

The Importance of Village Fund Management in Improving Community Welfare in Wadio Village, West Nabire District, Nabire Regency

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Abstract

The Village Fund is mostly used for the development and administration of the village government, in its development, the village has now developed into various forms of empowerment so that it becomes an independent village. Objectives The effort to find out what the people of Wadio village do. The method used in this research is descriptive. The results showed that the total population of Kampung Wadio recorded in 1982 was 1,703 people with 583, the Village Head (KK) spread over four (4) Hamlet heads consisting of (867) males while (836) females. village funds have not been met directly and are enjoyed by the village community in Wadio village.

Keywords

wadio village fund; nabire district



I. Introduction

Villages as Governments that are directly in contact with the community are the main focus in Government development, this is because most of Indonesia's territory is in rural areas. Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is stated that the financial administration of the village government is separate from the finances of the Regency Government. The separation in village financial administration is not only based on the desire to delegate authority and financing from the central government to regional governments, but more importantly the desire to increase efficiency and effectiveness. Management of financial resources in the context of improving welfare and services to the community. Human Resources (HR) is the most important component in a company or organization to run the business it does. Organization must have a goal to be achieved by the organizational members (Niati et al., 2021). Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired (Shah et al, 2020). The development of human resources is a process of changing the human resources who belong to an organization, from one situation to another, which is better to prepare a future responsibility in achieving organizational goals (Werdhiastutie et al, 2020).

In connection with the devolution of village financial management independently by the village, hereinafter referred to as village funds (DD). In article I number II of Government regulation number 72 of 2005 concerning villages, it is stated that village funds are funds allocated by the Regency / City Government for villages originating from part of the central and regional financial balance funds received by the Regency or City. The Village Fund is mostly used for the development and administration of the village government, in its development, the village has now developed into various forms of empowerment so that it becomes an independent, advanced and strong village to achieve a just, and prosperous, and prosperous society, the village has the authority to regulate itself.

The area is in accordance with the capabilities and potential of the community in order to achieve prosperity and equitable distribution of economic capabilities. development progress.

Also, no less important, this development also requires planning, implementation and accountability. Village development must reflect the attitude of mutual cooperation and togetherness as a form of practicing the precepts of Pancasila in order to create a just and prosperous village community. The implementation of village development must be in accordance with what has been planned in the planning process and the community has the right to know and to do supervision for village development activities. To fund each village development activity a large amount of money is needed in each village, each village is given a village fund (DD) every year in a certain amount with the aim of developing the village. Based on APBD data, the amount of DD funds in Wadio Village, West Nabire District, is Rp. 1,230,111,000 in some situations the use of village funds is prone to misappropriation of funds by parties who should be entrusted by the community in building a more advanced and developing village. always monitors the operation of the Village Fund Management which is 100% divided into three (3) stages, 40% for Phase I, 30% for Phase II, and 30% for Phase II. Development in the village because most of the village funds are intended for village development, starting from the DD planning process, DD management, to reporting must be carried out according to the procedures that have passed, so that later it is hoped that the DD Village Fund Management can create equitable development and benefit the community village. Starting from the description above, it is an interesting thing to be appointed as a research material with the title "The Importance of Village Fund Management in Improving Welfare in Wadio Village, West Nabire District, Nabire Regency". so that later, it is hoped that the DD Village Fund Management can create equitable and beneficial development for the village community. Starting from the description above, it is an interesting thing to be appointed as a research material with the title "The Importance of Village Fund Management in Improving Welfare in Wadio Village, West Nabire District, Nabire Regency". so that later, it is hoped that the DD Village Fund Management can create equitable and beneficial development for the village community. Starting from the description above, it is an interesting thing to be appointed as a research material with the title "The Importance of Village Fund Management in Improving Welfare in Wadio Village, West Nabire District, Nabire Regency".

1.1 Restricting the problem

If the problems described above are very broad in scope, so as not to cause misinterpretation, the authors limit the scope of the research to only Financial Management and Village Funds in Wadio Village, Nabire Regency.

