

Performance Of *Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* (BPD) Reviewed From Education Level And Public Figure Status

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Abstract. Regarding the weakness of village social institutions, it requires the participation of all villagers including community leaders to be able carry out their duties, positions, and functions properly, so that the hopes of becoming an independent village can gradually be realized. This study aims: (1) describe and analyze perceptions of community leaders on the performance of membership of *Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* (BPD), (2) test and analyze differences in perceptions of community leaders on the performance of BPD membership in terms of education level, and (3) test and analyze differences perceptions of community leaders on the performance of BPD membership in terms of their solid status. It uses Descriptive-quantitative research design with a sampling technique of a total population of 40 community leaders. Data collection tool used questionnaire using measurement Likert Scale and rating Scale. The data analysis technique uses ANOVA. The results showed that the perceptions of community leaders on the performance of the BPD were quite high if viewed from the implementation of duties and authority, as well as in terms of differences in education levels and status possessed by community leaders. Community leaders with a high level of education tend to have a higher perception of BPD performance when compared to low-educated community leaders. The status of informal figures tends to be higher in perceiving BPD performance when compared to the status of formal figures $t = 2,713$ probability 0,014.

Keywords: Perception, Performance, and Figure Status

1. Introduction

The Indonesian government policy in the past three years has provided a massive and very large budget for rural development so that there are several fundamental obstacles and problems faced by rural development that can be gradually overcome and even expected that the village can be a support for national development forces. However, the magnitude of the village development budget if it is not supported by a system of supervision and improvement in institutional capacity and social institutions in the countryside can result in failure and misuse of the village development budget, which is increasing from year to year [1]

The village government performance supervisory body at the local level or called the *Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* (BPD) is a social institution formed as a representative consisting of community leaders, both from the customs, religious leaders, social political organizations, professional groups, and other community leaders. who meet the requirements and are chosen

by the villagers [2]. The establishment of the BPD is expected to prevent the occurrence of irregularities and can find and help solve various obstacles faced by the government in an effort to implement village development policies [3]. A well-programmed BPD is expected to be able to improve the achievement optimization of village development programs in all fields. Thus if the BPD function can run properly and the performance of existing membership can work optimally, it is not impossible that gradually the hope of the village to become a pillar supporting the national development can be realized.

According to Robinson perceptions are organizing or interpreting stimulus that is received by a person or individual, so that it be an activity that is integrated in an individual [4]. Agote Leadership can increase trust in leaders, when leaders describe attitudes, perceptions, and good organizational outcomes such as good behavior towards citizens of the organization, showing work performance, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment [5]. One that influences the relationship of a figure with the community is the competency of superior leaders and impacts on good perceptions of the community [6].

People who have the ability to influence the community to act in certain ways are called community leaders, opinion leaders, informal leaders or other similar names. While opinion leadership is the level of a person's ability to influence attitudes and behavior of others informally [7]. Opinion leaders are always a source of information and opinions [8], their influence involves many fields or maybe only one field (monomorphic). The leader may humbly refuse to give his opinion on the field that he does not master. In contrast, polimorphic opinion leaders, their influence reaches many fields. There are two types of leadership in community leaders, they are who responsive to change or innovation, and who are not. The orientation of the latter is conservative, in the sense of: having a positive attitude towards traditional institutions and their practices, and trying to maintain the status-quo of change. While opinion leaders who are quick in responding changes can be called potential adopters. Responsive opinion leaders are often based on the status of diverse figures and educational attitudes [9].

