

IMPLEMENTATION OF VILLAGE CONSULTATIVE BODY FUNCTIONS IN MOTABANG VILLAGE, LOLAK DISTRICT, BOLAANG MONGONDOW REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the implementation of the functions of the Village Consultative Body in Motabang Village, Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency. By using qualitative methods with a descriptive approach, this study aims to answer research questions effectively. The results showed that members of the Village Consultative Body in Motabang Village, Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency did not carry out their duties and functions optimally. Several factors contribute to this situation, such as the limited involvement of the Village Consultative Body in the formulation and drafting of Village Regulations, unfulfilled community aspirations, and challenges in monitoring the performance of the Village Consultative Body due to tight schedules and personal relationships between its members and the Village Head. As a result, the Village Consultative Body in Motabang Village, Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency faced limitations in fulfilling its obligations and responsibilities.

Keywords: *Implementation, Village Consultative Body, Village Government*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pelaksanaan fungsi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa di Desa Motabang, Kecamatan Lolak, Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian secara efektif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa anggota Badan Permusyawaratan Desa di Desa Motabang, Kecamatan Lolak, Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow tidak melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya secara optimal. Beberapa faktor berkontribusi terhadap situasi ini, seperti terbatasnya keterlibatan Badan Permusyawaratan Desa dalam perumusan dan penyusunan Peraturan Desa, aspirasi masyarakat yang tidak terpenuhi, dan tantangan dalam memantau kinerja Badan Permusyawaratan Desa karena padatnya jadwal dan hubungan personal antara anggotanya dan Kepala Desa. Akibatnya, Badan Permusyawaratan Desa di Desa Motabang, Kecamatan Lolak, Kabupaten

Bolaang Mongondow menghadapi keterbatasan dalam memenuhi kewajiban dan tanggung jawabnya.

Kata Kunci: *Pelaksanaan, Badan Permusyawaratan Desa, Pemerintah Desa*

INTRODUCTION

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Local Government has introduced several amendments aimed at improving community welfare through efficient and transparent delivery of quality services. By granting regional autonomy, local governments can now focus on addressing the needs of underdeveloped regions to promote equitable development. Improving welfare in these areas is achieved through various means, such as promoting equal opportunities in education and agriculture. This is especially important in villages that need targeted attention, as it encourages increased community engagement and participation (Wiguna et al., 2017).

The success of regional autonomy implementation depends heavily on the readiness of local governments to build effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable development systems and encourage public participation in governance. Following Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 1 point 1 defines villages as legally recognized community units with established territorial boundaries. These villages, including

customary villages or known by other names, have the authority to regulate and manage local government affairs and handle community interests based on the initiative of the community itself, ancestral rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected within the framework of the government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Rahmi & Andria, 2023).

Since the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages, there has been a focus on regulating and organizing institutional elements of village governance to ensure effective village governance. The responsibility for the establishment of village government institutions does not solely lie with the village government itself but involves the participation of all stakeholders. This includes the establishment of the Village Consultative Body as a representative body of local communities at the village level (Sutjiatmi & Wijayanto, 2018). According to the Village Law, Village Consultative Bodies, or similar institutions, are responsible for carrying out governmental functions and their members are democratically determined representatives of village communities, based on regional representation (Pangestika, 2019).

Considering that the village government is the lowest in the

government system of the Republic of Indonesia, which runs the government and interests of the local community. The village government or what is referred to by other names is the village head and village officials, and in carrying out its government the village head together with the Village Consultative Body which is one of the elements of village government administration properly. A village consultative body is defined as an institution that organizes village government with a head. The Village Consultative Body is also an organization that functions as a body that sets village regulations together with the village head, and accommodates and channels the aspirations of the community he represents (Kusmanto, 2013)

The Village Consultative Body is a body formerly called the Village Representative Body whose function is to establish Village Regulations together with the village head and accommodate and channel the aspirations of the community. The Village Consultative Body or Village Representative Body is an institution that is the embodiment of democracy. In the implementation of village government as an element of village government (Suraya, 2017)

