



The drafting of village regulations concerning the management of agricultural water resources

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history Received: 2022-12-22 Revised: 2023-01-19 Accepted: 2023-01-23 Published: 2023-01-24</p> <p>Keywords Agricultural water resources Regulation Village Governance</p>	<p><i>The government is authorized to carry out agricultural water management in the village. This agricultural water management aims to ensure that water needs are well fulfilled and sustainable for the welfare of village communities. In this case, the Yosowilangun Lor Village Government, Yosowilangun District, Lumajang Regency, seeks to maintain sustainable agricultural water governance through the authority of the Village Government by establishing Village Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Sustainable Agricultural Water Governance. However, based on the analysis of the situation, there are still problems regarding the implementation of Village Regulation 7 of 2021 concerning Sustainable Agricultural Water Governance, especially regarding the institutional structure and culture of the community in carrying out agricultural water governance in the country. Therefore, in order to strengthen the institutional structure. Moreover, the culture of the community in carrying out agricultural water governance in the village, steps are needed to strengthen the institutional management of agricultural water in the village.</i></p>
<p>Kata kunci Desa Pemerintahan Peraturan Sumber air pertanian</p>	<p>Penyusunan peraturan desa tentang pengelolaan sumber daya air pertanian. Pemerintah berwenang untuk melakukan pengelolaan air pertanian di desa. Pengelolaan air pertanian ini bertujuan agar kebutuhan air terpenuhi dengan baik dan berkelanjutan untuk kesejahteraan masyarakat desa. Dalam hal ini Pemerintah Desa Yosowilangun Lor Kecamatan Yosowilangun Kabupaten Lumajang berupaya menjaga tata kelola air pertanian berkelanjutan melalui kewenangan Pemerintah Desa dengan menetapkan Peraturan Desa Nomor 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Tata Kelola Air Pertanian Berkelanjutan. Namun berdasarkan analisis situasi, masih terdapat permasalahan dalam implementasi Peraturan Desa 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Tata Kelola Air Pertanian Berkelanjutan, terutama terkait struktur kelembagaan dan budaya masyarakat dalam melaksanakan tata kelola air pertanian di wilayah tersebut. Oleh karena itu, pengabdian masyarakat ini bertujuan untuk memperkuat struktur kelembagaan di desa. Apalagi faktor kebiasaan masyarakat dalam melakukan tata kelola air pertanian di desa, diperlukan langkah penguatan kelembagaan pengelolaan air pertanian di desa tersebut.</p> <p>Copyright © 2023, Widiarto et al This is an open access article under the CC-BY-SA license</p> 
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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a variety of uniqueness and is rich in natural resources (Al-Fatih, 2021a; Darwance et al., 2021; Susetyorini, 2019). Since the era of regional autonomy was enacted, the richness of these resources and uniqueness has become the authority and suitable for the regions to manage and utilize them (Ismail, 2020). One of the uniqueness and

resources is located in the village (Erdianti & Al-Fatih, 2019). The village is one of the cornerstones of government organizations in achieving the success of government affairs from the Central Government. Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states that:

"Villages are villages and customary villages or what is referred to by other names, from now on referred to as Villages, are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia."

Through this article, the village has the authority to: a) make Village Regulations; b) manage its Natural Resources independently; c) managing village funds, and several other authorities which are further regulated through laws and regulations (Herdiana, 2019). Meanwhile, what is meant by village government is the implementation of government affairs and the interests of the local community in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Kokotiasa, 2021). The village government as the organizer of Government is carried out by the Village Head, whom village officials assist as an element of village government organizers (Suprpti & Kisni, 2020). In the implementation of the Government, the village head has the authority to make village regulations consisting of village regulations, joint village head regulations, and village head regulations (Wuisang, 2018). In particular, Article 1 number 7 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states that Village Regulations are laws and regulations set by the Village Head after being discussed and agreed upon with the Village Consultative Body (BPD) (Arliman, 2018).

Village Regulations set by the Village Head after being discussed and agreed upon with BPD are legal and policy frameworks in implementing village government and village development (Lailam, 2018). The determination of village regulations elaborates on the various authorities that the village has, referring to the provisions of higher laws and regulations (Darusman et al., 2021). As a legal product, village regulations must not conflict with higher regulations and must not harm the public interest (Aditya & Winata, 2018). On the other hand, as a political product, village regulations are processed democratically and participatory (Lailam, 2018). That is, the preparation process involves the participation of village communities (Wiryani & Ismail, 2016). In this case, the village community has the right to propose or provide input to the Village Head and BPD in preparing village regulations (Sapitri & Saputra, 2020).