According to Performance is a universal concept which is the operational effectiveness of an organization, part of the organization and part of its employees based on predetermined standards and criteria. Organizations are basically run by humans, then real performance is human behavior in playing the role they do in an organization to meet established standards of behavior in order to produce desired actions and results [10]. Dessler says the notion of performance is the same as work performance, which is a comparison between tangible work results and set work standards [11]. In this case the performance focuses more on the results of work. The concept of performance intended here is related to whether a member of the organization in carrying out its basic tasks and functions as well as other tasks related to its position does not merely fulfill the demands of the job, but has a work orientation that exceeds what is supposed to be charged. Performance indicators according to Timpe are: (1) work does not merely fulfill job qualifications, meaning that someone who has high performance in work, both in the process and the results of the work obtained does not merely fulfill the qualifications, but more than that; (2) having high motivation, meaning that someone who has a high work productivity is always based on extra encouragement, (both from within and from outside) a person; (3) have a positive work orientation, meaning that someone who has a high work productivity has a tendency to "positive thinking" at work; (4) adults, meaning that someone who has high performance has a tendency to be mature in working; and (5) can interact effectively, meaning that someone who has high work productivity has a tendency to be able to interact well in work [12]. So too certainly the opposite for someone who has a lower performance.

Based on the description above it can be understood that the importance of community leaders in village development. For this reason, the study considers how the perceptions of community leaders can take an important part to give effect so that the functions and main tasks of the BPD can run well, and at the end of the process of village development with an increasingly large budget can now drive the progress of rural development.

This study aims to (1) describe and analyze perceptions of community leaders on BPD performance, (2) test and analyze differences in perceptions of community leaders on BPD performance in terms of educational background, and (3) test and analyze differences in perceptions of community leaders on BPD performance in terms of its strong status in Nyatnyono Village, Ungaran Barat District, Semarang Regency.

2. Method

This research was designed using a quantitative descriptive approach with survey methods. The quantitative approach is carried out by obtaining empirical data that enables researchers to see general trends underlying a person's or group's behavior through analyzing data in the form of numbers [13]. The sampling technique in this study used non-probability sampling with a saturation sampling technique, where all populations of 40 community leaders were used as research samples [14]. The data collection technique used in this study used a questionnaire. The measurement instrument uses a Likert Scale with five Likert Scale alternative answers that are used to measure attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. The data analysis technique used is a different test with variant analysis (ANOVA) and t-test.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

Data on the perceptions of community leaders on the performance of BPD in Nyatnyono Village from the measurement results using a perception scale. Data on the perceptions of community leaders on the performance of BPD in Nyatnyono Village from the measurement results using the perception scale can be seen in the following figure 1.

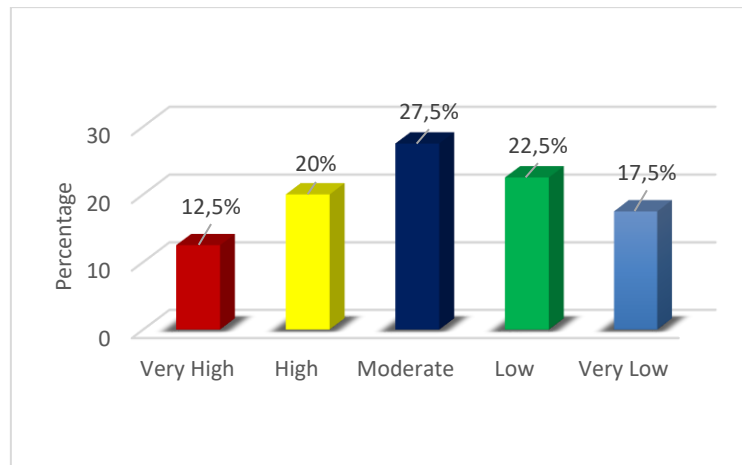


Figure 1. Graph of Perceptions of Community Leaders on BPD Performance

Based on the perceptions of community leaders, it showed that 12.5% of community leaders stated that BPD performance in the category was very high, 20% of community leaders stated that BPD performance in Nyatnyono Village was in a high category, 27.5% of community leaders stated that BPD performance was sufficient, 5% stated low, and 17.5% stated very low. It is indicating that the BPD in Desa Nyatnyono has carried out its duties and authorities well and has carried out its functions as a representative of the community well to, whereas the perception of community leaders on the performance of the BPD on the implementation of duties and authority as representatives of the community in Nyatnyono Village can be seen in figure 2.

