The Village Consultative Body Function in the Implementation of Village Government
(A Study in Sambongwangan Village District of Randublatung Blora Regency)

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Abstract: Village is the front guard of the Republic of Indonesia Government system which existence is the spearhead of democratic life in the area. The role of the village community is a mirror applying democratic rules in the administration of the village and is spearheading the implementation of democratic life to each of its citizens. In article 18 of law No. 6 Year 2014 "the authority of the village include the authority in the field of the Organization of the Government, the implementation of Village Development, coaching development village, and empowerment of village community based on the initiative of the society, the right of the origin, and customs of the village". The village has a Government of its own. The village government consists of the head of the village and the village and the village of Consultative Bodies. Article 1 point 6 REGULATION No. 72 in 2005. The Agency's consultative village (BPD) is the embodiment of democratic institutions in the Organization of the Government of the village. BPD can be a Parliament of his village. The legal basis of the basic tasks and functions of the Consultative Body of the village, namely (a) Act No. 12 of 2008 about the second amendment in the Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government; (b) the Government Regulation Number 72 in 2005 about the village; (c) the regulation of Blora Regency Area number 13 in 2007. The village has a Consultative function body that is (1) discuss and agree on the draft Regulation of the village along the village head; (2) hold and transmit the aspirations of the community of the village; and (3) monitoring the performance of the village chief (article 55 of ACT No. 6 by 2014). Based on that data, the function of BPD in the administration of the village is divided into three functions namely (1) the functions of the holding and the issuer aspirations, the mechanism of the absorption of the aspirations of the community, (2) the function of the Legislation, the function of legislation conducted by the BPD of Sambongwangan village refers to government regulation Number 72 in 2005 about the village of Blora Regency Area and Regulation No. 13 of 2007 about the governance of the village, (3) the supervisory Functions, supervisory) towards the implementation of governance is one reason the formation of BPD. Supervision is carried out. The results showed that: (1) assessment of the functioning of BPD legislation Sambongwangan Village district of Randublatung, Blora Regency are expressed less (2) assessment of the supervisory functions of the BPD Sambongwangan Village District Randublatung Blora Regency less expressed (3) assessment of the functions of the holding and the issuer as BPD aspiration Sambongwangan Village district of Randublatung Blora Regency stated good though when its realization is not yet optimal. Thus based on the results of the research function of the BPD Government in organizing the Sambongwangan village Blora Regency expressed less needs to be increased so that more performance BPD in performing their functions.

Key words: Village, Village Consultative Agency

1. Introduction

Village is the smallest government of the Republic of Indonesia. In running the government, the village requires an institution that is BPD (Village Consultative Body) which is a partner of the village government in positions aligned in conducting all the affairs of the village administration. Government Village and Village Consultative Body jointly drafted a regulation which is later determined to be the village of village regulations. Village regulation shall be established or organized every year is a village regulations regarding the Budget Revenue and Expenditure Village (APBDes).

Based on initial observations of the study, the function of BPD in the village Sambongwangan Randublatung District of Blora not run well, there is a gap with the conditions that should be in the field. In function of the container and channeling aspirations, BPD should accommodate the
aspirations of the people's aspirations in the meeting so that these aspirations are discussed and confirmed a regulatory program or a real village. But in reality BPD if any will be just aspirations and the aspirations that were not channeled properly. In its function as a body that makes legislation or regulations village BPD Sambongwangan Village District of Randublatung of Blora Regency in fact only the design and set RAPBDes be APBDes, should BPD can design and set up products legilitas village or village regulations else and if the authors view of the level of education chairman and BPD can be a good sort should BPD can make another village regulation. In the supervisory function should BPD members actively engaged in the supervision of any regulations and policies that made the village head. BPD members must be active in the laws and regulations on supervision in each village to the community and is also active in supervising the process of implementing these regulations, but in reality the supervisory function BPD is not optimal. BPD members do not all play, or only a small part of the task to supervise the village head in terms of socialization and during the implementation of the rules of the village, and at least BPD members who oversee resulted in the regulatory process is not running optimally.

