



Village Fund Allocation Programme in The Development of Seriwe Village Lombok Timur

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Abstract

The allocation of village funds is a source of village income that plays a very important role in the implementation of government, development, community development and community empowerment. The purpose of this research is to analyse the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation program and its role in improving community welfare in Seriwe Village, Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency. The type of research used is qualitative research using descriptive analysis. Based on field research and data analysis that has been carried out by researchers, the results obtained in general are the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation in Seriwe Village is running effectively and efficiently as seen from the results of the programme that are in accordance with the objectives of improving community welfare. The Village Fund Allocation programme can solve existing problems. The responsiveness of the community is quite good with the existence of village development plan deliberation activities and the accuracy of the Village Fund Allocation programme in Seriwe Village is considered beneficial for the community and community institutions.

Keywords: Village Development, Village Fund Allocation, Seriwe Village

1. INTRODUCTION

Seriwe Village, located in Jerowaru Sub-district, is one of the developing villages that requires improvement in all fields, especially the provision of infrastructure, facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, the Village Fund and Village Fund Allocation have so far focused on infrastructure provision, improvement of facilities and infrastructure and community development that directly touches the interests of the community.





Some of the problems faced by Seribe village in relation to the process of implementing the village fund allocation are as follows: The area of 150 Km² and the population of 3,653 people resulted in a lack of equitable development; the low level of community welfare and has not been touched fairly and evenly; the social gap that still occurs between the Seribe village community, especially those living in remote and isolated areas, due to the lack of available facilities and infrastructure; the limited development funds received; the number of facilities and infrastructure that are still traditional and have not been reached by funding the village fund allocation; the many urgent needs that require immediate handling; low awareness of mutual cooperation and community self-help.

The allocation of village funds is based on the definition contained in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 113/2014, which states that the Village Fund Allocation is an equalisation fund received by the regency/city in the regency/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget after deducting special allocation funds that are subsequently given to the village (DPR RI, 2014). In other words, the Village Fund Allocation is a manifestation of the regency in fulfilling the basic rights of villages in providing public services. The Village Fund Allocation is intended to finance Village Government programmes in carrying out governance, development, institutional development and community empowerment activities.

As a manifestation of the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, especially as elaborated through the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 113 of 2014, the East Lombok District Government subsequently issued Regent Regulation Number 31 of 2015 concerning Village Fund Allocation. East Lombok Regent Regulation No. 31 of 2015, also explains the purpose of providing the Village Fund Allocation by the Regency / City Government to the village, namely to: Reduce poverty and reduce inequality; Improve development planning and budgeting at the village level and community empowerment; Improve rural infrastructure development; Improve the practice of religious, socio-cultural values in order to realise social improvement; Improve community peace and order; Improve services to village communities in the context of developing social and economic activities of the community; Encourage increased self-help and community mutual cooperation; Increase village income and village communities through Village-Owned Enterprises.

The implementation of Village Fund Allocation (VFA) is based on the principles set out in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 113/2014 on Village Financial Management article 2 paragraph 1 which reads, "Village finances are managed based on the





principles of transparency, accountability, participation, and are conducted in an orderly and disciplined manner". Therefore, this study focuses on how the process of the VFA is implemented, as well as identifying factors supporting the successful application of the VFA policy and also what hinders it.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The use of the Village Fund Allocation in village development is directed at priority scale activities for the benefit of village administration. The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 114/2014 states that Village Development is an effort to improve the quality of life and living for the greatest welfare of the village community. Village development is carried out by the village government by involving the entire village community with the spirit of mutual cooperation.

Village development is a series of activities consisting of a) planning, which is a process of stages of activities carried out by the Village government by involving the Village Consultative Body and elements of the community in a participatory manner to utilise and allocate village resources in order to achieve village development goals; b) implementation, which is the realisation of planning carried out jointly by the village government and the community; and c) accountability as an open, transparent and accountable administrative process. (Astika & Sri Subawa, 2021; Chotimah et al., 2019; Gutama & Widiyahseno, 2020).

