

## VILLAGE FUND ALLOCATION MANAGEMENT IN SUPPORTING RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CASE STUDY OF NANGANESA VILLAGE AND MANULONDO VILLAGE NDONA DISTRICT, ENDE REGENCY)

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the process of planning, implementation and accountability of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) which is based on the applicable rules. The analytical method used in this research is using qualitative descriptive analysis. The data collected in this study are data on the use of Village Fund Allocations in Nangesa Village and Manulondo Village, Ndonga District, Ende Regency from 2012-2015 and data on the planning, implementation and accountability process for using the Village Fund Allocation budget in supporting village development. Based on the results of the study indicate that the planning process

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

In Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it has been regulated regarding the Implementation of the Decentralized System in the State of Indonesia, where the central government gives greater authority to the regions to carry out a series of processes, mechanisms and planning stages that can ensure development harmony. The rationale for the regulation of villages adopted by Law no. 23/2014 actually maintains what is espoused in Law No.22/1999, namely diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization, and community empowerment. This foundation is in stark contrast to what was previously adopted in Law no. 5/1979 which is explicitly stated to lead to a uniform form and structure of village government with a national pattern.

The basic basis for the Allocation of Village Funds (ADD) is Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 article 1 paragraph 11, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 37 of 2007 concerning Management Village Finance, Minister of Home Affairs Circular Number 140/286/SJ dated 17 of 2006 concerning Implementation of Village Fund Allocations and Ministerial Circular Letter Number 140/1784/2006 dated 3 October 2006 concerning Responses to the Implementation of Village Fund Allocations (ADD).

The reason for choosing Nangesa Village and Manulondo Village to be the object of research is because the location is easy to reach, the research location is close to where I live, and I know the people who are in that location.

Problems experienced by the government of Nangesa Village and Manulondo Village, Ndonga Subdistrict, Ende Regency. Limited human resource capabilities are still low in managing village fund allocations, less than maximum mutual cooperation participation from the community for village activities financed by ADD. Based on the description above, the author is interested in taking the title "Management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) in Supporting Rural Development (Case Study of Nangesa Village and Manulondo Village, Ndonga District, Ende Regency)".

## 2. METHOD

### Types of research

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research according to Muhammad Nazir (2003:54) is a method in examining the status of human groups, objects, sets of conditions, systems of thought or a class of events in the present.

The type of data used is qualitative data, namely data obtained in the form of information that supports this writing obtained from interviews, as well as documents/archives in the form of an overview of the village, and organizational structure.

### Research sites

The location of this research is in Nanganesa Village and Manulondo Village, Ndonga District, Ende Regency.

### Data Types and Sources

In this study, the type of data used is quantitative data, namely the data obtained in the form of numbers from the Nanganesa Village Office and Manulondo Village, Ndonga District, Ende Regency. Qualitative data is data obtained from the results of the literature and several sources in the form of information, both oral and written.

### Data collection technique

To obtain the best possible information with the hope that the goals in writing can be achieved, the authors will use the following data collection techniques: Observation, namely data collection by conducting direct observations at the location to obtain accurate data. Interviews, namely collecting data by asking questions directly to the village government of Nanganesa and Manulondo Village. Documentation, namely collecting data by collecting village documents and village archives that are related to the problems to be discussed.

### Data analysis technique

The data analysis techniques used are as follows:

Data collection is an important factor for the success of the research. This relates to how to collect data, who is the source, and what tools are used. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, categorizes, directs, discards unnecessary and organizes data in such a way that the final conclusions can be drawn and verified. Data presentation is one of the activities in making reports on research results that have been carried out so that they can be understood and analyzed in accordance with the desired purpose. The data presented must be simple and clear so that it is easy to read. Conclusion Drawing It is a research that must base itself on all data obtained in research activities. In other words, drawing conclusions must be based on data, not on wishful thinking or the wishes of the researcher.

## 3. RELUST AND DISCUSSION

Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages is interrelated with Regency / City Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 article 1 paragraph 11 concerning Village Fund Allocation (ADD). In the explanatory article it is stated that the Village Fund Allocation is 70% for community empowerment and 30% for the village government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD). Based on the results of an interview on Wednesday, August 24, 2016 with Mr. Klemens Lori ( Secretary of Nanganesa Village ) The use of the Village Fund Allocation Fund which is intended for development and empowerment activities. Where 30% is for Old Law Operations or village heads, village institution operations or PKK, Karang Taruna. And 70% is used for community empowerment to support institutional activities, village heads, BPD (Village Consultative Body) technical assistance, supporting village profile working groups, making drainage, opening farm roads, water retaining walls (TPA), road rebates, bronjolization, shopping for bamboo musical instruments. , shopping for computers, shopping for public transportation procurement, shopping for village birthdays, sub-district birthdays."

