

IMPLEMENTATION OF PAMUNTARAN VILLAGE REGULATION NUMBER 1 OF 2024 ON SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER

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Abstract

Issues of security and public order constitute a serious problem in Pamuntaran Village, particularly due to the increasing incidence of theft, which has caused public anxiety. In response to this situation, the Village Government, in collaboration with the Village Consultative Body (BPD), enacted Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024 on Security and Public Order as an effort to create a safe and orderly social environment. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the village regulation in addressing theft cases and to identify factors that hinder its implementation. The research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive design, utilizing data collection techniques such as observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The research informants include the village head, members of the BPD, traditional leaders, community leaders, and village residents. The findings indicate that the implementation of Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024 has been fairly effective, although not yet fully optimal, as reflected in the increased public awareness of the importance of security and public order. Socialization efforts have been conducted in a simple manner through community meetings and the dissemination of information in public spaces; however, they have not reached all segments of the community. The main obstacles in implementing this regulation are the limited public understanding of the substance of the village regulation and the lack of supporting facilities, such as security infrastructure. Therefore, although the village regulation is considered relatively effective in reducing theft cases, improvements in socialization strategies and the provision of security facilities are necessary to support its implementation. This study is expected to contribute to the enrichment of the literature on policy implementation at the village level and to emphasize the importance of participatory approaches in the enforcement of local regulations..

Key words: *Implementation; Village Regulation; Security; Public Order*

INTRODUCTION

A village is a territorial unit inhabited by a community as a legal entity that possesses the authority to regulate and manage governmental affairs as well as its social life independently. The characteristics of a village are reflected in strong social bonds, a culture of mutual cooperation, and a high degree of dependence on natural resources. Juridically, a village is defined as a legal community unit with clearly defined territorial boundaries and the authority to administer governmental affairs and serve community interests based on original rights and traditional rights recognized within the governance system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2024), (Puansah, 2025b), (Puansah, Pulungan, et al., 2024) (Puansah, Parapat, et al., 2023) (Puansah et al., 2022) (Puansah et al., n.d.) (Puansah, Pulungan, et al., 2023b) (Puansah et al., 2025) (Puansah, Sukmana, et al., 2024) (Puansah, Pulungan, et al., 2024). Within the context of development, villages play a strategic role in promoting community welfare through the strengthening of participation and the protection of local values (Wibowo, 2018). Therefore, strengthening the role of villages becomes a crucial element in achieving sustainable and inclusive development.

As the foremost level of government, village administrations hold a strategic position in maintaining social stability within communities. The implementation of decentralization principles and village autonomy grants villages the authority to manage their own governmental affairs, including matters related to security and public order. One manifestation of this authority is the formulation of village regulations as local legal instruments that govern social life in a participatory and contextual manner (Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2024).

Security and public order constitute fundamental aspects of social life. Security is understood as a condition free from threats to individuals and communities, both physically and psychologically, while public order refers to the community's compliance with prevailing social norms and legal regulations, thereby fostering social harmony (Santoso, 2012). These two aspects are interrelated and serve as prerequisites for the creation of a conducive social environment, particularly in rural areas that are vulnerable to social conflicts and disturbances to public order.

In the context of Pamuntaran Village, based on the author's preliminary observations, various issues related to security and public order remain prevalent, including disputes among residents, youth brawls, violations of curfew regulations, theft of plantation produce, alcohol consumption, unattended livestock roaming freely, and improper waste disposal. The high frequency of violations and community complaints prompted the Village Government, in collaboration with the Village Consultative Body (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/BPD), to enact Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024 on Security and Public Order as an effort to create a safe and orderly community life.

The village regulation governs various aspects of security and public order, ranging from the control of residents' activities and the prevention of social conflicts to dispute resolution mechanisms. This regulation represents the exercise of village authority in regulating community interests based on local customs and needs, as mandated by Law Number 3 of 2024.

However, the dissemination of the regulation remains limited and has been conducted in a relatively simple manner, primarily through the posting of information in public places.