1.2 Formulation of the problem

In formulating the research problem, the writer first put forward a view from various experts about the word problem itself, including Dewanti, Elsa, 2015 Analysis of village financial management planning in Wadio Village explains that the problem is a real gap between reality and expectations. Thus, it can be concluded that the "problem" is something that needs to be solved systematically. From the description of the "problem" stated above, the research problems can be stated as follows:

- a. How far is the financial management of village funds in improving the welfare of the community in Wadio Village, West Nabire District, Nabire Regency.
- b. What are the obstacles faced by the community in improving welfare in Wadio Village, West Nabire District, Nabire Regency.

- c. What efforts are made by the people of Kampung Wadio? and the management of village funds improves the welfare of Wadio Village.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Research Purposes

Based on the limitations and formulation of the problem above, the objectives to be achieved through research are:

- a. To find out how important the financial management of village funds is in improving community welfare
- b. To find out the obstacles What are the challenges faced by the community in improving the welfare of Wadio Village, Nabire Regency?
- c. Efforts to find out what the community is doing village Wadio and Fund Village for improve welfare in Wadio Village.

2.2 Research Use

The usefulness of the research results is a form achieved in the formulation of the problem so that it is accurate, then the usefulness of this research is as follows:

Practical Use

1. For the Government to contribute ideas or special input to village leaders 2.2 As one of the efforts to improve Nabire District village welfare
2. Research results can be useful for society and for students who will conduct research on the importance of managing village funds in improving welfare in Wadio Village, Nabire Regency
3. This research is expected to be useful and become a reading material for the community as well as a reference for further research.

2.3 Framework of thinking

Following is framework thinking study which in describe it in the model below: Based on framework thinking on, reach accountability principle, there are several transparency and participation in the village financial management process.

2.4 Hypothesis

According to H. Edy Sutrisno (2010: 63) the hypothesis comes from the word hypo(hypo) and thesis (Thesis). Hypo means less than da teas means opinion, so a hypothesis is an opinion or conclusion that is still temporary in nature and does not really have the status of a thesis.

Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (1987: 52) that the hypothesis is a statement that must be tested empirically. Hypothesis is a provisional answer.

The form of the basic assumptions and opinions above, the author. In this study formulate a hypothesis, as follows: if the financial manager of village funds in Wadio Village participates well, the community in Wadio Village will increase.

III. Research Method

The type of research used is qualitative research, namely by describing or describing the state of the subject or object of research (geographical, institutional, community, etc.), at the present time based on the facts that appear or as they are the research method in this

research is descriptive qualitative. which aims to create a picture or provide information systematically and accurately based on the facts. This method presents directly the nature of the relationship between researchers and informants. This method is more sensitive and more adaptable to the research setting, and is able to sharpen the value patterns encountered.

3.1 Types of research

At present, based on the facts that appear or as they are, the research method in this research is descriptive qualitative which aims to create a picture or provide information systematically

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Concept Definition

Concepts are thoughts that resume / abstract Masri Singaribuan (1989: 49) Concepts are abstractions of a phenomenon that is formulated on the basis of generalizations and a number of characteristics of certain events, conditions of groups or individuals.

This thinking uses two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable as follows:

1. Independent Variable Management Village Finance By in article 19 of the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No 37 Year 2007 about guidelines management Village Finance has emphasized that the purpose of Village Fund Allocation is cope Poverty and reduce disparities.
2. Bound Variable (Dependent) Community Welfare According to Elly M Setiady and Usman Kolip (2011) several general characteristics of universal villages do not violate the law and are in accordance with morals and ethics.

4.2 Operational Definition

The two variables have a causal relationship, namely one variable affects the other, therefore in this study both variables can be measured, which are further stated as follows:

1. Management of Implementation Planning Is
Accountability consists of two dimensions, namely:
 - Vertical Accountability and
 - Horizontal accountability
2. The Public Implementation Dimensions are
While the accountability of honesty is related to the avoidance of abuse of power, corruption and collusion. While the accountability of honesty according to the existence of healthy organizational practices does not occur malpractice and maladministration.
3. Accountability is
Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 Transparency means opening up to the public's right to obtain truthful information.
4. Welfare is
According to Salusu (1998: 104), participation can be broadly categorized as a basic psychological need for each individual. This means that Humans want to be in a group to be involved in every activity.
5. Village Fund (bound variable) Community Welfare
Village funds to support the implementation of village duties and functions in the administration of government and village development in all its aspects in accordance

with the authority possessed by Law Number 6 of 2014 provide mandates to the Government to allocate village funds.

