

# The Village fund allocation : The evaluation and progression program of government

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**Abstract**— Indonesia is a country that has many villages that are spread from Sabang to Merauke. The amount is so much that it has great potential in the welfare of society. The government has issued various policies to accelerate development in the village. Government policy still needs to be supported by all parties concerned. left behind and Transmigration (Ministry of Education PDTT) issues Village Fund Allocation Program (ADD).The Villager fund allocation program still need improvement in other get the program planning goal. Based on this, the research team was interested in conducting research on the Village Fund Allocation Program. The purpose of this study was to evaluate and the progrssion the ADD program in terms of efficiency and effectiveness of program implementation. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. So researchers are trying to get an overview of program implementation as it is to get the facts of the incident to get conclusions and recommendations for a program. The program was conducted at 2017. Data collection techniques will use interviews, questionnaires, document studies and observations. The evaluation model used is the CIPP model . This model the research team took because it was considered the most suitable for evaluating an ongoing program. The results of the conversation / interview with a number of respondents, thought the program had gone well enough, although there were still obstacles that needed to be resolved. Among them are less optimal community participation. Management of sports events, needs to be strengthened again, so that the focus of the program that has been launched in 2018 is even better

**Keywords**— *Progression , village fund allocation, evalution*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Village funds are stimulus funds for villagers, in order to improve living standards in rural areas. Indonesia has tens of thousands of villages scattered throughout the region. This is very difficult for the central government to improve the welfare of its people, because often the villagers move to densely populated areas, such as the capital city of Jakarta, and other cities in other regions. The government is facing a problem of economic inequality, between residents in villages and cities. To overcome this, the government is trying to reduce this gap. One of the government's efforts is to provide village funds aimed at improving village development and empowerment. This is based on Government Regulation Number 60/2014, the priority of utilizing village funds is for the development and empowerment of rural communities. Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration establish priorities for development activities and empowerment of rural communities [1].

In 2015 the government spent Rp20,766 trillion in 2016 amounting to Rp. 46,9 Jt, then in 2017 amounting to Rp. 60 trillion. Then through Minister of Finance Regulation No.226 / PMK.07 / 2017 the government allocated village funds equal to the previous year, which was Rp. 60 trillion.

In 2017, the budget for village funds rose to Rp 60 trillion and by 2018 it remained at Rp120 trillion next year. The amount of the village funds budget is intended so that the village can be immediately independent and able to accelerate Indonesia's overall development process. The government remains committed to advancing villages throughout Indonesia. One of them is by continuing to increase the budget for village funds.

Serious attention from the government is carried out by giving special attention to all villages in Indonesia. At present the number of villages is 74,956 [1]. The number of villages that continues to grow has the knowledge that good and efficient management continues to be needed, so that the village is more prosperous and continues to grow.

The government focused on cash for work programs in 2017. The program utilizes 30 percent of village funds to pay for village fund project wages, of which workers from the village fund project are local villagers. So that it is expected to create 5 million jobs, as said by the Minister of the Ministry of Education PPDT [1].

He said that village funds that had been running for the past three years were able to contribute to a reduction in the stunting rate in Indonesia by 10 percent, from 37 percent to 27 percent. According to him, the decline in the stunting rate is very important given the need to improve the quality of the workforce.

[1] the program could raise as many as 10,000 underdeveloped villages. Based on the National Medium Term Program Plan (RPJMN), it is hoped that it can raise 5,000 disadvantaged villages to develop. However, this program still encounters various obstacles, according to Syarwan, head of the Papua Regional Office of the Directorate General of Treasury (DJPb), only two villages have realized the disbursement of village funds .Village fund distribution in Papua is still not optimal. Realization of the disbursement of funds in the second phase of 2017 budget year, has not yet been realized. This requires measurable evaluation and improvement. In 2017, the program will be focused on 4 things, namely , The first is a flagship program in rural areas. So, the village is growing and developing. Second is the strengthening of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). If

BUMDes' income in 1 year is Rp. 1 billion, then 74,000 villages can be calculated to generate Rp. 75 trillion annually. Third, village funds are also used to build embungs in the village. Because, 80 percent of villages in Indonesia are agricultural villages. Water shortages, can hamper agricultural productivity. So village funds can be managed to build ponds in villages that lack water. Fourth, is the implementation of village sports events, such as village leagues. The event not only improves the achievements of athletes in the village, but also improves the village economy [1].

