/ 0721-701463, Fax: 0721-701467

Website Online:

progresiflawreview.ubl.ac.id

CONTENT

Tubagus Muhammad Nasarudin, Restu Okta Viandi

PUBLIC POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS IN BANDAR LAMPUNG..... 1-11

Ana Fauzia, Fathul Hamdani, Deva Gama Rizky Octavia

THE REVITALIZATION OF THE INDONESIAN LEGAL SYSTEM IN THE ORDER OF REALIZING THE IDEAL STATE LAW..... 12-25

Suta Ramadan, Intan Nurina Seftiniara, Ansori, Muhammad iqbal

REGULATION OF SAME-SEX RAPE LAW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONALITY PRINCIPLES FOR SAME-SEX RAPE PERPETRATORS ABROAD..... 26-39

Muhamad Galank Novriwan Hakim, Rissa Afni Martinouva

LAND CONFLICT AND IMPACT ON TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT IN SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY..... 40-52

Anggalana, Wayan Riki Irawan, Ayang widi Pratiwi, Diandra Rinanda

IMPLEMENTATION OF A GENERAL INTEREST ORDER PRINCIPLE IN DEVELOPING VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE BASED ON ARTICLE 83 LAW NUMBER 6 OF 2014 ABOUT THE VILLAGE 53-68

Nur Hairul Hari Yanto, Tubagus Muhammad Nasarudin

REGULATION OF LAND OWNERSHIP FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS IN INDONESIA FROM AGRARIAN LAW PERSPECTIVE..... 69-81

**IMPLEMENTATION OF A GENERAL INTEREST ORDER PRINCIPLE IN
DEVELOPING VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE BASED ON ARTICLE 83 LAW
NUMBER 6 OF 2014 ABOUT THE VILLAGE**

Anggalana, Wayan Riki Irawan, Ayang Widi Pratiwi, Diandra Rinanda

anggalana@ubl.ac.id , wayanriki2@gmail.com

Faculty of Law, Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Abstract

The problem in Bumi Agung Wates Village, Way Kanan Regency, is not the same as village infrastructure development. This condition is seen from the connecting road between Way Kanan Regency and Ogan Komering Ulu Timur Regency, precisely Bumi Agung Wates Village, Bahuga Subdistrict, Way Kanan Regency, Lampung Province, with severely damaged conditions. Implementation of the principle of orderly public interest in the development of village infrastructure based on Article 83 of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, has not been implemented to the maximum because the development in Bumi Agung Wates Village Way Kanan Regency is only a road in an alley or a small road; while the main road has not been developed at all, while the main road is widely used by the community or farmers to transport crops to be brought to the city. Factors inhibiting the implementation of the principle of public order development of village infrastructure based on Article 83 of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, among others, the level of education and facilities and infrastructure of the community are relatively low in the form of community work equipment that does not support until the end of physical implementation.

Keywords: *Implementation; Principle of Order. Public interest; Infrastructure Development; Village*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the preamble to the fourth paragraph is further regulated in Article 1 paragraph (1) and Article 37 paragraph (5). In essence, the obligation to provide protection and recognition for the determination of personal status and legal status for any important event experienced by Indonesian residents who are inside and / or outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The State of Indonesia is a state of law, as a state of law, every implementation of government affairs must be based on applicable law (*wetmatigheid van bestuur*). In the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, Paragraph IV states that "to establish an Indonesian State Government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and all the blood of Indonesia and to promote public welfare,

educate the nation's life, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice ".

Indonesia is also a unitary state in the form of a republic, as indicated in Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which in the implementation of its administration is divided into provincial areas divided into regencies and cities, which each province, district and city has regional government regulated by law, to regulate and manage government affairs by themselves according to the principle of autonomy and assistance tasks¹.

The presence of the decentralization policy is the right solution given the vast area of Indonesia. Development in all regions will be more successful if regional development is carried out with autonomy management as a system in the national development process. The realization of autonomy in the regions will increase the creativity of regional government officials, especially because the regions have the opportunity to actively plan, implement and supervise all development activities in the regions.

