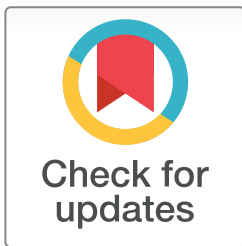


ARTICLE

Implementation of Village Fund Management Policy Affirmation in Village Development

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Abstract: The pendulum direction of development which initially only leans in the city is now directed to rural areas. Affirmation of government policies to villages is evidenced by the distribution of Village Funds since 2015. This study aims to find out how the implementation of village fund management in village development is through the role of village governments with an approach to rights of origin and local authority on a village scale. This study uses an explanatory approach by combining a case study design with a comparative study, which focuses on conducting an in-depth study on the role of village government in village development in Sirnagalih Village, Cipongkor District, West Bandung Regency. Data sources include the Village Head, Village Apparatus, Regional Personnel, and Training Agency, Village Community Institutions and Village Traditional Institutions, Community Leaders, Head of Subdistrict and Echelon Officials in the subdistrict, Head of Regency Village Community Empowerment Service and Echelon Officials at the Village Community Empowerment Service, as well as elements of the Community. The data analysis method used was qualitative analysis. The analysis results show that village development has a very strategic role in spurring regional development. It happens because it contains elements of equitable distribution of development and its results and directly touches the interests of the majority of the people who live in rural areas. It was found that village development programs and activities responsive to Community need to have resulted in high community participation. Therefore, the optimization of development implementation is influenced by community participation activities in implementing and preserving development results. For this reason, the main solution that needs to be given to the problem of managing Village Funds in Village development is the application of policy affirmations in the management of Village Funds.

Keywords: policy; village fund; village development

1. Introduction

Community empowerment policies in the 1990s were based on the context of the centralization of power. One of the indicators is that the location of the empowerment program is decided at the Regency/City level but remains under the control of the local government (Supriatna, 1997). The policy then becomes biased (policy bias) due to the wrong approach used in policy implementation.

In the last decade, there has been development discrimination against rural areas in Indonesia (Schuck, 2002; Sigelman, 1997). Until 2008, development programs only reached 31 percent of villages. Since 2007, efforts have been made to improve village development through the National Community Empowerment Program, but it was only able to cover 54 percent of villages in 2011 (Agusta, 2014). Consequently, the percentage of poverty in rural areas is also higher than in urban areas during the 1996-2020 period. In 1996 poverty in rural areas reached 12.3 percent, whereas, in urban areas, it was only 9.7 percent (BPS, 1997). In September 2015, poverty in rural areas reached 14.09 percent, whereas, in urban areas, it was only 8.22 percent (BPS, 2016). Furthermore, in 2020 poverty in rural areas will reach 13.20 percent, while in urban areas, it is 7.88 percent (BPS, 2021). This illustrates that urban and rural poverty disparities are still high.

The phenomenon of lagging rural areas compared to urban areas is caused by discrimination in various fields of development against the village. In 2014 there were 3.92 percent classified as independent villages, while those belonging to underdeveloped villages were 27.22 percent, and those classified as developing villages were 68.86 percent. The number of underdeveloped villages has decreased by 6,518 from 19,750 underdeveloped villages in 2014 to 13,232 underdeveloped villages in 2018. Meanwhile, developing villages have increased by 3,853 villages from 51,026 in 2014 to 54,879 villages in 2018 (Kemendesa PDTT, 2019).

The issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages aims to overcome discrimination in Village development. The policy affirmation to Villages in the Law is shown in Article 3, namely the principle of recognition of origin rights including recognition of customary villages, and the principle of subsidiarity, namely recognizing local authority on a village scale following origins and still valid customs. Furthermore, affirmations to the Village are realized, among others, through the distribution of Village funds (Eko et al., 2014).

