



# Analysis of Barriers to Village Consultation Boards in Following up Village Community Aspirations for Democracy

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**Abstract:** Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states that the Village Consultative Body has the following functions: "a. discussing and agreeing on the Draft Village Regulation with the Village Head; b. accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the village community, and c. supervising the performance of the Village Head". Examine and evaluate the barriers that prevent the Village Consultative Body from carrying out its duties in a way that accommodates and directs the aspirations of the village community. Asrikaton Village, District, Malang Regency, was the research site for the empirical legal research method. The Village Head, Village Secretary, Chairman and Secretary of the Village Consultative Body, and Hamlet's Head are the sources of information. The results of the study found that the factors inhibiting the implementation of the functions of the Village Consultative Body in following up on the aspirations of the village community. a). Lack of intellectual qualities of personnel members of the Village Consultative Body. b). Members of the Village Consultative Council, busy with their lives in other jobs, work occupied before becoming a member of the Village Consultative Body. c). Operational budget support and infrastructure facilities from the Asrikaton Village Government are inadequate and minimal.

**Keywords:** Community Participation; Democracy; Openness; Village Consultative Body

## 1. Introduction

The State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495, Issued on April 7, 2014, contains the text of Law Number 6 of 2014, which deals with Villegas and is often known as the Law. "Village asserts that it is a legally recognized community unit with boundaries that allow it to control and oversee government matters, as well as local community interests based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and traditional rights that are acknowledged and upheld under the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia's political system" (Bender, 2016).

According to Article 24 of the Village Law, the principles drive the operation of village government, "namely legal certainty, orderly administration of government, order of public interest, Openness, Proportionality, professionalism, accountability effectiveness and efficiency, local wisdom, Diversity, and Participatory."

Based on grammatical interpretation, Article 24 of the Village Law mentioned above is a legal method that regulates the principles of village governance by the Village Government and Village Consultative Bodies to create good, clean, and responsible governance.

The explanation in Article 24 of the Village Law states that "the participatory principle is the implementation of village government that includes village institutions and elements of the village community." Therefore, the involvement of the community and

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existing village institutions is a must in every determination of village government policies.

Richard E. Blanton mentions that: "we also find that good governance is less expressed when private wealth plays an unimpeded role in political institutions and when leaders have direct and unrestricted control over the fiscal economy" (Blanton et al., 2021).

According to Widjiastuti (2017), a clean state administrator upholds the fundamentals of state administration and is devoid of nepotism (KKN), corruption, collusion, and other heinous activities. Enforcing laws and regulations as a result of adopting good governance enables those engaged to behave in accordance with their legal responsibilities and handle community concerns (Suksi, 2021).

Law enforcement officials must adhere to ethical standards that are relevant to their line of work and cannot act arbitrarily in the performance of their duties. When forming moral judgments, ethics pay attention to or take human behavior into account. "The law enforcement profession itself has its own set of codes of ethics, but in practice, the codes of ethics that have been established and agreed upon are still violated by law enforcers. As a result of the actions of law enforcers who lack integrity, it can even be considered unethical to carry out their profession, resulting in the slow development of Law expected by this nation, causing negative opinions and reducing public trust in the Law. Law enforcement performance" (Soleh, 2020).

"The Law must be in harmony with the values of society. With the harmony of values with the culture of the local community, it is expected that there will be a reciprocal relationship between the values that live in the community and positive Law in Indonesia so that the provisions in the written articles can reflect the values that are the basis of the Law so that the Law can be applied effectively" (Soleh, 2020).

Legal effectiveness strategies are: "First. Socialization of legal material. Second. Provision of sufficient budget for socialization and understanding to the community by stakeholders. Third. Implementation There is much time for socialization programs so that people understand the existence of the Law. Fourth, provide strict sanctions against people who violate the law and law enforcement officials who do not carry out their functions properly".

Article 1, paragraph (4) of the Village Law states that "the Village Consultative Body, referred to by other names, is an institution that carries out government functions whose members are representatives of village residents based on regional representation and democratically determined."

Article 55 of the Village Law states that "the Village Consultative Body has the following functions: "a. discuss and agree on the draft Village Regulation with the Village Head; b. accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the village community, and c. supervising the performance of the Village Head" (Bender, 2016).