Law Number 23 of 2014 in conjunction with Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning Regional Government has provided scope for regions to regulate and manage their own households in government administration. Thus, the existence of autonomy can increase community participation in managing their respective areas, both in quality and quantity. In contrast to village autonomy which comes from below (the will of the community), regional autonomy comes from above (given by the central government).

Village or other designations which are very diverse in Indonesia, were originally local community organizations that had territorial boundaries, were inhabited by a number of residents, and had customs to manage themselves. This is what is called the self-governing community. The term village as a unit of legal society was only known during the Dutch colonial period. As for what is called a village is a legal entity, in which a community resides in power to govern itself. In fact, a village is a 'small country' or what is meant by Ter Haar as *doorps republiek*, because as a community, the village law has all the apparatus of a state territory, citizens, rules or laws, and governance.²

¹Agus Dwiyanto, dkk. 2003. *Reformasi Tata Pemerintahan dan Otoromi Daerah*, Pusat Studi Kependudukan dan Kebijakan Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, p. 6.

²Ni'matul Huda. 2015. *Hukum Pemerintahan Desa (Dalam Konstitusi Indonesia Sejak Kemerdekaan Hingga Era Reformasi)*, Setara Press, Malang, p.34

Village is a village and customary village or what is referred to by other names, hereinafter referred to as village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries which is authorized to regulate and administer government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiative, rights of origin, and / or rights. Traditionally recognized and respected in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia³.

The application of regional autonomy arises ideas and ideas to regulate and manage their own households, including village households in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2014 in conjunction with Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning Regional Government. That for the continuity of leadership in the provinces, districts/cities, a transfer mechanism for regional leadership during their democratic office is needed to ensure development and services to the community.

The area of the village that is too large directly has a significant impact in determining village development programs. The span of government control that is too far away is one of the driving factors that generate community aspirations in the formation of a village. The distance that is too far to the center of the village government to get government services and services as well as the bureaucracy that is too long is seen as a problem that causes slow improvement in community welfare⁴. The solution is to establish a new village, so that the community as customers is closer to the service provider and hopes to get excellent service which will have a positive impact in efforts to improve the welfare of the community.

The concept of regional autonomy essentially implies the existence of regional freedom to make decisions both politically and administratively, according to one's own initiative.⁵ Therefore, regional independence is an important matter, there is no intervention from the central government. Regional independence means regional dependence on the center. The changes that accompany regional autonomy greatly affect life at the regional level, including the number of regional spirits that want to expand their territories, even though in the end problems will soon arise, including inadequate infrastructure, problems with regional boundaries, and inadequate parent regions. providing financial support, the problem of transferring assets by the parent district, and as a new region it has not

³ Lukman Santoso Az. 2015. *Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah (Mengurai Problematika Pemekaran Daerah Pasca Reformasi Di Indonesia)*, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, p.15

⁴ Bagir Manan. 2005. *Menyongsong Fajar Otonomi Daerah*, Pusat Studi Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Islam Indonesia, Yogyakarta, p. 159

⁵ Muchsan. 2012. *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Negara, Liberty*, Yogyakarta, p. 70.

been able to explore the source of local revenue (PAD), so it tends to collect taxes and levies and so on.⁶

The problem that exists in Bumi Agung Wates Village, Way Kanan Regency at this time is the uneven development of village infrastructure. This condition can be seen from the connecting road between Way Kanan Regency and East Oku Regency, to be precise, Kampung Bumi Agung Wates (BAW), Bahuga District, Way Kanan Regency, Lampung Province, which is badly damaged. This is what makes researchers interested in researching the Implementation of the Principle of Orderly Public Interest in Village Infrastructure Development Based on Article 83 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Study of Desa Bumi Agung Wates, Way Kanan Regency)

II. DISCUSSION

Implementation Of Orderly Public Interest Principles In Village Infrastructure Development Based On Article 83 Of Law Number 6 Year 2014 Concerning Villages.

