

ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF THE VILLAGE GOVERNMENT CENTER IN LAMPUNG IN ENHANCING THE CAPACITY OF VILLAGE GOVERNMENT APPARATUS AND VILLAGE COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS (LKD)

Lina Marya Dewi¹, M. Oktavianur²

¹Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

²Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Email : linamaryadewi1011@gmail.com

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Abstract :

Various problems in the village include: Villages still lack adequate infrastructure and utilities, both in terms of buildings, information technology facilities, and operational budget support; then the capacity of the apparatus in government administration; management of large village budgets is not supported by qualified human resources; and village government apparatus still has inadequate human resources. The research method used is descriptive qualitative research. This method is used to describe the analysis of the role of Village Government Offices in Lampung in improving the capacity of Village Government Apparatus and Village Community Institutions. All data were obtained directly from informants in the field using interviews and document studies. The results of the study indicate that, through the educational dimension, Village Government Offices contribute to improving the knowledge and skills of village officials and Village Community Institutions. In the facilitative dimension, Village Government Offices function as providers of facilities, mentoring, and learning spaces that support the implementation of village government duties. The consultative dimension strengthens the capacity of village officials and Village Community Institutions to resolve administrative and institutional issues appropriately. The innovative dimension encourages renewal and creativity in village governance and community empowerment.

Keywords : Role, Village Government Center, Government, Capacity

INTRODUCTION

The dynamics of village governance in the Sumatra region demonstrate that the role of the Village Government Center in Lampung is closely related to the social, economic, and cultural environment of local communities. Each village has unique characteristics in terms of leadership style, human resources, and geographical potential. Therefore, the ability of village apparatus and Village Community Institutions (LKD) to manage their potential and provide responsive public services is crucial to the effectiveness of the Village Government Center in Lampung in carrying out its duties and functions.

Village government functions as the center of administrative governance, a venue for deliberation, and a coordination platform among village leaders, apparatus, institutions, and community members. The village government is involved in designing and implementing development initiatives supported by Village Funds (DD) and Village Fund Allocation (ADD). Therefore, village government is an essential component in democratic and participatory decision-



making processes – not merely symbolic or administrative.

Thus, this analysis is significant not only for the advancement of public administration research but also as useful input for regional governments within the operational areas of the Village Government Center in Lampung in designing sustainable policies for capacity-building and institutional strengthening. The following table is compiled analytically based on the general conditions of village governments in various districts/cities within the working area of the Village Government Center in Lampung during 2022–2024.

Based on Table 1.1, during the period 2022–2024, the role of the Village Government Center in Lampung in improving the capacity of village government apparatus and Local Community Institutions (LKD) has not yet been fully optimal. Several major problems were identified, including limited training facilities such as training halls and guesthouse accommodations, which caused training activities to be limited to only two batches with two classes and a maximum of 60 participants per activity. This condition became a significant obstacle considering that the working area of the institution covers 10 provinces across Sumatra. In addition, limited budget support also restricted the implementation of training programs, particularly for participants from provinces outside Lampung, resulting in unequal capacity-building among village apparatus in the working region. Another challenge is the insufficient number of trainers and facilitators compared to the extensive working coverage, causing coaching and training activities to be less effective. Furthermore, post-training monitoring and evaluation have not been conducted optimally because they are only carried out in a limited number of sample villages due to budget constraints. As a result, the implementation of knowledge and skills gained from the training cannot be properly assessed. The study also found that the competence and human resources of village officials and LKD members remain relatively low, as many still lack understanding of their main duties and functions, which negatively affects village administration, development, community empowerment, and public services. In addition, the digitalization of village governance has not been implemented evenly due to limited internet access and low digital literacy among village officials, making adaptation to technology and online administrative systems less effective. Overall, these conditions indicate that although the Village Government Center in Lampung has been operational, its role in strengthening the capacity and professionalism of village government apparatus and LKD has not yet functioned optimally.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design combines descriptive techniques with qualitative methodology. This qualitative approach is used because the study aims to explore in detail the social phenomena surrounding the role of the Village Government Center in Lampung in strengthening the capabilities of village government apparatus and Village Community Institutions (LKD).