Fulfilling these provisions, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 110 of 2016 concerning Village Consultative Bodies plays an important role. Article 31 of this

regulation highlights the functions and duties of the Village Consultative Body in the implementation of the village government (SARI, 2021). These responsibilities include engaging in discussions and reaching agreements on draft village regulations with the village head, facilitating and conveying the aspirations of village communities, and overseeing the performance of village heads. By emphasizing these roles, the regulation aims to ensure the active participation and effective contribution of village consultative bodies in governance processes at the village level. In realizing the provisions of the Permendagri, through the regional government, Bolaang Mongondow has stipulated Regional Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Village Consultative Bodies in Article 1 Paragraph 7, where the Village Consultative Body is an institution that carries out government functions whose members are village representatives based on regional representatives and is applied democratically. Regarding duties and functions, Article 31 of the Regional Regulation confirms that the functions of the Village Consultative Agency include discussing and agreeing on draft village regulations with sangadi, accommodating and distributing information on village communities, and supervising the performance *Sangadi*.

The Village Consultative Body comprises individuals who represent the village community in a democratically determined manner, based on regional representation. Its members include

community leaders, traditional leaders, professional groups, and religious leaders. The Village Consultative Body is authorized to oversee and gather information regarding the Village Government's activities from the Village Head, serving as a community representative institution at the village level. It also supervises governance within the village. Furthermore, the Village Consultative Body collaborates with the village government as partners, supporting each other in discussions concerning development regulations at the village level. In this way, both parties share the responsibility entrusted to them by the community. (Syahril et al., 2022).

Syarifah Devi Isnaini Asegaf conducted research titled "Implementation of the Village Consultative Body's Function in Gentung Village, Pangkep Regency" to examine how the Village Consultative Body functions are implemented and the challenges faced in the context of the Village Government in Gentung Village. The research highlights the implementation of the Village Consultative Body's functions and the obstacles encountered in fulfilling these functions. The findings suggest that the Village Consultative Body's functions include discussing and approving draft Village Regulations,

accommodating community aspirations, and supervising the Village Head's performance. However, the study reveals that the function of creating village regulations is more effectively carried out compared to the tasks of accommodating community aspirations and supervising the Village Head. This is primarily due to a lack of understanding among the members of the Village Consultative Body regarding their duties and functions as outlined in relevant regulations. The implementation of the functions of the Village Consultative Body in Motabang village faces challenges. There is a marked lack of effectiveness in carrying out the duties of the Village Consultative Board, which appears to be more of a formality than a meaningful involvement. Various complaints from villagers regarding the performance of the Village Consultative Agency further highlight this problem. One contributing factor is that some members of the Village Consultative Board also hold positions as school teachers and farmers, leading to a lack of focus on fulfilling their responsibilities as facilitators of community aspirations. Given these circumstances, the purpose of this study is to examine the implementation of the functions of the Village Consultative Agency in Motabang Village located in Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency. In addition, this study aims to identify obstacles that hinder the effective implementation of the functions of the Village Consultative Agency in Motabang Village, Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency.

LIBRARY STUDIES

The village consultative body, hereinafter referred to as the Village Consultative Body is a body previously called the Village Representative Body which functions to determine Village Regulations together with the village head, accommodate and channel the aspirations of the community, members of the Village Consultative Body are representatives of the community concerned, which is determined by deliberation and consensus. The representatives referred to in this case are villagers who claim positions such as chairman of community associations, traditional leaders, and other community leaders (Society & Development, 2014)

According to the 1945 Constitution, the government system of the Republic of Indonesia is a unitary state consisting of various levels of government. This system provides flexibility to regions to implement Regional Autonomy. As a unitary state, Indonesia follows the principle of decentralization in governance, which allows regions to have the opportunity and flexibility to implement regional autonomy.

