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ALLOCATION OF VILLAGE FUNDS FOR EMPOWERMENT IN THE BORDERLAND AREA

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ABSTRACT

The allocation of village funds from the central government whose numbers have increased every year is expected to empower the community, especially in borderland area through economic independence (Case Study of Seren Selimbau Village, Lumar District, Bengkayang Regency). This study is intended to determine the extent to which Village Fund Allocation in contributing to the empowerment in borderland area as well as problems of irregularities in the management and use of village funds encountered for evaluation and solutions. Until now, the central government's concern for the development in borderland area is the use of funds for the construction of physical infrastructure and not yet fully for community empowerment . This research location in Seren Selimbau Village, Lumar District, Bengkayang Regency. Data collection techniques in this study using interview, observation and documentation techniques and analyzed qualitatively. Field research in the form of observation, in-depth interviews and document research. The resource person in this study was the Seren Selimbau Village Community, Lumar Sub-district Head, Seren Selimbau Village Chief, Secretary Seren Selimbau Village, Treasurer Seren Selimbau Village, Village KAUR, Head of Government Affairs, District and Village Assistants . Data analysis is carried out by means of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or data verification. This study uses qualitative data analysis methods with objectives in order to get a comprehensive picture of village fund allocation for empowerment of border communities (Case Study of Seren Selimbau Village, Lumar District, Bengkayang Regency).

Keywords: *Village Fund Allocation , Community Empowerment*

INTRODUCTION

According to Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning regional government and Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the village is defined as a traditional village and village or called another name, hereinafter referred to as a Village is a legal community unit that has an authorized area for regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, the rights of origin, and / or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia. Implementation of village governance is a subsystem of the governance system, so that the village is given sufficient authority and funding resources to be able to manage its potential in order to improve the economy and welfare of the community. The idea of village autonomy rests on the principles of *good governance* based on efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, accountability and democratization of people's values in the practice of governance. On the side of the village government funding mechanism, the process undertaken is how villages manage natural resource assets wisely and sustainably.

Village development needs to be directed towards the realization of "independent villages", namely villages whose citizens have a high spirit of building, who have the ability to identify the problems of their village, develop plans to solve problems and implement the plan as efficiently and effectively as possible, with the first all of them are based on resources and funds that come from the village community, and are able to maintain the continuity of the development process. (Moeljarto Tjokrowinoto, 2012: 41). Village Funds are funds sourced from the State Budget of Revenues and Expenditures intended for Villages and Traditional Villages transferred through the Revenue and Expenditure Budget Area district / city and used for finance organizing government, development, and community empowerment, and community. The important focus of this fund distribution is more related to the implementation of Village Fund allocation so that it can be as perfect as the ideas of the initiators. The initial scenario of the Village Fund was given by replacing the government program which was formerly called PNPM, but with the Village Fund being implemented, it could close the opportunity of several foreign parties to channel funds to the regions in Indonesia with programs that in fact too could to be trigger regional development. Every year the Central Government has allocated a Village Fund that is large enough to be given to the Village. In 2015, the Village Fund was budgeted at Rp. 20.7 trillion, with an average of Rp. 280 million for each village. In 2016, the Village Fund increased to Rp. 46.98 trillion with an average of Rp. 628 million per village and in 2017 it

increased again to Rp. 60 Trillion with an average of Rp. 800 million per village.

Village Fund : Focus and Priorities

The Village Fund's priority focus is used for Poverty Alleviation and Geographic Lagging through:

- a) Affirmation to disadvantaged villages with a high number of poor people,
- b) Decreased allocations that are evenly distributed and increased allocation of formulas, and giving greater weight to the number of poor and unemployed people.

Based on data from the Ministry of Villages, in the 2016 APBN-P village funds were budgeted at Rp. 20.76 trillion, with an average village fund per village of Rp. 280.3 million. While in 2016, village funds increased by Rp. 46.98 trillion and the average village fund per village was Rp. 643.6 million. Discourse on increasing Village Fund Budget (ADD) to Rp. 1 M per village in Bengkayang has already been realized, this can be seen from the increasing ADD value received by each village, especially in Bengkayang Regency which is an Indonesia -Malaysia limitation area .

