

# The Influence of the Capability of Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) Member on the Supervision of Village Asset Management in Sokaraja District

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## ABSTRACT

Badan Permusyawaratan Desa or abbreviated as BPD is an institution that carries out government functions whose members are representatives of the Village population based on regional representation and are appointed democratically. The functions and duties of the BPD in the village administration are basically discussing and agreeing the draft of Village Regulation with the village head and monitoring the performance of the village head. BPD members should understand village laws, ministerial regulations regarding village government administration programs. The BPD is required to oversee the implementation of village government duties, especially in planning, utilization, and the use of village assets.

This study aims to identify the extent to which the implementation of role and functions of BPD in the village government, especially in the village wealth management, and factors that would influence the implementation of BPD tasks.

**Keywords:** BPD, village head, village assets

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## 1. Introduction

Village is the smallest state and the lowest part of the Indonesian government which is directly related to citizens. The village government is the spearhead for the successful implementation of regional autonomy to support efforts for the welfare of the community evenly. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 110 of 2016 concerning the Badan Permusyawaratan Desa has duties and functions such as accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the community, discussing and agreeing on the Draft Village Regulation with the Village Head and overseeing the performance of the village government. Given the fairly important role of the BPD, so that the members of the BPD. should have basic criteria to be able to play a role in carrying out the function as village deliberation.

According to PP No. 6 of 2014 village head has the authority to manage village assets. This village asset will become a problem if it is not managed in accordance with the regulations issued by the central and regional governments. Several villages in the Sokaraja sub-district are still not in

accordance with the management of village assets. Management of village assets is a concern of the function of the BPD because it is closely related to the values of the general population and village income. This is where the BPD's active role is needed in carrying out the supervisory function of the Village Head in managing the government. The performance of the BPD can also be seen from the submission of the Village Consultative Body Performance Report (BPD) which is submitted annually. Supervision of the performance of the village government, which has been felt so far, has not been carried out optimally. see the function and is quite satisfactory, so that BPD members are needed who understand their main tasks, have adequate capabilities and are able to build synergies in supervising the performance of the Village Government.

According to Robbins (2008:45) Capabilities are intellectual abilities and physical abilities. Intellectual ability is the ability needed to perform mental activities, think, reason, and solve problems. Work imposes different demands on actors to use intellectual abilities.

Baker and Sinkula (2005), Capabilities are more specific skills acquired by certain individuals and groups as a social process and social interaction that can be utilized as a resource to competitive advantage.

Members of the organization who have the skills will be able to carry out their functions by discussing the organization which is expected to be able to answer every problem that becomes a room for discussion. Members of the BPD and the village government must build a strong synergy to build the village, complement and give each other, remind each other and put everything in accordance with established procedures and regulatory lines. Synergy is a process in which the interaction of two or more agents or forces will produce a combined influence that is greater than the sum of their individual influences (Deardorff and Williams (2006).

According to the theory of synergy (James A.F. Stoner and Charles Wankel, 1986), the best level of cooperation is synergistic, namely high cooperation, mutual trust, and integration so as to produce greater output than the output of each party.

When a BPD member already has the basic capabilities that meet the requirements and is able to build strength automatically, it will not be possible to be able to work together in implementing village government programs

## **2. Literature Review**

### *2.1 Capability*

Capabilities are absolutely necessary for a BPD member in order to carry out their duties and responsibilities properly. According to Amir (2011: 86) capability is the ability to exploit both the resources owned within and within the organization, as well as self-potential to carry out certain activities or a series of activities. Capabilities are an important element possessed by an individual in carrying out their duties and responsibilities in organizations and institutions.

According to Moenir (20008) there are three types of basic abilities that must be possessed to support someone in doing work or tasks so that maximum results are achieved, namely: Technical skills, Human skills, and Conceptual skills.

According to Menon (1999) Capabilities are the ability, knowledge and experience of organizational members to carry out work that can provide value to the organization with its

indicators, namely skills, knowledge, ability to receive information, ability to convey initiative, and ability to receive sanctions.

