

Analysis of the Role of the Village Consultative Body in the Village Government System in Indonesia

Anwar Hidayat

Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Village Consultative Body (BPD), Village Government, Daeha Autonomy, Village Head.</p>	<p>This research aims to examine the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in the context of the village government system in Indonesia. The Village Consultative Body is an institution that has an important role in decision making at the village level. This research uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and analysis of related documents. The research results show that the Village Consultative Body (BPD) has a crucial role in the village government system in Indonesia. Through its functions, such as channeling community aspirations, maintaining customs and culture, compiling village regulations, and supervising the performance of village heads, BPD is the main pillar in maintaining the sustainability and welfare of village communities. Although there are challenges in implementing its role, such as a lack of understanding of democratic principles and the potential for conflict between institutions in villages, efforts to strengthen capacity and transparency in village government are very important to increase community effectiveness and participation in local development.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

The expected regional autonomy policy is an effort to provide independent autonomy to regions, so that they are able to proactively respond to the needs, desires and aspirations of local communities (Christia & Ispriyarso, 2019). The principle of development and development of regional autonomy remains in the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, with a focus on granting greater authority to regional governments to directly interact with the community. This aims to improve the quality of services and active community involvement in the development process, both at the local and national levels (Fauzi, 2019).

After the enactment of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government on October 15 2004, it gave maximum authority along with rights and obligations to regions to independently manage and regulate their territories in the regional government administration system (Suharjono, 2014). Theoretically and factually, the formation of autonomous regions through decentralization is not a cause of national disintegration; on the contrary, this really supports the realization of strong national integration (Mustafa, 2018). By giving regions the freedom to regulate their own local affairs, this strengthens the identity and independence of each region without threatening the unity and integrity of the nation.

Thus, decentralization provides a solid foundation for creating harmony and unity within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Margayaningsih, 2015).

A village is a village and a traditional village or what is called by another name, hereinafter referred to as a village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries and is authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights of origin and/or traditional rights. which is recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Timotius, 2018). Then, along with the constitutional development of the Republic of Indonesia, villages have developed in various forms so that they need to be protected and empowered so that they become strong, advanced, independent and democratic so that they can create a strong foundation for implementing governance and development towards a just, prosperous and prosperous society. (Sajangbati, 2015). Therefore, the procedures for administering village government are further regulated by a separate law, namely Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Kusnadi, 2015).

Village Government is an entity responsible for administering government affairs and the interests of local communities (Sugiman, 2018). This process is carried out through collaboration between several elements, including the Village Government or Village Head, Village Apparatus, and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as partners of the Village Government. Alignment and solid cooperation between these elements is the main key in implementing Village Government well. The Village Government or Village Head is responsible for administrative leadership and management, while Village Apparatus assists in implementing daily activities and administration (Mulyono, 2014). On the other hand, BPD has an important role in providing input, supervising and safeguarding community interests in the decision-making process. With strong synergy between these three elements, the implementation of Village Government can be effective and responsive to the needs and aspirations of local communities (Hariri, 2018).

The Village Consultative Body (BPD) is one of the important pillars in the implementation of Village Government (Ihe, 2023). As an institution that carries out government functions, the BPD consists of village area representatives who are elected democratically by the local community. The main functions of the BPD include discussing and approving draft village regulations with the village head, serving as a forum for the community to convey their aspirations and needs, and supervising the performance of the village head (Harimisa, 2019). In this way, the BPD is not only a forum for community representation, but also an important mechanism for implementing the principle of checks and balances in Village Government.

Conceptually, the role of BPD includes three main aspects in supporting local democracy (Musawwama, 2013). First, as a representative of representative democracy, the BPD is the voice of the community in discussing and determining village policies. Second, BPD also represents deliberative democracy by holding village deliberations as a means of reaching consensus in making important decisions. And third, through its supervisory function, the BPD carries out participatory democracy by actively inviting the community to monitor and evaluate the performance of the village head and the use of the village budget (Agustina, 2020). With the synergy of these three aspects, BPD becomes a vital instrument

in strengthening community participation, maintaining village government accountability, and optimizing sustainable development processes at the local level (Roza & Arliman, 2017).

The role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) has a significant impact on village administration and development, especially in its capacity as a representative institution that carries responsibility for gathering, managing and voicing the aspirations of village communities (Setyaningrum & Wisnaeni, 2019). With the active involvement of the community in the government process, opportunities are created for all levels of society to participate in decision making related to local development. This not only increases the efficiency and effectiveness of implementing development programs, but also increases transparency in budget use and resource allocation (Herdiana, 2020). Through close collaboration between the BPD and the community, a mechanism is created that ensures that the policies and programs implemented truly reflect the true needs and aspirations of the village community (Yulianah, 2017).

This research aims to analyze the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in the village government system in Indonesia. The main objective of this research is to understand in depth the contribution and dynamics of BPD in the decision-making process, the relationship between BPD and other elements of village government, as well as the challenges and opportunities faced in carrying out its role. It is hoped that this research can make an important contribution to understanding the role and importance of the Village Consultative Body in the village government system in Indonesia. The main benefit is providing deeper insight to stakeholders, including government, academics, NGOs, and the general public, about the important role of BPD in strengthening local democracy, increasing community participation in village development, and optimizing local resource management.

