



# ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF THE VILLAGE DELIBERATIVE BODY IN TANI HARAPAN VILLAGE, LOA JANAN DISTRICT, KUTAI KARTANEGARA REGENCY

By

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## Abstract

The Village Consultative Body (BPD) has several functions such as legislation, representation, planning, and supervision. The BPD has an important role in village development, including drafting village regulations together with the village head, accommodating and channeling community aspirations, supervising the performance of the village head, and ensuring that village development is in accordance with the needs and desires of the community, and runs in accordance with existing regulations. The purpose of the study was to determine the role, supporting, and inhibiting factors of the Performance of the BPD in Tani Harapan Village, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Key informants and informants were 18 people consisting of the Village Head, Chairperson of the BPD, Village Secretary, Head of the Village Community Empowerment Division, Village Community Leaders, and Village Youth Leaders. Data collection techniques consisted of fieldwork research (observation, interviews, and documentation), and research libraries. Data analysis used qualitative descriptive consisting of data collection, reduction, and presentation, as well as decision-making and verification. The results of the study indicate that the BPD of Tani Harapan Village has carried out its role well as supervision in development, village head performance, village financial management, accommodating and channeling residents' aspirations, and submitting draft village regulations. The supporting factors are that its members have high school education and insight, there is support for village residents' participation, the availability of infrastructure such as offices; the existence of implementing instructions and technical instructions in carrying out their duties; and the creation of cooperation between BPD members and village officials; and the inhibiting factors are weak coordination between village officials in absorbing villagers' aspirations, sometimes personal and hamlet egos arise, lack of enthusiasm because there is no honorarium fund, lack of synchronization of its members with the village government apparatus in terms of village development budget; and there are no comparative studies to other areas.

## Keywords:

Village Consultative Body, Role, Supporting Factors, Inhibiting Factors.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The success of national development and regional development is also determined by the success of development in the village. Village development must be carried out so that there is no inequality between development in rural areas and in urban areas, this is important to suppress urbanization of population movement from villages to cities with the hope that the population will not only be concentrated in the city.

The goal of rural development should be directed at improving the welfare of rural communities and efforts to accelerate effective and solid regional economic development. Rural development must be multi-aspect, so there needs to be a linkage with various aspects and sectors outside the village so that it can become a solid foundation for national development.

One of the benchmarks for the success of village development is the extent to which residents can play a role in village development with the aim that the results of development, both physical and non-physical, can be enjoyed by the community and there is a sense of ownership of the local community towards the success of village development. The implementation of village development must be supported by community participation to empower the community, so that they can solve their problems, through partnerships, transparency, equality, and responsibility to accommodate the wishes of the community in development, a bottom-up planning system is used, a term that is actually participatory planning. The lowest stage is the coordination meeting (Suparman, 2010). Kusnaedi (2005) stated that village development is entirely from, by, and for the people, containing democratic values. In this regard, the community is involved in the implementation of activities, especially in helping with both funds and manpower. Furthermore, Mardikanto and Subianto (2013) stated that community involvement as a subject of development is a necessity in efforts to realize national development goals. This means that the community is allowed to play an active role starting from planning, and implementation to evaluation of each stage of programmed development. Local communities with their knowledge and experience are a huge asset in carrying out village development because local communities know the potential of the area/village they have and the problems they face.

Village development in a broader sense relates to the management of a village, including managing the running of the village government, an institution is needed to control, supervise, and evaluate the management of the village development. According to Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 concerning Villages, it is stated that the Village Consultative Body (BPD) is a representative institution of the people or elements of village residents' representatives elected by local villagers as a social institution to control the running of the village government carried out by the village head and related staff, the main role of the BPD is the role of supervising development activities and the use of village finances concerned. Article 55 of the Village Law states that the BPD has the following functions: a) discussing and agreeing on draft village regulations with the village head; b)

accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the village community; and c) supervising the performance of the village head.

Referring to the three functions, in essence, the BPD is an institution that carries out the check and balances mechanism in the implementation of village government. Furthermore, the Government through the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 110 of 2016 states that the BPD has been implemented in all villages in Indonesia. The BPD is an institution that carries out government functions whose members are representatives of the Village population based on regional representation and are determined democratically. The objectives of the BPD Regulation in this Ministerial Regulation are: (1) to emphasize the role of the BPD in the implementation of Village Government; (2) to encourage the BPD to be able to accommodate and channel the aspirations of the Village community; and (3) to encourage the BPD in realizing good governance in managing the government. Furthermore, Suparman (2010) stated that the BPD or an institution at the village level that functions to control and evaluate the management of village government whose members consist of elements of community leaders in the village who are elected by residents by the applicable mechanism.

