

## Implementation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations (Study in Bedahlawak Village, Jombang Regency)

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### Abstract

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Villages have the authority to manage and regulate their own government affairs as recognized by Article 18B paragraph (2) of UUD NRI 1945. As governments that have their own autonomy, villages have the authority to form regulations at the village level. The formation of regulations in villages must be in accordance with Permendagri No.111/2014. However, many village regulation makers still don't know the guidelines for forming regulations regulated in Permendagri No.111/2014, while village regulations that are not guided by Permendagri No.111/2014 don't have formal legal force. The aim of this research is to find out the extent of the implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014 in Bedahlawak Village, and the factors that cause Permendagri No.111/2014 not to be implemented in Bedahlawak Village. This research uses empirical research methods with a collaborative research approach. The results of this research are that Permendagri No.111/2014 has not been implemented well in Bedahlawak Village, Jombang Regency. The factors inhibiting the implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014 in Bedahlawak Village, Jombang Regency are the lack of community participation in the process of drafting village regulations, the ignorance of the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body regarding the guidelines for forming regulations regulated in Permendagri No.111/2014, and the lack of training and assistance from the Jombang Regency Government for the Bedahlawak Village Government regarding the formation of regulations at the village level.

### 1. Introduction

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has recognized the existence of villages and their traditional rights as stipulated in Article 18B paragraph (2) of Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 (hereinafter referred to as UUD NRI 1945). This recognition provides a guarantee that villages are regions that have genuine autonomy in the administration of Village Government. For this reason, the village is given the authority to regulate and manage independently all government affairs that fall under the authority of the village. In order to carry out this regulatory authority, the village is given attribution authority to form regulations in the village, both in the form of Village Regulations and Village Head Regulations.

Theoretically, one of the aspects in drafting statutory regulations is the formal aspect in the form of methods, procedures and technicalities for drafting regulations which must be followed by the makers of statutory regulations. If these formal aspects are not fulfilled, then the regulations can be formally tested by the competent court institution.<sup>1</sup> Likewise, the preparation of regulations in villages must comply with the drafting guidelines specified in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations (hereinafter referred to as Permendagri No.111/2014).

<sup>1</sup> Syofyan Hadi et al., *Teknis Penyusunan Peraturan di Desa* (Yogyakarta: Jejak Pustaka, 2023).

In practice, in Bedahlawak Village, many local residents do not know their rights as a community member to participate in the process of drafting village regulations. Even if someone knows, they are also reluctant to participate actively, because they are of the view that village affairs are the business of the village government. The community's ignorance and indifference to their rights in the process of drafting regulations in this village means that the formal aspect of the process is not fulfilled so that later village regulations will be made that do not involve meaningful community participation. The selection of Bedahlawak Village as a research location is a further step in the matching fund project. In this matching fund activity, activities have been carried out to form regulations regarding child-friendly villages. Departing from this, this researcher examined further the process of forming regulations in villages, especially in Bedahlawak Village.

This research is considered to have high originality because it has never been carried out, let alone specifically researching the implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014 in Bedahlawak Village. Moreover, specifically researching the implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014 in the village of Bedahlawak. With the same topic, most of it is carried out in the form of Community Service as carried out by Rahman Hasima, Isnayanti, and Ilham with the title Training on Preparing Village Regulations <sup>2</sup>. This article focuses on training in preparing village regulations in general. Meanwhile, this research is related to the implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014, especially in Bedahlawak Village. Then by Lisnawaty Wadju Badu, and Suwitno Yutye Imran with the title Assistance in Preparing Village Regulations on Stunting Prevention and Reduction in Manawa Village, Patilaggio District <sup>3</sup>. This article focuses on assisting in the preparation of village regulations in Manawa Village, Patilaggio District. Meanwhile, this research is related to the implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014, especially in Bedahlawak Village. Then by Teuku Yudi Afrizal, T. Saifullah, Husni, and Deddy Syahputra with the title Increasing the Capacity of Village Officials in Preparing Village Regulations in Gampong Cot Seurani, North Aceh.<sup>4</sup> This article focuses on increasing understanding of the capacity of village officials in drafting village regulations in Gampong Cot Seurani, North Aceh. Meanwhile, this research is related to the implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014, especially in Bedahlawak Village. Then the fourth is by Wahyuni Safitri, and Wirawan Pratiwie with the title Techniques for Preparing Village Regulations in Manunggal Jaya Village, Tenggara Seberang District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency.<sup>5</sup> This article focuses on techniques for preparing village regulations in Manunggal Jaya village, Tenggara Seberang subdistrict. Meanwhile, this research is related to the implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014, especially in Bedahlawak Village. Then finally by Moch. Abdul Wachid, and Evi Damayanti with the title Training on Preparing Village Regulations for Village Apparatus and Village Consultative Bodies in Order to Create Ideal