From the results of the interview, it is known that the use of the Village Fund Allocation is in accordance with Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005.

The following is the allocation of the Nanganesa Village Fund Allocation and Manulondo Village Funds in 2012:

Table 1.  
 Village Fund Allocation In Manulondo Village in 2012

No	Description	Manulondo Village
1	BPD Operational Expenditure	Rp 1.500.000
2	LKMD Operational Expenditure	Rp 800.000
3	PKK Operational Shopping	Rp1.000.000
4	Social Assistance	Rp74.468.603
5	Reporting Fee	Rp300.000
6	Shop for office flags	Rp1.000.000
7	Shop for 2 BPD and PKK tables	Rp 200.000
<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>Rp 79.268.603</b>

Source: Manulondo Village Office, 2012

In accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 article 80 states that village development is in accordance with the given authority. And what happened in Nanganesa Village and Manulondo Village had carried out the planning process in accordance with the article. According to Mrs. Marselina Londa (Secretary of Manulondo Village), the Manulondo Village Government when compiling village planning must refer to the Manulondo village development plan, firstly preparing the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa) for a period of 6 years, secondly compiling the Village Development Plan or what is called the Village Development Plan. The Village Government Work Plan (RKP Desa) has a period of 1 year. These two plans are guidelines in the preparation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APB Desa) which are regulated in Government Regulations. In the preparation of the Manulonda village plan, the village community can play an active role and participate in its preparation. The village planning forum is in the form of the Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang Desa). Interview results Monday 29 August 2016

In the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation, it must be in accordance with article 81 which states that village development is carried out by the village government by involving all village communities in the spirit of mutual cooperation. According to Mr. Ignasius Simo (Member of BPD) the implementation process in Nanganesa Village must begin with planning deliberation activities. Similar to other villages, in Nanganesa and Manulondo villages, the management of Village Fund Allocations started from a hamlet inspection which was attended by the village head, village officials, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), the Village Community Empowerment Institute (LPMD) and community leaders in discussing various sectors. and fields in each hamlet to find activities that can be funded by ADD in accordance with the conditions and potential of the village.

From the hamlet point, work programs from various sectors and fields were found and then discussed through the Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdes) which was attended by village officials and community leaders to prepare RKPDes in accordance with the 2010-2015 RPJMDes, APBDes, RPD and village profiles. The Musrenbangdes is a forum for discussing proposed development activity plans at the village level guided by the principles of Village Community Participation Development Planning. (Interview results Wednesday 31 August 2016)

According to Mr. Marcelinus Dee (Community Leader) In field observations, it can be seen that the village government of Nanganesa and Manulondo village participation from the village community is still less active in the process of implementing development. Like collaborative activities. Communities who are less active in the implementation of village deliberations cause the implementation of development to be still limited. (Interview Results September 2, 2016).

Accountability of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, is the accountability for the implementation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes). The operational person in *Village Fund Allocation Management In Supporting Rural Development (Case Study Of Nanganesa Village And Manulondo Village Ndonga District, Ende Regency)*- **Nuraini Ismail, Sabra Wahab**

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charge of managing the overall village fund allocation is the Village Head as the Head of the Village Implementation Team. The implementation of the principle of accountability in stages will support public confidence in the implementation of village development which will ultimately achieve transparency of information received by the community, so that the village community gives a positive response to the success of the village government program.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been discussed in the previous section, the authors draw the conclusion that The planning stage has implemented the principles of transparency, responsiveness and participation to reflect the principles of accountability reflected in the musrenbangdes. The implementation stage in managing ADD funds in Manulondo and Nanganesa villages does not reflect the accountability principles that have been built, and the lack of participation from the community in implementing rural development activities. The accountability stage is integrated in the APBDes and the form of physical activities provided to the community in a transparent and accountable manner. The monitoring and evaluation stage provides the key to all fund management activities so as to give more trust to the community because the Village Government provides flexibility for the community to participate in carrying out supervision and evaluation of the management of Village Fund Allocation funds. The implementation of the Village Fund Allocation is still not effective, it can be seen in terms of the implementation time which is still delayed, besides that, the lack of participation from the community in the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation.

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