Village development is the use of resources owned for real improvement in community welfare, both in terms of income, employment opportunities, business fields, access to decision making, and the human development index. If we look at the duties of a village head, it is more focused on planned development, such as development in an area/village.⁷ Rural development can be interpreted as a series of conscious and planned and sustainable efforts carried out by the village head, with the hope of bringing about change and growth in the village, in order to achieve accelerated modernization of community life in rural areas so that the goal of effective development change in the regions is achieved.

The results of the interview with Aan Verial Kusuma as the Head of the Bahuga sub-district stated that the implementation of development in Bumi Agung Wates Village, Bahuga District, Way Kanan Regency was carried out by:

- a. Considerations before planning village infrastructure development are carried out by deliberation.
- b. Planning for infrastructure development in Bumi Agung Wates Village through deliberations from the lowest level close to the community.
- c. The implementation of the Village Development Planning Consultation (Musrenbang) is implemented in the planning stage. This is needed as a

⁶ Lintje Anna Marpaung, dkk. 2019. *Hukum Otonomi Daerah Dalam Persepektif Kearifan Lokal*, Jurnal Hukum Universitas Bandar Lampung, Lampung, p. 8-10

⁷ Ateng Syafrudin dan Suprin Na'a. 2010. *Republik Desa, Pergulatan Hukum Tradisional dan Hukum Modern dalam Desain Otonomi Desa*, Alumni, Bandung, p. 11

component in accommodating community proposals, effectively carried out every year to find out community needs in the field of Village development.

- d. Development programs that are a priority in development planning are prioritized for development.
- e. The implementation phase of Village infrastructure development by prioritizing the proposed annual village activities, in its implementation must refer to technical guidelines.
- f. Community participation in Bumi Agung Wates Village, Bahuga District, Way Kanan Regency.

The results of the interview with Den Yus as the Head of Bumi Agung Wates Village, Way Kanan Regency stated that the village is a government entity that is directly related to the people. This causes the village to have a very strategic meaning as the basis for providing public services and facilitating the fulfillment of local people's public rights.

The results of the interview with Dharma Pandu Wijaya as the Representative of the Public Works Office of Way Kanan Regency stated that village development is the use of resources owned to improve real community welfare, both in the aspects of income, job opportunities, business fields, access to decision making, and the development index. human. Rural development is an integral part of national development, an effort to improve the quality of rural human resources and society as a whole which is carried out in a sustainable manner based on the potential and capabilities of the villages.

In its implementation, rural development should refer to the achievement of development goals, namely realizing the life of rural communities that are independent, advanced, prosperous and just.

1. Planning

The planning function is a tool for choosing, planning for the future, a way to allocate resources and tools to achieve goals, and when linked to development the results are expected to answer all problems, meet community needs, be efficient and effective, and achieving the desired goals, then planning is very necessary so that the development carried out is more directed, effective and efficient in the use of resources and funds. Meanwhile, development in planning itself is a process of change for the better through what is done in a planned manner. Village development planning that is carried out in a participatory manner is expected to foster awareness and togetherness among community members in the development process. Giving the opportunity to the community to determine direction means giving the community the opportunity to participate in development.

There are three main reasons why community participation has an important nature, namely:

- a. Community participation is a tool to obtain information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of the local community.
- b. That the community will trust the development program more if they feel involved in the preparation and planning process, because they will know more about the program and will have a sense of belonging.
- c. Community participation is a tool to obtain information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of the local community.
- d. That the community will trust the development program more if they feel involved in the preparation and planning process, because they will know more about the program and will have a sense of belonging.

Community participation is the mental / thought and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation, which encourages him to contribute to the group in an effort to achieve its goals and to take responsibility for the efforts concerned, so as to help the success of every program planned and carried out. Community participation in the form of community involvement in the musrenbag has an important meaning in the process of regional development.