This study tries to examine how the implementation of village fund management in village development through the role of the village government in village development with a right of origin approach and local authority on a village scale. The existence of a debate between various external and internal conditions for the government, with decision making on Village development programs for poverty reduction, raises the dynamics of changing conditions and the need for dynamic information that affects Village development policies. The context of this research relates to the management of Village Funds in Village Development. In order to see the relevance of previous research with this research, it can be described as follows:

1. Suharyanto and Sofianto (2012) using qualitative descriptive research methods. The research location is in Mlatiharjo Village, Gajah Subdistrict, Demak Regency, Samiran Village, Selo Subdistrict, Boyolali Regency, Jatiroyo Village, Jatipuro Subdistrict, Karanganyar Regency. The research results show that the innovative integrated village development model is a process that prioritizes synchronization between sectors and actors and promotes innovation in various fields as a technique. The prerequisite is the identification of potential resources and development directions and fostering innovation as a development technique.
2. Kartika (2012) using descriptive qualitative analysis research methods. The research location is Tegeswetan Village and Jangkrikan Village, Kepil District, Wonosobo Regency. The research results show that the Village Community has a big initiative to contribute to the management of the Village Fund Allocation. The

existence of public awareness to be involved in building villages is a solution to advancing village development.

3. Nadeak et al. (2015) using qualitative descriptive research methods. The research location is in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta, Banten Province, North Sumatra Province, West Java Province. The study results found that the technical guidelines for determining and affirming village boundaries must be reviewed because these technical guidelines are very difficult to implement and burden the Regional Budget.
4. Irawan (2017) using qualitative descriptive research methods. The research location is in the villages in Serang Regency, Banten Province. The results of the study found that the effectiveness of village governance is characterized by the ability to mobilize village government organizations, serve the community, and strengthen public deliberation in village-level decision making.

Based on the table above, it is known that some of these studies have similarities and differences with this study. The similarities lie in 1) talking about the Village, 2) analyzing policy implementation, and 3) discussions related to Village development. Meanwhile, the differences lie in 1) policy affirmation perspective; 2) focus of study on the management of Village Funds in Village development; and 3) differences in research locations, the location of this research are in Sirnagalih Village, West Bandung Regency, so it can be emphasized that this research is different from previous research.

Based on the explanation above, many studies have been related to this previously stated. However, this study has additional value, namely considering the unique and interesting phenomenon of village development, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study related to these problems, so the general problem formulation of this research can be formulated as follows: How to implement the affirmation of Village Fund management policies in village development? Therefore, with the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this study are to find out and analyze the implementation of the affirmation of the Village Fund management policy in village development through the role of the village government in village development with an approach to rights of origin and local authority at the village scale.

2. Methods

This research uses an explanatory approach by combining a case study design with a comparative study, which focuses on conducting an in-depth study on the role of village government in village development to improve community welfare in Sirnagalih Village Cipongkor District, West Bandung Regency. The research location was chosen to represent the characteristics of villages in Indonesia, so the location was chosen according to the general state of village independence. Sirnagalih Village was chosen as the research location based on the achievements achieved by the village, namely being able to reduce the backwardness of its village, from being classified as an underdeveloped village in 2014 to an advanced village in 2020 based on the Building Village Index (IDM) in 2020 with a value of 0.7967.

In general, the data was collected in primary and secondary data. Furthermore, to collect data with techniques, namely observation techniques, in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussion, and documentation. The first group of people to be studied was selected in this study. Then the research continued with direct observation, and notes were made on the activities of people in the field for some time. Also, besides observation, in-depth interviews were conducted with the selected informants to collect sufficient data. Then the results of observations and interviews were followed up with Focus Group Discussions and documentation studies. Data sources include the Village Head, Village Apparatus, Regional Personnel, and Training Agency, Village Community Institutions and Village Traditional Institutions, Community Leaders, Head of Subdistrict and Echelon Officials in the subdistrict, Head of Regency Village Community Empowerment Service and Echelon Officials at the Village Community

Empowerment Service, as well as elements of the Community. The data analysis method used is a qualitative analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

In carrying out community development and empowerment, the village government is expected to reduce poverty and realize community welfare (UU Number 6 of 2014 article 78). Policies specifically targeted at marginalized groups to reduce social inequality are classified as affirmative policies. Affirmative policies or actions have a similar goal to equal opportunity but are more proactive in fighting discrimination. According to Schuck (2002), affirmative action is a program to control preferences for access to resources for certain groups that require special treatment. Village development has a very important and strategic role because it contains elements of equitable development and its results. In village development, village government is located as a subsystem of the government administration system in Indonesia.