6. Management (PDD) must be carried out openly through village meetings and the results are stated in village regulations (Perdes) for the community in Wadio Village.
7. Village development planning must reflect attitudes gotong royong and togetherness as a form of practicing the precepts in Pancasila in order to create a just and prosperous village community in Wadio Village.
8. The implementation of village development must be in accordance with what has been planned in the planning process and the community has the right to know and supervise the development activities of Wadio villages.

4.3 Definition of Village Fund

- a. Base allocation, and
- b. The calculated allocation takes into account the number of population, poverty rate, area, and level of geographical difficulty and each district / city

The elaboration of government regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning village funds is as follows:

Article 1

In this government regulation referred to as:

- a. Villages are villages and traditional villages or what are called by names other. hereinafter referred to as the village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that swim to regulate and manage government delegates, the interests of the local community.
- b. Based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or right tradition that is recognized and respected in the government system The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia,
- c. Village funds are funds sourced from the State revenue and expenditure budget which are allocated to villages which are transferred through the Regency/City regional income and expenditure budgets and are used to finance the administration of the government and the interests of the local community in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- d. Village government is the administration of government affairs and the interests of the local community in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia.
- e. The village government is the village head or what is called with the name *lai* assisted by village officials as an element of village government organizers.
- f. The central government, hereinafter referred to as the government, is the president of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
- g. State revenue from state expenditure, hereinafter abbreviated as APBD, is the annual financial plan

State government approved by the House of Representatives.

- h. Transfers to regions are part of state spending in order to fund the implementation of fiscal decentralization in the form of balancing funds, special autonomy funds, and other transfer funds.
- i. The regional revenue and expenditure budget, hereinafter referred to as APBD, is the annual financial plan of the regional government which is discussed and approved jointly by the regional government and the regional people's representative council, and is determined by regional regulations.
- j. Budget income and shopping village, which next abbreviated as APBDesa, is the annual financial plan of the village government.

- k. The State General Treasury Account, hereinafter abbreviated as RKUN, is an account for storing State money determined by the Minister of Finance as the State general treasurer to accommodate all State revenues and pay all State expenditures at the Central Bank.
- l. The Regional General Account, hereinafter abbreviated as RKUD, is the proper regional money storage account which
Research result
- a. Village funds for each district / city are allocated based on the multiplication between the number of villages in each district / city and the average the average village fund for each population
- b. The average village fund for each Province as referred to in paragraph (1) is allocated based on the number of villages in the Province concerned as well as the population of the Regency/City, the area of the Regency/City, Regency/City poverty rate, and level. Geographical difficulties Regency city within the Province concerned
- c. The total population, area, and poverty rate as referred to in paragraph (2) are calculated by weight
 - 1) 30% (thirty percent) for the total population of the Regency / City;
 - 2) 20% (Twenty percent) for the Regency/City area;
 - 3) 50 % (Fifty Perseratus) for district/city poverty rate.
- d. The level of geographical difficulty as referred to in paragraph (2) appointed by the construction cost index.
- e. The construction cost index as referred to in paragraph (4) in Use as factor multiplier results countingas referred to in paragraph (3)
- f. Flat -Flat village fund for each province as in verse (1) is calculated by means of:
 - 1) National village fund ceiling set in APBD X (30%) X Percentage of District/City Education to Total National Population) + (20% X Percentage of Regency/City area to total national area) + (50% x percentage of population national poor) to get village funds for each Regency/City
 - 2) Village funds for each Regency / City as a result of the calculation as referred to in letter a. multiplied by the construction cost index of each district/city.
 - 3) The results of the calculation of village funds for each Regency/City as referred to in letter b are summed based on the Province and
 - 4) The amount of village funds for each Province as referred to in letter c. divided by the number of villages in each Papua Province to get the average village fund for each province.
 - 5) Data on the total population of the area, the poverty rate and the construction cost index as referred to in paragraph (3) and (4) are data used in calculating general allocation funds.
 - 6) Quantity fund village every Regency/City set by ministerial regulation.

