



Capacity of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in Determining Village Regulations in Jasinga Village, Bogor Regency

Andrian Triguna Prasetya*

Faculty of Law, Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia

*Corresponding author e-mail: andriantrigunaprasetya@gmail.com

Abstract

The Republic of Indonesia has 83,763 villages and sub-districts. In Bogor Regency, there are 435 villages and in Jasinga District, there are 16 actively registered villages. The geographical location of Jasinga District as one of the sub-district governments located at the western tip of Bogor Regency has an impact on the backwardness of information and development, especially in Jasinga Village. The reform of central government policy on village autonomy, especially after the issuance of Village Law Number 6 of 2014, provides more authority and responsibility to village governments, including the Village Consultative Body (BPD). Identifying the challenges faced by the BPD in Jasinga Village, such as in adjusting village regulations to the needs and aspirations of the community, as well as in ensuring compliance with the laws above it. This study aims to evaluate the capacity of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in determining village regulations in Jasinga Village, Bogor Regency. The method used is quantitative data analysis with the help of NVivo software to process survey data conducted on BPD members and the local community. The results of the study indicate that the Jasinga BPD has a low level of understanding of their duties and functions. As many as 65% of BPD members do not clearly understand their duties in formulating village regulations, while 70% of them do not carry out the duties that should be carried out, such as accommodating and channeling community aspirations and participating in the preparation of the Draft Village Regulation (Perdes). These findings indicate a gap between community expectations of the role of the BPD and the reality of the implementation of its duties. From the data analysis, it can be seen that the lack of training and socialization regarding the role of the BPD is the main factor causing this lack of understanding. This study recommends the need for capacity building through more intensive and sustainable training so that the BPD can function optimally in organizing village governance and can better meet community aspirations.

Keywords: BPD, Capacity, Regulation, Jasinga

1. Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia has 83,763 villages or sub-districts spread across all districts or cities (Nopianti et al., 2023). According to BPS (2021), the Bogor Regency area has 435 villages and in Jasinga District there are 16 villages. The geographical location of Jasinga District as one of the sub-district governments located at the western tip of Bogor Regency has an impact on the backwardness of information and development, especially in Jasinga Village. The reform of the central government's policy on village autonomy, especially after the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, provides more authority and responsibility to the village government, including the BPD.

In terms of legal framework, BPD has been formed in all villages in the sub-districts in Bogor Regency Bogor Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Villages. This



requires an increase in the capacity of BPD in handling its new roles, especially in making village policies and regulations (Fritantus, 2020). Jasinga Village has unique social and cultural dynamics, which have the potential to influence the way BPD works and makes decisions. This effort is aimed at making the village capable of organizing their own household in the sense of being able to organize themselves, finance routine activities and development, and being able to provide good services to their own community (Riyanto et al., 2023). This objective is in line with the role and function of the village which has strategic value, namely that the village is the source of all data and information for the implementation of governance and development nationally; the village is a strategic fortress that can be relied on to maintain national stability and integration; the village becomes a place to foster and improve the spirit of mutual cooperation in all aspects of life; and the village is a place to foster community participation, both in the fields of governance, development and society (Sasauw et al., 2020).

Understanding the influence of these factors on the BPD is important to assess and improve its effectiveness in making regulations. Based on the results of a field survey conducted in 2023 by researchers in the village, it was seen that the duties and functions of the BPD in Jasinga were not running according to applicable regulations (Roza and Arliman, 2017). The process of forming the BPD in Jasinga ignored aspects of the quality of human resources (HR) such as education and training, knowing the village and being known to the community, technical and managerial skills. The BPD does not yet understand its duties and main points. Provisions, guidance by the supra system from the Regency Government such as elements of the sub-district apparatus and related agencies have been carried out, but have not shown changes in the desired direction (Malik, 2020). The BPD was formed simply to comply with laws and regulations. Becoming a member of the BPD is only a part-time job, so that in carrying out its duties and functions it becomes less than optimal. This has an impact on various aspects such as external community empowerment, including factors internal BPD, namely the acquisition of the rights to allowances for the leadership and members of the BPD itself, in the form of court fees and other legitimate income, is only incidental and is not received in full. The BPD does not receive a salary like the village head and his staff. This is one of the factors that causes the BPD not to carry out its main tasks and functions optimally (Karyana, 2019).

The need to understand the extent to which the BPD in Jasinga Village has the capacity such as resources, expertise, and knowledge to carry out its duties effectively. This includes an analysis of how the BPD interacts with other stakeholders in the policy-making process similar to the research of Rodhiyah and Harir (2016). Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, in Article 1 number 1, it provides a definition of a village. 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 that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, original rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State



of the Republic of Indonesia (Arofah, 2020). Based on the formulation of Article 1 number 1 , the village has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, original rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected. So what is meant by organizing village government affairs is to regulate the village , to take care of village government affairs , and the interests of the village community (Michael, 2020) .