The implementation of village development must reflect the principles of participatory development, which is a system of managing development in villages and rural areas coordinated by the village head by promoting togetherness, kinship, and mutual cooperation in order to realise the mainstreaming of peace and social justice. Village development covers the areas of village administration, village development implementation, village community development and village community empowerment (Fadhil et al., 2021; Kushandajani, 2019; Puspitasari, 2018; Setyadiharja et al., 2018; Sibyan et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs explains that the Field of Village Administration includes, among others, a) determination and affirmation of village boundaries; b) village data collection; c) preparation of village spatial planning; d) organising village meetings; e) managing village information; f) organising village planning; g) evaluating the level of development of village governance; h) organising inter-village cooperation; i) building village office facilities and infrastructure; and j) other activities according to village conditions (DPR RI, 2014).





Meanwhile, the implementation of village development includes, among others, a) development, utilisation and maintenance of village infrastructure and environment such as boat moorings, residential roads, village roads between settlements to agricultural areas, micro-hydro power plants, village community residential environments, and other village infrastructure according to village conditions; b) development, utilisation and maintenance of health facilities and infrastructure such as village-scale clean water, environmental sanitation, village health services such as posyandu, and other health infrastructure according to village conditions; c) development, utilisation and maintenance of educational and cultural facilities and infrastructure such as community reading parks, early childhood education, training centres/community learning activities, development and coaching of art studios, and other educational and training infrastructure according to village conditions; d) development of productive economic businesses as well as development, utilisation and maintenance of economic facilities and infrastructure such as village markets, establishment and development of Village-Owned Enterprises; , strengthening the capital of Village-Owned Enterprises, food crop nurseries, rice mills, village granaries, agricultural land clearing, village forest business management, fish ponds and fish hatcheries, fishing boats, cold storage, fish auction sites, salt ponds, cattle pens, biogas installations, animal feed machines, and other economic infrastructure facilities according to village conditions (- et al., 2020; Alim et al., 2021; Astika & Sri Subawa, 2021; Chotimah et al., 2019; Katili, 2020; Rahmat & Hermana, 2020; Sibyan et al., 2020).

Meanwhile, the Community Development sector consists of fostering community institutions, organising peace and order, fostering religious harmony, procuring sports facilities and infrastructure, fostering traditional institutions, fostering community arts and socio-culture; and other activities according to village conditions (Sudalmi, 2010).

Meanwhile, the Community Empowerment sector includes economic, agricultural, fishery and trade business training, appropriate technology training, education, training and counselling for village heads, village officials, and the Village Consultative Body, community capacity building, village community empowerment cadres, productive economic business groups, women's groups, farmer groups, poor community groups, fishermen groups, craftsmen groups, child care and protection groups, youth groups; and other groups according to village conditions (Aprilia & Ermayanti Susilo, 2021; Devi Deswimar, 2014; Feronica Bormasa, 2021).

Many studies on the use of the Village Fund Allocation have been conducted, among others by (Hidayat et al., 2018) successfully examined the Effectiveness of the Realisation





of the Village Fund Allocation Program in Gelampang Wih Tenang Uken Village, Permata District, Bener Meriah Regency The results of this study concluded that the planning, implementation, and accountability stages in the village had fulfilled the applicable procedures. it was concluded that the management of the Village Fund Allocation in Wih Tenang Uken Village could be said to have been quite good and in accordance with the technical instructions from the district. The form of the accountability report made is adjusted based on the format in the technical instructions for managing the Village Fund Allocation from the district. Problems that arose were the lack of coordination between members of the Village Fund Allocation Implementation Team and the late submission of accountability reports.