Following Law Number 06 of 2014 regarding villages, it is mandated that the "Village Consultative Body" (alternatively

known by another name) is the institution entrusted with the responsibility of performing government functions. The individuals who compose this body are elected representatives chosen by the villagers, following a democratic process, and based on regional representation. (Sajangbati, 2015).

To foster democratic principles in village governance and encourage active community participation in village development and administration, it is crucial to ensure that all decisions made are the outcome of deliberations aimed at achieving consensus. In this regard, the Village Consultative Body holds a significant position as a consultative entity, actively contributing to the implementation of democracy based on the principles of Pancasila. The Village Consultative Body operates in harmony with and serves as a partner to, the village government, working together to fulfill the assigned duties and functions of the Village Consultative Body. (Fairuza & Rosmiawati, 2023).

As defined in the Legal Dictionary, a Village Consultative Body or Village Representative Body is an institution that represents the essence of democracy. It plays an important role in the functioning of village government as an integral component of the village governance system.

The Village Consultative Board comprises representatives of the villagers, chosen through a democratic process and based on regional representation. The tenure of the Village Consultative Board is

set at six years, starting from the date they take the oath or make a promise. Members of the Village Consultative Body have the opportunity to serve for a maximum of three terms, either consecutively or non-consecutively (Sa'adah, 2021).

The number of members of the Village Consultative Board is determined by the amount of gas. In Article 5 paragraph (2), the number of members of the Village Consultative Board is at least five people and at most nine people taking into account the area, women, population, and financial capacity of the village. The appointment of members of the Village Consultative Body is determined by the decision of the Regent/Mayor. The institution, the Village Consultative Body consists of Leaders and Fields. The leadership consists of one chairman, one vice chairman. And one secretary. The fields in question consist of, the Field of Village Government Administration and Community Development, and the Field of Village Development and Village Empowerment. The field in the Village Consultative Body institution is led by the head of the field. Village Consultative Body leaders and field heads automatically concurrently serve as members of their fields. To support the implementation of the institutional duties of the Village Consultative Body, one administrative staff of the

Village Consultative Body was appointed (Sugiman, 2018).

Village Consultative Body leaders and field chairmen are elected from and by the Village Consultative Body members directly at the Village Consultative Body meeting for the first time, led by the oldest member and assisted by the youngest member. The election meeting shall be held no later than three days from the date of taking the oath/pledge (Cruz, 2016).

Based on Law Number 06 of 2014 concerning Village Government Article 55, the Village Consultative Agency has 3 functions, namely, (1) Discussing and agreeing on draft village regulations with the village head, (2) Accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the village community, supervising the performance of the village head.

Some of the duties and functions of the Village Consultative Board include:

- a) Engage directly with village institutions and rural communities, including poor individuals, individuals with special needs, women, and marginalized groups, to explore their aspirations. The process of revealing the aspirations of the community is carried out following the decision-making process of the Village Consultative Body as outlined in their work agenda. The process of extracting aspirations involves the use of an activity guide that includes goals, objectives,

schedules, and descriptions of activities. The results of collecting community aspirations are then shared during deliberations of the Village Consultative Board.

- b) Accommodating the aspirations of the community, after exploring the aspirations of the village community, the aspirations of the community are administrated and conveyed in the Village Consultative Board.
- c) Overseeing community aspirations involves monitoring and formulating aspirations in various sectors, including governance, development, community development, and rural community empowerment. The process of formulating aspirations requires the analysis and formation of the aspirations of the village community, which is then communicated to the village head to promote good governance and the welfare of the village community.
- d) Channeling the aspirations of the community, to channel the aspirations of

the village community in oral and written form. Distribution of community aspirations in oral form such as the submission of community aspirations by the Village Consultative Board in the deliberations of the Village Consultative Board attended by the village head. Distribution in written form such as submission by letter in the context of delivering input for the implementation of village government. Ask the village head for information, or submit a draft village regulation derived from the proposal of the Village Consultative Board.