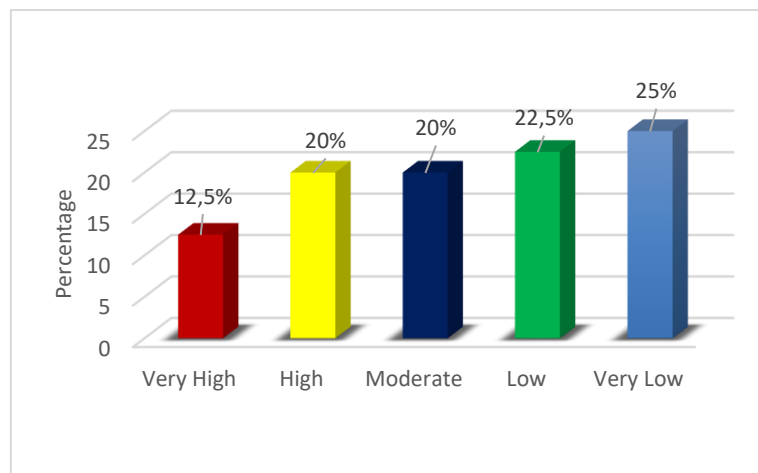


Figure 2. Perception Chart of Community Leaders on BPD Tasks and Authorities

Based on the perceptions of community leaders in terms of the implementation and authority of the BPD indicating that 12,5% of community leaders stated that the performance of the BPD in the category was very high, 20% stated in the high category, 20% stated in the

sufficient category, 22% stated in the low category. 25% of community leaders stated that the BPD's performance in the category was very low if it was viewed from the implementation of its duties and authority in Nyatnyono Village. Thus it shows that the BPD in the village of Nyatnyono has carried out its duties and authority as forming the committee, electing village heads, approving and dismissing village officials, establishing and formulating APBDES (Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa), formulating and defining villages and giving opinions and consideration to the village head quite well.

Perceptions of community leaders on the performance of the BPD on the implementation of duties and authority as representatives of village communities in Nyatnyono Village can be seen in Image 3.

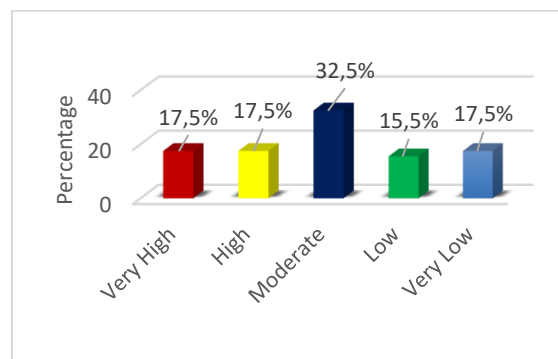


Image 3. Chart of Perceptions of Community Leaders Judging from Education Level

Based on figure 3. above shows that community leaders who have an elementary education background have a perception of the performance of the BPD in the low risk category; Junior high school has a very low perception; High school / Vocational school has a high enough perception; Diploma has a high perception; and Bachelor has a perception of the performance of the BPD in a fairly high category. Thus the highest perception is community leaders with diploma and undergraduate education backgrounds.

The difference in performance of community leaders in terms of figure status can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Community Leaders Perception Viewed from Figure Status

Figure Status	Average	Criteria
Formal	126, 85	Low
In-formal	143, 65	High enough

Hypothesis Test Differences in Perception of Community Leaders on BPD Performance Viewed from Their Education Level. To test the hypothesis there are differences in perceptions of community leaders on the performance of the BPD before the normality test was carried out using the Kolmogorov smirnov Z as shown in table 2. below.