Another research by (Kusuma, 2017) successfully examined the Evaluation of the Village Fund Allocation Programme in Teluk Pandan District, East Kutai Regency. The descriptive qualitative research method used concluded that the Village Fund Allocation is very effective in overcoming problems that arise in the community because its implementation is in accordance with the instructions issued by the superior government, and in accordance with the needs of the community.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the formulation of the problem is, "Does the Village Fund Allocation play a role in supporting the successful development of Seriw Village, Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency?" Starting from the focus of the problems described above, the aim to be achieved in this study is to find out whether the Village Fund Allocation plays a role in supporting the successful development of Seriw Village, Jerowaru Subdistrict, East Lombok Regency.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is the Qualitative Research Method "where this research is a study (survey) that concerns how the risk factors and effects of the independent variable and the dependent variable are studied / identified at one time"(Moleong, 2010; Purwanto & Sulistyasturi, 2017; Sugiyono, 2018).

The selection of the research location in Seriw Village was based on the following reasons: firstly, Seriw Village is a village that has successfully implemented the first year of the Village Fund Allocation so that its success process can be an example for other villages that have not yet succeeded; and secondly, the VFA Technical Team at the village level as the person responsible for the operation of VFA activities was actually formed, as evidenced by the inauguration of the Activity Management Team (TPK) with the Decree of the Head of





Seriwe Village, Jerowaru Sub-district, East Lombok Regency Number 188.45/05/PEM/2015 and the Establishment of the Technical Implementation of Village Financial Management (PTPKD) with the Decree of the Village Head Number 188.45/04/PEM/2015. The VFA Technical Team has also functioned properly to build cooperation with the community to realise the plans that have been set. Therefore, researchers are interested in finding out more about the process of implementing the VFA, as well as identifying what factors support the successful implementation of the VFA policy and also what factors hinder it.

The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. To obtain both types of data, the researchers used the following data collection techniques: Observation method, namely data collection techniques that use the eyes or ears directly without using tools. Interview method to obtain information directly from the source by dealing or meeting face to face with the respondent (face to face). The documentation method is carried out through various documents that exist and are needed by researchers. Documents can be in the form of prints published by an official or unofficial body, slides and films.

4. RESULT

Financing in the context of implementing governance, development, community development and community empowerment in Seriwe Village, comes from 4 (four) sources, namely: Village Fund; Village Fund Allocation; Revenue Sharing of Regional Taxes and Levies; and Village Original Income. Of the four funding sources, the funds obtained have increased in accordance with the development of the Regional Budget (APBD) of East Lombok Regency. The funds disbursed to Seriwe Village, apart from coming from the central balance fund in the form of the General Allocation Fund (DAU), also come from Regional Original Revenue (PAD). Based on the Seriwe Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes) for the 2014-2019 fiscal year, data on village revenues and expenditures are obtained as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Seriwe Village Budget for Fiscal Year 2014-2019

Year	Sources of funds			
	DD	VFA	BHPRD	PADes
2014	-	98.524.489	-	21.260.000
2015	-	119.524.489	-	22.085.000





2016	-	104.495.798	-	38.680.000
2017	-	116.113.066	-	38.500.000
2018	301.725.379	513.685.315	32.643.695	44.000.000
2019	912.949.000	566.929.000	33.978.000	46.086.200

The Village Fund Allocation provided by the Regency Government plays an important role in the implementation of village development. The VFA is the main spirit of funding in the village for both the development budget (VFAp) and the routine budget (VFAr) so that the size of the VFA received greatly affects the size of the APBDes. A comparison between the Village Development Fund Allocation and the Routine Village Fund Allocation can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Amount of Village Fund Allocation in Seriwe Village for Fiscal Year 2014-2019

Year	VFAp.	VFAr	Summary
2014	98.524.489	105.830.000	204.354.489
2015	119.524.489	128.575.000	248.099.489
2016	104.495.798	204.522.149	309.017.947
2017	116.113.066	215.375.000	331.488.066
2018	0	513.685.315	513.685.315
2019	131.000.000	435.929.000	566.929.000

Based on the above financing programme, the Seriwe Village Budget is prepared by the village government together with the BPD and elements of the community. Therefore, the planned development programme is adjusted to the ceiling of funds received from the Regional Government and is used in accordance with the allocation that has also been determined by the Regional Government. As an illustration of the development programme in Seriwe Village in the period 2014-2019 can be seen in the following table.