2. Research Method

In accordance with the variables studied, this study is more appropriate to use descriptive study. Descriptive research is one of the studies based on the level of explanation that aims to describe the situation or object in actual fact, systematically and characteristics of the subject and the object under study accurately and appropriately the actual occurrence. This kind of research also provides the terms carefully and precisely from the basic framework has been determined in advance. The data analysis method used in this research is qualitative or non-statistical analysis. This method was also used for data and information unearthed more directed at qualitative data. While the presentation of data describing the results of research conducted with the fullest as respondent's answer, so as to provide a description (picture) on the results of research in order to answer the problem formulation. Thus the data analysis method used in this research is qualitative descriptive analysis method. With this method the process of analyzing the data and information presented studied or analyzed by the rules, norms or guidelines should be used and applied to the study of research topics described in the focus of research.

3. Result and Discussion

Village is a unit of community that has boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage the interests of local communities, based on the origin and the local customs that recognized and respected in the governance system of the Republic of Indonesia (Law No. 4 of 2006). The village is a region whose inhabitants know each other, worked together, have the same customs, and has its own ordinances regulating the life of society.

The village is the vanguard of the governance system of the Republic of Indonesia whose existence is spearheading the implementation of democratic life in the area. The role of rural communities in fact is a reflection on the extent to which democratic rule is applied in the administration of villages is spearheading the implementation of democratic life for all citizens. In addition, many experts who put forward the notion of such villages according Roucek and Warren argued about the definition of the village, namely:

The village as a form passed between people and their institutions in the region where they live namely in the fields scattered and in the villages that used to be the center of all activities with the community relate to one another, exchange services, mutual help or participate in social activities [1].

Widjaja expressed Village is a community unit which has the original order based on rights that are preferential origin. The rationale in the Village Administration is diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization and empowerment [2].

Besides an overview of the village is also found in laws or government regulations contained in the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 72 Year 2005 on the village which gives an explanation of the meaning of the village set out in Article 1 point 5 PP 72 of 2005 states that:"Village or called by other names, hereinafter called the village, is a unit of community has boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage the interests of local communities, based on the origin and local customs that recognized and respected in the Government System of the Republic of Indonesia [5].

Furthermore, in Article 18 of Law 6 of 2014 "village authority includes the authority in the field of organizing the Village Administration, the implementation of Rural Development, Rural community development, and community empowerment village based community initiatives, the right of the origins and customs of the village".

The village has its own government. Village Government consists of the Village Government covering (Village Head and Village authorities) and the Village Consultative Body. Article 1 point 6 PP 72 of 2005 states that:"Village Administration is the implementation of government affairs by the
Government of the Village and Village Consultative Body to regulate and manage the interests of local communities based on the origin and the local customs are recognized and respected by the Government administration system of the Republic of Indonesia [5].

The village head was a leader of governance based on policies established villages along Village Consultative Body (BPD). The village head also has the authority to stipulate Regulation of the village which has been approved by the BPD. Village authorities assigned to assist the Village Head in carrying out its duties and authorities. The device consists of the village by the village secretary of the village and more. The Village Secretary appointed by the Secretary of the Regency / City on behalf of the Regent / Mayor. Other villages Devices appointed by the Head of the Village of villagers, as determined by the village chief.

Village Consultative Body (BPD) is a manifestation of the democratic institutions in the implementation of the village administration. BPD can be a parliament of his village. The legal basis of the basic tasks and functions of the Village Consultative Body: (a) Act No. 12 of 2008 on the second amendment of Law No. 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government; (b) of Government Regulation No. 72 Year 2005 on the village; (c) Blora Regency Regulation No. 13 Year 2007.

The function of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) is to establish the village rules with village heads, community and shares their aspirations (Law No. 32 of 2004 Section 209). Therefore BPD as Consultative Body originating from rural communities, in addition to its function as a bridge between the village head and village communities, also can be an institution that acts as a representative body of the community.