4.4 Brief History of the Village

Wadio Village was established in 1982 which was previously a preparatory village in 1979, this is because the Wanggar District is still included in the administrative area of the city Nabire District which was only officially opened in 1979. The following is the name of the Head of Wadio Village from its establishment until now.

Table 1. Since the village government and names Village head since the founding of Wadio village

No	Period	Head Name Village	Information
1.	1982-1998	SUTARTO	-
2.	1998-2001	SUPARDI	-
3.	2001-2005	SUMARDI	-
4.	2005-2010	WARNING	-
5.	2010-2015	WARNING	-
6.	2015-2021	NARIYADI	THERE IS

4.5 Population Situation (Demography)

The number of residents of Kampung Wadio recorded as early as 1982 was 1,703 people with 583, Village Heads (KK) spread over four (4) Hamlet Heads consisting of (867) males while (836) females when viewed from the comparison. the number of women is more than the number of men for more details the author of the presentation in the form of tables

a. Population condition by hamlet and gender

The condition of the population of Wadio Village by hamlet and gender, there are (4) hamlets there are people who are male and female. For more details, it can be seen in the following:

Table 2. Status of Population by hamlet and gender

No	hamlet	Gender		Amount
		Man	Woman	
1.	Build RT I	220	212	432
2.	Redjo RT 2	213	206	419
3.	Wadio Raya RT 3	212	207	419
4	RT 4	222	211	433
	Amoun t	867 souls	836 souls	1,703

Data source: Kampung wadio 2021

Based on the table data above, it shows that the condition of the population of Wadio Village according to Hamlet 1 is 432 people, Hamlet 2 is 419 people, Hamlet 3 is 419 people hamlet 4 as many as 433 people.

b. Status of the population according to religion

There are (5) religions recognized by the Indonesian state, namely Protestant Christianity, Catholic Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Kampung Wadio adheres to religion according to their beliefs and beliefs and their respective beliefs. For more details can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Status of Religious Population

No	Education	Amount
1	civil servant	60 people
2	Laborer	123 people
3	Trader	216 people
4	Breeder	219 people
5	Effortsmall	37 people
6	Farmer	1,158 people
	Amount	1,703 People

Data source: Wadio 2021 village

Based on the data in the table above, it shows that the condition of the population according to Protestant Christianity is 300 Catholics, 0 Muslims, 1,103 Buddhists, 210 Hindus, 90 people, while each religion is in Wadio Village, West Nabire District. Nabire District.

c. Population Condition by Education

The population of Kampung Wadio seen from the level of education is very different, namely there are people who have formal education and there are also people who are not educated (farmers and unemployed), for more details can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Status of the population by education

No	Education	Amount
1	SD	234 People
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	102 People
3	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	103 People
4	D-III	-
5	S-1	54 People
6	Not yet / not in school	1,210 People
	Amount	1,703 People

Wadio Village Fund source 2021

Based on the table above, it shows that the condition of the population of Wadio Village according to the level of elementary education is 234 people, SMP is 102 people, SMA is 103, D-III people are 0 people, S1 is 54 people and those who have not / Do not go to school as many as 1,210 people.

d. Status of the population by livelihood

The residents of Wadio Village according to their different livelihoods, namely there are people who are already civil servants and there are people who work as private employees and most of them are farmers in Wadio Village. For more details can be seen in the following table;

Table 5. Status of the population by livelihood

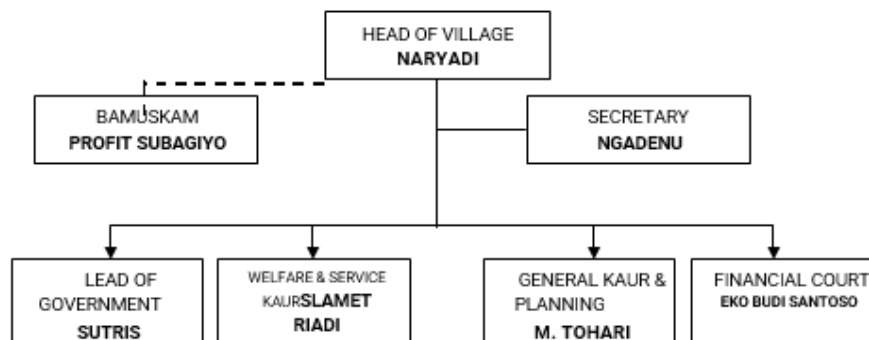
No	Education	Amount
1	civil servant	60 people
2	Laborer	123 people
3	Trader	216 people
4	Breeder	219 people
5	Effortsmall	37 people
6	Farmer	1,158 people
	Amount	1,703 People