Tani Harapan Village is one of eight villages in Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, which used to be a wilderness area in Loa Janan District, this village has an area of 3,592.7 hectares. This village was opened in 1979 as only one hamlet with only 1 Neighborhood Association, over time more and more residents came to South Sulawesi to grow pepper and in 1983 it was expanded into Tani Harapan Hamlet and divided into 3 RTs. Over time as the population continued to grow, in 2002 the administrative process went according to wishes, and then in 2003 Tani Harapan Village officially became a definitive village. (Source: Tani Harapan Village Profile). The development of Tani Harapan Village continues to be carried out to improve the quality of life, reduce poverty, and accelerate local economic growth. This can be achieved through infrastructure development activities, community empowerment, and utilization of local potential. Based on the description above, the problem in Tani Harapan Village is how is the Role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and what are the supporting and inhibiting factors for the Role of the BPD of Tani Harapan Village, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

The purpose of the study was to determine the role, supporting, and inhibiting factors for the Performance of the Village Consultative Body of Tani Harapan Village, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This study was descriptive qualitative, which describes matters related to the role, supporting factors, and inhibiting the performance of the BPD in Tani Harapan Village, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

Key informants and informants who are the subjects of the research are 18 people, namely the village Head, Head of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), village secretary, head of the village Community Empowerment division, village Community Leaders, and village Youth Leaders.

Data collection techniques consist of fieldwork research (observation, interviews, and documentation), and research libraries obtained through books, journals, and supporting materials in other studies.

Data analysis techniques use descriptive qualitative consisting of data collection, data reduction, presentation, decision making, and verification (Conclusion Drawing/verification) (Moloeng, 2008).

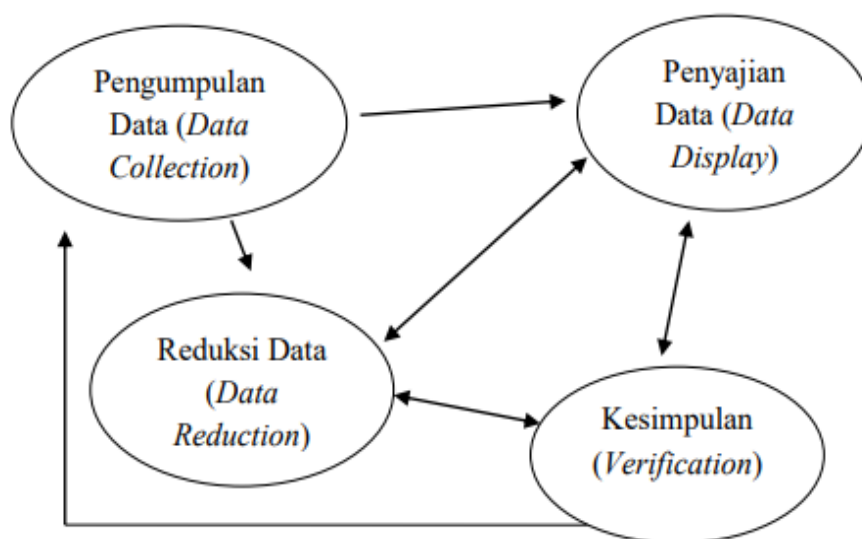


Figure 1. Data Analysis Components

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. General Description of Research Location

Geographically, Tani Harapan Village is located at 0°81' LS and 116°94' BT. The distance from the sub-district capital, Loa Janan, is 12 km the district capital, Tenggarong City, is 62 km and the distance from the provincial capital, Samarinda City, is 40 km.

The topography of the village consists of hilly lowlands located at an altitude of between 25-150 m above sea level (Monograph of Tani Harapan Village, 2024). Tani Harapan Village is a coal mining area, adjacent to Batuah Village, where most of its residents are miners, coming from outside Kalimantan Island. Judging from the economic income or income of residents, it is quite high, exceeding the income in the Regional Minimum Wage of the Regency and Province, this can be seen from the residents' houses being quite good, concrete buildings can be seen from all along the road from the national road to Batuah Street, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara. this can be seen from the residents' houses

which are quite good, and concrete buildings can be seen from all along the road from the national road to Batuah Street, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara.

The population of Tani Harapan Village, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency is 2,333 people consisting of 701 heads of families, 1,185 men and 1,148 women, details of the population are presented in Table 1.