The implementation of coaching programs, training, and capacity-building conducted by the Village Government Center is described methodically,

factually, and accurately using descriptive methodology. By actively participating in the data collection process through observation, interviews, and documentation, the researcher serves as the primary instrument.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Educational Role

The change in the paradigm of the implementation of village government after the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages places the village as the subject of development that has greater authority, resources, and responsibility in managing government and development affairs. This condition requires village government officials and Village Community Institutions (LKD) to have adequate capacity, both in terms of knowledge, skills, and professional attitudes in carrying out their duties and functions. According to the results of an interview with the Head of the Village Government Center in Lampung, he stated: The educational role is realized through the implementation of training, technical guidance, and improvement of the competence of village apparatus and LKD which are adjusted to village regulations and needs. The Village Government Hall seeks to become a learning center for village government by providing understanding related to village administration, development planning, and strengthening the role of LKD. (Interview Results December 2025).

In Lampung Province, the educational role of the Village Government Center is very important considering the diverse characteristics of villages, both in terms of geography, social, and human resource capacity. Through educational activities, the Village Government Center functions as a learning center for village officials and LKDs, especially in terms of village governance, village administration and finance, participatory development planning, and institutional strengthening of village communities. This educational process is not only knowledge transfer, but also encourages changes in the attitude and behavior of village officials to be more professional, responsive, and oriented towards public services. According to the results of an interview with the Head of the Administration Subdivision of the Village Government Center in Lampung, he stated: Educational support is carried out through planning training activities, managing participant administration, and providing learning support facilities. However, the limited number of training activities and the lack of optimal post-training evaluation cause the educational impact to be not fully evenly distributed. (Interview Results December 2025).

Thus, the educational role of the Village Government Center in Lampung is an important foundation in efforts to increase the capacity of village government apparatus and LKD. Capacity building through an educational approach is expected to strengthen the performance of village government, improve the quality of services to the community, and encourage the realization of an independent, democratic, and sustainable village. The Village Government Hall is a center for the implementation of village government as well as a learning space for village government officials and Village Community Institutions (LKD). In Lampung Province, the role of the Village Government Hall is not only

limited as a place of administration and public services, but also as an educational facility that functions to increase the capacity of village human resources. Increasing the capacity of village apparatus and LKD is an urgent need in line with the increasingly complex tasks of village government, especially in village fund management, participatory development planning, and quality community services. According to the results of an interview with the Staff/Functional Officer of the Village Government Center in Lampung, it was stated:

Educational support is carried out through planning training activities, managing participant administration, and providing learning support facilities. However, the limited number of training activities and the lack of optimal post-training evaluation cause the educational impact to be not fully evenly distributed. According to him, improving the planning and monitoring system is very necessary so that learning outcomes can be sustainable. (Interview Results December 2025). The Village Government Hall also functions as an educational medium related to the values of good governance, such as transparency, accountability, and participation. Through the forums facilitated at the village hall, village government officials and LKD obtained practical lessons on village development planning, village budget preparation, as well as reporting and accountability mechanisms for village activities. This educational process is expected to be able to form village apparatus that is professional, competent, and responsive to the needs of the community.

Facilitating Role

The implementation of effective and accountable village government is highly determined by the capacity of the village government apparatus and the functioning of the Village Community Institution (LKD) as a strategic partner of the village government in the process of community development and empowerment. Along with the increase in village authority after the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages are no longer only the object of development, but the main subject in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of development. This condition requires village government officials and LKD to have adequate capacity, both in terms of knowledge, administrative skills, and participatory and collaborative capabilities. According to the results of an interview with the Head of the Village Government Center in Lampung, he stated: The facilitative role is realized through the provision of training facilities, technical assistance, and facilitation of discussion forums and coordination between villages. The Village Government Hall strives to be a liaison between the needs of village officials and local government policies.

The Village Government Hall has a strategic role as a facilitator in efforts to increase the capacity of village government apparatus and LKD. The facilitating role dimension emphasizes the function of the Village Government Center in providing facilities, infrastructure, access to information, mentoring, and learning spaces that allow village officials and LKD to improve their competence and performance in a sustainable manner. Through this facilitative role, the Village Government Center not only functions as an organizer of formal training, but also as a mediator, liaison, and supporter of the learning process of

village apparatus and LKD. According to the results of an interview with the Head of the Administration Subdivision of the Village Government Center in Lampung, he stated: Facilitative support is carried out through the provision of activity support facilities, scheduling arrangements, and coordination with relevant regional apparatus. (Interview Results December 2025).

Therefore, a study of the facilitative role of the Village Government Hall in Lampung Province is important to understand the extent to which the facilitation function has been carried out in increasing the capacity of the village government apparatus and LKD. This analysis of the facilitative dimension is expected to provide an empirical picture of the effectiveness of the role of the Village Government Center, as well as the basis for the formulation of policy recommendations to strengthen village institutions and improve the quality of village governance in Lampung Province.