Meanwhile, article 51 states the right of the Village Consultative Board to:

- a) Supervise and request information about the implementation of village government to the village government.
- b) Declare income for the administration of village government, village implementation
- c) development, development of rural communities, and empowerment of rural communities.
- d) Obtain operational costs for the implementation of duties and functions from the village revenue and expenditure budget.

METHOD

The research methodology used in this study used a descriptive qualitative approach, focusing on collecting data in the form of words and visuals rather than numerical data. As defined by Robert Bogdan and Sari Biklen, qualitative research involves a research process that produces descriptive data in the form of spoken or written words and explores the behavior of the individual being studied. This approach aims to provide a detailed understanding of the subject matter by examining and interpreting qualitative data (Wekke Suardi, 2019).

The subject this time is the Chairman of the Village Consultative Board, the head of the Village Development Agency, and the village community. With this, researchers seek information on the implementation of the functions of the Village Consultative Agency in Motabang Village, Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency by direct observation and looking at existing data. Data collection methods are ways that can be used by researchers in collecting data or information needed by researchers, where the ways shown abstractly, cannot be realized in visible objects but can be shown to be used. In terms of collecting this data, the author plunges directly into the object of research to get the right data, as for the data collection methods used to

maintain the accuracy of research and results in this study are observation methods, interviews, and documentation.

According to Sugiyono, data analysis involves a systematic process of collecting and collecting data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation. This process includes organizing data into categories, breaking it down into manageable units, synthesizing information, identifying patterns, selecting relevant findings, and drawing conclusions. The goal is to ensure that the data can be understood by researchers and others. On the other hand, Moleong defines data analysis as a series of steps that involve organizing and sorting data to identify fundamental patterns, categories, and descriptive units. This analysis allows the identification of themes and the formulation of working hypotheses based on the suggestions provided by the data (Sport &; Program, 2021).

The accuracy and accuracy of the data collected is very necessary, but different sources of information will inevitably provide different information. The job of analyzing data requires effort, concentration, and exertion of one's own physical and mental exertion. In addition to analyzing data, researchers must also need to dig into the literature to confirm a theory (Yustina, 2022). In qualitative research, data is collected from various sources using various data collection techniques, using a triangulation approach. This continuous data collection process leads to a wide variety of data. The data analysis techniques used in this study follow the

Miles and Huberman model, where data analysis occurs simultaneously with data collection and continues even after the completion of data collection over a certain period. The activities involved in qualitative data analysis are interactive and continuous, ensuring that the data becomes saturated, meaning that no new insights or information emerge from further analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the functions of the Village Consultative Body in Motabang Village refers to Law Number 06 of 2014 concerning Village Government article 55, as well as Permendagri number 110 of 2016 concerning Village Consultative Body and Bolaang Mongondow regional regulations, the Regional Regulations in question include Regional Regulations of Bolaang Mongondow Regency Number 06 of 2018 concerning the implementation of duties and functions of the Village Consultative Body. The function of the Village Consultative Body in Law Number 06 of 2014 concerning Village Government is to discuss and agree on draft village regulations, accommodate and channel the aspirations of the village community and supervise the performance of the Village Head

Discuss and agree on village regulations

The Village Consultative Body plays an important role as an institution in village governance, especially in addressing the ever-changing dynamics and democratic life of local communities. It holds strategic tasks and functions aimed at ensuring efficient village government operations. In addition, the Village Consultative Body serves as an important avenue for democratic participation, providing opportunities for rural communities to express their aspirations. Operating as a representative institution of village communities within the village government structure, the Village Consultative Body serves as a vital mechanism to encourage democracy and facilitate the voice of local communities.