The Village Consultative Body (BPD), a village-level legislative body, is in charge of defending the interests of the village community "The functions carried out include discussing and agreeing on draft village regulations with the village head, accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the village community, and supervising the performance of the village head. These three functions must

be implemented optimally so that each village program becomes a goal that can be appropriately realized. Based on this function, BPD can be said to be an institution obliged to fight for the benefit of the Village in a better direction" (Ady et al., 2022).

"The placement of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) at the village level is a strategic step for the realization of democracy because it deserves to be called an institution for the realization of village democracy" (Ady et al., 2022).

In essence, "democracy is a system of governance that places the community as a role holder in government policy-making. The more people are involved in setting government policies, the higher the degree of democracy. Soleh et al. said that the draft village regulation had democratic nuances. This means that there is community involvement in providing sports input to the planning of village-level rules that have been made" (Soleh et al., 2020).

Soleh also mentioned that "forming regulations involving the community is a form of democracy. Based on the teleological or sociological interpretation of the Law, the framer of the Law intends that the draft Village Regulation on Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget prepared by the Village Government before being discussed with the Village Consultative Body must be consulted with the community to obtain Opinions, Suggestions, and Responses is one form of democratic law formation because it involves the wider community to provide opinions, feedback, and suggestions" (Soleh, 2020).

A key component in the establishment of local democracy is the Village Consultative Body. Some viewpoints, however, contend that the village law promotes citizens' economic growth and independence. The village-related Law Number 6 of 2014 establishes a more solid and transparent partnership between villages and local governments as well as between towns and the federal government. We anticipate that this arrangement will solve the Village's social, cultural, and economic issues. In order to carry out the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), village administration is essential (Wisnaeni & Setyaningrum, 2019).

I Wayan Gede Wirawan with the title "THE ROLE OF THE VILLAGE CONSULTATIVE BODY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VILLAGE GOVERNMENT" journal *Kertha Desa*, Vol. 11 No. 3 of 2023, pp. 1980-1989. The goal is to ascertain the Village Consultative Body's function in carrying out village governance. The study's conclusions demonstrate that BPD's resources are still insufficient, particularly when it comes to the education sector. As a result, when it comes to performing its role and function, BPD lacks the knowledge necessary to exercise its authority in control and supervision over the functions of supervision and control. The BPD's infrastructure and facilities are woefully inadequate, as is the performance of the village head and village government as well as the operational budget. Since they lack an office of their own, BPD members do not actively promote village regulations as part of their job obligations. (Hukum & Udayana, n.d.).

Tesar Walean, Michael S. Mantiri, Agustinus B. Pati. with the title "Community Participation in the Preparation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDs) in Sinisir Village, Modounding District, South Minahasa Regency" in the journal *JURNAL GOVERNANCE* Vol.1, No. 2, 2021, The goal is to ascertain and characterize community

involvement in the creation of Sinisir Village, Modinding District, South Minahasa Regency's Village Revenue and Expenditure Budgets (APBDes). According to the study's findings, the village revenue and expenditure budget is, in theory, a plan that the village head and the BPD create each year, following the guidelines set forth in the village's regulations and approved by the regent. The Regency Regional Regulations serve as a reference for the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, which reflects the independence of each village; nonetheless, the priorities of individual villages may vary. The Regency Regional Regulations serve as a guide for the APBDes, which reflects local autonomy, albeit each village may have different goals. This is very dependent on the real condition of each Village, concerns the potential, and must be adjusted to the needs of the community itself, so it is expected to make the APBDs participatory. The reality on the ground is that decentralization to increase community participation is not in line with the goal. This is due to various problems, including dominance by local elites, weak political will of the government to ensure participation, weak local community organizations, and low public awareness to participate (Walean et al., 2021).

