

The Optimizing Strategies of Village Fund in The New Village Fund in The New Villages of Southwest Sumba District-East of Nusa Tenggara

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Abstract—This study aims to develop Management Strategy Model to optimize the potential income of new villages in order to improve the welfare of people in Southwest Sumba Regency East Nusa Tenggara Province. By exposing LQ calculation in the first year, this research found that the potential income sector are Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, information and communication sector. In particular, tourism sector should be the main sector for the regency income, but it has not yet given a positive contribution to the formation of Gross Domestic product. In the second year, Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) was exposed to find the reasons of poor contribution from each sector to increase gross domestic product. This was done through three main stages of problem decomposition, determining Criteria Efforts to overcome the problem of utilization of village funds, village efforts to develop superior products and superior product marketing efforts. Third step is to determine the sub-criteria: Integrity Human Resources, institutional regulation, Management and supervision, market access, innovation and appropriate technology, Institutional, Diversity of products, market coverage, and Technopreneur. At the first step, it was found that marketing issues and poor infrastructure are the main constraints of poor contribution from tourism. In Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sub-sector especially in food crops are rice, maize, cassava, yams and soybeans, the problems encountered are high imports of agricultural products, land tenure issue, inadequate infrastructure, and poor village government

Keywords— *Strategies; Analytical Hierarchy Process; Village Fund*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the past 5 years the number of villages are experiencing development be 74,093 villages, where occurs the expansion of the village as much as 4,844 villages. Development of the number of the expansion of the village most based on Province

is Papua Province as much as 1,209 village followed by in North Sulawesi as much as the 557 villages. An increasing number of such villages as much as 7 percent in harmony with the enactment of government regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 60 Year 2014 about village Fund sourced from Budgetary income and Expenditure of the State. Therefore, the expansion of the village allegedly just to get the village Fund.

Along with the development of the number of villages and sub districts in the province of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) in 2014-2015 has increased. Progress report the disbursement of Village were sourced from STATE BUDGET Year 2015 Province of NTT regarding the preparation of the management of the village Fund Year 2016, the data showed in the one-year period (2014-2015 Years) occur as many as 44 village expansion in The Province Of NTT. The number of villages who experience significant improvement is in the Southwest Sumba Regency (SBD) from the year 2014 to year 2015 has increased by as much as 44 Village (Fig.1).

Total village funds are disbursed in the year 2015 for the whole village in the Province of NTT is 801.458.263.610 IDR, while in 2016 the village fund that will be disbursed is 1.849.353.802.000 IDR. Disbursement of the funds of the village increased significantly the amount of 1.047.895.538.390 IDR or by 131 percent. The district will receive the funds the largest village in the year 2016 is the SBD District of 110.292.255.000 IDR, where village funds increased 191 percent compared to the village fund in 2015. The amount of village funds that have been disbursed in the year 2015 and will be rolled out in 2016 based on the Districts in NTT Province are presented in Table 1.



Fig. 1. A Comparison Of The Number Of Villages By District in East Nusa Tenggara province in the year 2014 and in 2015

The potential of the village which is competitive and based on local resources formulated into policies and strategies in the utilization of village funds. The district SBD has the structure of the economy in the field of agrarian which is characterized by agriculture. GDP contribution of Southwest Sumba, on the Basis of the Prices Valid According to the Field of Business (percent). The period of 2010-2014 category agriculture, forestry and fisheries still dominates the economy in Sumba Barat Daya. In 2010 the category of agriculture, forestry and fisheries contribute to the economy (GDP) SBD amounted to 48.9 percent. However, the magnitude of the contribution of the category continued to decline to be only 43.5 percent in 2014. To be an area that has a strong economy and advanced it is necessary to increase the role of other categories, especially in the sector of trade and services. Seem growth of the sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries each year has decreased. In the Year 2011 experienced a negative growth of -0.02 percent until the Year 2014 amounted -0,01. For the sector growth is positive and has a value of relatively large is the wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles. The growth of the sector in 2011 amounted to 0.07 percent and growth in 2013 was relatively high at 0.10 percent.