But the added value of ADD does not follow the increase in the capacity of the Village Head (*Kades*) and the village apparatus in managing village finances. In accordance with the rules of Permendagri No. 37 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for Village Financial Management, that village finance is managed based on transparent, accountable, participatory principles and is carried out in an orderly and budgetary manner. This means that to be able to fulfill the principles of village financial management, it is necessary for human resources who understand and are ready to implement all the rules that are set. From the observations in several villages, especially in Bengkayang Regency, there were things that did not achieve the principles of village financial management.

The availability and quality of human resources (HR) has always been a major and classic problem in the border area. Not only by institutions or government, but also by the private sector and the public. HR quality is the biggest lever of development success. However, so far, the government, both central and regional, still lacks focus on human resource management. The government is trying to improve the quality of human resources, especially in rural areas because most of the Indonesian population is in rural areas, the government has allocated village funds for community empowerment programs. Allocation or use of village funds has been regulated in Permendesa Number 5 of 2015 concerning

Determination of Priority for the Use of Village Funds. Capacity building for village communities is one of the community empowerment programs because the availability and quality of human resources (HR) are still relatively low in the village.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Development from the Village

The village is the beginning of development activities carried out by the regional government and seen from the Regional Budget (APBD) every year. The Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget is the responsibility of the holder of the village management to provide information about all village activities and activities to the villagers for managing village funds and implementation in the form of program plans financed with village money. The concept of "Bengkayang Development from the Village" shows and confirms the strong commitment of the government in realizing concretely and firmly the development model that will be carried out by the Bengkayang regional government, this is based on several views, namely:

- a) The village is the place where activities and activities of all elements and components of society are centered in government, public service and development.
- b) The village is a place where the community wants to build and we are prosperous.
- c) The village has very rich and diverse aspects of local wisdom. Therefore, orientation must be directed or directed to the village to realize development goals.

The pattern of development carried out so far is not optimal in the effort to improve the welfare of the people because the strategy and implementation are less guided in solving problems. More motivation and orientation for the interests of the political elite consequently too many policies that are far from the needs of the people.

B. Community Empowerment

The borderland areas is a very important area for national defense and security. The borderland area is also a frontline of a country. The borderland areas has a strategic role, besides being a sovereign borders are also among the front page reflects a country (Honey, *etal.*,2010). However, in reality the condition of the border is still marked by isolation, underdeveloped (human and economic), and the limitation of infrastructure (Rahmaniah, 2014). Bengkayang have a land area and the sea area including the outermost small islands. In 38 priority border regencies / cities there are 60 islands out of all 92 leading small islands (65%); 20 inhabited islands and 40 other inhabited islands . Community empowerment according to Sumaryadi (2005, p. 25) the

purpose of community empowerment is basically to help the authentic and integral human development of a weak, poor, marginal and small community and empower these socio-economic groups so that they can be more independent and can meet the basic needs of their lives, but are able to participate in community development.

C. Village Fund

Village funds are provided by the central government which is obtained from the balance funds of the State Budget (APBN) received by the Regency / City in the Regional Budget (APBD) after deducting 10% from the Special Allocation Fund (DAK). The funds can then be used to finance government administration, implementation of development, community development and community empowerment. The purpose of the use of village funds is based on Article 25 of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 247 of 2015, namely : Village funds are prioritized to finance the development and empowerment of communities whose implementation is prioritized in self-management by using local resources / raw materials, and strived to absorb more workers from the local community, to improve public services in the village, alleviate poverty, advance the village economy , overcoming the development gap between villages and strengthening rural communities as the subject of development. The nominal amount that will be given to each village will differ depending on the geography of the village, the population, and the number of deaths. The allocation of funds of 10% received by the Village will cause an increase in the Village's income.

