

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE VILLAGE CONSULTATIVE BODY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT IN THE VILLAGE

Ade Fahrudin¹, Ardiana Trisnawiana²

^{1,2}STISIP Widyapuri Mandiri Sukabumi

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ABSTRACT

The village consultative body, abbreviated as BPD, is essentially the embodiment of all community members and is a village high institution capable of attending to the community's interests in an area, particularly a village. In practice, however, the BPD is less effective due to the absence of knowledge possessed by its members, and the village government is often nominated by the village chief. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in implementing village-level governance. This study employs a descriptive research model with data processing techniques and qualitative analysis at BPD Tegalmanggung Village, Cimanggung District, Sumedang Province. The findings of this study indicate that the Village Consultative Body's (BPD) effectiveness in implementing governance in Tegalmanggung Village still confronts several obstacles. Several factors contributed to the ineffectiveness of the BPD, including the fact that members of the BPD held outside jobs, a lack of knowledge about village governance and BPD legislation, and the channeling of individual aspirations.

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E-mail:

adefachrudin@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The legal existence of villages is acknowledged by both Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005 about villages and Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning regional governments. These laws establish the Village as a territorially-limited legal organization with the power to protect and advance the interests of its residents in accordance with their legally-recognized cultural traditions (Habibi, 2012).

The Constitution of 1945 (Surkati, 2012) grants regional governments the power to control and administer government affairs within their respective territories in accordance with the concepts of autonomy and co-administration. The Republic of Indonesia is a unitary state, but granting broad autonomy to the regions is expected to increase regional competitiveness in accordance with the principles of democracy, equity, justice, privileges, specificities, and the potential and diversity possessed by each region within the system. According to this theory, the village is a legitimate political entity that has the power to rule any area under its purview (Sugiman, 2018).

Prior to the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the Village Government was highly dependent on Regional Governments, and villages were frequently viewed as development targets (Mulyono, 2014). However, following the enactment of the Village Law, the Village became subject to development. The state strengthens the Village's position by providing an allocation of funds known as the Allocation of Village Funds, so that the Village Government can be more active in meeting the demands and enhancing the community's welfare. To create a system of checks and balances in the administration of the Village Government, the Village Consultative Body (BPD) is present in this context with various functions and authorities. However, the presence of the BPD also poses a number of issues at the village level, particularly those pertaining to the BPD's working relationship with the village chief, which is governed by normative rules (Langoy, 2016).

The Village Consultative Body is a legislative entity in the Village, and its members are chosen to their positions based on the proportion of each Village's regions that they represent. According to Awaeh et al. (2017), the purpose of this body is to discuss and reach an agreement on regulations for the Village, as well as to accommodate and transmit the ambitions of the community, and to supervise the performance of the Village Head. The primary responsibility of the Village Consultative Body is to organize and preside over village meetings that are focused on the development goals for the village. These meetings serve as the foundation for the discussion of the Village Budget and Expenditure Plan (RAPBDes). According to

Ngarsiningtyas and Sembiring (2016), the primary activities that are carried out in the Village are development activities. These activities are based on the Village's revenue and expense budget.

The Village Consultative Body is required to exercise oversight over the administration of a sizable budget for the Village by the Village Government in order for the latter to fulfill its roles and responsibilities. According to Lonteng et al. (2022), the purpose of this is to ensure that the budget that is utilized is accurate and has a significant influence on the economic well-being of the community. The process of supervision is carried out in the form of observation of the execution of all organizational operations. This is done with the intention of ensuring that the work being carried out is in accordance with a plan that has been established in advance. It is hoped that effective governance would be established in the village as a result of the supervision that is carried out by the Village Consultative Body (Pratama et al, 2021).

The Village Representative Body located in the village is a vehicle for implementing democracy based on Pancasila, which functions as a legislative and supervisory institution in terms of implementing Village Regulations, Village APB, and Village Head Decrees (Asmayandi et al, 2023). In order to realize democracy in the village, its existence is expected to make village communities grow and develop to develop themselves which in turn the existence of the BPD can make village people able to build their own villages (Romli & Nurlia, 2017).

In total, there are 5 democratically elected members of the Tegalmanggung Village Consultative Body, which is located in the Cimanggung sub-district of the Sumedang Regency. In the course of discharging their responsibilities and performing their tasks, members of the Village Consultative Council, along with the person in charge of the village, have made a commitment to giving top priority to the interests of the community when collectively performing the obligations associated with village administration. It is anticipated that the Tegalmanggung Village Consultative Body will become a communication bridge in order to facilitate the realization of the community's goals for the implementation of development in Tegalmanggung Village, which is located inside the Cimanggung sub-district.

Tegalmanggung Village Consultative Body still found obstacles that hindered optimal supervision while carrying out supervision of the implementation of the village government. These obstacles included the fact that it was not optimal in carrying out its role because its members still had jobs outside of being members of the BPD, that there was still a lack of knowledge related to the BPD and village government included in in terms of laws and regulations, and that there was a lack of knowledge in accommodating and channeling community aspirations.

