

**TRAINING FOR DEVELOPING VILLAGE REGULATIONS
TO SUPPORT THE POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OF MEKARSARI ECOWISATA VILLAGE**

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ABSTRACT

Mekarsari Village is one of ten tourist villages in Bandung Regency, which has the potential to be developed into an eco-tourism village. However, this potential has not been maximized because village government governance to support the development of village potential is still inadequate. One of the crucial things in village governance is the legal umbrella in the form of village regulations that are aspirational and responsive to accommodate the interests of the community. Against the urgency of forming village regulations, it is necessary to conduct training activities on the preparation of village regulations that involve community participation. The activity aims to increase the capacity of village officials, village consultative bodies (BPD), and the community to draft village regulations. Based on the observations, the following problems can be identified; (1) The draft village regulations have not been stipulated in the Mekarsari Village Government Work Plan (RKP); (2) the capacity of relevant individuals in mastering the systematic preparation of the village regulations has not been maximized. The method used is Participatory Action Research (PAR) through three stages of activities, namely planning, implementation, and evaluation activities. The whole activity ran smoothly, and the target audience enthusiastically participated in the activity, increasing the target's ability to make and draft village regulations.

Keywords: Eco-tourism, Mekarsari, Village Regulation

A. Introduction

Villages are government entities with autonomous rights in the political and government arenas whose positions are closest to the community (Suwarlan, 2019). The authority of the village government in the context of regional autonomy is quite large (Pakaya, 2016). It provides space for village government to carry

out governance (Ibad, 2020) to protect the interests of the local village community and the environment. The enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages places the village government as an institution that has independence in regulating village autonomy affairs (Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, 2014). The legal aspect of the state order

determines a fairly strong relationship between the state and the village based on the principle of recognition and the principle of subsidiarity. (Yaya Mulyana Azis, 2021). The logical consequence of implementing village autonomy is the increasing demand to realize a participatory village development process. This is shown from the aspect of the authority to regulate itself independently, nuanced with local wisdom.

Mekarsari Village is one of the ten villages designated by the Bandung Regency Government Regulation as a tourist village (Bandung local government, 2022) (West Java, 2017). Cool area conditions, located at an altitude of 1200 DPL, an average temperature of 17 C to 28 C (degrees Celsius), and beautiful tea plantations provide a comfortable atmosphere for local, national, and global tourists. Supporting economic, social, and cultural conditions include the productivity of people's coffee, dairy farming, and horticultural agriculture, in addition to the advantages of various strawberry processed foods, handicrafts, animal husbandry, fisheries, agriculture, and cultural arts.

Mekarsari Village has tourist facilities, including camping and lodging. The location developed for a tourist area is Gambung Rancakuang, facilitating a Tea and Quinine Research Center Camping site (PPTK), Out bond, and Mount Tilu nature tourism. As for the tourism development plan in Gambung in the form of Embung located in the glass of Gambung, and Nature Tourism around the Kopeng Village Office, with the condition of road access, is well managed and safe, to the tourist location in the form of a road that includes the district road and in the near future it will have the status of The South Central Line, and to the Gambung area will cross this path. Several tourist destinations have the status of customary land, State-Owned Enterprise Land, namely from land under the control of Perum Perhutani, PT Perkebunan Gambung Land, and PT Research Center for Tea and Quinine (BPTK) Gambung. These lands are in the Mekarsari Village area.

According to the Bandung Regency Department of Youth, Sports, and Tourism, Mekarsari is one of four well-managed villages. However, this potential cannot be

maximized due to several problems. Judging from the priority scale, the problems faced include; (1) environmental issues: environmental order and cleanliness in tourist destinations; (2) lack of creative economy empowerment; (3) and the absence of village regulations that support eco-tourism villages.

The logical consequence of the stipulation of Mekarsari Village as a Tourism Village, the Village Government, is required to carry out the mandate of the Bandung Regency Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2020 concerning Management and Development of Tourism Villages, namely carrying out activities to increase independence and welfare (considerations). Bandung Regency Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2020 concerning Management and Development of Tourism Villages, 2020)) includes the development of tourist villages and their development strategies to support the empowerment of the creative and productive economy of the community, implementing the provisions of Article 16 and Article 18 concerning the Bandung Regency

Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2019 concerning the Master Plan for Regional Tourism Development for 2018-2025, by formulating the Mekarsari tourism village, it becomes one of the development targets in the development plan of the Bandung Regency Regional Tourism Development Area. This condition is a challenge for Mekarsari village is not only recognized as having the right to autonomy but must be truly capable of autonomy (Suwarlan, 2019). One of the parameters is the capacity of Mekarsari Village stakeholders to implement tourism village governance.