Thus the community is able to convey their aspirations and their own problems as people involved in planning, implementation and results. Fostering self-awareness and community participation in the musrenbag forum, at least the community is not only an object of development but also acts as an aspirant and as a development planner. Thus, with the participation of the community, a solution to the problem will be achieved in accordance with the common desire, the existence of a joint consensus is a form of collaboration between the community and the government, which trust each other, are open to each other, have a common goal, so that a strong social system will be formed which will increase national vigilance, so that the results of the musrenbag can be accepted by all parties.

2. Determination and Implementation

At the stage of determination and implementation, it is necessary to highlight social forces in society, and besides that it is also necessary to observe the social changes that occur. As described in Law Number 23 of 2014 in conjunction with Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning Regional Government that in the village there are three categories of village institutions that have a role in village governance, namely: village government, Village Consultative Body and Community Institutions. The law states that the administration of government

affairs at the village level (village administration) is carried out by the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body. This village government is run to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs which are recognized and respected in the government system in this country. In the implementation of Village Administration, the village head and the BPD have a joint task of accommodating and channeling community aspirations. The aspirations of the community that have been accommodated or accommodated by the village head and BPD will be determined in the form of village regulations and APBdes.

3. Monitoring and Evaluating

Monitoring is continuous monitoring of the planning process and implementation of activities. Monitoring can be done by directly participating in activities or reading the results of reports on the implementation of activities. Monitoring is often seen as a measure of quantity related to how attainment of harmony between the resources used and the time specified. Monitoring is an ongoing activity that is primarily intended to provide information to planners in identifying changes that occur during the implementation stage. Monitoring is a mechanism used to correct deviations that may arise in an activity by comparing what is expected and what is done.

In the evaluation phase, an analysis of the effects of development is carried out, so that it can measure the success or failure of a development program, the evaluation aims:

- a. Identify the level of achievement of goals.
- b. Measure the direct impact on the target group.
- c. Knowing and analyzing other consequences that may occur outside (externalities).

In the context of day-to-day governance and village development, the BPD has a normative role as a means of controlling the village government. In addition to the role of the BPD as the controller of the implementation of village governance, community participation in development is absolutely necessary, without community participation, development only makes the community an object. One of the criticisms is that the community feels "lacking" and "indifferent" to existing development programs

Based on the description, it can be analyzed that the implementation of the principle of orderly public interest in village infrastructure development based on Article 83 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has been implemented

quite well, where the implementation of infrastructure development in Bumi Agung Wates Village, Bahuga District, Way Kanan Regency is carried out by:

- a. Considerations before planning village infrastructure development are carried out by deliberation.
- b. Planning for infrastructure development in Bumi Agung Wates Village through deliberations from the lowest level close to the community, will provide proposals for infrastructure development needed by the community to support community welfare so that the Head of Hamlet, Head of RT and RW proposes suggestions from residents to be submitted at the Deliberation Village level.
- c. The implementation of the Village Development Planning Deliberation is implemented in the planning stage. This is needed as a component in accommodating community proposals, effectively carried out every year to find out community needs in the field of Village development.
- d. Development programs that are a priority in development planning are prioritized for development.
- e. The implementation stage of Village infrastructure development with the priority of the proposed annual village activities, in its implementation must refer to technical guidelines.
- f. Community participation in Bumi Agung Wates Village, Bahuga Subdistrict, Way Kanan Regency with some people helping with self-help, others are working in village development projects.

Based on the description above, it can be analyzed that the implementation of the principle of orderly public interest in village infrastructure development based on Article 83 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has not been implemented optimally because development in the village of Bumi Agung Wates, Way Kanan Regency is only the roads in alleys or small roads while the main roads have not been built at all, while the main roads are widely used by the community or farmers to transport agricultural products to the city.

Inhibiting Factors for the Implementation of the Principle of Orderly Public Interest in Village Infrastructure Development Based on Article 83 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages

The results of the interview with Aan Verial Kusuma as the Head of the Bahuga Sub-District stated that infrastructure development was in accordance with the provisions of Articles 78 to 86 of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, carried out through planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision. Apart from that, pay attention to many things, including the condition of the village land which is still experiencing frequent movement, which can cause the road to become damaged.