Consultative Role

Capacity building of village government apparatus and Village Community Institutions (LKD) is an important prerequisite in realizing effective, transparent, and participatory village governance. The complexity of the duties and responsibilities of village officials is increasing along with the increase in village authority in the fields of government, development, community development, and community empowerment. This condition requires village government officials and LKD not only to have technical skills, but also an adequate understanding of regulations, policies, and social dynamics that develop at the village level. According to the results of an interview with the Head of the Village Government Center in Lampung, he stated: The consultative role is carried out through providing direction, advice, and assistance to village officials and LKD related to administrative problems, institutions, and the implementation of village regulations. The Village Government Hall strives to become a consultation reference center so that village officials and LKD do not make mistakes in making decisions. (Interview Results December 2025). In this context, the Village Government Center has a strategic role through a consultative role as a reference center and consulting services for village government officials and LKDs. The consultative role emphasizes the function of the Village Government Center in providing direction, suggestions, and solutions to administrative, institutional, and policy problems faced in the field. Through this role, the Village Government Center functions as a strategic partner that assists village officials and LKD in making the right decisions, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and the needs of the village community. According to the results of an interview with the Head of the Administration Subdivision of the Village Government Center in Lampung, he stated: The consultative role is carried out through providing direction, advice, and assistance to village officials and LKD related to administrative problems, institutions, and the implementation of village regulations. The Village Government Hall strives to become a consultation reference center so that village officials and LKD do not make mistakes in making decisions. (Interview Results December 2025).

In addition, the consultative role also reflects the efforts of the Village Government Center in strengthening the analytical and problem-solving capacity of village government apparatus and LKD. The consultation process is not instructive or top-down, but is dialogical and participatory, thus encouraging village officials and LKD to understand the root of the problem, consider various policy alternatives, and increase confidence in carrying out their duties and functions. Thus, consultation not only solves short-term problems, but also contributes to long-term institutional learning.

Innovative Role

The development of the increasingly dynamic strategic environment of village government requires renewal and innovation in the implementation of village government. Village government apparatus and Village Community Institutions (LKD) are no longer enough to rely solely on conventional work patterns, but are required to be able to adapt to changes in regulations, advances in information technology, and increasing public expectations for the quality of public services at the village level. In this context, capacity building of village government apparatus and LKD must be directed not only at strengthening technical capabilities, but also at developing innovative and creative mindsets. According to the results of an interview with the Head of the Village Government Center in Lampung, he stated: The innovative role is realized through the introduction of new work methods, the use of information technology, and the dissemination of best practices between villages. The Village Government Hall seeks to encourage village officials and LKD to not only carry out administrative routines, but also develop breakthroughs in community service and empowerment. (Interview Results December 2025). In this situation, the Village Government Hall has a strategic role through an innovative role as a driving force and catalyst for the birth of village government innovation. The innovative role emphasizes the function of the Village Government Center in facilitating the development of new ideas, more effective work methods, and the use of technology and best practices in the implementation of village government and strengthening LKD. The Village Government Hall is expected to be able to become a center for the development of innovations that can be replicated and adjusted to the characteristics of villages in Lampung Province.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, the Village Government Center in Lampung plays a strategic role in improving the capacity of village governance through several important dimensions. In the educational dimension, the institution contributes to enhancing the knowledge and skills of village government apparatus and Local Community Institutions (LKD) through various training and capacity-building programs. In the facilitating dimension, the Village Government Center provides facilities, guidance, and assistance to support the implementation of village governance and community empowerment programs. In the consultative dimension, the institution serves as a source of direction, consultation, and problem-solving for village officials in

carrying out their duties and functions. Meanwhile, in the innovative dimension, the institution encourages creativity, renewal, and the development of new approaches in village governance and public service delivery.

However, several inhibiting factors still affect the optimization of its role. In the educational dimension, the lack of proper training needs mapping and limited follow-up programs reduce the effectiveness and sustainability of capacity-building activities. In the facilitating dimension, limited facilities, uneven facilitation services, and weak coordination among related stakeholders remain major challenges. In the consultative dimension, the limited number of experts and facilitators, the absence of structured consultation services, and the low intensity of communication hinder the effectiveness of guidance provided to village apparatus. Furthermore, in the innovative dimension, the low culture of innovation, limited supporting resources, and the absence of a systematic mechanism for disseminating innovations have slowed the development and implementation of innovative practices in village governance. Overall, although the Village Government Center in Lampung has carried out its functions, various internal and external constraints still limit the optimal achievement of its objectives in strengthening village governance capacity.

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