To ensure the implementation of good village governance, the Mekarsari village government can make Village Regulations. Village regulations (Perdes) are one of the types of Legislation that exist in Indonesia and are written regulations made/compiled by state or government institutions at the village level. As the smallest and most basic unit regulations, village regulations must refer to Regency, Provincial and National regulations and must not conflict with other sectoral laws.

Likewise, village regulations are bound by Indonesia's legal system in force. In realizing an orderly order in the field of Legislation in Indonesia, Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Inviting Legislation has been enacted. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislations, no longer explicitly mentions Village Regulations as one of the types and hierarchies of Legislation.

Based on the problems mentioned above, it is necessary to have training to prepare village regulations for village officials, the Village Representative Body, BUM Desa, and the community as stakeholders for tourism villages. The purpose of service activities is expected to increase the competence of village government stakeholders in making legal products in the form of village regulations that can accommodate the needs of the Mekarsari village community in particular and benefit village government governance in general.

B. Method of Implementation

In drafting village regulations, the

implementation methods used to achieve the output targets are set, namely training and mentoring (Wiradimadja, 2019). The method used in this training activity and assistance in making and drafting village regulations using the lecture method and Participation Action Research (PAR). The target subjects were 18 village officials, 7 Village Representatives, 5 Community Empowerment Institutions, and ten from Village-Owned Enterprises and community leaders. The PAR method is used to absorb the aspirations of the community in the process of drafting village regulations (Elfitri Yuza1, 2021); (Sukriono, 2018). Community participation can be in the form of input and brainstorming in the formulation of the substance of village regulations. The expected success indicator of this method is an increase in the capacity of village officials, Village Representatives Board, and Community Leaders in drafting village regulations.

The role of the PKM Lecturer team in training activities is to become training instructors and provide assistance assisted by several

students. The competencies possessed by team personnel include, among others, the fields of constitutional law, environmental and spatial law, and economic law.

In stage 1, planning, the PKM Team collects data to analyze the situation further, take an inventory, and identify problems in the field (in Mekarsari Village). This planning stage is used as the basis for mapping the problem. At this stage, it begins with an interview with the Mekarsari Village Head to explore the problems that arise regarding the preparation of village regulations. After identifying the problems, mapping is carried out, and find possible solutions can be applied.

In stage 2, The implementation stage of this activity is the implementation of training and assistance in making and drafting village regulations with the legal counseling method, and then continuing with a limited discussion (focus Group Discussion-FGD) to accommodate the aspirations of the community. Indicators of success at this stage are a positive response from the training participants to the implementation of training activities;

Stage 3. The evaluation stage is carried out by the direct practice of drafting village regulations; this aims to determine the level of mastery of the material for drafting village regulations during the training.

Indicators of success can be seen from

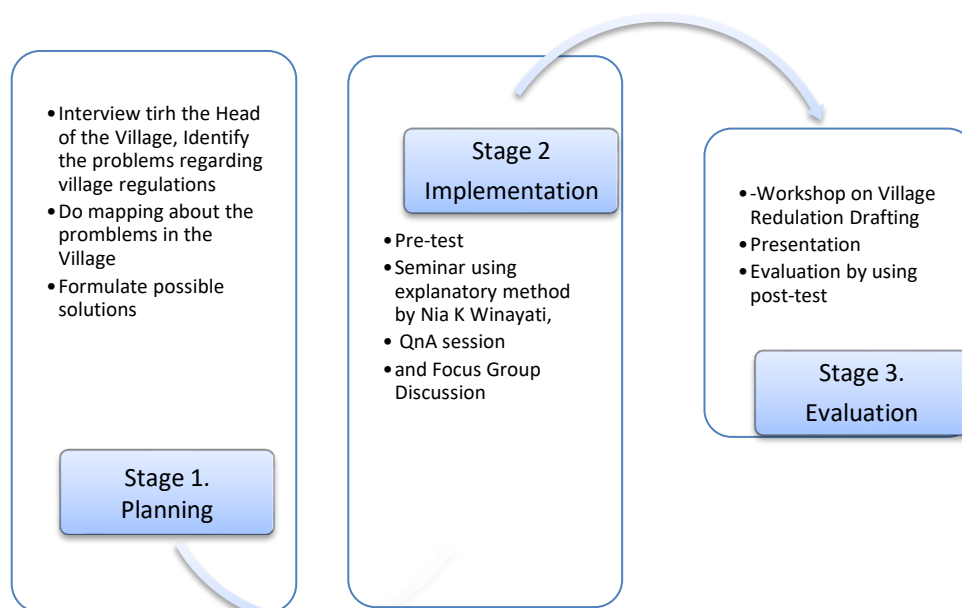


Figure 1 Stages of Service Activities

the improvement of the mechanism and improvement of technical capacity in the preparation of village regulations which are actualized in the legal products of village regulations.