The purpose of this study is to conduct an analysis of the efficiency with which the Village Consultative Body (BPD) carries out its responsibilities in the village's system of government. This research is anticipated to contribute to enhance village administration by shedding light on the functions and responsibilities of the BPD at the village level. It is believed that this research will make a substantial contribution toward understanding and raising the efficacy of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as an institution that plays a central role in the implementation of governance at the village level. Specifically, it is hoped that this research will contribute toward understanding and increasing the effectiveness of the Village Consultative Body. As a result, the findings of this research will serve as a solid basis for the formulation of improved policies aimed at promoting sustainable village development and elevating the standard of living in rural communities.

2. METHODS

This investigation employs a descriptive research model. The technique of data analysis utilized in this study is qualitative analysis, in which the data acquired, whether through interviews or observations, is grouped according to its classification and types, and then analyzed using narrative (Sugiyono, 2011). According to Moleong (2014), qualitative analysis is conducted using interactive model analysis, specifically through the first three stages or components: Data reduction Second, data presentation (display), and third, conclusion formulation and validation. The unit of analysis for this study is the efficacy of supervision by the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in Tegalmanggung Village, Cimanggung subdistrict, Sumedang Regency. This study contains primary and secondary data collected through in-depth interviews, documentation, and observation.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in Governance in the Village

Members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) have a responsibility to carry out their responsibilities with a keen awareness of responsibility, ensuring that the hopes and dreams of the people they lead are translated into effective, practical programs for the betterment of the community. There is a

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rising recognition of the need of strengthening rural communities. The majority of people continue to live in rural areas, and it is now universally understood that communities should actively participate in development projects (Maubanu et al., 2017).

The Minister of Home Affairs' Village Consultative Body Regulation No. 110 of 2016 and the Sumedang Regency Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2019 are both seen as part of a bigger democracy trend. Autonomy is a stepping stone, not the ultimate goal. As a result, actualizing and implementing autonomy's contents is critical. The collapse of dictator Suharto and the development of democracy in Indonesia in the late twentieth century was the century's most dramatic political event.

It is believed that rapid development results would be accomplished quickly and effectively in order to improve people's lives, and this space for community participation in development has been made possible by increased regional autonomy. This function is carried out by formal institutions at the regional level, such as the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), and informal institutions, such as the involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other interest groups through claims against the government or forms of rejection of government policies (Zaman, 201).

Community leaders, RT, RW elected by the people make up the members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), which works alongside the village head to improve life in rural areas. Despite the BPD's oversight role, the village chief has little influence because neither he nor any other member of the local apparatus can serve as a BPD member or chairman. Although BPDs play an important role in facilitating and conveying community aspirations and the community itself recognizes the hamlet head as its representative in the village rather than BPD, the research conducted for this article revealed that the majority of people are still unfamiliar with the term "Village Consultative Body" (BPD). In addition, there is currently no BPD station specifically for Tegalmanggung Village; instead, officers work out of the office of the village chief. Because BPD meetings take place in the office of the village head, there is a lack of separation between BPD performance and the intervention of parties. Under these circumstances, the BPD would have a more difficult time carrying out its duties as the village's regulatory agency.

The question that arises next is whether or whether the village government, which has been outfitted with this new governmental structure, is prepared to be governed by the people through the Village Consultative Body that has been created in order to perform its responsibilities. The Village Consultative Body (BPD) will exhibit proof of people's participation since it gives them a voice in the administration of the government of their village through its legislative and control powers. This will show that people are actively participating. Let's try to have a good idea of the findings of the author's investigation into the role that the BPD played in Tegalmanggung Village, which is located in the Cimanggung subdistrict of the Sumedang regency, by beginning with a single question. Naturally, the BPD collaborates closely with the village chief in order to draft local legislation, as well as to accommodate and direct the aspirations of citizens. Additionally, the BPD is accountable for enacting legislation, imposing regulations, and overseeing the operations of the village administration.

B. The Effectiveness of the BPD's Role in the Implementation of Governance in the Village

Effectiveness is a measurement of the achievement of an organization which is seen from how successful the achievement of targets has been achieved according to a predetermined plan. In carrying out the role of the BPD in Tegalmanggung village, it is felt that it is still not effective due to:

a) Having other professions outside of being a member of the BPD

The role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in Tegalmanggung Village is still not effective, and this can be caused by several factors. First, many BPD members have other jobs outside of their duties as BPD members. The presence of the BPD as a village government institution should be a top priority for its members. However, their involvement in work outside the BPD can divert the focus and time that should be used to properly carry out the BPD's duties and functions.

This condition resulted in BPD members not being able to fully involve themselves in village government activities. The limited time available can hinder active participation in BPD meetings, policy discussions, and monitoring of the village head's performance. In this situation, the presence of the BPD becomes more ceremonial than having a real impact on decision making and implementation of government programs at the village level.