## *2.2 Knowledge*

Knowledge is everything that is known based on human experience itself and knowledge will increase according to the process of experience that is experienced (Mubarak (2011). With sufficient knowledge a person will be able to determine and decide things and carry out professional tasks. Meanwhile, according to Notoatmodjo (2012), knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after a person has sensed an object. Sensing occurs through the human senses, namely, the senses of hearing, sight, smell, feeling and touch. Some human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge according to Bloom in Notoatmodjo (2013), is one of three domains that influence human behavior. Knowledge has a very important role for the formation of one's actions, because from experience and research it turns out that behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is based on knowledge. not based on knowledge. Dochy in Hailakiri, et al., (2008) defined initial knowledge as a multidimensional and hierarchical entity that is dynamic and consists of various types of student knowledge and skills. The higher a person's level of knowledge, the easier it is to receive information about objects or related to knowledge. Knowledge can generally be obtained from information submitted by parents, teachers, and the mass media.

Hutapea and Thoha (2008:28) stated that the information possessed by an employee to carry out his duties and responsibilities according to the field he is involved in (certain), for example, computer language, employee knowledge, determines the success or failure of the implementation of the tasks assigned to him, employees have sufficient knowledge. enough to increase employee efficiency. So that the hypothesis can be drawn as follows:

*H1*: Knowledge has a positive effect on the implementation of the duties of BPD member

Competence or knowledge is important so that all team members can feel an increase in their leadership managerial competence, coordination and communication are easier, members are more open, members feel valued and there is a member's attachment to the team.

## *2.3 Skill*

The skill possessed by a person will make the individual in operating a job or task and responsibility easier and more precise (Gordon (1994). Dunette (1976) argued that skills are knowledge acquired and developed through practice or training and experience by performing various tasks. According to Singer (1980: 80) identified about 12 factors that are strongly related to the effort to achieve skills. These factors are: (1) the sharpness of the senses; (2) perception; (3) intelligence; (4) physical size; (5) past experiences; (6) ability; (7) emotions; (8) motivation; (9) attitude; (10) other personality factors; (11) gender and; (12) age. Movement skills can be influenced by the learning process, situational factors that can influence are more focused on environmental conditions. Meanwhile, situational factors are influenced by the equipment used, including learning media, as well as the surrounding conditions in which the learning takes place.

Dunette said that skill is the capacity needed by a person to carry out tasks in order to develop themselves. So that the hypothesis can be drawn as follows Initiative is a person's ability to produce something new or original or produce a solution to a problem. (Mardiyanto: 2008). Initiative is

also an ability to find opportunities, find ideas, develop new ideas and ways to solve a problem (thinking new things) (Suryana: 2006).

Widodo (2013) cited the opinion of Lumpkin, et al. (2007) stated that individual initiative affects the individual's ability to understand and adapt to the work environment. In line with that Krauss, et al. (2012), stated that the initiative can have a direct effect on HR performance. In general, the development of initiatives is accompanied by the development of a learning orientation that can encourage HR to work hard so as to enable HR to face changes in the work environment that are dynamic and uncontrollable (Sujuan et al., 1994). Initiative and learning orientation is an important character for every HR in the organization to improve HR performance but few organizations care to develop it because the development of initiative and learning orientation is considered as something that is less important which only has an impact on the long term while most organizations focus on pursuing the impact of investment. short term (Sujuan et al., 1994). So that the hypothesis can be drawn as follows:

*H2* : Skill affect the ability to carry out the duties of BPD Member

#### *2.4 Initiative*

Initiative is a person's ability to produce something new or original or produce a solution to a problem. (Mardiyanto: 2008). Initiative is also an ability to find opportunities, find ideas, develop new ideas and ways to solve a problem (thinking new things) (Suryana: 2006).

Widodo (2013) cites the opinion of Lumpkin, et al. (2007) stated that individual initiative affects the individual's ability to understand and adapt to the work environment. In line with that Krauss, et al. (2012), stated that the initiative can have a direct effect on HR performance. In general, the development of initiatives is accompanied by the development of a learning orientation that can encourage HR to work hard so as to enable HR to face changes in the work environment that are dynamic and uncontrollable (Sujuan et al., 1994). Initiative and learning orientation is an important character for every HR in the organization to improve HR performance but few organizations care to develop it because the development of initiative and learning orientation is considered as something that is less important which only has an impact on the long term while most organizations focus on pursuing the impact of investment. short term (Sujuan et al., 1994). So that the hypothesis can be drawn as follows:

*H3* : Initiatives affect the achievement of managerial abilities of BPD member

#### *2.5 Village Asset Management*

According to Siregar (2004:178) that the understanding of assets in general is an item (thing) or an item (anything) that has a use or economic value (economic value), commercial value (commercial value) or exchange value (exchange value) owned by a business entity, agency or individual.