D. Changes to Village Fund Allocation

With the stipulation of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance (*Permenkeu*) Number 226 / PMK.07 / 2017 concerning Changes in Details of Village Funds According to District / City Regions in FY 2018, the allocation of Village Funds in a number of regions has changed. Changes to the details of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds as a result of changes in data, and / or calculation errors, must be determined by Minister of Finance Regulation. "According to his explanation, the change in the Village Fund Allocation was due to changes in the data," The data changes occurred due to changes in village status data determined based on village building index data sourced from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration so that changes in Village Fund details according to district and city area. Determination of Village Fund Allocation is done by perfecting the formula of Village Fund allocation through adjusting the proportion of funds divided equally (Basic Allocation) and funds divided by formula (Allocation Formula), then giving affirmation (Affirmation Allocation) to underdeveloped and very underdeveloped villages that have a population poor high. It also provides a greater focus on alleviating poverty and inequality, namely by adjusting the variable weights of the poor population and area. As for the provisions for allocation, Basic Allocation of

77 percent of the ceiling, Affirmation Allocation of 3 percent of the ceiling and Formula Allocation of 20 percent of the ceiling are divided based on the number of villagers with a weight of 10 percent, the number of poor villages with a weight of 50 percent, the area of the village with a weight of 15 percent, and a Construction Cost Index or Geographic Difficulty Index village with a weight of 25 percent. In addition to the details of the Village Fund, the stages of distribution of the Village Fund Allocation also changed. From 2 stages to 3 stages. Phase I is 20 percent, distributed the fastest in January and no later than the third week of June. Phase II is 40 percent, channeled the fastest in March and no later than the fourth week of June and stage III at 40 percent, channeled the fastest in July. Changes are in accordance with the direction of President Joko Widodo, which focuses on allocating village funds to create labor-intensive employment, so that village funds can improve the economy of the community.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses qualitative data analysis methods with objectives in order to get a comprehensive picture of village villages for empowering border communities (Case Study of Seren Selimbau Village, Lumar District, Bengkayang Regency). This study focuses on the use of village fund allocations in empowering border communities and the process of supervision of village fund allocation management. Data sources are primary data, namely data taken directly to the object of research. The technique of determining informants is very important because the resource person who provides information. Koentjaraningrat, (1993: 89) states that the determination of informants as data sources uses more social reality considerations, meaning that informants who represent the community are selected by *purposive sampling*, namely the selection of certain informants based on criteria. In this study *purposive sampling* was used, which is to find data that matches the predetermined criteria as well as the aims and objectives of the study. The resource person in this study was the Seren Selimbau Village Community, Lumar Sub-district Head, Seren Selimbau Village Chief, Secretary Seren Selimbau Village, Treasurer Seren Selimbau Village, Village KAUR, Head of Government Affairs, District and Village Assistants. Data collection techniques in this study using interview, observation and documentation techniques and analyzed qualitatively. Data analysis techniques carried out are validity and reliability testing techniques

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As the method used in this study is a qualitative method that emphasizes in-depth analysis of the data obtained. The data in question are the results of interviews with the authorities and are considered competent for the

problems in the research focus. In addition, a method of collecting documents is carried out which contains the use of village funds in the Seren Selimbau Village, Lumar District - Bengkayang Regency. The results of the search for primary and secondary data are then reduced to choose which information is considered appropriate and not in accordance with the research problem. The data is then presented in the form of narratives and tables which aim to sharpen the understanding of research.

1. Realization of Village Fund Utilization in Seren Selimbau Village

In this study focuses on the *output* of the use of village funds, given the large amount of funds provided by the central government to the village government in the context of the realization of development in the village. The Seren Selimbau village government was given great authority and opportunities for use and manage village funds in accordance with the priority scale in the village and in accordance with the needs of the community. The government in Seren Selimbau Village has used or utilized Village Funds in various fields. The following table is the realization of village funds for the 2017 fiscal year.

