

ABSTRAK

RENDI EVARDI, NPM. 17810037, "KEDUDUDUKAN KEPALA DESA TEMPURAN DALAM PENERAPAN OTONOMI DESA".

Peranan kepala desa dalam pelaksanaan kewenangan lokal berskala desa sebagai wujud otonomi desa menurut Undang Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa adalah kewenangan untuk mengatur dan mengurus kepentingan masyarakat desa yang telah dijalankan desa atau mampu dan efektif dijalankan oleh desa atau yang muncul karena perkembangan desa dan prakasa masyarakat desa, antara lain tambahan pasar desa, tempat pemandian umum, saluran irigasi, sanitasi lingkungan, pos pelayanan terpadu, sanggar seni dan belajar serta perpustakaan desa, embung desa dan jalan desa. Kewenangan berdasarkan hak asal usul dan kewenangan lokal berskala desa merupakan peluang yang baik untuk desa bisa menentukan nasibnya sendiri dalam merencanakan, melaksanakan dan mengevaluasi pembangunan yang ada di desa. Secara jelas kewenangan desa termaktub dalam Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 44 Tahun 2016 Tentang Kewenangan Desa. Kewenangan berdasarkan hak asal usul dan kewenangan lokal berskala desa merupakan peluang yang baik untuk desa bisa menentukan nasibnya sendiri dalam merencanakan, melaksanakan dan mengevaluasi pembangunan yang ada di desa. Desa memiliki ruang yang luas untuk memetakan berbagai aset desa dan dipergunakan semaksimal mungkin untuk kepentingan desa

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis empiris. Pendekatan yuridis empiris adalah dengan melakukan penelitian di lapangan yaitu dengan melihat fakta-fakta yang ada mengenai Kedudukan Kepala Desa Dalam Penerapan Otonomi Daerah. Namun demikian penulis juga tetap menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif yaitu pendekatan yang didasarkan pada peraturan perundang-undangan, teori-teori dan konsep-konsep yang berhubungan dengan penelitian ini.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah Kepala Desa Tempuran Kecamatan Trimurjo Kabupaten Lampung Tengah menyampaikan peranan Kepala Desa terkait otonomi daerah dan otonomi desa sangatlah penting Dengan dimulai dikeluarkannya Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 1999 yang kemudian disempurnakan dengan dikeluarkannya Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah memberikan landasan kuat bagi desa dalam mewujudkan "**Development Community**" dimana desa tidak lagi sebagai level administrasi atau bawahan daerah tetapi sebaliknya sebagai "**Independent Community**" yaitu desa dan masyarakatnya berhak berbicara atas kepentingan masyarakat sendiri. Desa diberi kewenangan untuk mengatur desanya secara mandiri termasuk bidang sosial, politik dan ekonomi. Dengan adanya kemandirian ini diharapkan akan dapat meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat desa dalam pembangunan sosial dan politik.

Kata kunci: Kepala Desa dan Otonomi Desa

ABSTRACT

RENDI EVARDI, NPM. 17810037, "POSITION OF THE HEAD OF TEMPURAN VILLAGE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VILLAGE AUTONOMY".

The role of the village head in implementing village-scale local authority as a form of village autonomy according to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages is the authority to regulate and manage the interests of village communities that have been carried out by the village or are able and effectively carried out by the village or which arise due to village developments and initiatives. village communities, including additional village markets, public baths, irrigation canals, environmental sanitation, integrated service posts, art and learning studios as well as village libraries, village dams and village roads. Authority based on the right of origin and local authority at the village scale is a good opportunity for the village to be able to determine its own destiny in planning, implementing and evaluating development in the village. The village authority is clearly stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44 of 2016 concerning Village Authority. Authority based on the right of origin and local authority at the village scale is a good opportunity for the village to be able to determine its own destiny in planning, implementing and evaluating development in the village. Villages have a large space to map various village assets and use them as much as possible for the benefit of the village.

This study used an empirical juridical approach. The empirical juridical approach was to conduct research in the field, namely by looking at the existing facts regarding the position of the village head in the application of regional autonomy. However, the author also continued to use a normative juridical approach, namely an approach based on legislation, theories and concepts related to this research.

The result of this research was that the Head of Tempuran Village, Trimurjo District, Central Lampung Regency conveyed that the role of the Village Head related to regional autonomy and village autonomy was very important. With the issuance of Law Number 22 of 1999 which was later refined by the issuance of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government provide a strong foundation for the village in realizing a "Development Community" where the village was no longer as an administrative level or subordinate to the area but on the contrary as an "Independent Community" i.e. the village and its people have the right to speak for the interests of the community itself. Villages were given the authority to regulate their villages independently, including in the social, political and economic fields. With this independence, it is hoped that it will increase the participation of rural communities in social and political development.

Keywords: Village Head and Village Autonomy