Based on the introduction above background, the formulation of this study problem is how to formulate a strategy to optimize the potential of the village which is owned by the utilization of village funds on new villages in the Regency of Southwest Sumba.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

A. Location Of The Study

This study was conducted at the Southwest Sumba Regency (SBD) East Nusa Tenggara province. Related to the location of the study there are 11 Subdistricts and 173 villages with 44 villages are new villages. There are several reasons to do study in villages Regency of Southwest Sumba because in the past 2011-2015 has increased as much as 338 village and the year 2015-2016 has increased by as much as 44 villages. In addition, Regency of Southwest Sumba is a new regency, new study is more focused on the years 2014-2015 following the promulgation of Act No. 6 of the year 2014 of the village. The study is focused on new village (majestic) based upon the number of residents.

B. The Approach and Methods of Study

This study uses primary data and secondary data. Data collection methods used in this study:

- Observation of direct observation in the field in order to strengthen the data.
- Interview namely the collection of data obtained through the process of question and answer between the studyer and the studied about the readiness of the apparatus of the village and the strategies used to improve the welfare of society.
- The document Data can be photos, drawings, maps, charts, organizational structure, and notes about the data the village expanded.

C. Analysis Tools and Flow Chart of Study

This study uses the analysis of the Analytical Hierarchy This study uses purposive sampling with criteria as follows:

- Each District represented 1 Village (1 District, 1 village) this study was conducted in the 10 New Villages in the District of Southwest Sumba (Table 1).
- The largest population for each village to be used as indicator of the determination of the study sample, because the population is the subject and object of development.

TABLE I. SAMPLE STUDY

No	District	Village	Total Population (People)
1	Loura	Lete Konda Selatan	1671
2	Wewewa Utara	Jela Manu	1617
3	Wewewa Timur	Kadi Wano	2460
4	Wewewa Barat	Sangu Ate	3300
5	Wewewa Selatan	Wee Baghe	1496
6	Kodi Bangedo	Maliti Bondo Ate	1944
7	Kodi	Ole Ate	1882
8	Kodi Utara	Nangga Mutu	1896
9	Wewewa Tengah	Mata Lumbu	1738
10	Kodi Bagalahar	Loko Tali	1227

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Step One, The Decomposition Problem defines the problem and determines the solution or the desired goals. The purpose of this study is to formulate strategies to optimize the potential with the village fund so as to produce a policy to increase the welfare of the community in the villages a new Regency SBD.

- 1) Based on the results of the analysis of the Location Quotient that be a potential sector is Agriculture, Forestry, and fishery and is followed by the sector of information and communication. From the results of previous study is the tourism sub-sector contributed less significantly, by 10.1% against the formation of the gross Domestic Product of Regency of Southwest Sumba from the Sector of information and communication.
- 2) Natural attractions, attractions and culture can actually be the interesting things that increase the interest of local and foreign tourists to visit. But have problems:
 - a. The low promotion of local government. If seen from a tourist attraction, sumba barat daya has a uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of the diversity of natural wealth, culture. Beach attractions with the traditional house of Southwest sumba, and the result of artificial human who become the target or purpose of visit of tourists. The results of the artificial Community in the new Villages, southwest Sumba Regency is tie weaving. This is a product of the potential residing in all Villages in the District of Sumba Barat Daya, which became one of the aspects that support the improvement of Village income.
 - b. The purpose of tourism called the tourism destination is a geographic area located in one or more of the administrative region in which there is a tourist attraction, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and society are interrelated and complement the realization of tourism are not supported by the existing resources in the Village. District of Loura, the Village of Loura has Natural Attractions which are beautiful, but not supported by adequate infrastructure. The access road to the tourist locations are still difficult to reach tourists as well as lodging facilities, eating and drinking are not available. Planning is not consistency with the budgeting because it is not notice potential sources that exist in the village.
 - c. The problems related with tourism business is a business that provides goods and / or services for fulfilling the needs of tourists and tourism operation. The lack of public knowledge of the village to cultivate the products featured in the village that has added value not supported by managerial ability in business management. The flagship product of the agricultural sector of sub sector of food crops with the most potential, of 44 villages, namely cassava, Sweet potato, corn, and rice. Of the plantation is cashew nuts but has not yet processed, if the existing production process of packaging is not have sale value.

d. Tourism entrepreneur is a person or group of persons who perform business activities in tourism. The problem encountered is the managerial ability and mastery of technology resulting in less utilize of the digital era in marketing of tourism products in the area.