The dynamics of village authority develop following the community's needs and the legal developments that occur (Putri, 2018). One of them is about water management which is the authority of the village to ensure that water needs are well fulfilled and sustainable for the welfare of the village community (Chandranegara, 2016). The promulgation of Law Number 17 of 2019 concerning Water Resources (in the future referred to as the Water Resources Law) gives authority to villages to assist the Government in water resource management (Wulandari & Ilyas, 2019). It encourages initiatives and participation of village communities in managing water resources in their areas. Article 17 of the Water Resources Law states that:

"The village government, or what is called by another name, has duties including:

- 1. Assist the Central Government and Local Government in managing Water Resources in village areas based on the principle of general expediency and by taking into account the interests of other villages;*
- 2. Encourage initiatives and participation of village communities in the Management of Water Resources in their regions;*
- 3. Participate in maintaining the effectiveness, efficiency, quality, and order of the Implementation of Source Management. Water Power; and*
- 4. Assist the Regency/City Government in meeting villagers' minimum daily basic water needs."*

So, based on that regulation, the Village Government is mandated to be able to manage its water resources independently, especially to maintain agriculture and sustainable water management. This mandate is in line with the community service carried out by servants in Yosowilangun Lor Village, Lumajang Regency. The Water Resources regulation gives villages the authority to ensure that water needs are well met and sustainable for the welfare of village communities (Al-Fatih, 2021b). Therefore, the village government's role is critical in maintaining sustainable agricultural water governance (Wulandari & Ilyas, 2019). Governance is beneficial to the needs of the community and the economy of the community and can also maintain its fertility and authenticity. One of them occurred in Yosowilangun Lor Village, Yosowilangun District, Lumajang Regency, which seeks to maintain sustainable agricultural water governance through the authority of the Village Government by establishing Village Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Sustainable Agricultural Water Governance (after this referred to as Perdes No. 7 of 2021).

Through Village Regulation No. 7 of 2021, it is hoped that it will be able to ensure the certainty of sustainable agricultural water management that meets the standards of effective and efficient service standards, support food security programs through the provision of agricultural production and farming in carrying out their profession safely and comfortably, as well as being a foundation in carrying out rights and obligations and coordination for Village Governments, Farmer Groups, farmers and the Association of Water Management Farmers (HIPPA) in agricultural governance for the sake of maintaining sustainable water sources.

Village Regulation No. 7 of 2021 is a form of Yosowilangun Lor's commitment to accommodating the community's interests, especially in maintaining sustainable water governance. This is in line with Lawrence M. Friedman's opinion

regarding the legal system, which consists of three components, namely substance, structure, and culture (Friedman, 1977; Luhukay & Jaelani, 2019; Trijono, 2020). Village Regulation No. 7 of 2021 is a component of the substance formed by the Village Government in maintaining and supporting agricultural sustainability in the context of farmer welfare (Zakie, 2017). However, based on the analysis of the situation, there are still problems regarding the implementation of Village Regulation No. 7 of 2021, especially regarding the institutional structure and culture of the community in carrying out agricultural water governance in the country. Therefore, in order to strengthen the institutional structure. Moreover, a culture of the community in carrying out agricultural water governance in the village, steps are needed to strengthen the institutional management of agricultural water in Yosowilangun Lor Village, Lumajang.

This community service in Yosowilangun Lor Village, Lumajang Regency aims to maintain environmental sustainability, especially in terms of sustainable agricultural water management. This is also in line with the goals of the SDGs, in the field of environment and energy. This is because water is a source of energy, which simultaneously can play a role in protecting the environment. Thus, this dedication has a dual effect in achieving the SDGs goals, namely protecting the environment and utilizing new, renewable energy, namely water.

METHOD

The implementation of this community service is carried out to the target audience with interests related to agricultural water management (Al-Fatih & Siboy, 2021), namely: Village Government (Village Government and Village Consultative Body), Village Farmer Groups; Village Farmers, HIPP, and Yosowilangun Lor Village Community, Lumajang. The implementation of midwifery is carried out through several stages, namely: 1) Observation and request for willingness to cooperate with partners; 2) Formulation of Solution Steps; 3) Socialization; 4) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) (Ayu, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Following the plan, community service activities entitled "The Drafting of Village Regulations Concerning the Management of Agricultural Water Resources in Yosowilangun Lor Village, Lumajang Regency" were carried out with the following details of activities:

Observation and Request for Willingness to Cooperate with Partners

This observation activity and request for willingness to cooperate with partners were carried out in April 2022 to coordinate the implementation of service activities to the community. This coordination process is followed up by the willingness of cooperate by partners as a place for the implementation of service activities. Meanwhile, observation activities aim to identify the needs and obstacles faced in the village's agricultural water management process.

Based on the results of observations, it was found that after the ratification of Village Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Sustainable Water Governance, it turned out that its implementation was still not optimal in terms of socialization of village regulations and did not understand the parties in terms of implementing agricultural water governance in the village. Thus, assistance and socialization are needed to strengthen agricultural water governance institutions so that Village Regulation 7 of 2021 concerning Sustainable Water Governance can be adequately implemented. So, through the opportunity of a mini FGD with residents and administrators of Yosowilangun Lor Village, it was agreed to assist in making the Perdes at the Yosowilangun Lor Village hall, Lumajang, as shown in the Figure 1.