Kurjunaidi, in his research entitled "the role of the village consultative body in development in bandar agung village, parenggean district," was published in the journal *Sociopolitico* February 2020, Volume 2 Number 1. The goal is to ascertain the role and function of the Village Consultative Body in the implementation of development in Bandar Agung Village, Parenggean District, as well as the factors that influence this role and function. The study's findings indicate that the BPD's contribution to development in Bandar Agung Village, Parenggean District, East Kotawaringin Regency, is to confer with the village chief and come to a consensus on proposed village ordinances. Furthermore, the level of BPD education in the recruitment process or the system for choosing BPD members, the community, the cooperative relations pattern with the village government, and sociocultural factors are all supporting factors that impact the Village Consultative Body's ability to implement development, while the BPD Secretariat's lack of presence and meeting members' lack of participation are inhibiting factors. The BPD Secretariat does not currently have an office in Bandar Agung Village. (Maulidiyah et al., 2020).

This research is different from the research that I, Wayan Gede Wirawan, have carried out with the title "the role of the village consultative body in the implementation of village government; tesar walean, michael s. Mantiri, agustinus b. Pati. With the title "community participation in the preparation of the village revenue and expenditure budget (apbdes) in Sinisir Village, Modinding District, South Minahasa Regency"; Kurjunaidi, in his research entitled "THE ROLE OF THE VILLAGE CONSULTATIVE BODY IN DEVELOPMENT IN BANDAR AGUNG VILLAGE, PARENGGEAN DISTRICT", because this study examines the factors that hinder the implementation of the participatory principle in the implementation of the functions of the Village Consultative Body (BPD).

In Asrikaton Village, Pakis District, Malang Regency, the existence of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) is still insufficient to accommodate and direct the aspirations of the village community. Therefore, the aim of this research is to examine and analyze the obstacles to the effectiveness of the function of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in carrying out its mandate, namely accommodating and directing community aspirations towards the development of democratic village government policies, as well as strategies

for overcoming obstacles to the effectiveness of the function of the Consultative Body. Village (BPD).

It is hoped that the results of this study can provide theoretical and practical contributions regarding the constitutional legal framework in Indonesia, especially regarding the effectiveness of legal principles and good governance, especially community participation in village government policy making through the Village Consultative Body (BPD). One of the functions of the Village Consultative Body is to accommodate and channel the aspirations of the village community. Furthermore, it is hoped that the conclusions of this research can direct the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in other villages in fulfilling their obligations to support and advance village community participation and village democracy.

## 2. Materials and Methods

This study employed empirical or sociological legal research. According to Komarudin and Hadi (2023), field research is another name for it because it examines actual social events and pertinent legal regulations. This study falls under the genre of empirical legal research since it looks at how the Village Consultative Body in Asrikaton Village, District, Malang Regency, can accommodate and monitor the goals of the village community.

This study employed a sociological juridical methodology. The sociological juridical approach recognizes and conceptualizes law as a morally upright social structure inside an organic living system. The sociological juridical approach places a strong emphasis on doing research with the goal of directly gaining empirical legal knowledge—that is, by understanding and analyzing how the Village Consultative Body (BPD) village in Asrikaton Village, District, Malang Regency, implements its functions. This research uses primary and secondary data. as primary data sources, namely: village head, village secretary, hamlet head, who do not have a conflict of interest regarding the implementation of the functions of the Village Consultative Body (BPD).

As a source of secondary data in the form of legal materials, such as primary legal materials, namely statutory regulations, secondary legal materials in the form of expert opinions contained in books and scientific journals, and tertiary legal materials in the form of dictionaries.

Primary data collection techniques involve in-depth interviews with selected informants, making observations, and documenting the locations visited to collect initial data. Interviews were conducted with the Village Head, Village Secretary, Hamlet Head.

Secondary and tertiary data collection methods include reading literature from Asrikaton Village government publications, university and public libraries, as well as other written materials. To support research data, someone can record, take pictures, or transcribe recorded interviews (Komarudin & Hadi, 2023). We process and analyze the information gathered through documentation, interviews, and observations. Empirical legal study employs data analytic techniques first, and social research follows suit. Data will be analyzed using a descriptive method based on qualitative social research. This method involves gathering and presenting data descriptively, starting with an explanation of the information gleaned from references or data. Examining all of the gathered data is the first

step in the data analysis process. The aforementioned description forms the basis of a data analysis scheme that goes through the phases of data collection, data exposure, data grouping, and kesim retrieval plan using data gathering approaches based on the analytical methodologies proposed by Miles and Huberman (Rijali, 2018).