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<sup>2</sup> Rahman Hasima, Isnayanti, dan Ilham, "Pelatihan Penyusunan Peraturan Desa," *Amal Ilmiah: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 1, no. 1 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.36709/amalilmiah.v1i1.9003>.

<sup>3</sup> Lisnawaty Wadju Badu dan Suwitno Yutye Imran, "Pendampingan Penyusunan Peraturan Desa Tentang pencegahan dan Penurunan Stunting di Desa Manawa Kecamatan Patilaggio," *DAS SEIN: Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum dan Humaniora* 1, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.33756/jds.v1i1.8253>.

<sup>4</sup> Teuku Yudi Afrizal et al., "Peningkatan Kemampuan Aparatur Desa dalam Penyusunan Peraturan Desa di Gampong Cot Seurani, Aceh Utara," *Jurnal Malikussaleh Mengabdi* 1, no. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.29103/jmm.v1i2.9000>.

<sup>5</sup> Wahyuni Safitri dan Dinny Wirawan Pratiwie, "Teknik Penyusunan Peraturan Desa di Desa Manunggal Jaya Kecamatan Tenggara Seberang, Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara," *Jurnal Abdimas Mahakam* 3, no. 1 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.24903/jam.v3i1.412>.

Legal Products.<sup>6</sup> This article focuses on training in preparing village regulations for village officials and BPD. Meanwhile, this research is related to the implementation of Permendagri No.111/ 2014, especially in Bedahlawak Village.

Based on this argument, this research will examine 2 (two) things, namely (1) Permendagri No.111/2014 in the preparation of regulations in Bedahlawak Village; and (2) factors that hinder the implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014 in Bedahlawak Village, Jombang Regency in preparing Village Regulations. To answer these two problems, empirical legal research was used with primary data sourced from the results of interviews, observations and focus group discussions with the Bedahlawak Village Head, Bedahlawak Village Officials and the Bedahlawak Village Consultative Body. The data was then analyzed using qualitative analysis.

## 2. Methods

Every research requires a methodology, while methodology is the blue print of the research.<sup>7</sup> This research is a type of empirical research (participatory action research). The empirical legal research method is legal research carried out to discover legal rules (*das solen*) and their application (implementation) in practice (*das sein*). Where the subjects of this research are the Village Head, Village Development Agency, Community Leaders, and community groups who actively participate in the action research process. The type of sample used is probability sampling (random sampling), namely a random sampling technique. Data collection was carried out in four ways, namely in-depth interviews, forum group discussions (FGD), secondary data and observation. Interviews and FGDs were conducted with the Village Head, Village Consultative Body, Community Leaders and community groups in Bedahlawak Village. Secondary data is taken from legal documents. Observations were carried out at the village location and at the Bedahlawak Village law office.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Villages have attribution authority to form regulations in the village as regulated Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 6 Year 2014 concerning Village (hereinafter referred to as Law No.6/2014) and its implementing regulations. These regulations requires the Minister of Home Affairs to establish a regulations that can be used as guidelines in the formation of village regulations. Then in 2014, Minister of Home Affairs established Permendagri No.111/2014 which contain technical and mechanism in the formation of village regulations.<sup>8</sup> Theoretically, one of the aspects in drafting statutory regulations is the formal aspect in the form of methods, procedures and technicalities for drafting regulations which must be followed by the makers of statutory regulations. If these formal aspects are not fulfilled, then the regulations can be formally tested by the competent court institution. Likewise, when drafting village regulations, the Permendagri No.111/2014 bound to the Village Government. If not, its formation is not valid formally.