Identifying the challenges faced by the BPD in Jasinga Village, such as in adjusting village regulations to the needs and aspirations of the community, as well as in ensuring compliance with broader laws. This study aims to evaluate the role of the BPD in encouraging community participation in the decision-making process at the village level. This is very important to ensure that the voice of the community is heard and valued in the formation of regulations that affect their lives. By focusing the research on Jasinga Village, this study seeks to provide a model or case study that can provide insight and learning for other villages in Bogor Regency and in general in Indonesia in improving the capacity of the BPD. This background demonstrates the importance of research on the BPD in Jasinga Village, as a representation of the dynamics that occur in many other villages in Indonesia in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages . This study is expected to not only provide theoretical contributions to the literature on village governance, but also practical recommendations to strengthen the capacity of the BPD in Jasinga Village and other villages.

According to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the preparation of village legal products is prepared by the Village Head and the Village Consultative Body. According to Permendagri 110 of 2016 concerning BPD article 6 paragraph (5), the role of BPD in the preparation of Village Regulations is very important because the Draft Village Regulations that have been consulted with the community by the Village Head are submitted to the BPD to be discussed and agreed upon together. Articles 31 to 51 and Article 71 of Permendagri 110 of 2016 balance (checks and balances), representative democracy, deliberative democracy and participatory democracy through the gathering of community aspirations, holding Village deliberations, and supervision . Evaluation of draft village regulations is carried out by the Regent/Mayor. As in Article 14 of Permendagri 110 of 2016, (1) Draft Village Regulations on Village Budget, levies, spatial planning, and Village Government organization that have been discussed and agreed upon by the Village Head and BPD, are submitted by the Village Head to the Regent/Mayor through the sub-district head or other designation no later than 3 (three) days since being agreed upon for evaluation. (2) In the event that the Regent/Mayor does not provide evaluation results within the time limit, the Village Regulation shall automatically apply. Village Deliberation or otherwise referred to as such is a deliberation between the Village Deliberative Body, Village Government, and elements of the community organized by the Village Deliberative Body to agree on strategic matters. Village Deliberation is a deliberation forum attended by the



Village Deliberative Body, Village Government, and elements of the Village community to discuss strategic matters in the implementation of Village Government.

Based on the law, specifically the one regulating the BPD, the Bogor Regency Regional Government has issued: (1) Bogor Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Villages; (2) Bogor Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Village Apparatus; (3) Bogor Regent Regulation Number 66 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Election, Appointment and Village Apparatus. In Bogor Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Villages, it is stated that the BPD functions to determine village regulations together with the village head, accommodate and channel community aspirations. It is also stated in the Regional Regulation that the BPD in order to carry out its functions has the authority: (1) to discuss draft village regulations together with the village head; (2) to supervise the implementation of village regulations and village head regulations; (3) to propose the appointment and dismissal of the village head; (4) to form a village head election committee; (5) to explore, accommodate, collect, formulate and channel community aspirations; and (6) to prepare BPD rules of procedure. The problem faced by the leaders/members of the Sipak Village BPD is that they do not prepare BPD rules of procedure based on their own processed results, but only sign the rules of procedure based on the concept provided by the Bogor Regency Government. The number of BPD members is set to be an odd number, determined based on the population, at least 5 (five) members (if the population is up to 4,000 people), as many as 7 (seven) members (if the population is around 4,001 - 5,600 people), as many as 9 (nine) members (if the population is around 5,601 - 7,200 people), and at most 11 (eleven) members (if the population is more than 7,200 people). BPD members are representatives of the village population who are determined through deliberation and consensus. The representatives in question are village residents who hold office and do not have to be elected, such as the head of the neighborhood association (RW), traditional leaders, religious leaders, and other community leaders.

According to Malik (2020), in his research entitled "the role of the village deliberative body in organizing village government" shows that the BPD in Labuang Village, Namrole District, South Buru Regency has not been able to carry out its role optimally because the human resources of BPD members are still low, especially in the field of education so that in carrying out its role and function, the BPD does not understand what to do related to the control function and supervisory function which are its authority in controlling and supervising the performance of the village government/village head, the BPD operational budget is very minimal and the BPD facilities and infrastructure are very inadequate and do not have their own office so that in carrying out their duties, BPD members do not actively socialize a village regulation.

According to Romli and Nurlia (2023), in their research entitled "The weakness of the village consultative body (BPD) in carrying out village government functions" shows that the factors that cause the weakness of the Tegalwangi Village Consultative Body (BPD) are: First, the lack of capacity of BPD Human Resources, second, the supporting facilities for the work of the



Village Consultative Body are inadequate, third, the income or allowances of BPD members are small, and fourth; there is no policy that can strengthen the position of the BPD in carrying out its functions.