Table 3. Seriwe Village Development Program 2014-2019

Year	Types of development	Budget	Realization	%
2014	Rabat Kaliantan	73.893.367	73.893.367	100
2015	Rabat Seriwe	113.863.580	113.863.580	100
2016	Rabat Semarang	83.695.798	83.695.798	100
2017	Rabat Ujung Baru	116.270.548	92.890.469	79,5
2018	Building	109.000.000	109.000.000	100
	Village Hall Restoration of Uninhabitable Houses	135.600.000	135.600.000	100
2019	Rabat Kaliantan	85.000.000	85.000.000	100
	Rabat Seriwe	83.000.000	83.000.000	100
	Restoration of Uninhabitable Houses	135.000.000	135.000.000	100

Based on this table, it can be seen that various public facilities and infrastructure, especially physical ones, can be built in Seriwe Village. Development was able to proceed well after the Village Fund Allocation was allocated in sufficient amounts, because prior to the launch of the VFA, village funding was limited to the operations of governance and institutional development.

The objectives of the Village Fund Allocation Direct Assistance (VFA) include: Improving the administration of the village government in carrying out government services, development, community development and community empowerment in accordance with its authority; Improving the ability of community institutions in the village in planning, implementing and controlling development and participatory in accordance with their potential; Increasing income equity, employment opportunities and business opportunities for rural communities in the context of community socio-economic development; Encouraging increased participation of community self-help.

From the information of various parties that the author interviewed, it was explained that the realisation of the Village Fund Allocation during the last five years (2014-2019) has been in accordance with the plan compiled in the Village Budget. In other words, the realisation of the VFA every year in Seriwe Village can run 100 per cent, except in the 2017





fiscal year which was only 80 per cent realised due to the deficit that hit the East Lombok Regency Government. As an illustration of the state of the budget and realisation of the VFA in Seriwe Village, Jerowaru Sub-district can be seen from the following table.

Table 4. Budget and Realization of VFA in Seriwe Village for Fiscal Year 2014-2019

Year	Budget	Realization
2014	204.354.489	204.354.489
2015	248.099.489	248.099.489
2016	309.017.947	253.394.716
2017	331.488.066	331.488.066
2018	513.685.315	513.685.315
2019	566.929.000	566.929.000

5. DISCUSSION

Furthermore, to evaluate the successful implementation of the VFA in Seriwe Village, researchers focused on several indicators. Planning begins with the implementation of the Village Development Plan Deliberation, which is held before the start of the fiscal year. The results of the interview with the Seriwe Village Head regarding the preparation of the VFA activity plan for the 2019 fiscal year are as follows:

"The development plan deliberation in Seriwe Village is held one year before the arrival of the new fiscal year. The Musrenbangdes is conducted by bringing together all elements such as hamlet heads, BPD members, LPMD members, school principals, midwives and nurses, religious leaders, community leaders, youth leaders, women leaders and traditional leaders. This deliberation is carried out for the preparation of VFA activity plans as outlined in the Village Government Activity Plan (RKPDesa) which is one of the main requirements for VFA disbursement". (correspondent 1)

The implementation of the VFA in Seriwe Village in the 2016 fiscal year focussed on the paving of village roads, the construction of rebates and the renovation of uninhabitable houses. In relation to the implementation of these activities, informants stated that all VFA activities in 2016 had been completed according to plan. A member of the Seriwe Village Community Empowerment Board (LPMD) stated:





"As far as our observations go, all development programmes in 2019 whose funds were sourced from the VFA in Seriwe Village have been running and completed well, although there are those whose funds are disbursed late but can be addressed by the Village Head by borrowing funds first and replacing them after the VFA is received".(correspondent 2)

A similar statement was also made by the Seriwe Village Secretary who is also the coordinator of the VFA PTPKD, with the following statement:

"All development programmes from VFA have been carried out 100% and can be checked in the field to prove it. We have completed all activities listed in the Village Budget (APBDes)". (correspondent 3)

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the implementation of VFA activities that have been planned in the RKPDes and APBDes has gone well.