According to Permendagri No.111/2014, the mechanism for forming regulations in the village has several stages, namely the planning, drafting, discussion, stipulation, and promulgation. For special village regulation, such as concerning about annual village income

<sup>6</sup> Moch. Abdul Wachid dan Evi Damayanti, "Pelatihan Penyusunan Peraturan Desa untuk Aparatur Desa dan Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Demi Menciptakan Produk Hukum yang Ideal," *Jurnal Praksis dan Dedikasi Sosial (JPDS)* 3, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.17977/um032v3i2p73-77>.

<sup>7</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, Cetakan ke (Jakarta: UI Press, 1982).

<sup>8</sup> Safitri dan Pratiwie, "Teknik Penyusunan Peraturan Desa di Desa Manunggal Jaya Kecamatan Tenggarong Seberang, Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara."

and expenditure budget, before stipulation and promulgation, the village regulation submitted by the Village Head through the Subdistrict Head to evaluate by the Regent or Mayor. After going through the various stages above, there will be the next stage, namely the clarification stage carried out by the Regent or Mayor.

In terms of procedures for forming regulations in the village, there are five stages. In the first stage, namely the planning stage, this is regulated starting from Article 5 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Permendagri No.111/2014. This provision states that planning for drafting Village Regulations is determined by the Village Head and the Village Consultative Body in the Village Government work plan.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, community institutions, traditional institutions and other village institutions in the village can provide input to the Village Government and/or Village Consultative Body for plans to prepare draft Village Regulations.<sup>10</sup> Then in the second stage, namely the preparation stage, this is regulated starting from Article 6 to Article 7 paragraph (2) of Permendagri No.111/2014. This provision explains that the preparation of draft Village Regulations is initiated by the Village Government. The draft Village Regulation that has been prepared must be consulted with the village community and can be consulted with the sub-district head to get input. The draft Village Regulations that are consulted are prioritized to the community or community groups that are directly related to the substance of the regulatory material. Input from village communities and Subdistrict Heads is used by the Village Government to follow up on the process of drafting Village Regulations. The draft Village Regulation that has been consulted on is submitted by the Village Head to the Village Consultative Body for mutual discussion and agreement.

In the preparation stage, the Village Consultative Body can prepare and propose draft Village Regulations, however this is excluded for draft Village Regulations concerning village medium-term development plans, draft Village Regulations concerning Village Government work plans, draft Village Regulations concerning annual village income and expenditure budget and draft Village Regulations concerning reports accountability for the realization of the implementation of the annual village income and expenditure budget. In the third stage, namely the discussion stage, matters are regulated starting from Article 8 to Article 10 paragraph (2) of Permendagri No.111/2014. In this provision it is explained that the Village Consultative Body invites the Village Head to discuss and agree on the draft Village Regulation. In the event that there is a draft Village Regulation initiated by the Village Government and a Village Consultative Body proposal regarding the same matter to be discussed at the same discussion time, then the draft Village Regulation proposed by the Village Consultative Body takes precedence while the draft Village Regulation proposed by the Village Head is used as material for comparison.

