



Implementation of the Embong Ijuk Village Fund Program Bermani Ilir District Kepahiang Regency

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INTRODUCTION

Villages have a very important role in supporting the success of national government at large. The village is at the forefront of why all government affairs and programs are successful. This is also in line with the composition of Indonesia's population according to the last census in 2000 that around 60% or most of Indonesia's population currently still lives in rural residential areas. So it becomes logical if village development becomes a top priority for

ABSTRACT

Village Fund is a fund sourced from the State Budget which is prioritized to finance government administration, village development, and village community empowerment. This study describes the implementation process of the Village Fund Program which aims to determine the Implementation of the Village Fund Program and find out the obstacles to Village Fund Implementation in Embong Ijuk Village, Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency. This research is an exploratory research with a qualitative approach. The informant determination technique used is purposive sampling technique. Data analysis techniques in this study go through the stages of data reduction, data presentation and conclusion pulling. The results showed that the national economic recovery program according to village authority has not been running and the national priority program according to village authority has not been running. Recommendations from researchers all Village Fund implementation activities must involve the community, both planning and evaluation.

the success of national development. The existence of villages is formally recognized in Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning local government and government regulation No. 72 of 2005 concerning villages. In this provision, the village as a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries is authorized to regulate and take care of the interests of the local community.



As a logical consequence, the authority and demand of the implementation of village autonomy is the availability of sufficient funds. Sadu Wasistiono (2006; 107) states that financing or finance is an essential factor in supporting the implementation of village autonomy, as well as in the implementation of regional autonomy. In line with the opinion that "autonomy" is synonymous with "auto money", to manage and manage its own household, the village needs adequate funds or costs as support for the implementation of its obligations.

Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Priority of Village Fund Use in 2023 in Chapter II Article 5 explains in paragraph 1 that the priority of Village Fund use as referred to in article 3 paragraph 3 letter a is regulated and managed by the Village based on Village authority and paragraph 2 that the priority of Village Fund use as referred to in paragraph 1 is directed to accelerate the achievement of Village SDGS through Recovery national economy according to village authority, national priority programs according to village authority, and Mitigation and handling of natural and non-natural disasters according to village authority. The following Village Fund & Income Data for Embong Ijuk Village, Kepahiang Regency in 2023 can be seen in table 1.1:

Table 1 Total Village Fund and Income of Embong Ijuk Village Bermani ilir District Kepahiang Regency

Total Village Fund in 2023	1.156.606.200,00
Village Revenue in 2023	1.304.768,00

Source : Embong Ijuk Village Office, 2024

The phenomenon that occurs in the priority of village financial management in 2023 in Embong Ijuk Village is seen from the national economic recovery in accordance with village competence, the national priority program according to village authority, has not been carried out optimally. This problem can be seen from the recovery of the village's national economy through Bumdes which is not going well, from the data above the village income is still very low which means that Bumdes is not running optimally.

Furthermore, the implementation of national priority programs according to village authority in improving the quality of life of the community through the construction of clean water facilities has not been implemented, The cause of this problem is due to the low level of human resource skills, coordination between the village government and PDAM is not very good besides that the funds needed are insufficient so that the implementation of the village fund program is not optimal.



MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is an exploratory research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative method is a research method used for research on natural objects where researchers are key instruments (Sugiyono 2019: 41) qualitative, namely the type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved using statistical procedures or by other quantification methods (Suwandi, et al. 2008: 19). In this case, qualitative research tries to analyze "Implementation of Village Fund Program in Embong Ijuk, Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency".

The informant selection technique used in this study is using the purposive sampling method, namely by selecting informants based on certain goals or criteria in the sense of choosing informants who understand and are directly involved. Based on the informant criteria, the researcher selects informants as follows, namely; Sub-district, Head of BPD, Village Head, Community Leaders, Community in Embong Ijuk Village, Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency.

Collection techniques are carried out through 1) observation, namely activities to obtain information in answering research problems using our five senses such as sight, smell, and hearing, 2) interviews, namely the process of communication or interaction to collect information by means of questions and

answers between researchers and informants or research subjects, 3) documentation, namely documents or data in the form of letters, notes, photo archives, meeting results, activity journals and so on.

The technique in analyzing the data carried out in this study is to use qualitative data analysis from the data obtained. Data obtained from interviews, field observations, documentation, are then compiled systematically and determined which ones will be studied first and make conclusions so that they can be understood by all parties.

To obtain the appropriate data, the techniques carried out are as follows: 1) Data Collection. Data collection is done by observation and in-depth interviews and documentation, consisting of main data and supporting data. 2) Data reduction. Data obtained from the field need to be recorded in detail and thoroughly. 3) Presentation of data. After being reduced, the next step is to present the data. 4) Conclusion. Drawing conclusions is part of the study as a whole configuration. Conclusions or verification are carried out during the study. 5) Test the validity of the data. Done with three criteria, namely credibility (validity), dependability (reliability), and confirmability (objectivity). Through this analysis technique, it is expected to be able to explain problems clearly and regularly and



systematically using concepts, theories and views from experts as sources of analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of research on the use of Embong Ijuk Village Funds Keamatan Bermani Ilir Kepahiang Regency based on the concept of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2023 are as follows:

1. Economic Recovery in Embong Ijuk Village

National economic recovery according to village authority is the formation, development, and revitalization of joint Village-Owned Enterprises for Equitable Village economic growth, and the development of productive economic businesses that are prioritized to be managed by Village-Owned Enterprises to realize environmentally conscious village consumption and production. The results of the interview on the use of village funds in terms of national economic recovery according to village authority, based on the results of an interview with the village head of Embong Ijuk Village, Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency said that.