3.1. Implementation of Village Fund Management in the Regional Budget

From the results of observations, interviews, and Focus Group Discussions, it was found that the West Bandung Regency Government, through the Community and Village Empowerment Service as the relevant agency was quite responsive in responding to changes in the amount of the Village fund budget ceiling. This condition impacts village financial management, which consists of planning, implementation, administration, reporting, accountability, and supervision to achieve effective and efficient village fund management. The implementation method is in accordance with village regulations through recognition, subsidiarity, democratization, participation, and community empowerment.

The rationale in the regulation of the Village is recognition, subsidiarity, democratization, participation, and community empowerment. One source of village income is the budget allocation from the State Budget in the form of the Village Fund. Management of Village Funds in the Village Law specifically lays the basis for changes in village governance which is built on the principle of balance between institutions (checks and balances), representative democracy and deliberation, and participatory decision-making processes through village meetings as the highest decision-making forum in planning implementation, supervision, and accountability of village development. By involving the participation of various interest groups in the community, the Village Head and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) hold village meetings as the highest decision-making forum to determine the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) and Village Annual Plan, asset management, and BUMDes as well as strategic decisions (Ditjen Bina Pemdes, 2018) as seen in Figure 1.

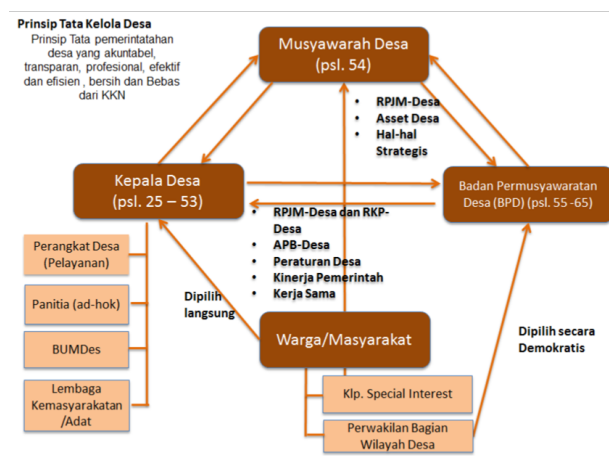


Figure 1. Village Governance Design

Village Fund Management is an inseparable part of Village financial management as stated in the Village Budget so that activities sourced from the Village Fund are accounted for administratively, technically, and legally. Village Fund Management 2015-2020 in West Bandung Regency is specifically regulated in detail in the West Bandung Regent's Regulation on Guidelines for Village Financial Management. In general, the management of the Village Fund in the Regional Budget starts from the planning, implementation, administration, and accountability stages.

The Village Fund Program is a vital instrument of the Central Government to encourage economic development and reduce inequality and poverty in villages in Indonesia (Saragi et al., 2021). The amount of the Village Fund ceiling changes every year. The 2015 Village fund ceiling is IDR. 20.76 T, then continued to increase until it reached IDR72 trillion in 2020 (Kementerian Desa PDTT, 2020).

The number of Village funds disbursed by the central government turned out to be directly proportional to the percentage of absorption of Village funds, which was 82.72% (covering 74,093 villages) in 2015 and reaching 99.54% in 2019 (covering 74,953 villages). This condition has positively impacted villages throughout Indonesia, including Sirnagalih Village, Cipongkor District, West Bandung Regency, which was originally based on the 2015 West Bandung Regency APBD Sirnagalih Village received village funds of IDR280.3 million, to IDR800.9 million in 2017 and reached IDR960 million in 2020. With the change in the Village fund ceiling, the West Bandung Regency Government made regulatory changes to the West Bandung Regency Regent Regulation Number 46 of 2018 concerning Village Financial Management Guidelines by stipulating the West Bandung Regency Regent Regulation Number 06 of 2020 concerning Changes to West Bandung Regency Regent Regulation Number 46 of 2018 concerning Village Financial Management Guidelines.