Wadio Village Fund source 2021

Based on the data in the table above, it shows that the population of Wadio village is 60 civil servants, 123 workers, 216 farmers, 219 small business people, 37 farmers 1,158 people.

e. Village Government Institutional Structure

The following is the institutional structure of the West Nabire District of Nabire Regency: Figure 2 The institutional structure of the village government



The parts of the institutional structure mentioned above each have the following duties and functions:

1. Village Head

The village head is the holder of the power of village financial management and has the village government in ownership of the assets belonging to the separated village. In this case, the village head has the authority to:

- Establish policies on the implementation of APBDesa;
- Determine the technical implementation of Village financial management (PTPKD);
- Approve the expenditure of the activities specified in the APBDesa;
- To do action which result in expenditure on free APBDesa.

The village head holds a position for 6 (six) years from the date of inauguration and can be a maximum of 3 (three) consecutive or not consecutive terms in carrying out the power of village financial management.

2. Village Secretary

- a) Develop and implement village budget management policies;
- b) Prepare a plan for village regulations regarding the APBDesa, changes to the APBDesa and accountability for the implementation of the APBDesa;
- c) Carry out control over the implementation of activities that have been determined in the APBDesa;
- d) Prepare reports and accountability for APBDesa implementation;
- e) Verifying the Expenditure Budget Plan (RAB)

3. Village Treasurer

The village treasurer is one of the elements of the PTPKD who is held by the head / staff of financial affairs and has the task of assisting the village secretary. The village treasurer manages village finances which includes village income and expenditure or financing in the context of implementing the Village Budget. Administration is carried out using the general cash book, tax subsidiary cash book, and bank books. The administration carried out includes, among others, the following:

- a) Receive deposit, deposit or pay;
- b) Record all receipts and disbursements as well as close the books every month in an orderly manner;

4.6 Wadio Village Vision and Mission

Development vision Wadio village is a picture of success that you want to achieve within the next 6 (six) years which is prepared by taking into account the Vision of the Nabire Regency RPJPP, the substance of the Nabire Regency RPJMD in the dynamics of the strategic environment, the aspirations of the community and the Wadio Village Government as well as the vision and mission of the elected village head. For this reason, the vision of wadio village development for the first 6 years of the 2016-2021 RPJMDs is: the realization of wadio village as an independent village towards a good society.

Village wadio have mission development in period time 2015-2021 are as follows:

1. Optimal use of human resources and natural resources
2. Creating human resources who are faithful and devoted
3. Providing excellent service to the community

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion as stated in the previous chapter. Therefore, in this chapter, the conclusions and recommendations are presented. Conclusions are short and precise answers from the results of research and discussion, so that suggestions are recommendations or inputs that contain conclusions that are not optimal.

Based on the results of research that has been done, the authors conclude as follows:

1. The Village Fund management process (PDD) includes implementation planning and accountability. The Village Fund Management (PDD) carried out by the Wadio Village Government, West Nabire District, Nabire Regency has followed the technical guidelines that have been regulated in laws and regulations. However, the process is still not optimal. This is involved in the reporting and accountability processes that experience delays for reporting the realization of the use of PPD that has not been completed with a predetermined schedule so that cause delays in disbursement of funds for the following stages. Likewise with accountability for the use of PPD so that the

community cannot evaluate the work of the Village Government and accountability to local governments is not carried out in a timely manner.

2. Factors that affect Village Fund Management (PPD) include supporting and inhibiting factors. The supporting factor is the participation of the community in terms of donating their land to the Village Government, adequate facilities and infrastructure. While the inhibiting factor is the limited quality of human resources of the village government apparatus in Wadio Village, which on average have a high school / vocational education. This causes a lack of knowledge about PPD management and technical instructions for managing Village Funds which change every year. This phenomenon causes the PDD Activity Implementation Team to have difficulties in carrying out their duties and communicating with people who are less able to express opinions in public.

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