Draft Village Regulations that have not been discussed can be withdrawn by the proposer. Meanwhile, the draft Village Regulations that have been discussed cannot be withdrawn except by mutual agreement between the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body. The draft Village regulations that have been mutually agreed upon are submitted by the Village Consultative Body leadership to the Village Head to be adopted as Village regulations no later than 7 (seven) days from the date of agreement. The draft Village regulations must be stipulated by the Village Head with his signature no later than 15 (fifteen) days from the receipt of the draft Village regulations from the Village Consultative Body leadership. Next, in the fourth stage, namely the stipulation stage, this is regulated in Article

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<sup>9</sup> Agustin Agustin, Muh. Sabaruddin Sinapoy, dan Kamaruddin Jafar, "Kedudukan Hukum Peraturan Desa dalam Sistem Peraturan Perundang-Undangan," *Halu Oleo Legal Research* 1, no. 1 (2019).

<sup>10</sup> Ernest Sengi Frets Alfret Goraph, "Metode Partisipatif dalam Penyusunan Peraturan Desa di Desa Pitu Maluku Utara," *JMM (Jurnal Masyarakat Mandiri)* 4, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31764/jmm.v4i2.1948>.



11 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Permendagri No.111/2014. This article explains that the draft Village Regulation which has been signed as intended in Article 10 paragraph (1) is submitted to the Village Secretary for promulgation. However, in the event that the Village Head does not sign the draft Village Regulations as intended in Article 10 paragraph (1), the draft Village Regulations must be promulgated in the Village Gazette and become valid Village Regulations.

In the fifth stage, namely the promulgation stage, this is regulated in Article 12 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Permendagri No.111/2014. This article explains that the Village Secretary is given the authority to promulgate village regulations in the Village Gazette. Village Regulations are declared to come into force and have binding legal force from the time they are promulgated. This is as is usual in the formation of other laws and regulations. Next is the sixth stage, the dissemination stage. This dissemination stage is regulated in Article 13 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Permendagri No.111/2014. This article explains that, dissemination is carried out by the Village Government and Village Consultative Body since the determination of the plan for drafting Village Regulations, preparation of the Draft Village Regulations, discussion of the draft Village Regulations, to the Promulgation of Village Regulations. Dissemination is carried out to provide information and/or obtain input from the public and stakeholders.

These six stages are compared with the results of the FGD which was attended by the Village Head, Village Consultative Body, and Community on September 15<sup>th</sup> 2023 at the Village Hall of Bedahlawak Village, Jombang Regency, as follows:



Picture 1. FGD

So it can be concluded that the first stage, namely the planning stage, has been implemented well. This means that the current practice that has been taking place in Bedahlawak Village in the planning stage of drafting Village Regulations has been determined by the Village Head and Village Consultative Body in the annual Village Government's work plan, as well as community institutions, traditional institutions and other village institutions in the village providing input to the Village Government and/or Village Consultative Body for plan for drafting Village Regulations. Then at the second stage, namely preparation, it can

be concluded that at this stage it has not been implemented well, especially in the preparation of Village Regulations by the Village Consultative Body. This means that, in terms of drafting Village Regulations, it has been initiated by the Village Government and then consulted with the community to obtain input. However, at this preparation stage there are several notes, as stated by the Head of Village, Jombang Regency, Mr. Masrum, he which said that when the village government invited a village meeting to discuss village regulations, it was rare for residents to provide input. Due to these obstacles, the village government together with the Village Consultative Body first initiated the drafting of Village Regulations that were adapted to the original conditions and needs of the people of Bedahlawak Village, then the draft Village Regulations were posted in a forum to obtain input from the community. This method is more effectively used by the Bedahlawak Village Government because the community does not provide input if the Village Government asks for input from the start of the process of drafting Village Regulations. In fact, according to Johannis, community leaders have a role in forming village regulations.<sup>11</sup> However, in terms of the drafting of Village Regulations by the Village Consultative Body, the Secretary of Village Consultative Body of Bedahlawak village, Mr. Nanang, did not know that the Village Consultative Body had the authority to propose draft Village Regulations, so this authority had never been used so far. Even though the Village Consultative Body has the authority to propose draft Village Regulations.<sup>12</sup>