*Table 1. Population Conditions of Tani Harapan Village According to Gender*

No.	Age Level	Gender		Number of Peoples
		Man (people)	Women (people)	
1.	1 - 5 year	197	194	391
2.	6 - 10 year	79	87	166
3.	11 - 16 year	270	243	513
4.	17 - 25 year	83	96	179
5	26 - 30 year	96	87	183
6	31 - 35 year	117	109	226
7	36 - 40 year	137	93	230
8	41 - 45 year	70	83	153
9	46 - 50 year	77	68	145
10.	> 50 year	59	88	147
Number of Peoples		1.185	1.148	2.333

*Source:* Tani Harapan Village Office, 2023

The livelihoods of the residents of Tani Harapan Village, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency are mostly farmers, and only a few work in other sectors. The condition of the population based on livelihood is presented in Table 2.

*Table 2. Condition of the Population According to Livelihood in Tani Harapan Village*

No.	Description	Number of People	Percentage ( % )
1.	Farmers	614	26,32
2.	Laborers	364	15,60
3.	Private	167	7,16
4.	Civil Servants, Retirees and Honorary	186	7,97
5.	Craftsmen	32	1,37
6.	Traders	121	5,19
7.	Police and Military	13	0,56

8.	Others (craftsmen, mechanics, etc.)	55	2,36
9.	Not working/not working/toddlers	741	31,36
Number of People		2.333	100

Source: Tani Harapan Village Office, 2023

### 3.2. Village Organization

The village is the vanguard of the Republic of Indonesia's government system, whose existence is the spearhead of the implementation of democratic life in the region. The role of the village community is a reflection of the extent to which democratic rules are applied in village government as well as the spearhead of the implementation (embodiment) of democratic life for each of its citizens. The Village Government Apparatus is formed based on direct elections by residents.

Law Number 22 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 32 of 2024 concerning Regional Government, contains the concept of Village Decentralization. As a real manifestation of the Village Government, the Tani Jaya Village Government organization was formed, consisting of the Village Head, Village Secretary, Head of Affairs, and Regional Elements. The Head of Affairs consists of the Head of General Affairs, Head of Development Affairs, Head of Government Affairs, Head of Public Welfare Affairs, and Head of Economic Affairs and the regional elements are the Heads of Neighborhood Associations as many as 14 RTs.

The existence of the Neighborhood Association (RT) is the smallest part of the Village Government area unit which has a very significant function in serving the interests of the community in the area, especially related to the Government at the level above it. As a village, of course, carrying out government functions must be by applicable regulations and the role of the village community is a reflection of democracy, the government system is implemented below.

The BPD in Tani Harapan Village which functions to accommodate community aspirations, and establish village regulations together with the Village Head must function properly so that the village community feels protected by its representatives in the BPD. The performance of the village government in organizing the village government is supervised by the BPD.

Since the establishment of Tani Harapan Village, BPD elections have been held twice. In the first election, BPD members were directly elected by village residents who met the requirements, namely being 17 years old or older or married or had been married. In the election for the 2014-2019 period, 7 BPD members were elected and the election was through deliberation based on regional representation according to Kutai Kartanegara Regency Regulation Number 8 of 2006 article 11. Through the elected member meeting, Musri was appointed as BPD Chairperson and Suci as Secretary.

### **3.3. Role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD)**

Since the establishment of Tani Harapan Village, BPD elections have been held twice, in the first election BPD members were directly elected by village residents who met the requirements, namely being 17 years old or older or married or had been married. In the second stage of the election, 7 BPD members were elected, the election was through deliberation based on regional representation according to Regional Regulation of the Kutai Kartanegara Regency Government Number 8 of 2006 Article 11, through the results of the elected member meeting Musri, SP as Chair of the BPD and Suci, A.Md as Secretary.

The BPD in Tani Harapan Village which functions to accommodate community aspirations, and establish village regulations together with the Village Head must function properly so that the village community feels protected by its representatives in the BPD. The performance of the village government in organizing the village government is supervised by the BPD.

#### **3.3.1. The Role of the BPD as a Village Development Supervisor**

Based on the results of interviews with several informants, it was shown that the BPD has carried out its roles as a village development supervisor, such as installing culverts, drainage, integrated health posts, security posts, and non-physical activities such as community discussions, socialization, and others, to create harmony and conformity between plans and implementation of activities.