Since the enactment of the regulation, sanctions have been imposed for violations, such as cases of oil palm theft that were subject to fines in accordance with the provisions of Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024, with the distribution of fine proceeds allocated to the victim and the village treasury. Nevertheless, the implementation of this regulation continues to face several challenges, including limited supporting security facilities, a low level of public understanding of the regulation's content, and suboptimal dissemination activities

To date, no studies have comprehensively examined the implementation of Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024 on Security and Public Order, particularly with regard to the factors influencing its effectiveness. Therefore, this study is essential to analyze the implementation process of the village regulation by considering local social, cultural, economic, and political contexts through a qualitative approach. Based on this rationale, the present study focuses on examining the implementation of Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024 on Security and Public Order.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive design to analyze the implementation of Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024 on Security and Public Order. The research was conducted in Pamuntaran Village, Padang Bolak Julu Sub-district, North Padang Lawas Regency, from January 2025 until the completion of the study

The selection of a qualitative approach aims to obtain an in-depth understanding of the social phenomena under study, particularly the dynamics of policy implementation at the village level (Moleong, 2017), (Puansah, 2017, 2025; Puansah et al., 2025; Puansah, Pulungan, et al., 2023)(Puansya et al., 2024).

Research informants were selected using purposive sampling, namely the selection of informants based on specific considerations aligned with the objectives of the study (Arikunto, 2010). The informants consisted of the village head, members of the Village Consultative Body (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/BPD), traditional leaders, community leaders, and village residents who were involved in or had knowledge of the implementation of the village regulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation

Implementation is essentially understood as the process of executing established policies or regulations so that the formulated objectives can be realized in concrete actions. In the context of public policy, implementation is not merely associated with administrative activities but also reflects the tangible outcomes of a policy as carried out by the relevant actors (Nugroho, 2021).

Policy implementation is a dynamic process, as it involves multiple interests, actors, as well as social, economic, and political conditions that influence the success of the policy (Wahab, 2020). The success of implementation is influenced by several key components, namely clear and consistent policy communication, the availability of resources, the attitudes and commitment of implementers, and a supportive bureaucratic structure (Nugroho, 2021).

In addition, policy implementation is also influenced by the alignment of the policy with community needs, the capacity of implementing officials, the level of community participation, and local socio-cultural conditions (Nugroho, 2021). In the context of village regulations, the effectiveness of implementation largely depends on the understanding of village officials regarding the content of the regulation, as well as the active involvement of the community in its implementation and supervision (Siregar & Anggraini, 2022).

Village

A village is the smallest governmental unit within the national administrative system that possesses the authority to regulate and manage local community interests based on original rights and customary traditions recognized within the national governance system (Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2024). A village functions not only as an administrative territory but also as a social community characterized by distinct values, norms, and social structures.

In general, villages are characterized by relatively small populations, close social relationships, and a high dependence on agriculture and natural resources (Kadir, 2021). These social characteristics influence the dynamics of local policy implementation, including village regulations.

Village governance consists of the village head, village officials, and the Village Consultative Body (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/BPD). The village head serves as the executive leader, village officials act as administrative and technical implementers, while the BPD functions as a representative institution responsible for oversight and the articulation of community aspirations (Sutaryo, 2020). Synergy among these elements of village governance constitutes an important factor in policy implementation, particularly in matters related to community security and public order. The implementation of village regulations will be effective when supported by a solid governance structure, high levels of community participation, and the support of formal security apparatuses (Adi, 2022).

Village Regulation

Village regulations are legal instruments enacted by the village head in collaboration with the Village Consultative Body (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/BPD) as the result of a democratic agreement in the administration of village governance (Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2024). Village regulations function as binding regulatory tools for all village residents to establish good governance and maintain social order.

In their formulation, village regulations must be aligned with higher-level laws and regulations, must not conflict with the public interest, and must take into account local socio-cultural conditions and community aspirations. The process of formulating village regulations includes the stages of planning, drafting, deliberation and approval, enactment, and promulgation, as stipulated in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 111 of 2014.

Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024 on Security and Public Order aims to regulate various aspects of social order and community security within the village, including the regulation of residents' behavior, the authority of village officials, and the imposition of sanctions for violations. This regulation is expected to create a safe, orderly, and conducive village environment for community life (Peraturan Desa Pamuntaran Nomor 1 Tahun 2024).

Security and Public Order

Security refers to a condition in which individuals, groups, and property are protected from various forms of threats and disturbances, while public order denotes a state of organized social life characterized by compliance with prevailing norms and laws (Soekanto, 2010). Security and public order are interrelated and constitute prerequisites for the creation of a harmonious social life.

In the context of community life, security and public order are commonly referred to as *Kamtibmas*, which encompasses efforts to maintain social stability, prevent criminal acts, and create a sense of safety within the community. *Kamtibmas* initiatives include preventive measures, law enforcement, community participation, as well as the utilization of technology and security monitoring systems (Akbar & Irawan, 2020).

However, the implementation of *Kamtibmas* at the village level often faces various obstacles, such as criminal activity, social conflicts, drug and alcohol abuse, limited infrastructure, and low public awareness of the importance of security and public order (Soekanto, 2010). Therefore, responsive and participatory local regulations are required to ensure the sustainable realization of security and public order within village communities.

Findings and Discussion

Based on field observations, the implementation of Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024 on Security and Public Order in addressing theft cases has shown relatively positive results. Since the enactment of the regulation, informants reported that the incidence of theft particularly involving agricultural produce and livestock has tended to decline, thereby contributing to the strengthening of social stability within the village community.

Policy dissemination has been conducted through community meetings and the distribution of written information posted in local shops (*lopo*). However, the reach of socialization has not been evenly distributed, as some residents especially those who rarely participate in village social activities reported being unaware of both the existence and the content of the regulation.

In handling cases in practice, the village government has played an active role in following up on reports, tracing perpetrators, and resolving cases at the village level through deliberative mechanisms (*musyawarah*) that emphasize a familial approach and customary values. The formulation of the regulation itself was also carried out through village deliberations involving the village government, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and community leaders, thereby enhancing social legitimacy and public acceptance.

Fines as sanctions have been implemented in accordance with the provisions of the village regulation, including in cases of oil palm theft that resulted in fines imposed on both perpetrators and receivers. The application of these sanctions is perceived to have created a deterrent effect and increased residents' sense of security.

Nevertheless, several prominent challenges to implementation remain, including limitations in policy communication due to uneven dissemination, low public understanding of the substance of the village regulation particularly perceptions regarding the management of fines and minimal support from formal resources such as security posts. Under these constrained conditions, implementation has continued to function largely due to the support of social resources, including community solidarity, the roles of traditional and community leaders, and strong deliberative mechanisms.

Overall, the implementation of Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024 in addressing theft cases can be considered effective, though not yet optimal. Effectiveness is evident in the reduction of theft incidents, the increased sense of security, and the deterrent effect generated by the imposition of fines. However, further optimization is required, particularly in expanding policy dissemination and strengthening security facilities and support, as a segment of the community remains insufficiently informed or unaware of the regulation.

CONCLUSION

1. The implementation of Pamuntaran Village Regulation Number 1 of 2024 in addressing theft cases can be classified as moderately effective. The village government, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and community leaders formulated the regulation through village deliberations and conducted dissemination efforts, although these remained

relatively simple, primarily through leaflets posted in public places and oral communication during community meetings. The imposition of fines on both perpetrators and receivers is perceived to have created a deterrent effect and enhanced the community's sense of security, while case resolution has predominantly relied on deliberation and a familial approach rather than formal legal procedures.

2. The main obstacles to implementation include the limited understanding among some residents regarding the content and objectives of the regulation due to uneven dissemination, which has generated suspicion, particularly concerning the management of fine revenues. In addition, the limited availability of security facilities such as the absence of permanent neighborhood watch posts and structured surveillance systems has prevented the regulation from being implemented optimally.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to express sincere gratitude to all parties who have provided support in the completion of this article.

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