### 3. Results and Discussion

According to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 55, the Village Consultative Body is responsible for working with the Village Head to discuss and approve draft village regulations, as well as for facilitating and directing the aspirations of the village community and monitoring the Village Head's performance (Bender, 2016). According to grammatical interpretation, the aforementioned Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, specifically Article 55, is a legal mechanism that governs the function and role of the Village Consultative Body as a democratic institution in the village. Its functions include working with the village head to discuss and approve the draft village regulation, accommodating and pursuing the community's goals, and keeping an eye on the Village Court's performance. The village consultative body thus serves as a legislative, representational, and controlling body (Bender, 2016).

For the village community to implement a democratic system of governance, gathering, granting, and monitoring information is not only the responsibility of the Village Consultative Body but also of the village community. The public must be involved in the formulation, selection, execution, and oversight of government policies in a democracy.

In addition to being the right and responsibility of the community, community participation in the creation of laws and regulations, especially village ordinances, is essential. As a result, the community needs to participate actively in the formulation of public policy. Soleh contends that the government, particularly village administrations, has to uphold the community's rights and obligations to participate in all government policies. It is possible to execute this effectively and without intimidating or coercing the people (Soleh, 2020).

According to Sofyani, the community in Indonesia is directly involved in carrying out village programs and activities when it participates in village government policies (Sofyani et al., 2022).

One way to implement village community engagement is through the Village Consultative Body's organization of village discussions in each village. The Village Consultative Body and Village Government support the implementation of Village Deliberations to enhance community empowerment, fortify solidarity, and improve institutional performance at the village level. Village Consultative Body, Village Government, and community elements convene in a deliberative forum known as "Village Deliberation," or by other names, to discuss and reach a consensus on strategic issues related to the implementation of Village Government (Sofyani et al., 2022).

The common interest supersedes the interests of individuals in a democratic society. Community values and mutual aid are prerequisites for democracy and justice in society. The principles of representation in the government, general power, and discussion all have an impact on democratic behavior. Villages can become proactive in a variety of activities, rural development, and management policy-making by implementing democratic governance (Setyaningrum & Wisnaeni, 2019).

Village democracy is the same as village participation in the formulation of village government policies. The community's participation in the formulation of all government policies, including village government administration, is fundamental to democracy.

Because it can enhance the level of democracy in the village, community involvement in the implementation of good governance, including village government performance, is crucial (Mukhammad Soleh et al., 2023).

The policy for establishing village regulations must consult with the community for opinions, suggestions, and responses, which is a form of democratic Law. Its formation because it involves the wider community providing opinions, input, and recommendations (Soleh, 2022).

Participation of the populace in the formulation of public policy is fundamental to democracy. There is no exception to the rule of law when it comes to government policies; laws, regional regulations, village regulations, representatives chosen through a general election process, or appointments made following agreements that represent them—all fall under this category (Soleh et al., 2020).

As the actualization of the application of Pancasila democracy in the conventional sense, Sri Soemanteri stated that there are two types of understandings of Pancasila democracy: formal and material. The 1945 Constitution upholds the concept of what is known as indirect democracy, or a democracy in which the people do not directly exercise their power. People's representative institutions like the DPR and MPR, as well as democracy in the sense of democracy as the national concept, carry it out now instead of the people themselves (Noviati, 2016).

The dimension of inclusivity impacts leaders' capacity to sustain their support base at different levels, even while less contestation (community support) will boost their resources and create long-term reputational incentives. (Örsün, 2020).

Article 55 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages assigns the Village Consultative Body the following responsibilities: a. collaborating with the Village Head to review and approve the draft Village Regulation; b. facilitating and guiding the village community's goals; and c. supervising the Village Head's actions (Bender, 2016).

According to the Explanation of Article 24 Letter K of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, "participatory" refers to the implementation of village administration, which includes village institutions and elements of the village community (Bender, 2016)

.Based on the results of interviews with the village head, namely Mr. Supadi SE; village secretary, Mr Moch, Khatib; and the Head of Bunut Village, Asrikaton Village, Mr. Suryawan. mentions that: (a) The Village Consultative Body and the Village Government find it difficult to coordinate and communicate with each other, and there is a tendency for egos to think that one group is stronger than the other. (b) Members of the Village Consultative Body from Human Resources who lack professionalism, especially in supervising the implementation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget. and supervision of the work of the village head. (c) Members of the Village Consultative Body carry out activities related to their daily routine work, so they often leave their duties and functions as the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in Asrikaton Village. (d) Operational financial assistance and infrastructure provided by the village government to support carrying out the duties of the Village Consultative Body are inadequate.