In the third stage, namely the discussion stage, it can be concluded that at this stage it has been implemented well. Starting from the Village Consultative Body inviting the Village Head to discuss and agree on the draft Village Regulations. Then, the draft Village Regulation that has been mutually agreed upon is submitted by the Village Consultative Body chairman to the Village Head to be adopted as a Village Regulation no later than 7 (seven) days from the date of agreement.<sup>13</sup> The draft Village Regulations that have been stipulated by the Village Head are signed. Then at the fourth stage, namely the determination stage, it can be concluded that at this stage it has been implemented well. This can be proven by the Draft Village Regulation which has been signed and submitted to the Village Secretary for promulgation in the Village Gazette.

At the fifth stage, namely the promulgation stage, it can be concluded that at this stage it has been fully implemented well. This can be proven starting with the Village Secretary promulgating village regulations in the Village Gazette. Then at the sixth stage, namely the dissemination stage, it can be concluded that at this stage it was not implemented properly. This means that the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body, since the establishment of the plan to prepare the draft Village Regulation, have not carried out dissemination which could provide information and/or obtain input from the community and stakeholders. Even though at this stage the community can still provide input on the determination of the plan for drafting Village Regulations.<sup>14</sup>

Regarding the technicalities of writing regulations in villages, especially in the Bedahlawak Village of Jombang Regency, it is still considered that there are many errors, this

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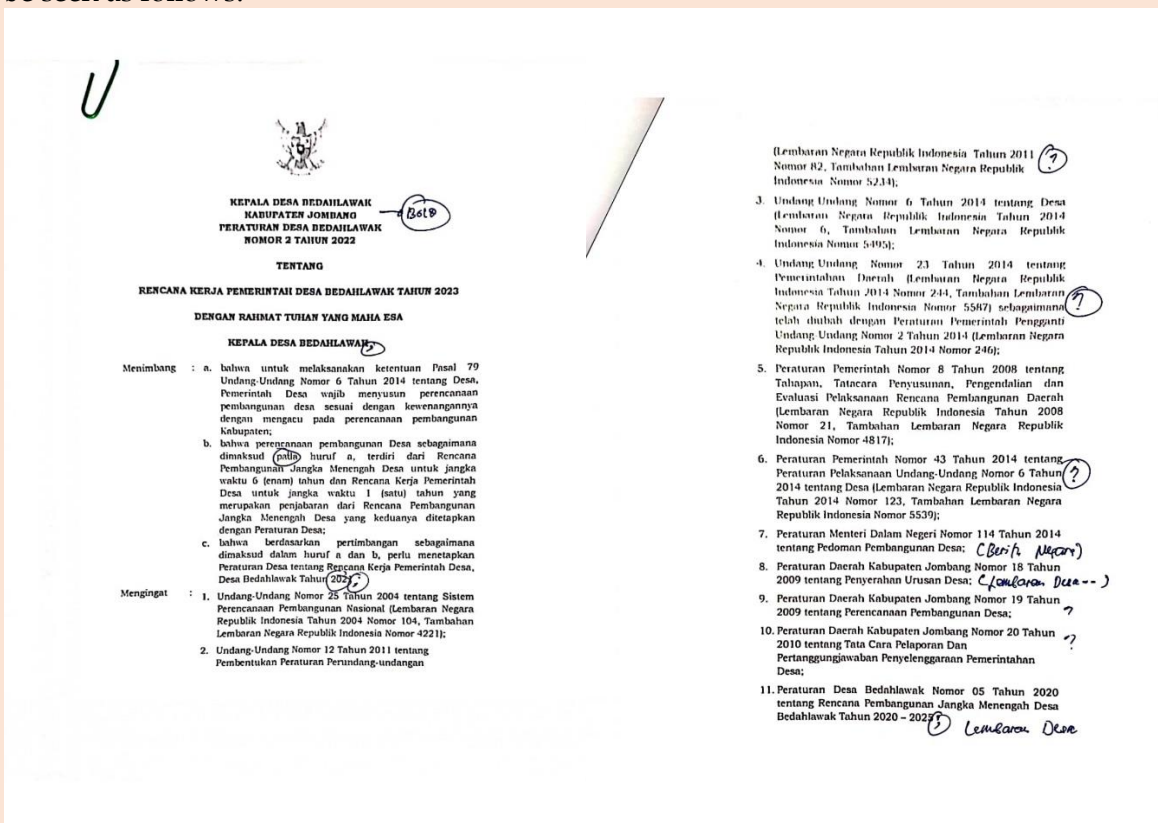
<sup>11</sup> Johannis E Kaawoan, "Peran Tokoh Masyarakat Dalam Pembuatan Peraturan Desa," *Politico* 9, no. 4 (2020).