Tabel 1. Realization of Village Funds 2017 Fiscal Year

No	Description	Volume	Source of funds
1.	VILLAGE GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT/ADMINISTRATION	Rp. 2 80,262,800	Village Fund
2.	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	Rp. 5 66,886 .700	Village Fund
3.	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Rp. 47,602,838	Village Fund
4	COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT	Rp. 97,637,000	Village Fund
5 .	UNEXPECTED FIELDS	Rp 7.610.662	Village Fund

From the table it can be seen that the Seren Selimbau village government has proposed 5 (five) proposed fields for the 2017 fiscal year. From the table on the realization of village funds in the above, then the priority scale of the Seren Selimbau village government is in the field of implementing village development , the field of administering village governance and the field of

community empowerment. Village governments are responsible for preparing and executing development every five years. During this process, village governments have a high degree of flexibility and independence in determining the most appropriate activities that should be included in the plan. Village development plans directly impact how the Fund is prepared, allocated, and spent.

2. Utilization of Village Funds in the Development of Seren Selimbau Village, Lumar District - Bengkayang Regency

Utilization of village funds in Seren Selimbau Village in the implementation of development activities can be seen in the extent to which activities are carried out in accordance with the agreed plans in the musrenbang and the realization or results of the development . Development in this case is in the form of facilities and infrastructure. In the 2017, government fiscal year Seren Selimbau village budgeted around 50% income for the cost of running the building sector with several programs development. The Seren Selimbau village government hopes that with the increase in income earned it will also increase the development in the village so that the community more prosperous in the future. Then in the implementation of village development it is important to synergize well between the community and the village government in order to achieve the objectives of the village development itself . The following is a list of village development realization (facilities and infrastructure):

Table 2. Proposed Development (Physical, Facilities and Infrastructure of Seren Selimbau Village in Fiscal Year 2017)

No.	Proposed Physical Development (Facilities and infrastructure)	Volume	Source of funds
1.	Road Construction	134,944,000	Village Fund
2.	Bridge construction	272,720,200	Village Fund
3.	Clean Water Facilities Development Activities Volume piping = 2300 m	262,304,500	Village Fund

From the table above it can be seen that of the 3 (three) physical development activities in this case the construction of facilities and infrastructure are divided into several hamlets in the village of Seren Selimbau whose funding sources come from village funds.

3. Utilization of Village Funds in Community Development in Seren Selimbau Village, Lumar District - Bengkayang Regency

In 2017, the Seren Selimbau Village government also carried out development activities in the form of village community development. Village community involvement in the use of village funds is a form and way of taking part in being a subject or actor in rural development, in the construction of the seren selimbau village funded by the budget village. Communities in the village of Seren Selimbau can participate on three aspects including in the aspect of development planning implementation called *musrenbang*, implementation of activities or implementation and control or supervision of program planning and implementation financed by the village budget. Of these three aspects, the form of community involvement can take the form of energy, thoughts, facilities or equipment and the ability or expertise in a particular field. The following is a list of the realization of community development activities in the Seren Selimbau village :

Table 3. Realization of Community Development in Seren Selimbau Village

No	Activity Program	Location	Budget	Source Fund
11	Coaching the Village PKK Scavenger Team	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 10. 00,000, -	DD
22	Activities to Increase the Role and Function of the LPMD Community Institution	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 3,610,000	DD
33	Coaching Activities for Youth	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 3 . 774,000 , -	DD

44	Activity for Safety Enhancement Technology	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 9 . 0 00,000, -	DD
55	National Day of Indonesia's Independence Day Activities (August 17, 2017)	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 3,422,000, -	DD
66	Customary Institution Development Activities	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 3,915,000	DD
77	Activities Development of village health posts and polindes	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 2. 00.000, -	DD
88	Coaching and management activities for posyandu	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 8,826,800, -	DD
99	Religious Celebration Activities (Ecumenical Christmas)	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 2,555,038, -	DD
TOTAL			Rp. 47,602,838	

Based on the above table it can be seen that the Seren Selimbau Village Community Development activities use funding from village funds (DD) . Thus providing opportunities that big to the community for come along actively involved in implementation utilization of village funds.