According to Rian Fitrizal (2017), the accrual-based government accounting system's implementation is positively and significantly impacted by the caliber of human resources. The findings of Roshanti's (2014) study also demonstrate that the dependability and promptness of local government financial reporting are positively and significantly impacted by the variable quality of human resources. Thus, the human resources of government administrators will affect the quality of government implementation (Deva et al., 2017).

Sukriani et al. noted that factors influencing the caliber of BUMDes' financial statements are degrees of education, work experience, training, and information technology (Sukriani et al., 2018). The Village Consultative Body's leaders and members will therefore have better human resources to perform their duties thanks to information technology, education, work experience, and training.

Made Aristia Prayudi et al. said there is a positive relationship between understanding the supervisory role possessed by BPD and the performance of village financial management supervision that it does. (Prayudi et al., 2019) Means the intellectual ability or Human Resources of members and leaders of the Village Consultative Body with the quality of implementation of their functions. The higher the quality of understanding the functions of the Village Consultative Body, the higher the quality of implementation of the functions of the Village Consultative Body.

According to Sofyani, the community in Indonesia is directly involved in carrying out village programs and activities when it participates in village government policies (Sofyani et al., 2022).

The Village Consultative Body organizes village talks in each village, which is one method of putting village community participation into practice. To improve institutional performance at the village level, strengthen solidarity, and empower the community, the Village Consultative Body and Village Government support the implementation of Village Deliberations. To deliberate and come to an agreement on strategic problems about the Village Government's execution, the Village Consultative Body, Village Government, and community elements get together in a deliberative forum known as "Village Deliberation," or by other titles (Sofyani et al., 2022).

The common interest supersedes the interests of individuals in a democratic society. Community values and mutual aid are prerequisites for democracy and justice in society. The three guiding principles of democracy are representation in the government, general power, and discussion. By instituting democratic governance, villages can take the lead in a range of endeavors, including rural development and management policy-making (Setyaningrum & Wisnaeni, 2019).

Villager involvement in the creation of local policies is synonymous with local democracy. Democracy is based on the community's involvement in the creation of all policies, including village government management.

Participation of the community in putting good governance into practice, including village government operations, is crucial since it can enhance the village's democracy. (Soleh, Muhammad et al., 2023).

Participation of the populace in the formulation of public policy is fundamental to democracy. There is no exemption to the rule of law when it comes to government policies;

laws, regional rules, village regulations, representatives chosen through a general election process, or appointments made under agreements that represent them—all fall under this category. (Soleh et al., 2020).

In line with the righteous opinion mentioned above, community participation in determining village government policies, both directly and through the village Consultative Body, is a necessity that must be carried out in a democratic village government system.

Based on the results of the interview mentioned above, it is known that there is a less harmonious relationship between the village government and the Village Consultative Body, the existence of sectoral egos in each of these institutions, the lack of intellectual quality of the members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in responding to the aspirations and wishes of the village community, the busy members of the Village Consultative Body with their original jobs before becoming members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) so that the task of the function of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) is abandoned, as well as the lack of budget support and infrastructure facilities to support the duties and functions of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) from the village government, as the cause of the ineffectiveness of the function of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the village community.

Based on the results of interviews and descriptions of the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that the factors inhibiting the effectiveness of the function of the Village Consultative Body in Asrikaton Village, Malang Regency District in accommodating and channeling community aspirations are). The lack of intellectual quality of the Village Consultative Body member personnel has resulted in the emergence of sectoral egos and uncommunicativeness in carrying out their functions towards the village government and community. B). Members of the Village Consultative Body do not focus on their duties, responsibilities and functions as one of the pillars of village government because they are busy working on other jobs before becoming members of the Village Consultative Body. C). Operational budget and infrastructure support from the Asrikaton Village Government is inadequate and minimal, there is no secretariat, administrative support staff, computer infrastructure, website, etc. that support the duties and functions of the Village Consultative Body. Apart from that, budget support for the community (transportation and other accommodation) is very minimal.