## II. METHOD

According to Bob [2] qualitative research has characteristics: (a) using the natural environment as a source of data, events that occur in conditions and social situations, (b) has analytic descriptive properties. Data obtained from observations, interviews, documentation, analysis and field notes are prepared by researchers in the research location, not in the form of numbers, (c) pressure on the process not results. Data information needed in qualitative research relates to questions to uncover the process, (d) are inductive. Empirical facts begin in the field, researchers go directly to the field to collect facts by recording, analyzing and reporting and drawing conclusions, (e) prioritizing meaning, accuracy of informants and participants revealed by the researcher in order to interpret the results of the research appropriately and validly. The implementation of this research uses descriptive method because it aims to describe and describe what it is about a variable, facts, circumstances or certain social phenomena. Analyze the data obtained in depth and comprehensively, so as to find out the extent of the success of the implementation of the ADD Program, supporting factors and inhibiting factors and their impact on the development of the community in the village.

According to [3] collection techniques in qualitative research can be obtained through: (a) questionnaires, (b) interviews, (c) observation notes, (d) photo taking, (e) video and audio recording. Data collection techniques in this study follow the opinion of [4] conducted through: (1) observations; (2) in-depth interviews; (3) document analysis and questionnaire distribution. The chosen observation technique is participant observation. The reason is that this research attempts to reveal how individuals process and construct meaning in each behavior in the course of the program. The selection of key informants for interviews is chosen based on the level of understanding of the program and the strategic position it has. This research is a qualitative research with descriptive research method based on the objectives to be achieved, namely obtaining a clear picture of the accountability of Village Fund Allocation Management (ADD). Research informants are informants who are directly involved, understand and can provide information about the management of ADD. The research informants were village heads, village secretaries, treasurers, village government staff, village consultative bodies (BPD) and hamlet heads. The instrument in this study is the researcher himself.

Data collection techniques conducted in this study include interviews. An interview is the process of collecting data or information through face-to-face between the questioner (interviewer) and the questioning party (interviewee). In addition to interviews, questionnaires were conducted (open questionnaires) related to the planning and implementation of ADD programs and documentation in the form of realization reports on Village Revenues and Expenditures.

This study emphasizes the evaluation and progress of the village budget program in South Jayapura, Papua province. The research took place in two villages (Tobati and Enggros village), the sub focus, namely: 1). Context evaluation components which include; background policy, goals and objectives of the village fund budget program. 2). Components of input evaluation which include; resources available in the implementation of the village fund allocation program consisting of work programs, 3). Process evaluation component which includes; implementation of education programs and community programs. 4). Product evaluation component which includes the competence of village officials and village assistants. 5). Components of outcomes that include evaluation; the impact of program implementation felt by the wider community. The average village funds given to each village in 2017 amounted to Rp. 800,000 million. This shows that the government is paying serious attention to village welfare. From the results of the evaluation through the interview and retrieval of data can be seen in the table as follows :

Table 1. Respondent's education

No	Respodent's education	amount	Prosentage
1	Elementary	9	30 %
2	Junior school	10	33.3%
3	Senior school	10	33.3 %
4	Bachelor	1	3.4 %
	Total	30	100 %

Source: 2017

From the table above, it can be seen that the respondent's education is 9 elementary school graduates, 10 graduating school graduates, 10 upper school graduates and 1 graduate bachelor. Respondents in this case are those who are considered to have sufficient and adequate knowledge about village fund management. Of the 30 study respondents, 15 respondents were Community in the village. The village secretary's position is 2 people, 2 people are village treasurers, while the village head is 2 people, the remaining 9 are other village officials, namely implementing village activities. The data obtained from the field, the majority of respondents' education (66%) is from junior high school to senior high school level, then there is 1 respondent (33.3%) who has a bachelor level education. Respondents who have elementary education level are 9 people (30%).

**Table 2. Evaluation program [5]**

No	Evaluation program	No answer	Yes answer
1	The goals and objectives of the village budget program	10 (33 %)	20 (66 %)
2	Resources available for program implementation	5 (16.5 %)	25 (83.5%)
3	Implementation of educational programs and community programs	3 (10%)	27 (90%)
4	Competency of village officials and village assistants	7 (23.3%)	23 (76.6%)
5	Impact of program implementation	12(40%)	18 (60%)

The village program objectives and targets are sufficient, while the program resources show 83.5%, which means it is good. On the implementation of education and community programs by 90%, this achievement is very good, as well as the competence of the village officials. While the impact of program implementation reaches 60%, which can be categorized enough. The implementation of the program has had a significant impact on village development. The lowest percentage is in the implementation of education programs. In 2017, the program will be focused on four things, namely: The first is the flagship program in rural areas. Second is the strengthening of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). Third, village funds are also used to build embungs in the village. Fourth, is the implementation of village sporting events, such as village leagues. The program can be seen in table.3.