The results of the interview with Den Yus as the Head of Bumi Agung Wates Village, Way Kanan Regency stated that the implementation of road construction must pay attention to the weather because if it is during the rainy season, the construction will be hampered by waterlogging. The solution is to improve the quality of infrastructure, at the time of implementation by first making a talud (road support) and then backfilling it so that it can be used as a good paving and macadam road.

The results of the interview with Dharma PanduWijaya as the Representative of the Way Kanan Regency Public Works Service stated that village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the maximum welfare of the Village community. Article 78 concerns planning, Article 81 concerns implementation, and Article 82 concerns monitoring and supervision.

Based on the description described by the following article:

Article 78

- (1) Village development is aimed at improving the welfare of the Village community and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, the development of local economic facilities, as well as the sustainable utilization of natural resources and the environment.
- (2) Village development includes the planning, implementation and supervision stages.
- (3) Village development as referred to in paragraph (2) prioritizes togetherness, kinship, and mutual cooperation in order to realize the mainstreaming of peace and social justice.

Article 79

- (1) The village government shall prepare a Village development plan in accordance with its authority by referring to the district / city development planning.
- (2) The village planning as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prepared in time, including: a. Village medium term development plan for a period of 6 years. and b. The annual village development plan or what is called the Village government work plan, is an elaboration of the Village mid-level development plan for a period of 1 year.
- (3) The Village medium-term development plan and the village government work plan as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by a Village regulation.
- (4) Village regulations regarding the Village medium-term development plan and the village government work plan are the only planning documents in the village.

- (5) The village medium-term development plan and the Village government work plan constitute a guideline in the preparation of the Village expenditure budget which is regulated in a government regulation.
- (6) Government and / and / or regional government programs at the Village local scale shall be coordinated and / or delegated for implementation to the Village.
- (7) Village development planning as referred to in paragraph (1) is one of the sources of input in district / city development planning.

Article 80

- (1) The Village Development Planning as referred to in Article 79 shall be carried out by involving the Village community.
- (2) In preparing the Village development plan as referred to in paragraph (1) the village government is obliged to hold a Village development planning deliberation.
- (3) The Village development planning deliberation shall determine the priorities, program of activities and needs of Village development which are funded by the Village revenue and expenditure budget, Village community self-help, and / or district / city regional revenue and expenditure budget.
- (4) Priorities, programs, activities and Village development needs as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be formulated based on an assessment of the needs of the Village community which includes:
 - a. Improved quality and access to basic services.
 - b. Development and maintenance of infrastructure and environment based on technical capabilities and available local resources.
 - c. Development of a productive agricultural economy.
 - d. Development and utilization of appropriate technology for economic progress and
 - e. Improve the quality of order and tranquility of the Village community based on the needs of the Village community.

Article 81

- (1) Village development shall be carried out in accordance with the government work plan.
- (2) Village development as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented by the Village government by involving the entire community with a spirit of mutual cooperation.
- (3) The implementation of Village development as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by utilizing the local wisdom and natural resources of the Village.
- (4) Village-scale local development is carried out by the Village.

- (5) The implementation of sectoral programs that enter the Village shall be informed to the Village government to be integrated with Village development.

Article 82

- (1) The Village Community has the right to obtain information regarding the planning and implementation of Village Development.
- (2) The Village Community has the right to monitor the implementation of Village development.
- (3) The Village Community shall report the results of monitoring and share complaints regarding the implementation of Village development to the Village government and Village consultative bodies.
- (4) The Village Government is obliged to inform the planning and implementation of the Village medium-term development plan, the Village government work plan, and the Village revenue budget to the Village community through information services to the public and report it in Village deliberations at least once a year.
- (5) The Village Community participates in Village deliberations to respond to the Village development implementation report.

