



Community Participation Model in Village Fund Management in Tanjungsari Village, Pacitan District, Pacitan District

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Abstract. Villages play an important role in realizing development and community welfare, which is supported by the issuance of new statutory policies, namely Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. This law aims to accelerate rural development, improve the welfare of village communities and equalize development in Indonesia. Apart from that, this law is also the basis for granting the broadest possible authority to village or village governments to regulate their own areas as autonomous villages. To achieve this goal, the government since 2015 has disbursed village fund budgets to every village throughout Indonesia. This research uses normative legal research methods, using a statutory approach. This research reveals that community participation in Tanjungsari Village in every village fund management shows optimal participation. At the planning stage, community participation can be seen during the musdus and musdes determining village expenditure priorities, at the implementation stage, community participation takes the form of property participation and mutual cooperation participation and participating in various training programs properly, and at the accountability stage, the community participates during the LPJ APBDes deliberations. Community participation in managing village funds in Tanjungsari Village is at the fifth level of participation, namely placement according to Arnstein's theory or the degree of Tokenism.

Keywords: community participation, management, village funds.

1. INTRODUCTION

The village is a representation of the smallest legal community unit that has existed and has grown along with the history of Indonesian society and has become an inseparable part of the life structure of the Indonesian nation. And as a form of State recognition of Villages, especially in order to clarify the functions and authority of villages, as well as strengthening the position of villages and village communities as development subjects, a policy of structuring and regulating villages is needed which is realized by the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

As a matter of concern, village development must prioritize community needs. In connection with the village development process, community participation is very important, because community participation is a form of involvement of community members in all stages of development starting from planning, implementation, evaluation and utilization of development results. The success of a development program is not only based on the government's ability, but is also related to community participation in carrying out the development program.

In line with efforts to support the implementation of tasks, increase Village development and improve community welfare, the Village has a Village Revenue and

Expenditure Budget (APBDes) which includes Village income sources consisting of Village Funds (DD), Village Fund Allocation (ADD) and sources of income. other things that are valid and can be used for the smooth administration of government, implementation of development, community development and empowerment of village communities. One source of income is the Village Fund.

Village Funds are APBN funds intended for villages which are transferred through the Regency/City APBD and are prioritized for implementing development and empowering village communities. Village Funds also aim to improve public services in villages, alleviate poverty, advance the village economy, overcome development gaps between villages and strengthen village communities as subjects of development. Considering that one of the purposes of providing Village Funds is for the benefit of the community, an important role is also needed for the community to participate in monitoring the use of Village Funds through mechanisms that have been determined in statutory regulations.

Village funds provided by the central government are the largest source of income for villages. With this influx of funds, it is hoped that the welfare of the village community will increase. However, the existence of Village Funds can trigger the emergence of new problems in its management, so that village officials are required to have the ability to manage village funds in accordance with statutory regulations. Apart from that, management must be transparent and accountable and prioritize the interests of the community.

Every year, the Central Government allocates a fairly large Village Fund to be given to Villages. Based on data from the Ministry of Finance, in 2015 the Village Fund was budgeted at IDR 20.7 trillion, with an average of each village receiving an allocation of IDR 280 million.

In 2016, Village Funds increased to IDR 46.98 trillion with an average for each village of IDR 628 million and in 2017 it increased again to IDR 60 Trillion with an average for each village of IDR 800 million.

Community participation is one of the factors in the success of development and development of village communities. In the process of managing village funds, it is necessary to gather information about the conditions and needs of the community. Thus, village officials and the community must support each other, where the local government plays the role of initiator and driver of participation, while the community is the party that contributes to various village development programs.

Community participation not only involves the community in making decisions in every development program, but the community is also involved in identifying problems and potentials that exist in the community. Without community participation, every development

activity will fail. Whatever the form, participation aims to improve the abilities of everyone directly or indirectly involved in development by involving them in decision making and subsequent activities.

According to the observations made, regarding the participation of the Village community in supervising the use of Village funds, so far there has not been any form of spontaneous participation from the community, namely participation that grows due to intrinsic motivation in the form of understanding, appreciation and their own beliefs. However, it is only now that the form of participation that is induced is visible, namely participation that grows because it is induced by external motivation in the form of persuasion, influence and encouragement to participate.

This certainly needs to be a common concern because in essence Village Funds are given to improve community welfare, develop various infrastructure and public services in the Village, as well as efforts to develop and empower the community.

The important point is that the community is expected to have a sense of ownership and responsibility to jointly participate in overseeing the Village Fund because it is intended to be enjoyed by the community through various programs prepared in the RKPDs and RPJMDs. If the community plays an active role in supervising the Village Fund, it is hoped that it can minimize irresponsible actions from a handful of individuals who want to enrich themselves. Therefore, it is necessary to know the conditions of community participation in Indonesia regarding the management and supervision of the Village Fund itself.