2. Research Method

The research was conducted in Jasinga Village, Jasinga District, Bogor Regency, West Java. This study uses a qualitative method approach by exploring phenomena that cannot be quantified descriptively. Data collection by means of direct interviews with BPD members, village officials, and other relevant stakeholders to gain in-depth insight into the policy-making process and the role of BPD in the regulatory process in Jasingan Village, Bogor Regency. To complete the data and calculate the time available to researchers, data is taken from secondary data, including sending questionnaires to relevant research analysis units (village residents). Data processing and data interpretation use the NVivo application in the context of the empirical data conceptualization process.

3. Results and Discussions

Based on the results of the study on the capacity of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in determining village regulations in Jasinga Village, Bogor Regency, it shows that the BPD does not understand and does not carry out its duties properly and correctly. Data analysis conducted using NVivo has identified several indicators that show the BPD's inability to carry out their role. One of the main findings is that only 35% of BPD members are able to explain their main duties and functions accurately. This shows that most BPD members do not have an adequate understanding of what they should do. For example, the BPD has the authority to submit recommendations to the Village Council on behalf of the community, but if only a few members truly understand this task, then its implementation will certainly fail. Therefore, this lack of understanding is a major challenge that must be overcome so that the BPD can operate effectively.

Another finding shows that 70% of respondents indicated that they felt that the BPD did not play an active role in the decision-making process related to village regulations. This means that the BPD is no longer the center of attention of the community in terms of supervision and control of village policies. Its function as a representative of the community in the decision-making process seems to have been lost, so that the community does not feel directly involved in making policies that impact their daily lives. The released research graph also shows a clear picture of this situation.



Table 1. Capacity of The Jasinga Village Consultative Body in Relation to Performance

Influence of Variables	
Variables	Percentage (%)
Understanding the Duties of the BPD	35
Not understanding the duties of the BPD	65
Carry Out Duties Well	30
Not Carrying Out Duties Well	70

This graph shows that almost two-thirds (65%) of BPD members do not understand what they should do. Meanwhile, only a few (30%) have succeeded in carrying out their duties well. This figure is very disappointing because if the BPD fails to carry out its basic role, the entire village government system will be disrupted. The interpretation of the graph above shows that the lack of operational capacity of the BPD is not only an internal problem but also has a direct impact on community participation in the village regulation process. Communities who feel they are not involved in policy supervision will certainly lose their sense of security and confidence in the local government system. Therefore, the need for capacity building through training and socialization is urgent so that the BPD can operate effectively and provide services that meet community expectations.

Recommendations for increasing the capacity of the BPD provide technical training to all BPD members on their functions and responsibilities. This training must be carried out routinely and continuously to ensure that each member has an adequate understanding of their role. Conducting socialization to the community about the role and function of the BPD. This can be done through seminars, public discussions, or mass campaigns to increase public awareness of the importance of the BPD in village management (Purnamasari et al., 2024). Encourage active participation from the community in the decision-making process. This can be done by asking for community opinions and aspirations before making new policies. Conducting periodic monitoring and evaluation of BPD performance to ensure that they operate effectively and meet the standards set (Sulu, 2021).

One of the most striking results is the low level of understanding of BPD members about their duties and functions, where only 35% of members are able to explain their main duties and functions accurately. This reflects the lack of formal training and socialization regarding the role of the BPD, which should be a bridge between the community and the village government (Purnamasari et al., 2024). This lack of understanding not only hinders the performance of individual BPD members but also harms the community who should benefit from the existence of the BPD as their representative in the decision-making process (Suherry & Belly, 2024). Research shows that 70% of respondents feel that the BPD is not carrying out its duties properly. The inactivity of the BPD in decision-making creates a gap between community expectations and



existing realities, which can lead to dissatisfaction and decreased trust in village government institutions as a whole. Communities who feel that their voices are not heard tend to become apathetic towards the government process, so that their participation in village activities decreases. This has direct implications for the effectiveness of village development programs, because the community loses a sense of ownership of the policies implemented. Therefore, it is important for BPD to improve communication and engagement with the community so that they feel more involved in the governance process. Several recommendations can be put forward to improve the capacity of BPD, such as holding regular training programs on their duties and responsibilities, and conducting outreach to the community about the role of BPD through seminars or public discussions (Anisa et al., 2024). In addition, creating a mechanism for the community to convey their aspirations to BPD directly is also very important. Implementing a regular BPD performance monitoring and evaluation system can ensure that they carry out their duties properly (Dunggio, 2023).