The researcher confirmed this by conducting interviews with related officials at the Village Community Empowerment Service of West Bandung Regency. The interview results concluded that the West Bandung Regency Government, through the Community and Village Empowerment Service as the relevant agency was quite responsive in responding to changes in the amount of the Village fund budget ceiling. It is very clearly seen in the dynamic regulatory changes, namely the West Bandung Regent Regulation, which has adjusted to the rules issued by the Central Government regarding changes in the number of Village funds. Of course, this condition impacts village financial management, which consists of planning, implementation, administration, reporting, accountability, and supervision to achieve effective and efficient village fund management. The management of the Village Fund aims to realize Village independence. In order to realize an independent village, it is necessary to combine the concept of a self-governing community and local self-government, which is the ideal of Law no. 6 the Year 2014.

3.2. Selection of Achievements in Village Development Policies

In selecting achievement targets in village development policies in Sirnagalih Village, based on the results of observations, interviews, and FGDs, it was revealed that the selection of achievement targets in village development policies was adjusted to the priorities of village development. The development priorities are determined through adjustments to Village characteristics based on the Developing Village Index. Furthermore, the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and the Village Government held a Village Deliberation to determine and decide on the priority of village development in Sirnagalih Village. The selection and changes to achieving village development goals are designed to increase active community involvement in development. Changes in development goals and achievements in Sirnagalih Village have encouraged synergistic development between all village stakeholders, namely the Village Government, Village Consultative Body, Village Community Institutions, Village Traditional Institutions, Village Communities, and supra-villages by emphasizing the principles of responsive and accountable development.

Village development aims to improve the welfare of the village community and the quality of human life and poverty alleviation through the provision of the fulfillment of basic needs, development of facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. Therefore, the selection of achievement targets in Village development policies is adjusted to village development priorities. [Todaro \(1994\)](#) said that through development, development activities can be formulated that are efficient and effective and can provide optimal results in utilizing available resources and developing existing potential.

In order to determine the priority of village development, adjustments are needed to the characteristics of the village based on the Developing Village Index (IDM), which the Ministry of Villages has determined, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration. Furthermore, the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and the Village Government held a Village Deliberation to determine and decide on the priority of village development in Sirnagalih Village. The Village Deliberation held by the chairman and members of the Sirnagalih Village Consultative Body aims to discuss and agree on and decide on the priorities of Sirnagalih Village development which are adapted to the characteristics of the village. Moreover, based on the IDM, the category of Sirnagalih Village is an underdeveloped village. In the village meeting, the main focus is to formulate the main activities and priorities to alleviate the backwardness of the village.

The Village Head and Village Apparatus attended the Village Deliberation, Chairperson and Members of the Village Consultative Body, administrators of Community Institutions in the Village (Neighborhood/Hamlet, Family Welfare Empowerment, Youth Organizations, Integrated Service Posts, and Community Empowerment Institutions), community leaders and other community elements. in Sirnagalih Village. Furthermore, the results of this Village Deliberation are used as the basis for the preparation of Village Regulations and Village Head Decrees regarding the development priorities of Sirnagalih Village. The ideal village development achievement targets are arranged based on the Village level typology. There are five Village level typologies: Very Disadvantaged Village, Disadvantaged Village, Developing Village, Independent Village, and Advanced Village.

Development achievement targets at each village level as measured in the Village Development Index have been targeted by taking into account the capabilities and potentials possessed by the village, be it the potential of natural resources, humans, and previously created infrastructure. This is a measure of development priorities in the village with the allocation of village funds that have been determined. Until 2019 Village funds in Sirnagalih Village are directed to physical development activities and community empowerment with a fairly large percentage. It is planned that the development of the village will be more focused on community empowerment activities in the future.

The large allocation of Village Funds for these physical development activities encourages the Sirnagalih Village Government to seek strategies to implement its development, taking into account community involvement in its implementation. With the issuance of the policy direction for the use of Village Funds from the Central Government as a supra-village through the Village Cash Work Intensive program (PKTD), many uses, and uses of Village funds are found that prioritize physical development and community empowerment carried out by the Sirnagalih Village community, empowering local workers and utilization of Sirnagalih Village's natural resources. According to [Mashoed \(2004\)](#) one of the community empowerment programs can be carried out by improving the physical environment (infrastructure) of village settlements, including, among others, the improvement of environmental roads, canals, waste facilities, and public bathing, washing, and toilet facilities.