- 3) The agricultural sector also is a leading sector in the regency of Southwest Sumba. Sub sector of food crops contributed positively. Cassava has the highest productivity compared to Rice and Corn, then followed by Sweet Potato.

The problems in natural is on the Development of Commodity cassava, Sweet Potato, Rice and Corn is:

- a. High imports due to the reduction of agricultural land in particular the sub sector of food crops for land garden land and shepherds who do not provide satisfactory results. Agricultural land is still owned by the landlords so as not to give the increase of farmers ' income in the Village.
- b. Farmer organizations are not functioning, so the farmers are still trapped in bonded labor system, the equipment is not adequate.
- c. Agricultural infrastructure is not adequate, namely the road connecting between centers of production and Irrigation are not adequate.
- d. The Village government has not planned to build the processing industries to cultivate technopreneur soul.

Some of the solutions that can be done is:

- a. Control the number of population in the District of Southwest Sumba to reduce the import of Food Products.
- b. Developing agricultural technology to increase productivity of food crops.
- c. Do the reduction on sectors that is not potential in order so that it can increase the area of the agricultural sector in order SBD became one of the Districts that can meet the Provincial Food and even National.
- d. Developing the sector of processing industry of food crops, which Indonesia, Banking capital support Farmers
- e. Strengthening the organization of farmers and processing of agricultural products through Village-Owned Enterprises.

So the problems generally encountered a Team of Studyers is the Utilization of Village Funds Not in accordance with the Potential which is owned by the New Villages in the Regency of Southwest Sumba. The problems of the management of the Funds of the Village include:

- a. The quality of Human Resources, the quality of Village Officials who do not master the technology of information, especially financial and accounting system in the area. In addition, the low knowledge of village officials in the administration of financial. The village head and the village financial management is still lacking to understand how the making and reporting of a village fund.

- b. Transparency, the Problem was due to managing financial village in the Regency of Southwest Sumba has not been implemented openly and transparently.
- c. Governance, the Problems that occurred in the management of the village fund is the Village of always budgeted infrastructure, this caused new villages that were expanded do not have the facility then required the construction of facilities such as village hall, the village head office and other facilities.

Steps two, is to determine the criteria. These criteria are obtained from observations, studies of secondary data and interviews. From the validation results, obtained the following criteria:

- a. Efforts to overcome the problem of the utilization of Village funds.
- b. Effort the problem of the development of the flagship product of the village.
- c. The marketing efforts featured products in the Village.

Steps three, is to determine the sub-criteria. As is the case with the determination criteria, the determination of the sub-criteria is also generated from observation and interview to the Bappeda of NTT province, Bappeda of regency Southwest Sumba, related SKPD (Distanbun), Department of Tourism, Department of Industry, Tourism businesses, the Village Head and Related authorities, the Head of the Department of Community development Village (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Hierarchy of the Village

Steps Four, he determination of priority strategies and policies through the matriks pairwise comparison. From the results of the Focus Group Dsscussion with respondents the key a number of 23 people, the establishment of alternative strategy and policy are:

- 1. Strategy and Policy to Increase the Quality of Human Resources (ASK 1)
- 2. Strategy and Policy on the use of village funds through the existing regulations in the Village (ASK 2)
- 3. Strategy and policy improved governance through the monitoring of the level of Village officials (ASK 3)
- 4. Strategy and policy to increase the ability of farmers to access to market (ASK 4)

- 5. Strategy and policy to increase the quality of the products featured in the village through product Innovation and use of technology (ASK 5)
- 6. Strategy and policy to increase the role of the institutional economy of the village (ASK 6)
- 7. Strategy and policy improved marketing of the flagship product of the village through difersivikasi product (ASK 7)
- 8. Strategy and policy to increase the market coverage (ASK 8)
- 9. Strategies and policies to increase skills of business through the technopreneur (ASK 9)

From the results processed using the help of Microsoft Excel, then set matrix in pairs through the stages, namely:

- 1. Matrix pairs for the 3 Aspects of the Policy. Matrices of pairwise comparison for the 3 aspects of the policy i.e. the policy of the Village fund (PDD), the Development of commodity Village (PKUD), Marketing the Flagship Product of the Village (PPUD) (Table 2).