Article 83

- (1) Development of a rural area is a combination of development between Villages within one regency / city.
- (2) The development of rural areas is carried out in an effort to accelerate and improve the quality of service, development and empowerment of Village communities in rural areas through a participatory development approach.
- (3) Development of rural areas includes:
 - a. The use and utilization of Village areas in the framework of determining development areas in accordance with district / city spatial planning.
 - b. Services carried out to improve the welfare of rural communities.
 - c. Infrastructure development, increasing rural economy, and developing appropriate technology. and
 - d. Village community empowerment to increase access to services and economic activities.
- (4) The draft for rural area development is discussed jointly by the Government, Provincial Government, Regency / City Regional Government, Village Government.
- (5) The rural area development plan as meant in paragraph 4 shall be stipulated by the regent / mayor in accordance with the regional medium-term development plan.

Article 84

- (1) Development of a rural area by the Government, Provincial Government, or Regency / City Regional Government, and or third parties related to the utilization of Village assets and Village spatial planning must involve the Village government.
- (2) The planning, implementation, utilization, and utilization of Village assets for the development of rural areas shall refer to the results of Village deliberations.
- (3) Further regulation regarding planning, implementation of rural area development, utilization and empowerment as meant in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Regency / City Regional Regulation.

Article 85

- (1) The development of a rural area shall be carried out by the government, provincial regional government and district / city regional government through regional work units, Village government, and / or Village BUM by involving the Village community.
- (2) Development of rural areas carried out by the government, provincial regional governments, district / city governments, and third parties shall be obliged to utilize the potential of natural and human resources by involving the Village government and the Village community.
- (3) The implementation of a rural area development at a Village local scale must be handed over to the Village and / or inter-Village cooperation.

Article 86

- (1) Villages are entitled to access information through the Village information system developed by the district / city Regional government.
- (2) The Government and regional governments are required to develop a Village information system and development of rural areas.
- (3) The Village information system as referred to in paragraph (2) includes hardware and software facilities, networks, and human resources.
- (4) The Village information system as referred to in paragraph (2) includes Village data, Village development data, rural areas, as well as other information related to Village development and rural area development.
- (5) The Village information system as referred to in paragraph (2) is managed by the Village government and can be accessed by the Village government and accessible by the Village community and all stakeholders.
- (6) District / city regional governments provide district / city development planning information for Villages⁸.

⁸LihatUndang-UndangNomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentangDesa

The level of education is related to the level of community capacity in implementing a development program. This is based on the assumption that people who have higher education will be able to understand and answer the problems of the task and work at hand so that they can improve their performance. On the other hand, people who have a low level of education will be less able to understand and answer the problems of their duties and responsibilities in a job.

The results of the interview with AanVerialKusuma as the Head of the Bahuga Sub-district stated that 60.3 percent of the Bumi Agung Wates villagers work as farmers and breeders and on average only graduated from elementary school, some even have never attended school at all. This condition is one of the things that hinder the role of the village government in carrying out PPIP stages, starting from the preparation, socialization, planning, implementation, and maintenance stages.

The results of the interview with Den Yus as the Head of Bumi Agung Wates Village, Way Kanan Regency stated that the low level of community education could result in the village government being playing an inadequate role in implementing the stages of rural infrastructure development programs carried out in his village.

The results of the interview with Dharma PanduWijaya as the Representative of the Public Works Office of Way Kanan Regency stated that "The education level of the Bumi Agung Wates village community, most of whom graduated from elementary school, made the program organizers, especially the village government, somewhat difficult to provide an understanding of the duties and responsibilities of the community in it. Several meetings were held for managers and the village community in general to provide guidance and direction, either at the house of one of the residents or during the activity.

Based on the results of the interview, it is known that the education level of the Bumi Agung Wates village community is an obstacle as well as a challenge for the village government and other program organizers in providing an understanding of the duties and obligations of the community in it. The coaching and direction are given many times so that the community will be better at carrying out their role in this program.

The work facilities and infrastructure factors also hamper the role of the village government in the implementation of the Rural Infrastructure Development Program in Bumi Agung Wates Village. In terms of facilities and infrastructure, it should be important in the process of implementing and organizing an activity.