In addition, other jobs carried out by members of the BPD can also create a potential conflict of interest. When BPD members have links with sectors or organizations outside the BPD, decisions taken in the BPD forum can be influenced by personal or group interests related to their work outside the BPD. This

can reduce the independence and objectivity of the BPD in making decisions that should be in favor of the interests of the village community as a whole.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the BPD, it is important to address this problem by providing BPD members with a clear understanding of their responsibilities and roles as representatives of the village community. It also requires good coordination between the BPD and the village government to optimize the time and commitment of BPD members in carrying out their duties. In addition, strengthening internal controls and a clear code of ethics can help prevent conflicts of interest from occurring which can harm BPD performance.

By overcoming this obstacle, it is hoped that the BPD in Tegalmanggung Village can function more effectively in carrying out its duties and authorities in village government. This success will bring real benefits to village communities, with more participatory decision-making, more targeted government programs, and more transparent and accountable village governance.

b) There is still minimal knowledge of laws and regulations regarding village government and BPD.

One of the factors causing the ineffectiveness of the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in Tegalmanggung Village is the lack of knowledge about the laws and regulations relating to village governance and the role of the BPD itself. BPD members need to have a good understanding of the Village Law, government regulations, and regional regulations governing the duties, functions and authorities of the BPD in carrying out their duties.

When BPD members have minimal understanding of these rules, they may not be able to carry out their duties effectively. They may not understand the procedures that must be followed in drafting village regulations, do not have sufficient knowledge about monitoring mechanisms for the village head's performance, or do not understand their rights and obligations as members of the BPD.

Ignorance of village government regulations can also hinder the ability of BPD members to provide accurate and timely information services to village communities. The community has high hopes for the BPD as an institution capable of providing explanations regarding village government policies, the rights and obligations of citizens, as well as issues related to village governance. If BPD members lack knowledge, they cannot fulfill these expectations properly.

To increase the knowledge of BPD members about laws and regulations, it is necessary to carry out education and training efforts related to the duties and functions of the BPD. This training may include an understanding of the Village Law, relevant government regulations, as well as regional regulations that apply in the village area. In addition, it is also important to have easy and clear access to information about these rules, either through the provision of relevant documents or through coaching and guidance from the village government or related agencies.

With increased knowledge of laws and regulations, BPD members will be able to carry out their duties and functions better. They will be able to make more informed decisions based on applicable regulations, provide accurate information services to the community, and carry out monitoring of the village head's performance effectively. Thus, adequate knowledge of village government regulations will help increase the effectiveness of the BPD in carrying out its duties in Tegalmanggung Village.

c) Aspiration distribution is still done individually, not as an institution, causing a lack of community participation

The final factor contributing to the ineffectiveness of the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in Tegalmanggung Village is the channeling of aspirations which is still carried out individually, not through designated institutions. The lack of institutions that facilitate the channeling of community aspirations can lead to a lack of active participation from the community in decision-making and development processes at the village level.

In this context, individuals in the community may feel reluctant or do not know an effective way to convey their aspirations to the village government. Limited formal communication channels that allow the community to convey their ideas, input or complaints can limit community participation in the policy-making process and implementation of village government programs.

When the channeling of aspirations is still individual in nature, it is possible that some voices or inputs that should be represented by certain groups or communities are not heard. This can lead to injustice in decision making, where the interests of weak or underrepresented groups are not properly taken into account.

To increase community participation in channeling aspirations, it is important to build institutional mechanisms that facilitate this process. One of the institutions that can play a role is the BPD, which should function as a forum for accommodating and conveying community aspirations to the village government. With an institution responsible for managing and channeling aspirations, the community will be more motivated to actively participate in providing input and taking part in village development.

In addition, it is also important to conduct outreach and counseling to the public about the importance of participation in channeling aspirations through designated institutions. In this process, it is necessary to provide the community with an understanding of their rights, the procedures to be followed, and the benefits to be derived from active participation in village development.

By improving the system for channeling aspirations through designated institutions such as the BPD, it is hoped that community participation in the village development process will increase. Decisions taken will be more representative and in favor of the interests of society as a whole. In addition, wider participation can also encourage the community to feel ownership and responsibility for the development of their village, thereby creating a stronger bond between the village government and the community in achieving mutual progress.

4. CONCLUSION

In this study it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in implementing governance in Tegalmanggung Village still faces several challenges. Several factors contributed to the ineffectiveness of the BPD's role, including members of the BPD having other jobs outside, the lack of knowledge about village government and BPD legislation, and the channeling of aspirations which were still carried out individually. To increase the effectiveness of the BPD, it is necessary to carry out efforts such as education and training to increase the understanding of BPD members regarding laws and regulations. Apart from that, it is also important to strengthen the mechanism for channeling aspirations through designated institutions such as the BPD, so that the community can actively participate in the decision-making process and village development. With a better understanding of village government regulations and the role of the BPD, as well as through increasing community participation in channeling aspirations, it is hoped that the BPD can play an effective role in carrying out its duties as a village legislative body. Increased effectiveness of the BPD will have a positive impact on the administration of governance in the village, the establishment of checks and balances, and the fulfillment of the needs and welfare of the village community.

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