**Table.3. Data Program 2017**

No	Program	No answer	Yes answer
1	Priority area for recreation	10(33.355%)	20(66.35%)
2	Strengthening BUMdes	15(50%)	15(50%)
3	Construction of village ponds	12(40%)	18(60%)
4	Organizing sports	16(53.3%)	14(46.67)

The pre-eminent area program which is projected to be a tourism area in tobatu village and crosses reaches 66.35%. The area is a coastal area and has good views for the development of tourist areas. The role of the village head and all village officials and communities, contributes to improving the management of tourist areas.

Bumdes strengthen program, still needs to be improved, even though there are already local craft activities, which can improve the village economy. Whereas in the construction of village embungs it is good enough. In organizing sports, the villagers still need good cooperation and communication

between village officials and the community. this program is still new, so it is necessary to make a sosialisasi about the benefits and objectives of the sports program and league between villages.

The purpose of the village fund allocation program in tobatu and enggros villages has in common, although the implementation has different schedules and different costs. In this aspect the researcher obtained data from an interview with the village program chief executive (Mr. Demetrius Jouwe) "The purpose of this program is very helpful for the village community here, many people are demanding that the proposed program that has not been accommodated can be done at once, but we still use priority scales, namely, poverty alleviation, empowerment, social activities and village independence and BUMdes business"

The next aspect is the scope of the program. In the aspect, the researcher obtained data from the conclusion of the interview with the head of the village, Mr. Leonard, as follows: basic needs, make roads, make water channels and church religious activities. " While the head of the Tobatu village, Mr. Jaad Deroy, South Jayapura District, said, "There are still many things to improve, we do not continue to make roads, sometimes repairing the houses of the poor, buying clothes and others, the village management plans can change, if there are obstacles or else, here the community prefers food items, but village assistants, help provide explanations, and good implementation, how to allocate funds, carry out the duties of village administrators, The explanation above, in accordance with the information of the people interviewed, including Mrs. Siti Fatimah , "All plans are correct, they (carry out, if there is an announcement, they (they) do not tell, or we mean"

The results of the conversation / interview with a number of respondents, thought the program had gone well enough, although there were still obstacles that needed to be resolved. Among them are less optimal community participation. Management of sports events, needs to be strengthened again, so that the focus of the program that has been launched in 2018 is even better.

### III. CONCLUSION

Implementation of financial management which is done in the village that becomes the object research is in accordance with what the government priority programed in 2017 . Village Financial Management Guidelines includes the starting phase of planning, budgeting, administration, reporting, accountability, until supervision has been done implemented and more villages who are able and obedient to the rules preparation of the village financial system. In the execution of all expenses and village income is in accordance with applicable procedures, submission of activities accompanied by a Budget Plan (RAB) that is verified and authorized by village secretary. General priority policy for village funds used to meet needs basic, local economic development potential, and construction of facilities and

village infrastructure. With regard to aspects general financial management It can be said that the implementation of management finance done in the village the object of the study is appropriate with what is regulated in Permendagri No. 113/2014 and has complied with the principle basic financial management. Regarding with aspects of administration in general almost all villages have been able to run aspects of administration well. there are limitations related to human resources who master aspects program implementation in 2017. On implementation the arrangement of superior areas is enough, that is as much as 66.35%. Implementation of strengthening Bumdes, needs to be improved, The government will distribute subsidized fertilizer programs, basic necessities, gas, kerosene and other subsidized goods including even grants from the central government. Through Bumdes, so that economic activities can be centered in the village, without moving to the city. as well as the development activities of village embungs and the implementation of sports that continue to be optimized, become an activity which can provide a multiplier effect for rural communities in development.

#### IV. SUGGESTION

This study recommends it which can be expected and implemented so the use of village funds can play an important role in the process and equitable development, namely the need priority stages are developed will be a guide for the village to determine the priority of the most activities main and useful to be financed with use village funds. In order to improve management accountability village finance funds need to be monitored and evaluation. Need to be improved the ability of human resources in the village especially with regard to ability financial management and implementation of priority program activities in 2017.

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