Facilities and infrastructure are any objects or tools used to facilitate or facilitate a job. The equipment that is owned must be sufficient in quantity, it must also be good and appropriate for one purpose. The better the equipment you have, the more smooth and easy the work mechanism will be and speed up work completion.

Tools are basically a source of material work that should only be used if they are able to increase the results achieved compared to working methods without using tools. Facility and infrastructure factors according to the results of interviews in Bumi Agung Wates Village or people who are directly involved as workers in the implementation of rural infrastructure development, question the availability of facilities and infrastructure which results in the implementation of rural infrastructure development not being completed on time. The community puts a lot of attention on the Bumi Agung Wates Village Government and local community organizations. The inadequate availability of work tools can hinder the implementation of the physical development of the rural infrastructure development program in Bumi Agung Wates Village to be completed on time, especially if the Village Government does not carry out its role in totality.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The implementation of the principle of orderly public interest in the development of village infrastructure based on Article 83 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has not been maximally implemented because development in Bumi Agung Wates village, Way Kanan Regency is only roads in alleys or small roads, while roads The main road has not yet been developed at all, while the main road is widely used by the community or farmers to transport agricultural products to the city.
2. The factors inhibiting the implementation of the principle of orderly public interest in village infrastructure development based on Article 83 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages include the relatively low level of community education and the facilities and infrastructure in the form of community work equipment that do not support until the end of physical implementation.

Based on the above conclusions, suggestions can be given, including the following:

1. The Way Kanan District Government should be able to resolve problems or inhibiting factors for the implementation of the principle of orderly public interest in village infrastructure development based on Article 83 of Law

Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages in Bumi Agung Wates Village, Bahuga District, Way Kanan Regency. The government of Bumi Agung Wates Village, Bahuga District, Way Kanan District can increase community knowledge about village infrastructure development and seek to improve facilities and infrastructure in the form of community work equipment that can support the implementation of village infrastructure development.

2. To the officials of Bumi Agung Wates Village, Bahuga District, Way Kanan District, it is hoped that there will be an increase in the role of the Village Government in the implementation of rural infrastructure development programs, especially in terms of including (participation) the community in every stage of the implementation of rural infrastructure development programs, guaranteeing the involvement of the poor and women. In every activity stage, provision of facilities and community development. This needs to be done because the implementation of the rural infrastructure development program in Bumi Agung Wates Village still has different perceptions from the community. The Village Government in implementing rural infrastructure development programs, in addition to direct guidance to the community, training also needs to be held for Village Officials to improve human resources and provide optimal services for the residents of Bumi Agung Wates Village.

REFERENCES

A. Books

- Agus Dwiyanto, dkk. 2003. *Reformasi Tata Pemerintahan dan Otoromi Daerah*. Pusat Studi Kependudukan dan Kebijakan Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.
- Ateng Syafrudin dan Suprin Na'a. 2010. *Republik Desa, Pergulatan Hukum Tradisional dan Hukum Modern dalam Desain Otonomi Desa*. Alumni, Bandung.
- Bagir Manan. 2005. *Menyongsong Fajar Otonomi Daerah*. Pusat Studi Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Islam Indonesia, Yogyakarta.
- Lukman Santoso Az. 2015. *Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah (Mengurai Problematika Pemekaran Daerah Pasca Reformasi Di Indonesia)*. Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta.
- Muchsan. 2012. *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Negara*. Liberty, Yogyakarta.

Ni'matul Huda. 2015. *Hukum Pemerintahan Desa (Dalam Konstitusi Indonesia Sejak Kemerdekaan Hingga Era Reformasi)*. Setara Press, Malang.

B. Laws

1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

Law Number 23 of 2014 in conjunction with Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning Regional Government

C. Other Sources

Lintje Anna Marpaung, dkk. 2019. *Hukum Otonomi Daerah Dalam Persepektif Kearifan Lokal*. Jurnal Hukum Universitas Bandar Lampung, Lampung.