4. Utilization of Village Funds in the Field of Community Empowerment in Seren Selimbau Village, Lumar District - Bengkayang Regency

In PP 72/2005 article 1 paragraph 11 stated: Village Fund Allocation is funds allocated by the District / City Government to Villages, which are sourced from the central and regional financial balance funds received by the District / City. Then Article Explanation PP 72/2005 confirms that what is meant by "part of the central and regional financial balance funds" is composed of tax and natural resource revenue sharing plus General Allocation Funds (DAU) after deducting personnel expenditure. In the Explanatory Article also stated that Village Fund Allocation is 70% for community empowerment and development and 30% for Village Government and BPD. Based on the PP, the Village Fund is not only to develop village infrastructure, but also to empower the community to empower its human resources to increase and empower the local potential of the village in the development of people's economy.

Table 4. Realization of Community Empowerment in Seren Selimbau Village

No.	Activity Program	Location	Budget	Source Fund
11	Capacity Building Training for BPD Institutions, LPMD and Village PKK Reinforcement Teams	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 27 . 390.000, -	DD
22	UP2k Posyandu Empowerment Activities and BKB Narcotics Counseling activities	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 8,520,000	DD
33	Training activities in the context of village food security	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 24 . 912,000, -	DD

44	Improving human resources Early Childhood Education Activities	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 14,675,000	DD
44	KB socialization activities	Seren Selimbau Village	Rp. 22 . 140,000, -	DD

Community Seren Selimbau village has been involved in the management and utilization of funds village or just convey aspiration regarding suitable programs that match the needs for his village, especially infrastructure development programs that can support his job. But there is no denying that there are still people who do not know the development activities that will be realized by the village government. The community is aware of the implementation of the development plan or Musrenbang but the community is in Seren Selimbau village tends to prefer to carrying out their respective jobs such as farming or *piling* (crates) rather than directly participating in deliberations and also the community tends to entrust them to community leaders and hamlet heads to convey their aspirations, complaints and needs. This is the task of the Seren Selimbau Village government to invite and understand the whole community to be actively involved in every activity and implementation of development activities. So that there are no more people who do not know the development activities that will be carried out by the village government.

CONCLUSION

Increased Village Funds up to 1 Billion / Village has been realized, this can be seen from the increasing value of village funds received by each village. However, the increase in the value of village funds does not follow the increase in the capacity of Village Heads (Kades) and village officials in managing village finances. In accordance with the rules of Permendagri No. 37 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for Village Financial Management, that village finance is managed based on transparent, accountable, participatory principles and is carried out in an orderly and budgetary manner. This means that to be able to fulfill the principles of village financial management, it is necessary for human resources who understand and are ready to implement all the rules that are set. From the observations in the Seren Selimbau village, there were things that did not achieve the principles of village financial

management, namely:

1. The lack of competent human resources

The village head and village apparatus who do not understand how to prepare the RPJMD, Renstra, Renja, APBDesa whose main function is as a planning document that will become a reference in organizing village governance. Weaknesses in terms of planning have resulted in a lack of performance of the village administration, because the activities carried out do not originate from the analysis of village needs planning that is appropriate, so as not to have a large impact on the village community.

2. Limited facilities and supporting infrastructure.

Many hamlets are located in the village of Seren Selimbau which still lacks supporting facilities such as no electricity, badly damaged roads, broken bridges and signal phones that are not yet available, there are even hamlets that do not have land access so they can only be reached by river. With the condition of the village that is not electrified by the State and access to poor transportation, the impact of the difficulty of computerization of financial management is implemented.

3. Weak Government Development

Every year the relevant SKPD often fosters village heads and village officials, both through socialization, technical guidance and training. But in fact, there are some village heads or village officials who do not understand the substance of the training. Therefore, there needs to be an evaluation of the method of delivering the material, or selecting participants who will be given guidance.

4. Lack of the number of Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP)

Ideally, the Village Administration is audited once a year, but the lack of APIP has an impact on irregular audits held once a year. When viewed from the number of APIP personnel with the number of hamlets in the Seren Selimbau Village area, the audit can only be done 4 (once every four years). With routine audits conducted, it is expected that weaknesses, errors and irregularities in village financial management can be prevented earlier.

From the above weaknesses, there is still an urgent need for intensive guidance for village heads and village officials regarding village financial management in addition to the need to improve village facilities and infrastructure and increase the quality and quantity of APIP. So that in the

future the professionalism of government administration and village financial management will be achieved.

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