Based on local regulations of Blora Regency No. 13 of 2007 on village governance, requirements for becoming a member of BPD is a resident of the village of citizens of the Republic of Indonesia with some binding requirements. The nomination of members of BPD governed by Article 34 of Blora Regency Regulation No. 13 of 2007, which consisted of citizens association chairman, class profession, religious leaders, youth hero and heroine and / or other community leaders, and representatives of the villagers concerned by the representation of the region, as well as some other requirements that bind.

BPD as a vehicle to implement democracy based on Pancasila located parallel to and become a partner of the village government. According to Soemartono there is some kind of relationship between village government and Village Consultative Body. First, the relationship of dominance means that in carrying out the first-party relationship to master a second party. Secondly, the relationship of subordination means that in carrying out the relationship the two parties dominate the first party or second party by intentionally placing themselves subject to the whims first party. Thirdly, the partnership means that the first and second equivalent where they rely on trust, cooperation and mutual respect.

In achieving the goal (the welfare of the rural communities) each of the elements of village government and BPD are able to function with the support of the local community. Therefore the relationship is a partnership between the BPD and the village government should be based on a philosophy among others [2]; (a) the position of the parallel between that partner; (b) their common interest to be achieved; (C) their good intentions to help and respect each other.

A. The Village Consultative Body Organizational Structure

Village Consultative Body members are set with an odd number, at least five (5) members and a maximum of eleven (11) people with attention area, population and financial capacity of the rural (Article 31 of Regulation No. 72 of 2005). The number of members of the Village Consultative determined based on the number of villagers are concerned with the following conditions: (1) the number of villagers up to 2,000 people, the number of members of BPD 5 (five) people, (2) for rural population between 2,001 and 2,500 inhabitants, the number of members of BPD as much as 7 (seven) people, (3) the number of villagers between 2501 up to 3,000 people, the number of members of BPD as many as nine (9) people, (4) number of villagers more than 3,000 people, or the soul, the number of members of BPD 11 (eleven) persons.

In Figure 1 we can see the composition of the Village Consultative Body organization consisting of 11 people with a position which is as follows: 1 chairman, 1 vice-chairman, one secretary and eight members.

B. The Village Consultative Body Function in the Implementation of Village Government

The Village Consultative Body has some functions; (1) discuss and agree on the Draft

![Figure 1: The Village Consultative Body Organizational Structure](image-url)
Regulations village along the Village Head; (2) accommodate the aspirations of rural communities; and (3) to supervise the performance of the Village Head (Article 55 of Law No. 6 of 2014). Based on these data, the function of BPD in the village administration is divided into three functions: (1) The function of the container and channeling aspirations, the absorption mechanisms aspirations of the community done by (a) Submission of Direct To BPD, aspiration by citizens to the BPD is not infrequently done individually or together with the conveying directly to the members of BPD in the environment; (B) Submission Through Summit Village, Submission aspirations through forums village consultation meetings or coordination meetings held by the village government. At this forum the government invited representatives from the public, namely: the RT / RW, religious leaders, traditional leaders, community and engage BPD in order to discuss the program that will be run by the village government, (2) Functions Legislation, the legislative function performed by BPD village Sambongwangan refers to Government Regulation No. 72 Year 2005 on Rural and Regional Regulation Blora No. 13 of 2007 on Village Government. The process of making village regulations by BPD can be done through a process of absorption of the aspirations of the citizens. The process is carried out with regard to the public or community involvement. In practical manufacture Village Regulations BPD member is entitled to propose draft rules village (Article 62 paragraph 1 of Law No. 6 in 2014), proposals and initiatives may appear alternately between village government and BPD. In making APBDes, the government invited BPD and community leaders to provide feedback on the material that will be included in RAPBDes. RAPBDes which has been prepared by the then submitted to BPD for discussion and approval, (3) Oversight, monitoring the implementation of government was one reason for the formation of BPD. Monitoring carried out include: (a) monitoring of the laws and regulations on villagers made, (b) supervision of the course / implementation of regulations of the village. Surveillance efforts are intended to reduce the misuse of authority and finances rural village in governance. Supervision is carried out by BPD on the use of the financial budget or village do with seeing the original plan with the realization of the program implementation. Correspondence between program planning and realization of the program and the amount of funds used in the financing is to be a benchmark size or BPD in conducting surveillance. Village Consultative Body in the administration of the village can be seen in Table recapitulation Table 1.