Figure 1. Discussion Perdes No. 7 of 2021 in Yosowilangun Lor

Discussions with the community are needed for Perdes No 7 of 2017 in Yosowilangun Lor Village to run and be implemented optimally. Figure 1 above shows the efforts of the servants in providing education as well as discussing the implementation of the village regulations.

Formulation of solutions and steps

After getting an overview of the needs and constraints, as well as the willingness of partners, then the service team formulated solutions and steps to solve the needs and obstacles faced in establishing and strengthening agricultural water governance institutions. In this case, the service team refers to the norms contained in Village Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Sustainable Water Governance to formulate steps and solutions to existing problems, namely the implementation of regulations. For this reason, a process of identifying the roles and duties of each party in the implementation process of Agricultural Water Governance in the Village is carried out, including identifying sanctions for violators of village regulations.

Socialization

After there was a formulation of solutions and steps to solve the needs and obstacles, the team carried out socialization of the results of the formulation that had been formulated previously to representatives of related parties, namely the Village Government (Village Government and Village Consultative Body), Village Farmer Groups, Village Farmers, HIPPA, and Village Communities. After receiving the aspirations and suggestions from the residents accompanied by the village administrators, socialization of the Perdes on water management was delivered at the Yosowilangun Lor Village Hall, Lumajang Regency as shown in the Figure 2.



Figure 2. Socialization in Yosowilangun Lor Village

In the socialization such as mentioned on figure 2 above, the service team said that in implementing village regulations, the organizers of sustainable agricultural water governance are the village government, HIPPA, farmer groups, and village communities. Therefore, to implement the regulations, the village government needs to prepare an agricultural water governance plan, coordinate the implementation of HIPPA tasks, encourage community participation and provide irrigation canal facilities and infrastructure. Thus, the village government needs to start the implementation process because it is the *village's agricultural water management pioneer*. However, of course, this process needs to be supported by HIPPA because it acts as a manager of tertiary and quarter irrigation network infrastructure, including those entitled to receive dues/*begasak* periodically as agricultural water management costs.

Begasak is the remaining funds obtained from the sale of crops during the harvest season, deducting operational costs, for example, to buy fertilizer and so on. *Begasak* is divided equally, according to the contribution of each farmer group and individual. It is also for the sake of farmer groups and village communities who periodically and sustainably need to coordinate with the village government and HIPPA to provide information and input on problems in the management, utilization, and maintenance of agricultural water governance that arise, including problems in the distribution of agricultural water.

Evaluation

After completing the socialization activities, the evaluation stage is then carried out. Finally, the team discussed with relevant parties to see the advantages and disadvantages of the results of the service and accommodate ideas and suggestions for implementing the next service. The last stage is evaluation by providing a call center so that if there are problems with the implementation of the Perdes, the people of Yosowilangon Lor village can directly contact the service team to find a solution. Documentation of the joint photo at the end of the dedication stage can be seen in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Photo Gathering with Yosowilangun Lor Village Society's

In terms of the process, evaluation is carried out by the team related to the stages of service, whether it is following the previously set activity plan. In this process, the service team also asked for input from the village government and participants regarding the service activities that had been carried out. From the results of the input and discussion, several findings were obtained in accordance with the theory and results of the service and previous research that have been published, including: (1) Social development by Suwari Akhmaddian in Banjaran District, Majalengka Regency (Akhdhian, 2020). Suwari found that Village Regulations Quality, related to the knowledge and skills of the village apparatus in making regulations are very necessary so that in making a regulation it is always beneficial for the village community. (2) Social development by Heri Kurniawansyah et al in Batu Dulang Village, Sumbawa Regency (Kurniawansyah et al., 2021). Heri and friends found that Village Regulation could improve skill and welfare of village societies. (3) Social development by Diana Mahmuda and Wawan Budi Darmawan in Cileles Village, Sumedang Regency (Mahmuda et al., 2022). Diana and Budi found that political will from the village government will lead village regulations best to implemented. (4) Research by Johannis E. Kaawoan (Kaawoan, 2020) found that to produce a Village Regulation, it is necessary to carry out a village deliberation process, the problem is that deliberation at the village level is often a mere formality, decisions have been taken unilaterally by the village government. The process of making village regulations is not participatory as is the principle of village community development, so that the results of these regulations do not run well or do not receive full support from the community.

So based on the theory and findings from previous service and research, it is very possible to measure the success of the service that has been carried out by the service team in the village of Yosowilangun Lor, namely the Perdes for water governance will be successfully implemented if the Perdes maker has competence in making Perdes, there is political will in implementing it and supported by its implementation by all elements of the village community. If this is fulfilled, then a Perdes can have an extraordinary impact on the village and the welfare of its people.

CONCLUSION

This community service activity received a good response from the participants. Those who were present in the socialization of strengthening the institutional management of village agricultural water felt that they had benefited and appreciated the material provided by the service team. In addition, in the future, it is necessary to strengthen the awareness and compliance of village communities with Village Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Sustainable Water Governance so that when awareness of the importance of sustainable water governance for agricultural land and compliance with Village Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Sustainable Water Governance is formed, the purpose of establishing Village Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Sustainable Water Governance can be achieved.

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