METHOD

This research is included in the type of normative legal or normative juridical research, which is often referred to as doctrinal research. The main focus of this research is on the analysis of regulatory documents, court decisions, legal theory, and expert opinions, with the aim of understanding law as a system of norms that apply in society through the application of statutory regulations (Barus, 2013). In normative legal research, law is placed as a structure that is studied to evaluate its effectiveness at the implementation stage. The legal materials or data in this research are compiled systematically, then analyzed to draw conclusions related to the problem being researched.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Law Number 6 of 2014 emphasizes that village government has a crucial role in carrying out government affairs and managing the interests of local communities in the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), as described in Article 1 number 2. The structure of village government is further regulated in Article 3, which emphasizes that the village head or a figure equivalent to that position, is supported by village officials as an element of village government administration. In addition, the Village Law also emphasizes the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), which is defined in Article 1 number 4, as one of the main elements in the implementation of village government. Through clear definitions and structures, the Village Law provides a solid foundation for village

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governments to carry out their duties effectively, including realizing active community participation in decision-making processes related to local development and overall management of village affairs.

The Village Consultative Body (BPD) plays an important role in administering village government and channeling community aspirations. In Law Number 6 of 2014, the BPD is given clear functions, including discussing and agreeing on Draft Village Regulations with the Village Head, accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the village community, and supervising the performance of the Village Head. As a legislative institution, the BPD has the right to approve or reject village policies made by the Village Government, and can even submit draft village regulations for agreement with the Village Government. Through this mechanism, a system of checks and balances is created that strengthens the democratic aspects of village government administration.

More than just a legislative institution, the BPD also acts as a supervisory institution which is obliged to control the implementation of village policies, the Village Budget and Revenue and Expenditure (APBDes), as well as the decisions of the Village Head. In this way, the BPD not only becomes a working partner for the village government in carrying out village government and development affairs, but also ensures accountability and transparency in managing village resources. This obligation emphasizes its role as the front guard in safeguarding the interests of the community and overseeing the course of development in a fair and sustainable manner.

Apart from legislative and supervisory functions, BPD can also facilitate the formation of village community institutions according to local needs. This step aims to increase active community participation in the development process, strengthen their involvement in decision making, and encourage wider social inclusion in the administration of village affairs. In this way, the BPD not only becomes a formal institution in the village government structure, but also becomes a driving force in strengthening community involvement and participation in the local development process.

Institutional changes in village governance have complex impacts, including positive and negative aspects in the implementation of governance and monitoring at the village level. Although these changes bring improvements in the efficiency and transparency of village government, they often also cause friction in relations between village institutions and give rise to disagreements in the implementation of democratic mechanisms. A lack of understanding in implementing democratic principles by village officials and BPD members is a trigger for conflicts between institutions in the village. As an autonomous entity, villages have a big responsibility to manage community interests with the principles of openness, active community participation and accountability to the community. Therefore, efforts are needed to strengthen the understanding and capacity of village government actors in implementing democratic principles, so as to reduce the potential for conflict and increase the effectiveness and trust of the community in village government.

Specifically, the role of the Village Consultative Body in the Village Government System includes:

1. The role of BUD is as a place to channel the aspirations of the village community

The role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in the village government system includes several important functions, one of which is as a forum for channeling the aspirations

of village communities. As a representative institution, the BPD becomes a bridge between the community and the village government, enabling the community's voices and needs to be heard and responded to by the government. Through deliberation forums and BPD meetings, village residents have the opportunity to convey various aspirations, complaints and ideas related to development and implementation of village affairs. In this way, the BPD functions as a mediator that connects community interests with the policies and programs implemented by the village government.

The role of the BPD as a place to channel the aspirations of village communities also reflects the principle of participatory democracy which is the main basis for village governance. In a democratic system, active community participation in the decision-making process is very important, and BPD provides an effective means for village communities to contribute to policy formation and solving problems related to village life. By encouraging this participation, the BPD not only strengthens the relationship between the community and the village government, but also increases legitimacy and accountability in village decision making.

Apart from being a place to channel people's aspirations, the role of BPD is also a reflection of the essence of inclusive and empowered local democracy. By involving various levels of society in the deliberation and decision-making process, the BPD creates a fair and open space for all village residents to participate in village development and management. In this way, the BPD is not only a formal institution in village government, but also a real representation of the spirit of togetherness and justice in carrying out its duties to improve overall welfare and development of the village.

2. The role of BPD in maintaining the customs and culture of village communities

The role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in maintaining the customs and culture of village communities is an important aspect in maintaining the identity and sustainability of local culture. As an extension of its community, the BPD has the responsibility to understand, maintain and develop cultural traditions that are an integral part of village life. Through various activities and initiatives, BPD can be the main driver in promoting and preserving local customs and culture, such as holding traditional events, celebrating holidays, and holding cultural meetings. Thus, the BPD not only functions as a government institution, but also as a protector and bearer of cultural heritage which is a source of pride and identity for village communities.