Based on the results of observations and interviews and examining the documents of the results of the meetings conducted by the BPD, it shows that the BPD has carried out its role as a development supervisor, namely the results of correction notes on planning documents and work realization contained in the minutes of the handover of work, such as the installation of culverts, drainage, integrated health service center activities, mobile security post and non-physical activities such as community discussion activities, socialization, and others. This is by the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 110 of 2016 concerning Village Consultative Bodies throughout Indonesia that the authority of the BPD is to express opinions, and ideas on the implementation of Village Government, implementation of Village development, Village community development, and Village community empowerment; and obtain operational costs for the implementation of its duties and functions from the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget. In order to achieve the goals of village development, the role of the BPD is very important as a control or supervisory institution for the implementation of village development and also plays a role as a supervisor of village financial management and other functional tasks. Furthermore, Rivai (2006) stated that the role of the BPD is a form of behavior that is regulated and expected from someone in a certain position. The role has several concepts consisting of dynamic aspects of position, rights, and obligations.

### **3.3.2. The Role of the BPD as a Supervisor of Village Head Performance**

Based on the results of interviews with several informants, it shows that the BPD has carried out its role as a supervisor of the village head's performance well, such as discussions on the Village Budget, evaluating the village financial realization report contained in the Village Fund Use Accountability Financial Report document report. The role of the BPD as a supervisor of the village head's performance in carrying out legislative functions in this case supervising the performance of the Village Head in carrying out village government and other social community duties. In addition, the BPD also requests official information in the form of a village head accountability report and encourages and ensures implementation in preparing planning, implementation, reporting stages, and technical progress, which the village head must implement by applicable laws and regulations. The BPD of Tani Harapan Village held a special meeting to discuss the performance of the village head and has received accountability for the village head's performance, this is by existing regulations. This is to the objectives of the Village Consultative Body Regulation in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 110 of 2016 which explicitly states that the BPD plays a role in organizing Village Government, and also encourages the BPD to be able to realize good Village Government governance.

### **3.3.3. The Role of the BPD as Village Financial Supervisor**

Based on the results of observations and interviews with several informants, it shows that the BPD has carried out its role as a supervisor of village financial management well, namely the BPD is involved in discussions on the Village Budget before it is ratified, evaluating the LKPPD document report (financial report on accountability for the use of village funds) at the end of each year. This is by the mandate of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 110 of 2014 concerning the duties of the BPD, namely to supervise the village budget, prepare and submit a written proposal for the BPD's operational cost plan to the Village Head to be allocated in the Draft Village Budget and Income and Expenditure, and manage the operational costs of local BPD activities, to encourage the BPD to be able to accommodate; and encourage the BPD in realizing good, transparent and responsible financial management by applicable regulations.

### **3.3.4. The Role of the BPD as a Receptacle & Channeling Aspirations**

Based on the results of observations and interviews with several informants, it shows that the BPD has carried out its role as a receptacle and channeling the aspirations of residents, namely in the Village Development Planning Meeting (MURSEMBANGdes) which always involves residents, the BPD Management records and channels the aspirations or proposals of residents. Residents' proposals include repairing village roads, assistance to the poor, integrated health service post activities, mutual cooperation, and other village development needs. This is by the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 110 of 2016 which states that the duties of the BPD are: exploring community aspirations, accommodating community aspirations, managing community aspirations, channeling community aspirations, holding BPD meetings, holding



village meetings, forming a village head election committee, and holding a special village meeting for the election of an interim village head.

### **3.3.5. The Role of the BPD in Submitting Draft Village Regulations**

Based on the results of observations and interviews with several informants, it was shown that the BPD has carried out the role of submitting draft village regulations, such as proposals for changes to the provisions of the Village Budget if there are irregularities in the budget, proposals for regulations for coal transport vehicles to use public roads, regulations for immigrants to work in mining companies, regulations on village fund levies, excise, taxes to fill the village treasury, and other village regulations. The results of a visit to the Tani Harapan Village Office did not find any village regulations that were made in writing, regulations were only made based on agreements and the willingness of village residents who still have a high sense of togetherness, for example regarding excise levies, taxes and voluntary donations from residents, these donations were recorded by the Village Secretary to be included in the village treasury. Related to the role of the BPD in submitting the Draft Village Regulations, it has been regulated in Law Number 32 of 2004, namely that in the village there are three categories of village institutions that have a role in village governance, namely: Village Government, Village Deliberative Body, and Community Institutions. The law states that the implementation of government affairs at the village level or village government is carried out by the village government and the village deliberative body (BPD) has a role, namely: submitting draft village regulations, and determining village regulations that have received joint approval from the BPD. Preparing and submitting draft village regulations regarding the Village Budget to be discussed and determined together with the BPD, to foster the lives of village communities, foster the village economy, and coordinate village development in a participatory manner.