<sup>12</sup> Setiawati Setiawati, "Peran Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Penyusunan dan Penetapan Peraturan Desa," *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan* 5, no. 1 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.32493/jpkn.v5i1.y2018.p61-84>.

<sup>13</sup> Elviandri dan Indra Perdana, "Pembentukan Peraturan Desa (PERDES): Tinjauan Hubungan Kewenangan Kepala Desa dan Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD)," *JOURNAL EQUITABLE* 6, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.37859/jeq.v6i1.2679>.

<sup>14</sup> Geges Idhiana Mar'ah, Rosi Malinda, dan Shelly Dwi Pramesta, "Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Penyusunan Peraturan Desa di Indonesia," *Verfassung: Jurnal Hukum Tata Negara* 1, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.30762/vjhtn.v1i1.159>.

was corrected by the Head of Research, Mr. Syofyan Hadi, during the FGD activities, an example of a village regulation that has been corrected is Village Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning the 2023 Work Plan of the Bedahlawak Village Government. In this village regulation there are errors, for example, first, the writing of Bedahlawak Village Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning the 2023 Bedahlawak Village Government Work Plan in write in bold, it shouldn't need to be in bold. Second, after the sentence of the Head of Bedahlawak Village there is no comma (,), this should be put with a comma. Third, in the preamble there are still typos, namely the word "pada" becomes "patia". Fourth, in the consideration the letter c does not end with a semicolon or (;). Fifth, in terms of including Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations (hereinafter referred to as Law No.12/2011), it has not been amended several times, most recently with Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations (hereinafter referred to Law No.13/2022 jo Law No.12/2011), and There are still many errors found in the technical writing of these regulations. The above can be seen as follows:

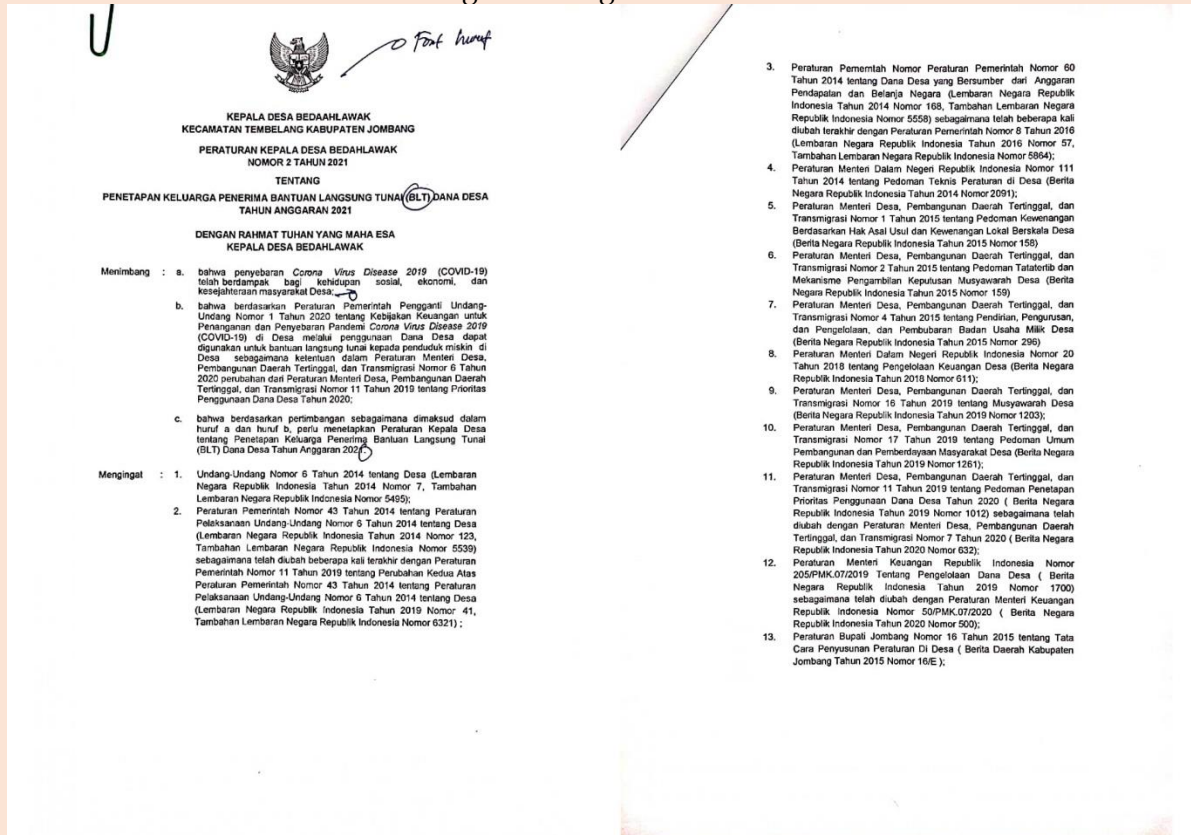


Picture 2. Bedahlawak Village Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning the Bedahlawak Village Government Work Plan for 2023

Then the next example is in the Regulation of the Head of Bedahlawak Village Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) for Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2021. In this regulation various errors can be found, for example first, the font does not use Bookman Old Style but instead uses a font that other. Second, there are abbreviations in the title of the regulations, which should not be allowed. Third, in the consideration of letter a there is no semicolon at the end, which should be given a semicolon at the end (;). Fourth, in the consideration the letter c ends with a period (.), which



should end with a semicolon (;). Fifth, in the phrase "DECIDED" there is no colon (:), which should be marked with a colon (:). Sixth, in Article 1 paragraph (1) there is no opening and closing parenthesis marked on the paragraph number, instead it should be marked with an open parenthesis and close parenthesis on the paragraph number as Article 1 paragraph (1). Seventh, Article 2 paragraph (2) lacks the phrase "on" before the sentence "letter a", it should read "Budget allocation as referred to in paragraph (1), namely ..." and there are still many errors found in the technical writing of this regulation. The above can be seen as follows:



**Picture 3.** Bedahlawak Village Head Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Determination of Families Recipients of Direct Assistance (BLT) for Village Funds for the 2021 Fiscal Year

After looking at the formation and technical procedures, the third is in terms of community participation. Basically, village communities are given the right to provide input to the Village Government and/or Village Consultative Body regarding plans for drafting Village Regulations. This community participation must not be just a formality, but must be valued as meaningful participation. Meaningful public participation meets at least three conditions, namely the first, the right to have one's opinion heard (right to be heard), the second, namely, the right to have one's opinion considered (right to be considered), and finally the third, namely, the right to receive an explanation. or an answer to the opinion given (right to be explained). However, what happened in the Surgical Village of Jombang Regency can be said to have included participation, for example in the Village Government's Work Plan through hamlet meetings and village meetings, but it was not yet meaningful.