TABLE II. PAIRWISE COMPARISON MATRIX

ASPECTS	PDD	PKUD	PPUD
PDD	1,00	0,20	0,33
PKUD	5,00	1,00	1,00
PPUD	3,00	1,00	1,00
Total	15,00	2,33	2,20

PDD = Policy of the Village fund
 PKUD = Development of commodity Village
 PPUD = Marketing Flagship Product of the Village

The next step is normalization and determination of the priority vector matrix pairs. Normalization and determination of the priority vector (Table 3).

TABLE III. THE NORMALIZATION OF THE PAIRWISE

ASPECTS	PDD	PKUD	PPUD	Quality	Priority Vector
PDD	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.34	0.11
PKUD	0.56	0.45	0.43	1.44	0.48
PPUD	0.33	0.45	0.43	1.22	0.41
Total	1,00	1,00	1,00	3,00	1,00

PDD = Policy of the Village fund
 PKUD = Development of commodity Village
 PPUD = Marketing Flagship Product of the Village

After weighting by summing every aspect and obtained a total weight of 3.00 then determined the priority vector of each aspect and obtained the Development of Commodity Village has a Priority Vector of 0.48.

- 2. Determination of determination *Consistency Indeks* (CI) and *Consistency Ratio* (CR)

1) Consistency Indeks (CI)

$$C = \frac{\lambda_{maks} - n}{n - 1}$$

$$\lambda_{maks} = ((9 \times 0,11) + (2,33 \times 0,48) + (2,20 \times 0,41)) = 3,04$$

$$n = 3$$

$$CI = \frac{3,04 - 3}{3 - 1} = 0,02$$

The value of CI of $0,02 \geq 0,01$ then the preferences of the respondents is not consistent. To find out whether the inconsistency is acceptable or not then it will be measured by the Consistency Ratio of the preferences of the respondents.

2) Consistency Ratio (CR):

$$CR = \frac{CI}{RI}$$

$$RI = 0,58$$

$$CR = \frac{0,02}{0,58} = 0,03$$

The value of CR $0,03 \leq 0,10$ then the inconsistency is acceptable because of the $\leq 10\%$.

3. The determination of the Scale of policy priorities by comparing the 9 strategies and policy with a matrix of pairwise 9 alternative policy strategy (Table 4). To determine the priority vector needs to be normalized to matrix pairs, then the determination of the consistency index and consistency ratio (Table 5).

From the results of the weighting, it becomes a Priority for policy alternatives is a Strategy and policy to increase the role of the institutional economy of the village (ASK 6), Strategy and policy to increase the quality of the products featured in the

village through product Innovation and utilization of technology, Strategy (ASK5) and policy increased the ability of farmers to access to market (ASK 4). Determination of Consistency Indeks (CI) dan Consistency Ratio (CR).

1) Consistency Indeks (CI)

$$C = \frac{\lambda_{maks} - n}{n - 1}$$

$$\lambda_{maks} = ((17 \times 0,521) + \dots + (12,33 \times 0,10))$$

$$= 10,07$$

$$N = 9$$

$$CI = \frac{10,7 - 9}{9 - 1} = 0,13$$

The value of CI $0,13 \geq 0,01$ then the preferences of the respondents is not consistent. To find out whether the inconsistency is acceptable or not then it will be measured through the Ratio of the Consistency of preferences of the respondents.

2) Consistency Ratio (CR):

$$CR = \frac{CI}{RI}$$

$$RI = 1,45$$

$$CR = \frac{0,13}{1,45} = 0,09$$

TABLE IV. PAIRWISE COMPARISON MATRIX

Policy Alternative	SAK 1	SAK 2	SAK 3	SAK 4	SAK 5	SAK 6	SAK 7	SAK 8	SAK 9
AK 1	1.00	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	1.00	1.00	1.00
AK 2	1.00	1.00	0.33	1.00	1.00	0.33	3.00	3.00	0.33
AK 3	3.00	3.00	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	1.00	1.00
AK 4	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	1.00
AK 5	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	0.33	3.00	3.00	3.00
AK 6	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	1.00
AK 7	1.00	0.33	3.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	1.00	3.00	3.00
AK 8	1.00	0.33	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	1.00	1.00
AK 9	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	0.33	1.00	0.33	1.00	1.00
Total	17.00	13.67	15.67	6.33	7.67	5.00	15.00	19.00	12.33