One of the terms of reference that must be met in the management of Village funds, especially in physical development activities, is that these activities are carried out by the Sirnagalih Village community, empowering the village's local workforce and

utilizing the natural resources of Sirnagalih Village. The goal is to improve the welfare and quality of life of the community so that every activity that has been planned through the Regional Budget involves the entire community of Sirnagalih Village.

Development by involving the community becomes an emphasis in the use of the Village Fund; thus, the Village community has a sense of responsibility to maintain and maintain physical facilities and infrastructure built together with the village government. Another benefit is that by being carried out by the local community, there will be additional circulation of money within the Sirnagalih Village area, sourced from Transfer Funds from the central government, strengthening the local economy and reducing poverty in Sirnagalih Village. This condition illustrates the tendency in Sirnagalih Village that involving the community has a very positive impact on the interests of the village community. Village Funds in Sirnagalih Village, which is more for infrastructure development and community empowerment, has increased the village's economic growth, strengthened the community's economy, opened up employment opportunities for unemployed people, and reduced poverty of the Sirnagalih Village community.

Changes in the achievement of Village development targets by utilizing Village Funds are also designed to increase active community involvement in development. This is encouraged in the implementation of village development in Sirnagalih Village from 2018 to 2020 (based on the Sirnagalih Village Government Work Plan for 2018, 2019, and 2020 and the Sirnagalih Regional Budget Document for 2018, 2019, and 2020) so that the community is facilitated to open business fields by providing various skills and opening various business opportunities carried out together with the Village Government and village-owned enterprises.

Changes in the goals and achievements of village development in Sirnagalih Village have encouraged the creation of synergistic development between all village stakeholders, namely the Village Government, Village Consultative Body, Village Community Institutions, Village Traditional Institutions, Village Communities, and supra-villages by emphasizing the existing development principles, as the theory of development proposed by [Tjokrowinoto \(1999\)](#) namely there are three principles in the implementation of development, including: (1) the principle of integral development, (2) the principle of own strength, and (3) the principle of mutual agreement. For this reason, village development is related to physical development and economic development, and empowerment of human society in an effort to create an advanced, independent, and prosperous village.

Based on the explanation above, the government bureaucracy's role at the Central, Regional, and Village levels are closely related to the approach to state administration in Indonesia. The state administration approach is closely related to the role of government officials to realize people's welfare through public service activities within the framework of community empowerment. The influence of the behavior of government officials in implementing various public policies will color the selection of achievement targets in village development policies.

3.3. Village Development Planning and Implementation

As mandated by Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the concept of building a village and building a village is a unified whole. Therefore, the paradigm of building a village in the planning stage is linearly planning village development, referring to national development planning and district/city development planning, likewise with the planning and implementation of the use of Village funds in the Village Budget that the use of Village Funds in village financial management refers to the regional and central financial management systems.

One of the important elements in a good village development planning process is to involve community members and all stakeholders in the village in the village planning stages, including the implementation of the Village Musrenbang. The Sirnagalih Village development planning process as contained in the Village Medium-

Term Development Plan document (every six years) and the Village Government Work Plan (every year) has in practice also involved community representatives, namely the Village Consultative Body, Village Community Institutions, and Village Customary Institutions. Every development activity in Sirnagalih Village has been planned in the Village Government Work Plan. It is funded by the Village Budget, involving the Village community, so that the Village community feels involved in every use of the budget. In addition, alternatives for calculating the budget and the target for achieving activities have been discussed from the beginning between the village government and the village community so that development programs and activities financed by the Village Budget are programs and activities that are under the authority of the village and are responsive to the needs of the Sirnagalih village community.

From the results of interviews and FGDs, it was found that the Sirnagalih Village Government in the implementation of development has encouraged the participation of the Village community in the planning and implementation of Village development processes so that the community is actively involved in all stages of Village development starting from planning, implementation, reporting, to evaluation. The stages of village development begin with the implementation of deliberation at the hamlet level, followed by deliberation at the village level, and continued with the implementation of the Village Development Planning Meeting. Deliberations at the hamlet level are led by the head of the hamlet to collect suggestions from below and the needs of the environment, which are submitted by representatives of the Head of Neighborhood (RT) or Head of Hamlet (RW), local community leaders. The results of the hamlet level deliberation are in the form of a list of problems and needs, ideas or proposals for priority activities for each hamlet, Hamlet (RW), and community groups and will be submitted to the village meeting.