2. METHOD

This type of research is normative legal research because this research uses a type of legal research with normative legal methods, namely doctrinal legal research which refers to legal norms. This research is descriptive in nature. Descriptive means that the research aims to get a complete and clear picture of the problem being discussed.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Village Funds are one of the village resources whose use is integrated with the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDs) which includes Village Original Income (PAD), Transfer Income and Other Income. The stages of village fund management according to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, consist of the planning, implementation and accountability stages by prioritizing the principle of participatory implementation. At the

planning stage, the participation of the Tanjungsari Village community can be seen from holding village meetings.

Through village meetings, the community gets the opportunity to convey their aspirations, needs and problems. Then their opinions are processed before being sorted and arranged into development priorities which are then classified based on urgent needs that must be prioritized or not urgent and can be postponed. Once agreed, aspirations during the musdus are then conveyed during the village deliberation (musdes) through representatives of community leaders and village officials. During village deliberations, information is conveyed and two-way discussions occur from both the village government and community representatives. Until the general outcome of the village deliberation is agreed upon.

Table 1. Graphic of Tanjungsari Village APBDes Realization for 2021 - 2023

Village Fund Transfer Income Year	Income	Function	Budget
2021	772.922.000	Development	163.450.000
		Coaching	26.350.000
		Empowerment	69.720.000
		Disaster, Emergency, Urgent	412.600.000
2022	775.513.000	Development	242.342.150
		Coaching	145.000.000
		Empowerment	232.500.000
		Disaster, Emergency, Urgent	337.275.530
2023	769.314.000	Development	286.152.000
		Coaching	109.000.000
		Empowerment	136.750.000
		Disaster, Emergency, Urgent	254.859.586

Community participation at the accountability stage which includes monitoring and evaluating the management of village funds in Tanjungsari Village is realized by being present at evaluation deliberations at the village level. In this forum, the community is active in providing suggestions and criticism regarding the implementation of village fund management that is already underway in Tanjungsari Village.

In a series of orderly administrative processes, the community is also involved in preparing computerized accountability reports, which will then be printed in the form of infographics on the realization of the use of village funds which will be posted at the village

hall to assist the community in monitoring, evaluating and implementing village fund management.

From the results of observations made in Tanjungsari Village, community participation in monitoring the use of village funds looks good in implementation. However, at the planning stage and evaluation stage, community participation in Tanjungsari village still needs to be improved. The obstacle is that people are busy working, which means that community participation in monitoring village funds does not run as expected. Therefore, the government is required to provide direct outreach to village communities regarding the importance of community participation in managing village funds so that the aim of village fund allocation is right on target so that it has an impact on the welfare of the people in the village.

Laws and administrative regulations have provided BPD with a clear legal framework, enabling BPD to carry out its duties of supervising Village government performance without hesitation. The establishment of this check and balance system will minimize misuse of Village money. In the Tanjungsari Village supervision method, the community also participates in direct supervision and uses the BPD function to monitor the performance of the village head. From the previous statement, it is clear that the BPD carries out direct responsibility for the process of monitoring the management of village funds used in the program, and all community members are encouraged to participate in overseeing every implementation of village government programs.

Due to the direct involvement of the community in the village development process, it can be concluded, based on some of the information provided by the informant above regarding supervision of village fund management, that supervision of village fund management in Dadapayu Village is good. BPD is also an organization with a supervisory role that is required to take its responsibilities seriously, especially in terms of utilizing the village budget.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion explained by the researcher, it can be concluded that community participation in managing village funds in Tanjungsari Village has not in fact been optimally realized at the planning and evaluation stages. The lack of optimal community participation in village fund planning does not reduce community enthusiasm in village deliberation forums. The Tanjungsari Village Government itself is very open to accepting all suggestions from the community present for ongoing development in the village.

Community participation in the implementation and accountability of village funds in Tanjungsari Village has been going well, although not yet optimal, such as community mutual cooperation during development, and there is a pattern of direct and indirect supervision carried out by the community during village level evaluation deliberations, although it has not yet reached the entire community. village.

Community participation in managing village funds in Tanjungsari Village is at the fifth level of participation, namely placement according to Arnstein's theory or the degree of Tokenism. As such, a pattern of participation and negotiation has been going on between the community and the village government with the community being given opportunities to manage village funds, but many proposals from the community are not necessarily used in policy formulation, because the government's power influences and has the authority to assess the feasibility of these proposals.

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