Based on Table 1 it can be seen that: (1) an assessment of the BPD legislative function of Village Sambongwangan District of Randublatung Blora Regency otherwise lacking, (2) an assessment of the oversight function BPD Village Sambongwangan District of Randublatung Blora otherwise lacking, (3) an assessment of the function of BPD as a container and channeling the aspirations of the villagers Sambongwangan Randublatung District of Blora otherwise good though when realization is not yet optimal. Therefore, based on the results of the research function of BPD in governance Sambongwangan Village District of Randublatung Blora Regency otherwise lacking that need to be improved performance of BPD in performing its functions. In this case the functions of BPD begins aspirations of the villagers then design and establish a legal product villagers, who then conduct and dissemination of legal products is carried out effectively and efficiently.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of the research conducted by the writer of the Village Consultative Body functions in the administration of the village administration (study in the village Sambongwangan districts of Randublatung Blora Regency). Having done the research and data analysis, as has been described in Chapter IV or section discussion of the results and conclusions of this study are (1) The function of the container and the voice of an otherwise good although not optimal realization. The function of the container and channeling aspirations are a function of BPD in the aspiration or the will of ordinary villagers who later after hearing and recording aspirations to enter and then BPD held a meeting to discuss priorities aspiration is to be formulated into a draft regulation villagers then set together into a village regulation , In terms of the aspirations of arguably good for BPD actively visiting residents to accommodate the aspirations and the aspirations of

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<th>No</th>
<th>Research focus</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Container And Distributors Aspirations Function</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Visits BPD Into the Community To Accommodate Aspirations</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b. The number of Aspirations The Meeting Discussed In BPD</td>
<td>Good</td>
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<td>c. The number Aspirations Can Realized</td>
<td>Less</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>The Oversight function</td>
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<td>a. Oversight On Implementation APBDes</td>
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<td>b. Oversight On Socialization APBDes</td>
<td>Less</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>The legislative function</td>
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<td>a. Frequency of Meetings BPD</td>
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<td>b. Number of BPD The Present</td>
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<td>c. Source Initiative Meeting BPD</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<td>d. The number Proposal Presented</td>
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<td>e. Frequency of Attendance Meeting</td>
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Source: Primary Data Processed
the most discussed in the meeting of the BPD but unfortunate in reality very little or not optimal it is because rural incomes impartial to the shopping village so waiting for funds from the center; (2) Functions Legislation otherwise lacking, the function is a function of BPD Legislation in making laws or regulations substitute Village Act. In the draft regulations set only one of RAPBDes (Draft Budget village) became APBDes (Budget of the Village). The factors that cause, namely (a) Frequency of meetings were small, BPD hold meetings two to three times a year, when the meeting is held less then village regulations that made too little or less, (b) Number of BPD members present at the meeting, members which comes less than two thirds of the total members of the BPD, showing professionalism in the BPD that can arguably less, (c) source initiative, meeting sources BPD meeting initiated by the chairman and members of the BPD. This indeed is the duty and obligation of BPD, (d) The number of proposals put forward in the meeting, the proposal submitted is very less ie less than 50% of the members present, (e) Frequency of attendance at the meeting, presence of citizens in the meeting also less, residents came less than two times a year; (3) The monitoring function otherwise lacking, because in doing well in terms of monitoring the implementation of regulations in this village APBDes members who do so less and also to socialize regulation to the community, members of the BPD are less active disseminate to citizens.

5. References

[4] UU No. 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa
[5] PP No. 72 Tahun 2005 tentang Desa