A village meeting is held to determine the types of activities the priority proposals from each hamlet. In this activity, the community is invited together to formulate problems that occur in the village area by referring to the results of the hamlet deliberation by considering the availability of potential in the village area as well as the potential for priority scales for each proposal to get a solution to the problem. Each proposal that has been agreed to become a priority in the implementation of the Village Deliberation will be further discussed together in the Village Development Planning Deliberation activities. This is a core deliberation that will determine various programs and activities that are priorities for the Village Government to be implemented and obtain funding. On this occasion, the community is invited to jointly determine the priority of development activities in one basic budget year due to the Dusun Deliberations, which have been summarized as priorities proposals in the village meeting. The final results of this deliberation are drafting the Village Medium-Term Development Plan and the compilation of a draft and list of proposed Village Government Work Plans.

Sirnagalih Village has an annual deliberation forum held in a participatory manner by Village stakeholders to agree on an activity plan for the next fiscal year at the Village Development Planning Deliberation. The proposals submitted at the Village Development Planning Deliberations were not always approved, but some were rejected. This is due to the consideration of development priorities. Proposals that have been submitted by community representatives and approved in deliberation will be compiled by the drafting team from the Village side, becoming the Village Government Work Plan. Proposals that are not approved due to certain considerations will be re-proposed at next year's deliberation. It is corroborated by [Berry \(1973\)](#) regarding allocative opportunity-seeking, that planning is oriented towards the future. Therefore, it is prepared based on current trends to anticipate problems that will arise in the future.

The implementation of Sirnagalih Village development has gone through several stages and has complied with the central and regional governments' provisions and is following the technical instructions given to the Village. This is based on the stages that have been passed in the development implementation process, from various

levels contributing to each other to the success of Sirnagalih Village development. Therefore, Sirnagalih Village Development Planning and Implementation is part of public policy. This is in line with the definition of public policy put forward by Thomas R. Dye which states that "Public policy is whatever government chooses to do a not do" (Dye, 1995).

Since the introduction of the Village fund program in 2015, Sirnagalih Village has been classified as an underdeveloped village in West Bandung Regency based on 2016 Developing Village Index with a value of 0.5266. Furthermore, based on the 2019 Building Village Index, with a value of 0.7070, Sirnagalih Village increased its status to a Developing Village. And in 2020, Sirnagalih Village became an Advanced Village based on the 2020 Building Village Index (IDM) with a Value of 0.7967 (Kemendesa PDTT, 2016-2020). This fact shows the independence process of Sirnagalih Village. Village independence can be grouped into administrative/economic independence and political independence (Suharto, 2012).

In the process of preparing the Village Budget, Sirnagalih has put forward the principles of transparency, accountability, and efficiency. This is one of the efforts that has pushed from underdeveloped villages to independent villages based on IDM. Based on some findings in the field and seeing directly the activities and programs contained in the Sirnagalih Village Budget, it can be concluded that the Village Government has fully accommodated the aspirations and needs of the Village community in programs and activities that use Village funds so that the main priority of Village funds is used for activities. Village development and village community empowerment by considering the existing conditions of Sirnagalih Village.

The activities carried outsourced from the Village Fund are carried out entirely by the Sirnagalih Village Apparatus (Kasi and Kaur) as Village Financial Management Implementers (PPKD) based on the decision of the Sirnagalih Village Head who authorizes part of the power as the Village Financial Management Authority Holder (PKPKD) to the Financial Management Executor Village. In carrying out its activities, the Village Financial Management Implementer is assisted by the Activity Management Team (TPK). In order to support the openness and clear delivery of information to the public, every development activity in Sirnagalih Village is equipped with an activity information board installed at the activity location. In addition to the activity information board, all programs and activities sourced from the Village Fund are also presented with information at the Sirnagalih Village office, which can be accessed by the village community. These two things are the embodiment of transparency in the implementation of Village development and accountability for Village financial management so that the community can freely find out about the Village Fund program. In terms of implementing the principle of accountability, the management of the Village Fund is carried out through a reporting system, namely quarterly reports, monthly reports, and reports for each stage of activity.