There are at least two factors inhibiting the non-implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014 in Bedahlawak Village, the first is due to the village government and Village Consultative Body's ignorance of Permendagri No.111/2014 which is a technical guideline for drafting regulations in the village. This was conveyed by ten participants who attended the FGD consisting of the Village Head, Village Apparatus, Village Consultative Body, and community leaders in Bedahlawak Village, stating that they were not aware of the existence



of regulations regarding the formation of regulations in the village. The ignorance of policy makers is due to the fact that they have never been involved in training on the process of forming regulations in villages by the district or provincial government. The ignorance of these stakeholders has resulted in the formation of regulations in the Village that do not comply with the guidelines set out in Permendagri No.111/2014 so that the resulting legal product does not meet the rules for forming good and correct regulations.

The second inhibiting factor is the lack of support from the Jombang Regency Government in providing training and assistance to the Bedahlawak Village Government in terms of forming regulations in the village because during the four years of Mr. Masrum's leadership as village head, only one training was carried out for the Bedahlawak Village officials. Village regulations are a form of legal regulation that is coercive and binding on village residents. Meanwhile, a good and in-depth understanding of the systems, techniques and procedures for forming regulations in villages is an important prerequisite for producing aspirational and responsive legal products that can serve as guidelines and solutions for village communities in carrying out good national, social and state life. As a regional government that has its own autonomy, it is the obligation of the Jombang Regency Government to provide training and understanding in the formation of village regulations, as well as the obligation to monitor and evaluate legal products in the form of village regulations, village head regulations, or joint village head regulations that have been produced. In terms of evaluating regulations in villages, the district government has the authority to monitor the process of forming regulations in villages from the village regulation draft stage. Article 14 paragraph (1) Permendagri No.111/2014 regulates that village regulations regarding village APB, levies, spatial planning and Village Government organization which have been discussed and agreed upon by the Village Head and Village Consultative Body, shall be submitted by the Village Head to the Regent/Mayor through the Subdistrict Head or other designation no later than 3 (three) days since it was agreed to be evaluated. Within twenty days, the Regent provides an evaluation of the village regulations and the village is obliged to improve them according to the evaluation. However, if the Regent does not provide an evaluation then the village regulations apply automatically. Apart from that, the Regent has an obligation to provide clarification. This has been regulated in Article 19 paragraph (2) of Permendagri No.111/2014 that the regent as head of regional government has the obligation to carry out clarifications after village regulations are promulgated by forming a clarification team with the aim of assessing the suitability of village regulations with the public interest, and/or the provisions of higher laws and regulations.

Failure to fulfill formal aspects in drafting village regulations can result in village regulations being canceled and not having binding legal force. So there is no obligation for the community to obey regulations that are prepared without complying with the procedures for forming regulations in the Village. Even if these regulations are forced to apply, in practice in the field they will be ineffective in society and will not be in accordance with the needs of the community itself. So, to prevent the above, the village government in drafting village regulations must adapt to the procedures for forming regulations in the village so that these regulations can run effectively.

The village government's lack of understanding of the procedures for establishing village regulations in accordance with Permendagri 111/2014 can be overcome by conducting frequent training by the district government. This training does not only involve village heads but also involves the ranks of village heads and of course involves the community so that later the community understands their rights which are guaranteed in the process of forming regulations in the village.

#### 4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the research as described above, the conclusion obtained is that Permendagri No.111/2014 has not been implemented well in Bedahlawak Village, which is caused by several factors. The inhibiting factor in the implementation of Permendagri No.111/2014 in the method of forming regulations in Bedahlawak Village is that the preparation of village regulations is not preceded by formal research or research contained in academic texts. The inhibiting factors in the procedure for forming village regulations are the lack of community participation in the process of forming village regulations, especially in the drafting stage, and the absence of socialization from the Bedahlawak Village Government to disseminate information to the community regarding village regulations that have been ratified. The inhibiting factor from a technical perspective in the formation of regulations in the Bedahlawak Village is the Village Government and Village Consultative Body's ignorance regarding Permendagri No.111/2014 which is a guideline for drafting regulations in villages as well as the lack of support from the Regional Government of Jombang Regency in terms of forming village regulations because they do not provide training and regular monitoring of the formation of regulations in Bedahlawak Village.

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