Apart from being a custodian of traditions, the BPD's role in maintaining the customs and culture of village communities also involves efforts to maintain the moral and ethical values passed down from generation to generation. As a respected deliberative forum, BPD can provide direction and guidance to the community in carrying out their daily lives in accordance with existing cultural norms. For example, BPD can provide counseling about the importance of maintaining family unity, respecting neighbors, and upholding the value of mutual cooperation. In this way, the BPD is not only a physical guardian of culture, but also a bearer of the values that shape the character and attitudes of the village community.

Finally, the BPD's role in maintaining the customs and culture of village communities also includes efforts to facilitate learning and development of traditional skills. Through training and skills development programs, BPD can help the young generation of villages to understand, appreciate and master traditional skills that are characteristic of local culture. This

not only maintains the continuity of cultural heritage, but also opens up economic opportunities for village communities by promoting local products and crafts. Thus, the BPD's role in maintaining the traditions and culture of village communities is not only about maintaining traditions, but also about opening the door to a sustainable future for future generations.

3. The role of the BPD is in compiling and formulating and establishing village regulations

The role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in compiling, formulating and enacting village regulations is the core of the function of local legislation at the village level. As an institution that represents the interests of village communities, BPD has the responsibility to regulate social, economic and cultural life in the village. In carrying out its duties, the BPD holds deliberations and discussions with the community to identify problems, formulate solutions, and formulate village regulations that suit the needs and aspirations of the community. Thus, village regulations produced by the BPD are not merely the result of village government decisions, but are a representation of the agreement and common interests of the entire village community.

Apart from being a regulatory institution, the BPD's role in the process of drafting and enacting village regulations also reflects the principles of participatory democracy. At each stage, the BPD provides opportunities for the community to actively participate in the decision-making process, either through general meetings, public consultations, or other deliberative forums. By involving the community in the process, the BPD not only produces more representative village regulations, but also increases the legitimacy and acceptance of the resulting policies. Apart from that, active community participation also allows for more effective social supervision of the implementation of village regulations.

Finally, the BPD's role in compiling, formulating and enacting village regulations also creates a strong legal foundation for sustainable village governance. By having clear and structured village regulations, village governments have clear guidelines in carrying out their duties and functions. Apart from that, well-drafted village regulations can also be an effective instrument in overcoming various local problems faced by village communities. Thus, the BPD's role in drafting village regulations is not only about establishing rules, but also about creating a solid foundation for effective and sustainable village governance.

4. The BOD's role is in supervising the performance of the village head and his apparatus

Supervising the performance of the village head and his apparatus is one of the crucial roles of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in the village government system. As an institution that represents the interests of village communities, BPD has the responsibility to ensure that village government runs in accordance with the principles of transparency, accountability and effectiveness. In this context, the BPD supervises the performance of village heads and village officials with the aim of ensuring that the policies and programs implemented are in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the community, as well as in accordance with applicable statutory provisions.

Supervision of the performance of village heads and their apparatus by the BPD is carried out through various mechanisms, such as direct supervision, program evaluation, and examination of activity reports. Through this activity, BPD can identify potential problems or inconsistencies between the policies implemented and community needs or applicable legal provisions. Thus, performance monitoring carried out by the BPD is not only aimed at

enforcing discipline and accountability, but also as a tool to ensure that village government runs efficiently and provides maximum benefits for the community.

Apart from that, monitoring the performance of the village head and his apparatus by the BPD is also a form of implementation of the principle of checks and balances in village government. As an independent institution, the BPD has an important role in maintaining a balance between executive (village head) and legislative (BPD) power at the village level. By carrying out regular and ongoing supervision, the BPD can prevent abuse of power, increase transparency in decision making, and ensure that policies implemented by the village government truly reflect the interests and needs of the community. Thus, monitoring the performance of village heads and their apparatus by the BPD is not only a legal obligation, but also an important instrument in strengthening local democracy and good governance at the village level.

CONCLUSION

Law Number 6 of 2014 emphasizes the important role of village government in managing local needs and government affairs of local communities in Indonesia. Article 3 of the law regulates the structure of village government, which ensures that the village head, supported by village officials, is the main administrator of village government. In addition, the Village Law emphasizes the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as a key element in administering village government. With a clear definition and structure, this law provides a solid basis for village governments to be effective in carrying out their duties, including encouraging community participation in the decision-making process regarding development and village affairs as a whole. . The role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in the village government system is very important and multifaceted. Apart from being a forum for channeling the aspirations of village communities, the BPD also plays a vital role in maintaining local customs and culture, drafting village regulations, and supervising the performance of the village head and his apparatus. Through its various functions, BPD is the backbone in maintaining community involvement and active participation in the village development process, while ensuring democratic, transparent and accountable governance. Therefore, increasing the understanding and capacity of the BPD and village government as a whole in implementing democratic principles is crucial for minimizing the potential for conflict and increasing the effectiveness of village government and community trust in it.

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