Table 2. Data Normality Test Results Perception of Community Leaders Judging from their Educational Background

	Elementary School	Junior High School	High school / Vocational School	Diploma	Bachelor	Formal	Informal
N	3	5	13	9	10	20	20
Normal Parameter Mean	109.0	111.00	137.4	144.44	144.40	126.8500	143.6500
Std. Deviation	7.810	7.9057	22.22	20.646	17.154	17.36686	21.44338
Most Extreme Absolute Positive Negative	.362	.294	.126	.108	.167	.155	.096
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	.362	.294	.102	.091	.117	.155	.066
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	-.261	-.212	-.126	-.108	-.167	-.108	-.096
	.628	.656	.456	.323	.530	.515	.430
	.826	.782	.985	.1.000	.942	.953	.993

Based on the normality test, the differences in all levels of education are normally distributed, therefore continuing in testing using statistics "anova." As seen in table 3.

Table 3. Variant Test Results Data Perception of Community Leaders Judging from their Educational Background

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Group	6664.701	4	1666.175	4.721	.004
Within Group	1253.699	35	352.963		
Total	19018.400	39			

Based on ANOVA test results in table 3 obtained F (count) of 4.721 with a probability of 0.004, and shows that the probability of 0.004 is less than the level of error used 0.05, so Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. With the acceptance of this alternative hypothesis, it shows that there are differences in perceptions of community leaders on the performance of the BPD when viewed from the educational background of the community leaders.

Hypothesis Test Differences in Perception of Community Leaders on BPD Performance Judging from their Figure Status. The test results of differences in perceptions of community leaders on BPD performance in terms of figure status can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. T Test Results Data Perception of Community Leaders on BPD Performance Judging from their Figure Status

		Pair 1
		Formal – Informal
Paired Differences	Mean	-16.8000
	Std. Deviation	27.68925
	Std. Error Mean	6.19151
	95% Confidence Interval Lower	-29.7590
t		-2.713
df		19
Sig. (2-Tiled)		.014

Based on the results of the t test can be obtained $[t] = 2.713$ with a probability of 0.014, thus because 0.014 is less than the significance level of 0.05 so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. Thus there is a difference in perceptions of community leaders on the performance of the BPD in terms of differences in status of the figures.

4. Discussion

The research findings in Nyatnyono Village show that community leaders have a positive perception of the performance of the BPD in terms of perceptions of the implementation of BPD duties and authority. From the two findings the above research shows that regional autonomy is perceived not to be the same by regional people or village people. This shows that even though regional people and village people have the same enthusiasm in implementing the village autonomy policy, there are differences between them in perceiving the autonomy of the village community.

Yuhandra revealed the results of his research that Badan Permusyawaratan Desa has three functions, namely legislation, supervision, and accommodating community aspirations [15]. In carrying out the legislative function, especially in this case, it is still ineffective in terms of the period of 2012-2016 legal products produced by the BPD are very low, there should be many provisions that must be made a legal protection in order to create legal certainty for the local community. This happened because there was still a lack of human resources in arranging the regulation draft, and the village government had not understood what the material contained in the village regulation had to be made a legal protection in making the regulation.

Whereas the results of this study reinforce that the presence of the BPD is expected to be able to represent the village community in controlling and cooperating with the village government. That hope will not be achieved if the BPD is not grown by the community itself. The interference of the government and political parties must not exist within the BPD. Thus the BPD becomes a body that is not like the LMD (Lembaga Masyarakat Desa) as an extension of the authority or an extended arm of a political party in the present that fights for the interests of the party rather than the interests of the people. The community has its own aspirations in realizing the BPD because they do not want to be shackled in the power of the government which is so strong and the party feud that drains their energy, so that it is swept away in the feud. The community will be able to formulate the format of the BPD in accordance with the capabilities and potential of the village in funding this institution to be able to work with the village government.