"Bumdes is currently not running because there is no suitable business for this village, besides

that some of the problems that are often experienced by Bumdes are related to management and lack of innovation related to village development." (Interview with DS, February 2024)

Meanwhile, when confirmed to BPD members of Embong Ijuk Village, Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency said that:

"Bumdes is currently less empowered because many people want to use it but when it returns people find it difficult to make payments so it is not sustainable." (Interview, February KZ 2024)

Then the researcher also conducted an interview with the Head of Bermani Ilir Subdistrict, from the results of the interview obtained information that:

"Bumdes is difficult to move because there is no cohesiveness between administrators and users and there is no good management system so that bumdes do not run well." (Interview with FS, March 2024)

The results of interviews with community leaders of Embong Ijuk village obtained the following information:

"At that time Bumdes was running and the management of Bumdes made the California Kates business and until now the business is no longer sustainable, only a business such as borrowing corks and tools for when there are crowds such as renting backpacks etc." (Interview with YP, February 2024)

Then the results of an interview with the village community of Embong Ijuk said that:



"As far as I know, the village government does not really socialize the existence of bumdes funds so that we ordinary people don't really know whether there are BUMDes or not in this village and we also do not know the benefits of the BUMDes fund for what and for whom, because the village apparatus has never involved us" (Interview with HT, February 2024)

The interview results that the national economic recovery program according to village welfare in Embong Village, Ijuk, Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency has not yet run

2. Priority Program in Embong Ijuk Village

National priority programs according to village welfare are village data collection activities, mapping potential and resources, and developing information and communication technology as an effort to expand partnerships for village development, development of tourism villages for equitable village economic growth and strengthening food security and stunting prevention in villages to realize villages without hunger and inclusive to increase the involvement of rural women, Peace Village with Justice, and Realizing Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture. The results of the research on the use of village funds in terms of national priority programs according to village authorities related to the provision of clean water and sanitation in Embong Ijuk Village,

Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency, based on the results of interviews with Village Officials, said that

"The issue of clean water has been a problem for many years in this village. If it is through village funds, it requires a lot of funds if the work must be from scratch". (Interview with DS, February 2024).

Meanwhile, when confirmed to BPD members of Embong Ijuk Village, Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency said that:

"So far, due to the lack of communication with stakeholders, the distribution of clean water in Embong Ijuk village has not been carried out because it still prioritizes extreme poverty, road construction and agricultural productivity." (KZ interview, February 2024)

The researcher continued the interview with the people of Embong Ijuk village following the explanation

"We no longer expect clean water because we have not been able to enjoy clean water for many years. Until now we only bathe in the river where the river is not so clean and clear because the river channel has passed through several villages so it is possible to often find human waste and others." (HT interview, February 24).

Further research with the people of Embong Ijuk village following the explanation:

"Currently we only bathe in the river if it is the rainy season then we collect rainwater. We collect rainwater to be used as drinking water but if it doesn't rain for drinking water we buy 1 tengki 70



thousand water if there is money, if there is no money then we transport water from neighboring hamlets." (AD interview, February 2024)

The results of research observations show that clean water in Embong Ijuk village is difficult to obtain, so the community bathes are forced to go to the river and until now there has been no one from the government to distribute clean water in Embong Ijuk village, Here are pictures of people washing baths, etc. in the river.

Figure 1 People washing, bathing in the Musi Embong Ijuk river



Then the researcher also confirmed with community leaders, from the results of interviews with community leaders obtained information that:

" Communication with PDAM has been carried out and until now the PDAM has not paid attention to the distribution of clean water in embong ijuk village "(Interviewm YP, March 2024)

The results of interviews and observations that the national priority program according to village authority in Embong Ijuk Village, Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency has

not been running because in The Embong Ijuk Village Budget has not yet been budgeted.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The national economic recovery program according to the village in Embong Ijuk village, Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency is not optimal, where in the Bumdes Regency program community participation is very low, due to lack of transparency in information conveyed by the Embong Ijuk village apparatus to the Embong Ijuk community. In addition, at the stage of Reporting Accountability, the Bumdes Fund was not prepared by the Village Apparatus and there was no evaluation of activities that should have been carried out with the people of Embong Ijuk so that the achievement of the objectives of the national economic recovery program was not achieved. This is because the process created in each stage of managing the Village Fund program is not in accordance with the Planning Stage for Village Fund Use which prioritizes the principles of Openness and Hamlet/Village Deliberation.
2. National priority programs in accordance with village welfare in Embong Ijuk village, Bermani Ilir District, Kepahiang Regency in



improving the quality of life of the community through the construction of clean water facilities Not Running, This is due to inhibiting factors such as

- a. Human Resources (HR)
- b. Coordination between relevant governments such as village governments and PDAM
- c. Community Participation

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