The dimension of inclusivity impacts leaders' ability to sustain their support base at different levels, even while reduced contestation (community support) will improve leaders' resources and create long-term reputational incentives (Örsün, 2020).

Ombi Romli et al. mentioned in the results of their research that the weak function of the Village Consultative Body was due to a) insufficient human resources of members, b) work support facilities, and c). BPD revenues are lacking, and d). No policy allows BPD Tegalwangi to work like Village Head and Village Apparatus (Romli, Ombi & Nurlia, 2017).

Firman mentioned in his research that the inhibiting factors of the function of the Village Consultative Body are as follows: It is undeniable that implementing BPD's primary duties and supervisory tasks does not always run smoothly. The absence of facilities, infrastructure, and allowances for BPD members, the scarcity of personnel to staff

the BPD, and the existence of opposing communities to every decision are the factors impeding the execution of primary responsibilities and supervisory tasks (Firman, 2020).

Al Mukri et al. also mentioned in their research that the factors that cause the ineffective role of the Village Consultative Body in drafting Village Regulations are contained in 3 indicators: human resource indicators, innovation indicators, and organizational adaptation indicators. (Mukri & Waluyati, 2017).

The following elements, which I, Wayan Gede Wirawan, also noted in the research results, keep BPD from functioning more effectively in government administration: To carry out their duties, BPD members must only operate from the village office due to the organization's extremely low operating budget, inadequate buildings and infrastructure, lack of human resources, and failure to actively promote local ordinances (Hukum & Udayana, n.d.).

In line with the opinions of Firman, Mukri & Waluyati, and I wayan Gede Wirawan above, the strategy to overcome the ineffectiveness of the function of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in accommodating and continuing the aspirations of the village community is: 1) increasing coordination between the village government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as the organizer of the village government, which is carried out in informal meetings both every week, or every month so that there is a high synergy between the village government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in reducing their respective sectoral egos; 2). Improving Human Resources of members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) through education and training as well as seminars attended by members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) whose topics are about good governance, principles of good governance and the duties and functions of the Village Consultative Body as representatives of the people in the village; 3). Adequate budget and performance facilities support from the Village Government through the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDesa) to members and leaders of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in carrying out their duties and functions in order to carry out their duties and functions optimally; 4) There is continuous supervision from the community and the district government over the performance of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) so that they are aware of the fear and shame as a people's representative if they do not carry out their duties and functions properly.

#### **4. Conclusions**

Factors inhibiting the effectiveness of the function of the Village Consultative Body in Asrikaton Village, Malang Regency District in accommodating and channeling community aspirations are: 1). The low intellectual quality of Village Consultative Body personnel results in the emergence of sectoral egos and uncommunicativeness in carrying out their functions towards the village government and community. 2). Members of the Village Consultative Body do not focus on their duties, responsibilities and functions as one of the pillars of village government because they are busy doing other work before becoming members of the Village Consultative Body. 3). Operational budget and infrastructure support from the Asrikaton Village Government is inadequate and minimal, for example there is no secretariat, administrative support staff, computer infrastructure, website, wifi and so on, thus hampering the duties and functions of the Village Consultative Body.

The strategy to overcome the ineffective function of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in accommodating and forwarding the aspirations of village communities is: 1) increasing coordination between the village government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as the organizer of village government, which is carried out in informal meetings every week, or every month so that there is high synergy between villages. the government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in reducing their respective sectoral egos; 2). Increasing Human Resources for Village Consultative Body (BPD) members through informal education and training and seminars attended by Village Consultative Body (BPD) members whose topics are about good governance, principles of good governance as well as duties and functions Village Consultative Body (BPD) Village Consultative Body as the representative of the community in the village; 3). Budget support and adequate performance facilities from the Village Government through the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDesa) to members and leaders of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in carrying out their duties and functions in order to carry out their duties and functions optimally; 4) There is continuous monitoring by the community and district government regarding the performance of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) so that they are aware of the fear and shame as people's representatives if they do not carry out their duties and functions well.

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