The village fund management reporting system in Sirnagalih Village is based on the Siskeudes Application. Reporting is carried out in stages, quarterly reports, monthly reports, and reports for each stage of activity. The report comes from the Activity Implementation Team to the Village Financial Management Executor as the Budget Activity Executor, then forwarded to the Sirnagalih Village Head. From the village head, it was reported in stages to the Regent of West Bandung through the Cipongkor Sub-district and the Village Community Empowerment Service of West Bandung Regency. From some of these facts, it can be studied that the principle of participatory Village development by involving the Village community has been implemented optimally and followed by transparency starting from development planning, use of Village funds, to accountability for Village Budget management and evaluation of Village development implementation. The results of some of these findings, as well as observations of macroscopic phenomena in the field, which are shown in the daily pattern of village administration, there is a conformity with the objectives of Law No. 6 of 2014, as well as several theories, including that the new village government services need to be responsive to the community (Osborne, 1993). The village government organization

itself is internally controlled by various acts of bargaining, persuasion, and maneuvering so that in order to be more responsive in service, the village government needs to develop a network of cooperation with various other institutions in the village (Sabatier & Mazmanian, 1979), also by involving the community in important decision-making. Village government policies need to be open to public arguments or criticism and specifically protect marginalized groups. Thus, reinventing government in the village government can be demonstrated by the development of deliberative democracy in decision making on the implementation of the village meeting and Village Development Planning Meeting, as well as affirmative action on some of the policies contained in the Village Medium-Term Development Plan Document and the Village Government Work Plan and manifested into programs and activities that financed by the Village Budget.

3.4. Community Participation

The implementation of the Village Fund program in Sirnagalih Village is carried out in the form of community participation in village development. The forms of participation include the community's involvement in every activity of the Hamlet, Village Deliberations, and Village Development Planning Deliberations. In line with this, the Sirnagalih Village Government positions the community to play an active role in implementing development. The public is given space to submit suggestions and provide input. By being allowed to learn about development management, the village community will automatically become smarter to actively participate in determining development options to be implemented and manage development independently in Sirnagalih Village.

Representatives from Village Community Institutions evidence this ((Neighborhood/Hamlet, Family Welfare Empowerment, Youth Organizations, Integrated Service Posts, Family Welfare Empowerment) and community leaders, which is relatively high, above 90% in every Deliberation in Sirnagalih Village. This data shows that the level of awareness of the village community is very high to take an active role in village development planning, implementation of village development, and evaluation of village development, while community participation is in the form of community self-help and mutual assistance to support programs and activities of village cash-intensive work (PKTD)) funded by Village funds have encouraged the successful implementation of the said programs and activities. The relatively high number of non-governmental organizations, both in the form of labor and donations of funds, is evidence of the participation of the Sirnagalih Village community. Support is in the form of community self-help funds. In addition, the percentage of community members who participate in cooperation is relatively high, reaching 80%, with a tendency to increase every year. This shows that the participation of the village community in the implementation of village development is quite high.

This condition reflects the joint commitment of all stakeholders in the Village, namely between the Village Government, Village Consultative Body, Village Community Institutions, community leaders, and the supra-village (Local Government) together with the Village community to carry out Village Deliberations by prioritizing the level of participation of the Village community that is adjusted to with the existing condition of Sirnagalih Village. As a result, changes in community participation activities in the implementation of development can be seen in all village development activities. This phenomenon shows that the village government has provided a large enough space for the village community to increase participation in the implementation of village development.

The positive impact of involving the role and participation of the community will lead to a high level of accountability in the management of the Village Budget because the use of Village Funds can be better with community supervision. As for the community, this involvement will be useful in community empowerment to realize

community welfare. The more active the community, the more their needs will be fulfilled.