One of the functions of the Village Consultative Body in village institutions is to carry out the function of legislation. In implementing laws and regulations as its main duty, the Village Consultative Body together with *sangadi* in this case the village head has the task and function of designing and determining village regulations (*perdes*). These provisions as stipulated in 52 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Permendagri Number 110 of 2016 Article 31 state that the Village Settlement Agency has duties including discussing and agreeing on draft village regulations with the village head. These provisions are regulated in detail in the Regional Regulation of Bolaang Mongondow Regency Number 6 of 2018 concerning Village Consultative Bodies articles 44 and 45 which affirm that the

Village Consultative Agency has the task of drafting and determining village regulations together with the village head.

Rodhiyah, Harir stated that the Village Consultative Body has not been optimal in carrying out its function to discuss and draft regional regulations, there are still several Perdes designed and stipulated that do not reflect the needs and expectations of the community in village development for community welfare. The lack of quality human resources and budget in every legislative process is a common obstacle for the Village Development Agency in carrying out this task (Rodhiyah & Harir, 2015).

The same thing was stated by Rende Christine that the Village Consultative Body has not been able to carry out its functions optimally for the formation of village regulations, influenced by several things, namely the level of education owned by the Village Consultative Board, lack of communication, and low commitment from the Village Consultative Body in carrying out its functions following the mandate of laws and regulations (Kecamatan et al., 2016).

The results of the research data show that the role of the Village Consultative Agency in Motabang Village, Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency is not fully following the provisions both in Law

Number 6 of 2014, Permendagri Number 110 of 2016, and Regional Regulation of Bolaang Mongondow Regency Number 6 of 53 of 2018 concerning Village Consultative Bodies. What was stated by Rodhiyah, Harir (2015) and Rende Christine (2015) is an inseparable part of field data, where the performance of the Village Consultative Agency in Motabang Village, Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency has also not been optimal in carrying out its duties as an institution that can design, formulate and establish Village Regulations. This condition is caused by the lack of knowledge of resources of members of the Village Consultative Board, resulting in legal products that are still far from the interests and needs of the local community.

Accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the community

The implementation of its function as an institution that accommodates and channels the aspirations of the community, in accordance with articles 33 to 42 of the Regional Regulation of Bolaang Mongondow Regency Number 6 of 2018 concerning the Village Consultative Body states that the aspirational functions of the village community that must be carried out by the Village Consultative Agency include, explore the aspirations of the community, the Village Consultative Body is obliged to explore the aspirations directly to the village community including the poor, special needs, women and marginalized groups, accommodate the aspirations of the community through the secretariat of the Village Consultative

Body in accordance with administrative provisions and conveyed in the deliberations of the Village Consultative Board, manage aspirations through administration and formulation of aspirations; d) the submission of aspirations is carried out orally or in writing before the village head; e) the implementation of deliberations of the Village Consultative Board on governance and development as well as the evaluation of results. Furthermore, article 38 of the Regional Regulation confirms that in organizing village deliberations, all elements or components of the village community must be involved. The element in question is that there must be representation including traditional leaders, community leaders, religious leaders, educational leaders, representatives of farmer groups, fishermen, craftsmen, women, observers, and restless communities. In addition, the function as a buoy in channeling the aspirations of the community is also regulated in the provisions of articles 39, 40, 41, and 42 including forming a sangadi election committee and holding deliberations on the election of village heads between times.

The Village Consultative Body as a representative of the people at the village level is a forum for the village community to convey their aspirations, then the Village Consultative Body channels the

aspirations of the village community to the village head or village government. One of the main tasks of the Village Consultative Board is to accommodate and channel the aspirations of the community, this is so that all complaints, criticisms, suggestions, and problems that exist in the community can be immediately known by the Village Consultative Board and then submitted to the village government. Field identification data shows that among the problems that are aspirations or demands of the community are waterways that are often flooded, village roads, health, and sports facilities. Channeling community aspirations can help the community in expressing opinions or complaints and proposals that are important in village development. Even the villagers learned in making programs that were never obtained

The data from the study showed that the performance of the Village Consultative Agency in Motabang Village, Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency has not been optimal in carrying out its duties as an institution that accommodates and channels the aspirations of the community. On the other hand, Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Village Consultative Bodies has regulated provisions regarding the performance of Village Consultative Bodies in the field of community aspirations. Some members of the Village Consultative Body do not understand its function as a village community representative body and there are activities outside its duties as a village community representative body. This aspiration shows

that there are still unrealized development problems by the Motabang village government, Lolak District, and Bolaang Mongondow Regency.