Regarding the accountability of VFA activities in Seriwe Village, the results showed that the implementation was in accordance with statutory provisions. The research obtained similar explanations from informants, such as the Seriwe Village Head, the VFA Treasurer, the Head of the Regional Development Agency and community leaders. The Seriwe Village Head stated:

"Accountability for VFA activities in the form of accountability has been made by the Village Treasurer as well as the PTPKD Treasurer as the person in charge of financial administration, both for the first, second and third term disbursements".(correspondent 4)

Meanwhile, the Seriwe Village Treasurer explained as follows:

"The second stage of VFA disbursement can only be done after the first stage of VFA accountability letter is submitted, and so on. Then at the end of the fiscal year, the overall accountability is submitted for one year. Alhamdulillah, in 2019 the accountability letter has been submitted to the regency and has received approval so that the accountability is compiled into Seriwe Village Decree Number 1 of 2019 concerning Accountability Report for VFA Implementation in 2019".(correspondent 5)

When researchers conducted an interview with the head of the village government section of Jerowaru Sub-district, information was obtained that the VFA had helped improve





the implementation of governance, development, community development and community empowerment, as follows:

"The condition of the villages in Jerowaru Sub-district, including Seriwé Village, whose Village Original Income is very low, is greatly helped by the VFA so that compared to before the VFA there is an increase in activities in the fields of government, development, community development and community empowerment".(correspondent 6)

Likewise, the chairperson of the Seriwé BPD gave a similar statement as follows: *"Seriwé village can do more to build vital and urgent infrastructure since the VFA".*

The same thing was also conveyed by the Seriwé Village Secretary as follows:

"Currently, the village government can breathe a little easier because the needs of governance, development, community development and community empowerment can be relatively helped by the Village Fund Allocation, although these funds cannot meet all existing village needs, especially for the development of priority facilities and infrastructure that are urgently needed by the community, but at least some priority infrastructure and urgent needs can be built".(correspondent 7)

Based on the interview above, it can be seen that one of the objectives of the Village Fund Allocation, namely to improve governance, development, community development and community empowerment, has basically been helped. Based on the researcher's observations and the results of interviews with informants, it can be seen that the implementation of the allocation of village funds in Seriwé Village is going well, meaning that the implementers of the activities are ready to manage the allocation of village funds in accordance with existing rules and instructions. This readiness is reflected in the improvement of governance and development. In addition, the community's active participation, self-help and mutual cooperation support the readiness of the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation in Seriwé Village. The findings lead stakeholders and readers to better understanding that funding aid is able to improve quality of local life through the construction of road infrastructures, houses and health services to the community. Open information toward fund allocation to the village, the use of fund can highlight to the public awareness. The openness on fund allocation of village educates people as a result of collective work and government assistance to support future village development.





6. CONCLUSION

The implementation of village programmes sourced from the Village Fund Allocation in Seriw Village, Jerowaru Subdistrict, East Lombok Regency has been running effectively. This can be seen from the use of funds whose implementation is in accordance with the provisions of East Lombok Regent Regulation Number 36 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management Guidelines. funds from the Village Fund Allocation programme for Seriw Village, Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency have been quite helpful in overcoming problems in the community. This can be seen from the existence of programmes that are in accordance with the basic needs of the village community.

Responsiveness of the Village Fund Allocation programme in Seriw Village, Jerowaru Sub-district, East Lombok Regency has received a positive response from the community, although it has not provided overall satisfaction to community institutions and the community because there are hamlets that have not been reached by the Village Fund Allocation programme. The accuracy of the Village Fund Allocation programme in Seriw Village, Jerowaru Sub-district, East Lombok Regency can provide benefits for the village government, community institutions and the community in general.

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