Romli found that the factors that led to the weakness of the Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) in Tegalwangi Village, Menes Subdistrict, Pendeglang Regency, Banten Province in carrying out the functions of the village government were as follows: First, lack of human resource capacity (BPD) Tegalwangi village so that in carrying out the functions of the village government it was not as it should be [16]. Second, the Tegalwangi BPD is not supported by adequate work facilities such as offices and work facilities or equipment, and transportation equipment. Third, the small income of BPD members, so that BPD members are not focused on working because they have to find other income to meet their daily needs. Fourth, there is no policy that strengthens BPD institutions, making it difficult for BPD to work in accordance with their functions.

Perception is the view, observation or response of a person to attitudes or behaviors encountered in everyday life. The views or judgments of the community leaders on the performance of the BPD in Nyatnyono Village, Ungaran Barat District, Semarang Regency show differences both in terms of their educational background and in terms of their solid status.

Community leaders with high levels of education tend to have higher perceptions of BPD performance compared to low-educated community leaders. Educational background causes differences in one's experience, horizons, and knowledge. A person who has a better knowledge of a situation will be able to provide an assessment or response to the situation well, while someone who has knowledge and a narrow perspective of the situation he sees tends to be more limited in giving an assessment or response to the situation.

There are five levels of education studied in this study in order to measure the perceptions of community leaders on the performance of BPD in Nyatnyono Village, Ungaran Barat District, Semarang Regency. The tendency of assessment or perception of leaders with elementary and junior high school education backgrounds has a very low perception, while for community leaders with high school / vocational school is quite high. An assessment of higher perceptions occurs in leaders with diploma and undergraduate education. The differences in the perceptions of the figures by looking at the variety of education they have been influenced by individual characteristics, attitudes, interests, experiences and expectations. The leaders who have higher education usually play an important role in the organizational structure in the community. The higher the position of a figure, the higher the importance of the BPD. They have great hopes for the success of the institution. This is what causes leaders with high education with an important role in community organizations, having a higher perception than those with lower education who only hold positions as heads of RT or RW in the community.

The results of different perceptions of community leaders on the performance of the BPD in terms of their status in the community indicate that the figures with informal figure status such as leaders of political party leaders, youth leaders, PKK leaders, art leaders, religious leaders, teachers, retired officers, and others have better perception compared to figures with formal figure status, such as: RT / RW chairman and village officials. This difference in perception is due to the educational background of informal figures being higher than that of formal figures. In addition, differences in perception are also caused by the interests of the person. The figures with the status of informal figures tend to know the duties and authorities and functions of the BPD more thoroughly than the status of formal figures. This is supported by the results of the description of perceptions of community leaders from the formal education background included in the low category, while the figures with informal education fall into the low category.

The high perceptions of informal leaders who have higher levels of education than formal figures whose majority are less educated are also due to differences in their thinking abilities and individual experiences.

Nadir Community perceptions are interpretations or assumptions that exist within the community in responding to things that are accepted in themselves or their environment in the event that they occur, community perceptions have a relationship with participation[17].

Robinson states that perception is a process in which individuals organize and interpret their sensory impressions to give meaning to their environment and what one perceives can be different from objective reality [18].

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, conclusions can be drawn as follows:

It is known that the perceptions of community leaders on the performance of the Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) in Nyatnyono Village, Ungaran Barat District, Semarang Regency are in a fairly high category if viewed from the implementation of duties and authority as representatives of the Village community and if viewed from the different levels of education possessed by the community leaders, while the status of informal figures is in the higher category of perception of BPD performance when compared to the status of formal figures which are relatively lower in perceiving BPD performance.

There are differences in perceptions of community leaders on the performance of the BPD when viewed from the different levels of education. People with very low perceptions of elementary school education, very low junior high school, high school / vocational school perceptions are quite high, and higher education (diploma and bachelor) perceptions are quite high.

There are differences in perceptions of community leaders on BPD performance when viewed from the status of figures in the community. The figures from informal organizations have a perception of the performance of the BPD in the category is quite high, while the figures from formal organizations have a perception of the performance of the BPD in the low category.

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