C. Result and Discussion

The results of community service activities in Mekarsari Village with a

preparation of Village Regulations. The legal product of the village regulation is intended to support the development of the potential of the Mekarsari tourism village into an eco-tourism village. Service activities start from planning, implementing, and evaluating the activities mapped in table 1 below:

Table 1 Activity Timeline

focus on training practices for the

No	Activity	Time
1	Team Meeting – the common perception	18-03-2022 PK 10.00
2	Team Meetings – Coordination meetings and consolidation of activities	22-03-2022 PK 10.00
3	Creating training modules and curriculum	Max finish 30 -03-2022 PK 10.00
4	Preparing Pre-test	Max finish 30 -03-2022 PK 10.00
5	Scoping-by telephone- informal sounding	24-03 to 30-03-2022
6	Visitation 1: Sounding with Partners, coordinating and strengthening situation analysis between the Team and Village Apparatus, BPD, community leaders, Village Apparatus)	2 April 2022 09.00-10.00 WIB
7	Visitation 1: At the same time FGD	2 April 2022 10.15-10.30 Free test
8	Visitation.1 FGD: begins with the presentation of the training Material and practice - exercises for making titles, openings (phrases and preamble) - general requirements - (torso)	2 April 2022 11.00 sd. 14.00 FGD
9	Virtual 1:	7 April 2022

	Training and practice of making/drafting village regulations with Materials - pouring out the main substances- torso - Closing	PK. 11.00 – 13.00
10	Virtual 2. Presentation of training results and evaluation Training and practice	14 April 2022
11	Visitation 2. Public Test Simulation (FGD) is a form of community participation	21 April 2022
12	visitation. 3 Evaluation of activities	28 April 2022
13	Report	14 May 2022

In the early stages of the activity, the PKM Team obtained data and situation analysis as a result of interviews with the Village Head and Community Empowerment Institutions. From the activities that have been inventoried and identified problems in the field (in Mekarsari Village, namely (1) the draft village regulation has not been determined in the Mekarsari Village Government Work Plan (RKP); (2) the capacity of village officials and the Village Representative Body in controlling the systematic preparation technique of the village regulation and in accordance with the provisions of the law. The data obtained from the planning stage then becomes the basis for mapping problems to determine solutions, namely the need for training and assistance in the

preparation of village regulations that may be applied.

The implementation of training and assistance in making and drafting village regulations was attended by 40 participants, consisting of village government components, namely the village head and his staff, the Village Representative Body (BPD), Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM), community leaders and representatives and state-owned enterprises (BUMN). BUM) Village. The training method is the provision of material through legal counseling and the application of theory in practice and then followed by a focus group discussion (FGD) to accommodate the community's aspirations. The indicator of success at this stage is the positive response of the training participants to

the implementation of the training activities.

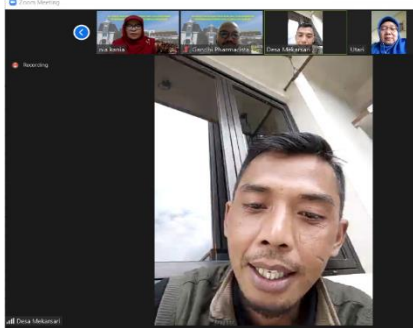


Figure 2. Discussion in Training



The evaluation stage is to determine the level of mastery of the material for drafting village regulations during the training. The results show an increase in capacity, an indicator of success is indicated by the improvement of the mechanism and an increase in the technical capacity of the preparation of village regulations which are actualized in the legal product of the Village Regulation concerning the Development of the Mekarsari Ecotourism Village Potential.

D. Conclusion

1. Based on the results of the pre-test interviews and FGDs, it was found that the village government did not fully understand the responsibility of drafting and making village regulations that support the potential of eco-tourism villages.
2. The village government and community leaders, in general, have sufficient knowledge of village regulations, but skills and abilities in drafting village regulations related to eco-tourism still need improvement because, based on the results of post-tests and training evaluations, there are still weaknesses in the preparation of village regulations in accordance with the law applicable,

The results of the training and assistance in drafting village regulations for the village government, Village Representative Body, and community leaders have been compiled in the form of draft village regulations that support the development of eco-tourism

villages. The resulting legal product has fulfilled five aspects of practice, namely the aspect of law enforcement. It can be implemented according to the purpose of its formation, philosophical, juridical, and sociological aspects so that the village regulations can be effective.

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