In Permendagri Number 1 of 2016, what is meant by Village Assets are Village assets originating from the original assets belonging to the Village, purchased or obtained at the expense of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APB Desa) or the acquisition of other legitimate rights. Village Asset Management is a series of activities starting from planning, procurement, use, utilization, security, maintenance, deletion, transfer, administration, reporting, assessment, guidance, supervision and control of Village assets.

Village assets may consist of: (a) Village original assets; (b) Village property purchased or acquired at the expense of the APBDesa; (c) Village assets obtained from grants and donations or the like; (d) Village assets obtained as the implementation of agreements/contracts and/or obtained under the provisions of laws and regulations; (e) The results of village cooperation; and (f) Village assets derived from other legitimate acquisitions. All village assets are managed by the village government under the responsibility of the village head based on functional principles, legal certainty, transparency and openness, efficiency, accountability, and value certainty.

Article 6 of Permendagri Number 1 of 2016 states firmly and straightforwardly regarding the management of village assets in the form of land and buildings. Village assets in the form of land are one of the crucial points in managing village assets. Bent land, which is one type of village asset, has even triggered the revision of Government Regulation (PP) No. 47 of 2014 to PP No. 43 of 2015.

### **3. Research Methodology**

Jenis penelitian yang akan digunakan adalah metode deskriptif korelasional. Teknik pengumpulan data berupa hasil dari angket kuisisioner yang diantaranya berisikan pertanyaan mengenai Kapabilitas anggota, lalu jenis data yang diperoleh merupakan data primer. Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei dengan menggunakan metode pendekatan *cross sectional* yaitu penelusuran dilakukan sesaat, dimana subjek diamati hanya suatu waktu saja dan tidak ada perlakuan terhadap responden.

#### *3.1 Research Design*

The research subjects are BPD members in the Sokaaraja District where the main target is the BPD management in each village as people who have a dominant role in village institutional activities. The data was obtained from the management in the sub-district and then a questionnaire sample was distributed to 30 people. According to Cohen, et.al, (2007, p. 101) the larger the sample from the size of the existing population, the better, but there is a minimum number that must be taken by researchers, which is 30 samples. As stated by Baley in Mahmud (2011, p. 159) which states that for research using statistical data analysis, the minimum sample size is 30. The object of research is the target to be addressed with a specific purpose to obtain certain data. The object variable that will be used in this research is the capability variable which includes knowledge, skills, initiative and management of village assets.

#### *3.2 Data Analysis*

The data processing method in this research is using SPSS software version 16.0. Data analysis in this study includes: validity test, reliability test, and hypothesis testing.

### **4. Results**

#### *4.1 Validity and Realibility Test*

Valid and reliable instruments are needed to obtain reliable research results. Valid means that the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. Reliable means that if the instrument is used several times to measure the same object, it will produce the same data. The results of the instrument are called valid if the data collected with data actually occurs in the object under study.

The questionnaire is valid if the correlation value  $R_{count} > R_{table}$  (Sugiyono, 2008: 248). Reliability test is used to test whether the instrument used is reliable. This reliability testing technique uses an analytical technique that has been developed by Alpha Cronbach. In this reliability test, is considered reliable if it is greater than 0.6 (Ghozali, 2005:129).

Table 1. Construct Validity

X1_Knowledge	Pearson Correlation	.860**	.815**	.891**	.793**	.847**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37
X2_Skill	Pearson Correlation	.803**	.864**	.776**	.749**	.876**	.822**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37
X3_Initiative	Pearson Correlation	.856**	.952**	.915**	.835**	.891**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	N	37	37	37	37	37	

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

All X3 Questions are Valid because the Sig Error is less than 0.05

Table 2. Construct Reliability

		N	%
Cases	Valid	37	100.0
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	0	0
	Total	37	100.0

Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure

Table 3. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.952	20

It can be concluded that the questionnaire is reliable because the Cronbach's Alpha value is  $> 0.6$

Table 4. Regresi Test

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
1	Regresssion	345.021	3	115.007	15.237	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	249.087	33	7.548		
	Total	594.108	36			

- Predictors: (Constant), X3\_Initiative, X1\_Knowledge, X2\_Skill
- Dependent Variable: Y\_Management\_Asset\_Village

It can be concluded that the questionnaire is reliable because the Cronbach's Alpha value is  $> 0.6$

It can be concluded that the variables X1, X2, X3 together have a significant effect on Y because the Sig Error  $< 0.05$ . So it can be said that this Research Model is worthy of research (Meets the Model Fit Test)

This research model can predict the value of village asset management (Y) by 54.3% (that 54.3% Y is influenced by X1, X2, X3). So 45.7% Y is influenced by other variables outside the study.