Other research results related to the role of the BPD in village development were stated by Sumarno (2022) that the BPD has the main task of formulating regulations (legislating function) needed by the village; together with the village head, making the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (budgeting function), and supervising the village executive (village head and his staff) in the implementation of daily governance (controlling function). Slamet Widodo (2015) reported that the BPD in Manaar Bulan Village, West Kutai Regency, was not optimal in carrying out its roles and functions. This was partly due to a lack of understanding of the duties and functions of BPD members and a lack of concern for members, as well as the lack of accommodation of local community aspirations. It was reported by Awaeh, Kaawoan, and Kairupan (2017) that in carrying out its duties and functions, the BPD in Sereh Village had carried out its duties in accordance with applicable provisions. If there was a deviation, the BPD immediately acted by giving a warning. The BPD in Sereh Village has carried out its supervisory function well. Reported by Ismanudin and Setiawan (2019) that the role and function of the BPD in village development planning in Singaraja Village, Indramayu District is still ineffective. Several obstacles, namely the low quality of human resources in the management of the BPD, limited resources, both in development planning and implementation of development in the Village, and weak

partnership cooperation between the Village Government and the local BPD, as well as less than optimal socialization activities in development planning, both carried out by the District Government and by related Agencies/Services. Aris (2020) reported that the Role of the BPD in Development in Assorajang Village, Tanasitolo District, Wajo Regency was not optimal, so efforts were needed to increase resources within the BPD environment so that they could work better by their duties and functions.

### **3.3.6. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of the Role of the BPD of Tani Harapan Village**

Based on the results of observations and interviews with several informants, it was shown that the supporting factors for the role of the Tani Harapan BPD include (1) having insight and high school education from BPD members; (2) support for village residents' participation in implementing village development; (3) availability of infrastructure such as the BPD office; (4) the existence of implementing instructions and technical instructions in carrying out duties; and (5) the creation of cooperation between BPD members and village officials. Meanwhile, inhibiting factors include: (1) weak coordination between institutions and village officials absorbing the aspirations of village residents, sometimes personal egos and certain groups in the hamlet emerge; (2) several BPD members have junior high school education; (3) lack of enthusiasm for work because there is no honorarium; (4) lack of synchronization between BPD members and village government officials in terms of village development budgets; and (5) no comparative studies of BPD members to other areas.

The results of another similar study reported by Mardiyah and Nurlinah (2019) stated that the supporting factors influencing the Role of the BPD in Pao Village, Tombolopao District, Gowa Regency were the existence of an adequate budget so that the BPD could work optimally, while the inhibiting factor was the limited quality of Human Resources of the BPD Apparatus in Pao Village, most of whom had a high school education. This resulted in a lack of knowledge about the Function of the BPD itself, and the absence of a BPD secretariat office so that it was still in the same office as the village government for the time being.

## **4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **4.1. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The BPD of Tani Harapan Village, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency has carried out its role well as a village development supervisor, village head performance supervisor, village financial management supervisor, collector and channeling residents' aspirations and submitting draft village regulations.
2. Supporting factors for the role of the Tani Harapan BPD, including: BPD members have high school insight and education, support for village residents' participation in implementing village development; availability of facilities and infrastructure such as the BPD office; the existence of implementing instructions and technical instructions in

carrying out their duties; and the creation of cooperation between BPD members and village officials.

3. Inhibiting factors for the role of the Tani Harapan BPD, including weak coordination between village officials in absorbing the aspirations of village residents, sometimes personal and hamlet egos arise, lack of enthusiasm because there are no honorarium funds, lack of synchronization of BPD members with village government officials in terms of village development budgets; and no comparative studies of BPD members to other areas.

#### **4.2. Suggestions**

Based on the discussion of the research results and conclusions, the following researchers provide several suggestions, and inputs for improving the role of the BPD of Tani Harapan Village, Loa Janan District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, as follows:

1. Further improve the role and function of the BPD by the provisions
2. Optimization of supporting factors for education and training of BPD management human resources, BPD Bimtek, availability of computer infrastructure, wi-fi, and other supporting facilities.
3. In addition to the planning side, it is better for the BPD to also supervise or monitor the plans that have been made whether they have been realized or not.

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### **Regulation**

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Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 110 of 2016 concerning Village Consultative Body