TABLE V. NORMALIZATION OF PAIRED MATRICES

Policy	AK 1	AK 2	AK 3	AK 4	AK 5	AK 6	AK 7	AK 8	AK 9	Quality	Priority Vector
AK 1	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.52	0.06
AK 2	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.20	0.16	0.03	0.89	0.10
AK 3	0.18	0.22	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.78	0.09
AK 4	0.18	0.07	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.08	1.37	0.15
AK 5	0.18	0.07	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.20	0.16	0.24	1.40	0.16
AK 6	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.39	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.08	1.78	0.20
AK 7	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.20	0.16	0.24	0.91	0.10
AK 8	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.47	0.05
AK 9	0.06	0.22	0.06	0.16	0.04	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.90	0.10
Total	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	9.000	1.000
										Amaks	10.07
										CI	0.13
										CR	0.09

The value of $CR=0,03 \leq 0,10$ then the inconsistency is acceptable because of the $\leq 10\%$.

From the above results show that the strategy of the Development of the main Commodities in the village need to be done to increase the role of the institutional economy of the village, then the increase in the quality of the products featured in the Village, so access to the market more easily. This is done through the utilization of village funds (Fig. 3).

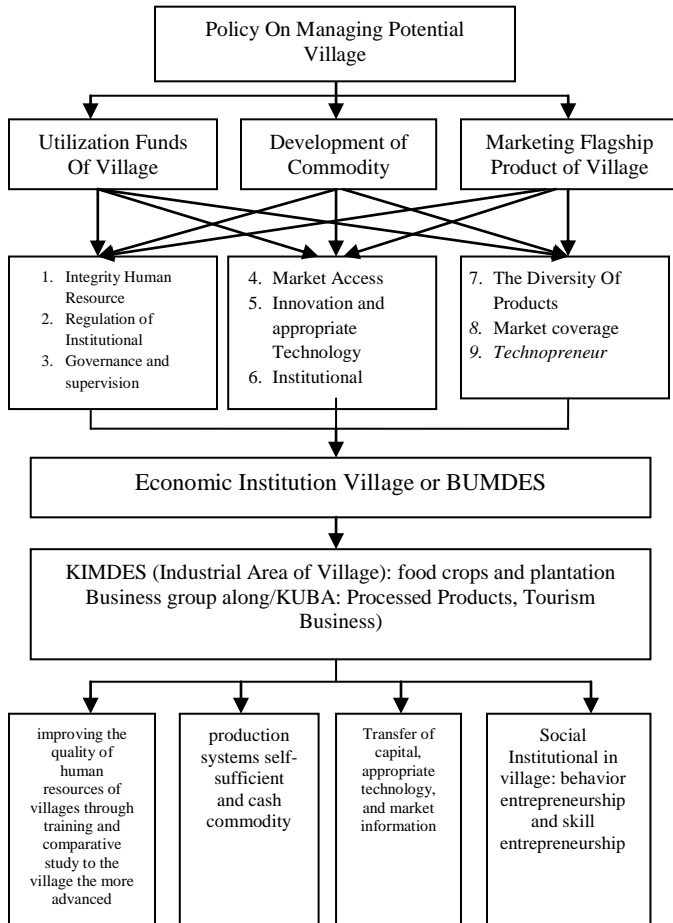


Fig. 3. The strategy of Optimization of the Potential and the Village Fund

IV. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study is to formulate strategies to optimize the potential with the village fund so as to produce a policy to increase the welfare of the community in new villages of Regency SBD. To formulate Strategies and policies using analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) with the stages of:

1. The decomposition of the problem, the Low managerial skills of the community in developing tourism business. Of the agricultural Sector problems in the development of food crops and horticulture, namely the high imports of agricultural products, the land is still owned by the lords of the land, the organization of which is not yet functioning, infrastructure is inadequate, and Village

government has not yet planned to build the processing industry through the technopreneur.

2. Determine the criteria, namely the Effort to overcome the problem of the utilization of the funds of the Village, the efforts of the problem of the development of the flagship product of the village, and the Efforts of the marketing of featured products.
3. Determine the sub-criteria, namely the Integrity of the human resources, Regulatory institutional, Governance and oversight, Market Access, Innovation and appropriate Technology, Institutional, Product Diversity, market Coverage, Technopreneur.
4. The policy of the Management Potential of the Village through the development of Commodity Village and strategy priorities through the institutional aspect of the economy of the Village.

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