#### 4.2 Hypothesis Result

##### Hypothesis Test 1

*H1: Knowledge has a positive effect on the ability to supervise village asset management*

Table 4. Coefisients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-1.015	3.900		-.260	.796
	X1_Knowledge	1.362	.304	.994	4.483	.000
	X2_Ketrampilan	-.336	.245	-.312	-1.370	.180
	X3_Initiative	.052	.298	.027	.173	.864

- Dependent Variable: Y\_Management\_Asset\_Village

***Result : Knowledge has a significant positive effect on the ability to manage Village Assets . because T count > T table and Sig Error < 0.05. H1 Accepted***

##### Hypothesis Test 2

*H2: Skills have a positive effect on the ability to manage village assets*

Table 5. coefisients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-1.015	3.900		-.260	.796
	X1_Knowledge	1.362	.304	.994	4.483	.000
	X2_Skill	-.336	.245	-.312	-1.370	.180
	X3_Initiative	.052	.298	.027	.173	.864

- Dependent Variable: Y\_Management\_Asset\_Village

***Result : Skills do not have a significant positive effect on the ability to manage Village Assets . because T count < T table and Sig Error > 0.05. H2 Rejected***

##### Hypothesis Test 3

H3 : Initiatives have a positive effect on Village Asset Management Capability

Table 6. coefisients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-1.015	3.900		-.260	.796
	X1_Knowledge	1.362	.304	.994	4.483	.000
	X2_Skill	-.336	.245	-.312	-1.370	.180
	X3_Initiative	.052	.298	.027	.173	.864

- Dependent Variable: Y\_ Management\_Asset\_Village

**Result : The initiative does not have a significant positive effect on the ability to manage Village Assets . because  $T \text{ count} < T \text{ table}$  and  $\text{Sig Error} > 0.05$ . H3 Rejected**

## 5. Discussion

A person's capabilities occupy an important factor in determining the role of individuals in an organization. From the research data shows that dominant knowledge is needed by a BPD member in the ability to carry out managerial functions. Knowledge can be obtained because of the level of education, learning about regulations and legislation. The basis of a person being able to carry out his role is the ability to adapt and develop himself. A deep understanding of the duties and main points, will make a member of the BPD able to capture problems and provide good solutions. Knowledge management is organization-specific, when its basic concern is the exploitation and development of organizational knowledge assets for further organizational goals. Knowledge management is not something better (better things), but to know how to do things better (things better). The knowledge management process is the most critical factor in the development of KM activities in an organization (Lee & Choi, 2010). From Table 4, knowledge has a score of  $< 0.05$ , meaning that knowledge affects the managerial ability of BPD members in supervising the management of village assets. Then the skill aspect in table 5 has no influence on the ability of BPD member in managing village aspects with a score  $>$  than 0.05. Skill is an individual supporting factor in carrying out the role as a member of the BPD in using work tools, being able to analyze and convey ideas and speak in public. Skills are not the main factor by considering the duties and roles of BPD members in the administration of village government related to the supervisory function. The statement from Tovey, M (in Irianto, 2001: 76) means that skill is not only related to a person's expertise to do something tangible. In addition to physical, the meaning of skill also refers to a person's mental, manual, motor, perceptual and even social abilities. The initiative aspect of BPD members in table 6 scores  $> 0.05$ , which means that initiative has not become an important factor for BPD members in carrying out their roles. This is understandable because the initiative factors which include activity in organizations have not individually supported the role in supervising the management of village assets. Initiative is the individual's ability to produce something new or original or a problem solving Wollfock in Mardiyanto (2008:23).

## 6. Conclusion



BPD members as implementing the role of BPD institutions certainly need knowledge and ability to carry out their functions and duties in accordance with laws and regulations. Knowledge plays a very important role in the progress of the organization. The higher the knowledge and human resources owned by the organization, the higher the ability to contribute. The skills and initiatives of BPD members are a necessary part of every individual in the organization but knowledge becomes more important, because with adequate knowledge a person will be able to follow discussions, ideas and ideas on a solid basis.

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