The implementation of the Village Fund program in Sirnagalih Village emphasizes the form of community participation in village development. This form of participation includes the involvement of all BPD members in every Village Deliberation and Musrenbangdes activities related to development discussions. In addition, the members of the Village Consultative Body often hold Village Consultative Body Deliberations to discuss proposals from the community regarding what development will be carried out in the Village.

In line with this, the Sirnagalih Village Government positions the community not only as objects of development but also as implementers of development and, at the same time, supervisors of development in the Village. The public is given space to submit suggestions and provide input. By being allowed to learn about development management, the village community will automatically become smarter to actively participate in determining development options to be implemented and manage development independently in Sirnagalih Village. This is evidenced by the presence of representatives of Village Community Institutions (Neighborhood/Hamlet, Family Welfare Empowerment, Youth Organizations, Integrated Service Posts, Family Welfare Empowerment) and community leaders, which is relatively high, above 90% in every Deliberation in Sirnagalih Village. This data shows that the level of awareness of the village community is very high to take an active role in village development planning, implementation of village development, and evaluation of village development.

Meanwhile, community participation in the form of self-help and mutual assistance to support the Village Cash Intensive Work (PKTD) programs and activities financed by the Village Fund has encouraged the successful implementation of the said programs and activities. The number of non-governmental organizations in the form of a fairly large workforce is evidence of the participation of the Sirnagalih Village community. In addition, the data shows that the percentage of community members who participate in mutual cooperation is relatively high, reaching 80%, with a tendency to increase every year. This shows that the participation of the village community in the implementation of village development is quite high.

Village development programs and activities that are responsive to community needs will lead to the fairly high participation of the Village community, starting from the development planning process implementation of development to evaluating the results of village development so that community-based economic potential empowerment can be carried out properly. This finding is in line with the theory put forward by [Cohen and Uphoff \(1977\)](#), which states that community participation in the development process consists of a) Participation in decision making, b) Participation in implementation, c) Participation in benefits; d) Participation in evaluation. The implementation of community participation-based development in Sirnagalih Village, Cipongkor District, West Bandung Regency has been pursued quite well and optimally. The analysis results show that the optimization of development implementation is influenced by community participation in village development.

4. Conclusion

The dynamics of development in the relationship between the state and society in the village development program emerges from the debate between various external and internal conditions for the government, with decision making on village development programs. In carrying out village development activities, the government is expected to reduce poverty and realize community welfare through alternative affirmative policies. It can be seen that the implementation of the affirmation of the Village Fund management policy in village development through the role of the village government in village development with an approach to rights of origin and local authority at the village scale is quite responsive and effective in achieving village development goals

because it contains elements of equitable development and its results and touches direct interests of the majority of the people who live in Sirnagalih Village.

This responsiveness and effectiveness can be seen from the selection of achievement targets in village development policies that have been adapted to village development priorities. Furthermore, related to changes in the village fund budget ceiling, the West Bandung Regency Government is responsive and responsive in responding to changes in the amount of the Village fund budget ceiling. This condition has an impact on improving the financial management of Sirnagalih Village. This is also in line with village development which has involved community members and all stakeholders in the village process of planning and implementing village development. The community has played an active role in all stages of village development. The forms of community participation in village development include community involvement in every village meeting and Village Development Planning Meeting activities. Some of these findings indicate the implementation of a participatory village development model.

The principle of participatory Village development is to truly involve the Village community in the implementation of Village development, followed by transparency starting from development planning, use of Village funds to accountability for Village Budget management, and evaluation of Village development implementation. Furthermore, village autonomy is demonstrated by the development of deliberative democracy in decision making on the implementation of the Village Meeting and Musrenbangdes, as well as affirmative action on some of the policies contained in the Village Medium-Term Development Plan Document and the Village Government Work Plan and manifested in programs and activities financed by the Village Budget.

The implementation of the affirmation of the Village Fund management policy in village development through the role of the village government with an approach to rights of origin and local authority at the village scale was quite responsive and effective in achieving village development goals. However, it can still be improved by increasing the village government's capacity, increasing the availability of resources, increasing community support, and increased support from Supra-Village. In addition, although the village community has played an active role in all stages of village development, the active participation of the community can be increased through increasing deliberation of deliberation in the village and improving public services.

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