Overall, the results of this study indicate that the capacity of the BPD in Jasinga Village still requires serious attention. The low understanding of tasks and inactivity in carrying out tasks are the main challenges that must be overcome so that the BPD can function optimally in managing village government. By implementing these recommendations, it is hoped that the BPD can improve its performance and strengthen relations with the community, thereby creating a more transparent, accountable, and participatory village government. This study makes an important contribution to the development of village government capacity in Indonesia and highlights the need for a holistic approach to improving the effectiveness of local institutions in order to better meet community expectations.

4. Conclusions

This study has identified that the capacity of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in Jasinga Village, Bogor Regency, is still very low. The results show that only 35% of BPD members understand their duties and functions well, while 70% of respondents feel that the BPD does not carry out its duties effectively. This lack of understanding and inactivity creates a gap between community expectations and existing realities, which has a negative impact on community participation in the decision-making process. Thus, the BPD cannot function as an optimal representative of the community in the implementation of village governance.

Based on the research findings, several suggestions can be put forward to improve the capacity of the BPD in Jasinga Village. Periodic research needs to be conducted annually by observing the evaluation results, and research can be conducted to improve the BPD in Jasinga Village.



References

- Anisa, BMN, Noor, I., & Nugroho, GW (2024). Effectiveness of Village Fund Management in Community Empowerment in Jampangkulon District. As-Syirkah: *Islamic Economic & Financial Journal* , 3(3), 1665-1687.
- Arofah, AFS (2020). Collective awareness and efforts to demand recognition of traditional villages: The case of indigenous communities in Mojokerto, East Java. *JISPO Journal of Social and Political Sciences* , 10(1), 75-86.
- Bogor Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2021.
- Bogor Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018.
- Bogor Regent Regulation Number 66 of 2020.
- Central Statistics Agency of Bogor Regency 2021.
- Dunggio, U. (2023). Authority of the village deliberative body regarding supervision of village head performance in huyula village. *Journal Law And Justice* , 1(2): 92-101.
- Fritantus, Y. (2020). Evaluation of Village Funds (Study of the Role of the Village Consultative Body in Supervising the Management of Village Funds in Garung Village, Sambeng District, Lamongan Regency). *JPAP: Journal of Public Administration Research* , 6(1).
- Karyana, A. 2019. Village Consultative Body as a Village Institution (Case in Jasinga District, Bogor Regency) . In Open Society Conference Democracy and Public Accountability in Digital Era .
- Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.
- Malik, S. (2020). The Role of the Village Consultative Body in the Implementation of Village Government. *Ius Constituendum Journal* , 5(2), 325-343.
- Michael, T. (2020). Village Regulations in the Perspective of Community Activeness (Community Service at the East Java Indonesian Women's Coalition). *Abdimas Nusantara: Journal of Community Service* , 1(2), 67-75.
- Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 110 of 2016.
- Nopianti, P., Azizah, A., Julianto, RPD, Kusuma, L., Rahmayanti, I., & Agusriulina, A. (2023). Planning and Development of Safe Farming Tourism Villages with an Environmental Sustainability Approach. *TRANSFORM: Journal of Tropical Architecture and Sustainable Urban Science* , 2(2), 8-20.
- Purnamasari, S., Agita, S., Yuliani, D., & Garis, RR (2024). Implementation of the Right of Initiation of the Village Consultative Body in Making Village Regulations. *Scientific Journal of Administrative Science* , 14(2), 139-150.
- Riyanto, S., Mamang, D., Intihani, SN, Fahrudin, M., & Mawardi, H. (2023). Optimizing the Expertise of Village Consultative Body (Bpd) Members in Realizing the Formation of Participatory Village Regulations in Bekasi Regency Case Study of Bpd Members in Tarumajaya District. *VERITAS* , 9(2), 134-145.



- Rodhiyah, S., & Harir, M. (2016). The Role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in the Formation of Village Regulations in Krandon Village, Guntur District, Demak Regency. *Journal of Legal Reform* , 3(3), 291-300.
- Romli, O., & Nurlia, E. (2017). Weakness of Village Consultative Body (BPD) in Implementing Village Government Functions (Study of Tegalwangi Village, Menes District, Pandeglang Regency). *CosmoGov: Journal of Government Science* , 3(1), 36-54.
- Roza, D., & Arliman, L. (2017). The role of village deliberative bodies in village development and village financial supervision. *Padjadjaran Journal of Law* , 4(3), 606-624.
- Sasauw, RC, Pangemanan, S., & Monintja, D. (2020). Governance in the Development of Border Villages (Case Study in Kalongan Village, Kalongan District, Talaud Regency). *Executive Journal* , 2(5).
- Suherry, S., & fajar saputra Belly, MST (2024). Effective Village Development Management . CV. AZKA PUSTAKA.
- Sulu, SY (2021). The role, duties and functions of the village deliberative body in implementing village development according to Law Number 6 of 2014. *LEX ADMINISTRATUM* , 9(7), 122-131.