Supervision of Village Head Performance

Supervision is the delivery of all good elements carried out based on a predetermined plan with directions carried out in determining the performance picture and taking actions that can support the achievement of expected results following the specified performance that has been determined. Supervision is a process to ensure that all activities carried out are following what has been planned. The function of the Consultative Body in this case to control the performance of the Village Head and all elements in the village government has not been carried out properly.

Article 46 of the Regional Regulation of Bolaang Mongondow Regency Number 6 of 2018 concerning the Village Consultative Agency states that the implementation of Sangadi performance supervision includes planning village government activities, implementing activities, and reporting on village government implementation. The implementation of supervision which is also intended in the provisions of the article includes monitoring and evaluation

based on the principles of democracy, responsiveness, transparency, accountability, and objectivity. In evaluating and monitoring the implementation of sangadi duties include; a) achievements of the implementation of Village RPJM, Village RKP, and APBDes; b) achievement of the implementation of assignments from the government, provincial and district governments; c) achievement of compliance in the implementation of duties and d) achievement of Sangadai or village head. Based on the results of Sangadi's performance evaluation and monitoring, the next step taken by the Village Consultative Board is to make a record of Sangadi's performance, ask for information, express opinions, and provide input to village deliberations. Based on the provisions mentioned above, it can be concluded that the most important aspect in carrying out the function of supervising the performance of the Village Head in this case the Village Head is the evaluation and monitoring of all planning, both the implementation of village government and village development.

The results showed that the Village Consultative Agency in Motabang Village, Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency had not been optimal in carrying out its function as an institution that oversees Sangadi's performance. There are several problems regarding this, including the lack of activity of members of the Village Consultative Board because it is related to the level of activity outside the task making supervision not optimal. In

addition, the emotional bond between members of the Village Consultative Board and the village head makes the Village Consultative Board lose its role in overseeing the implementation of village government and development processes at the village level

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, researchers can conclude, among others:

The performance of the Village Consultative Board of Motabang Village, Lolak District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency has not been optimal in carrying out its duties and functions as a member of the Village Consultative Board. In carrying out its function as legislation or discussing and stipulating Perdes with Sangadi, the Village Consultative Body still lacks the initiative of the Village Consultative Body in giving birth to Perdes. In addition, the Village Development Agency is also very rare in carrying out its function as an institution that accommodates and channels the aspirations of the community, there are still many aspirations for community needs that have not been realized. Carrying out Sangadi's supervisory function is also not optimal, where limited time and emotional bonds between members of the Village Consultative Board

and Sangadi make the Village Consultative Board less optimal in carrying out its supervisory function. Three factors hinder the performance of the Village Consultative Body in carrying out its functions and duties, among others: a) Human Resources, lack of education, and capacity of Village Consultative Board members to translate functions so that the Village Consultative Agency does not perform optimally b) Infrastructure and supporting facilities, limited office facilities and lack of budget availability for the operationalization of the Village Consultative Agency are obstacles in the performance of the Agency Village Consultation c) community participation. The lack of community participation makes the Village Consultative Body rarely gain legitimacy as a representative institution of village communities.

For the conclusions mentioned above, recommendations or suggestions that need to be done by researchers include:

- a. There needs to be a policy related to increasing the capacity of Village Consultative Board members both through formal and non-formal education channels such as training and so on.
- b. Village institutional elements, especially village governments, formulate program plans for the construction of Village Consultative Agency office facilities and increase operational budget initiatives for Village Consultative Agency members
- c. Synchronization of interests between village institutions in building community awareness to participate in the process of village governance and village

development.

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