

Evaluation Of Accountability And Effectiveness Of Village Fund In The Village Of Aik Pelempang Jaya District Belitung

Anggraeni Yunita

*Accounting Department, Faculty of Economy
University of Bangka Belitung
Bangka Belitung, Indonesia
anggi21.ay@gmail.com*

Christianingrum

*Management Department, Faculty of Economy
University of Bangka Belitung
Bangka Belitung, Indonesia
syifa.meira@yahoo.com*

Abstract -- The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether the management of rural funds has been accountable and effective in terms of regulation and institutional, fund management, supervision and human resources to be assessed using a qualitative approach. The research was conducted in rural districts receiving Rural Funds in 2015 in Aik Pelempang Jaya Village, the one of villages in Belitung Regency that receive rural funds. Researchers used the snowball sampling technique in which researchers collected data from one respondent to another who met the criteria, through in-depth interviews and stopped when there was no new information, replication or repetition of information variations, experienced information saturation point. The results of this study indicate that overall fund management has not been done accountably and effectively. This is because there are still some things that should be the government's attention in preparing technical mechanisms of implementation and reporting of rural funds

Keywords -- Village Funds, Allocation of Rural Funds, Accountability, Effectiveness

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the vision of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) Government is to Build Indonesia from the Fringe within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. To realize this vision needs to be allocated more funds to strengthen regional and village development. Understanding the Village according to Law no. 6 Year 2014 on Villages are customary villages and villages or called by other names, hereinafter referred to as Villages, are legal entity units with territorial boundaries for governing and administering government affairs, Village funds are prioritized for the benefit of local communities based on community initiatives, origin, and / or traditional rights recognized and respected within the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Village Fund is a fund sourced from the State Revenues and Expenditures Budget for villages transferred through the Regency / City Revenue and Expenditure Budget and is used to finance the implementation of governance, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment. (Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 49 / PMK.07 / 2016). Village funds are organized for the purpose of realizing economic growth and equal

distribution of income. The Village Fund is prioritized to finance the development and empowerment of the community, such as Program and activities, especially the activities of BUMDesa or BUMDesaBersama, water storage facilities for village irrigation, superior products of Desa or rural areas and village sports facilities.

Naturally, new products related to the channeling and use of funds may potentially cause state losses resulting from misuse of realization to the accountability of funds committed by the persons involved in the mechanism of disbursement, use and liability for the use of funds. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), based on the results of a review conducted by the institution in 2014, found 14 potential problems of managing village funds both related to the allocation of village funds (ADD) which is the duty of the District / City Government to allocate budgets for villages taken from Dana Bagi Outcome (DBH) and General Allocation Fund (DAU) which is part of Balancing Fund and Village Fund divided into 4 (four) aspects, namely regulation and institutional aspect, management aspect, supervision aspect and human resources aspect.

Potential problems related to regulatory and institutional aspects are the regulations and technical guidelines for village financial management are not yet complete. In addition, the other problem is the possibility of overlapping authority between the Ministry of Village and the Directorate General of Village Administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the formula for the distribution of village funds has not been transparent, the revenue sharing of the village apparatus has not been fair and the responsibility of preparing the accountability report by the village is inefficient because the regulation overlaps.

Related to the aspects of the management, the KPK revealed several issues, namely the budget management timeframe is difficult to be obeyed by the village, the standard unit of goods and services for the reference for the preparation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (*APBDesa*) has not yet existed, the preparation of *APBDesa* does not fully describe the needs of the villages, transparency of the use and accountability plan of the low *APBDesa* and the financial accountability of the village has not been standardized and prone to manipulation.

Regarding the supervision aspect, KPK emphasized that the government should pay attention to three issues, namely the effectiveness of financial management supervision, the public complaints channel has not been well managed and the evaluation and supervision of the local government is unclear. Finally, in terms of human resources, KPK finds problems in the form of potential corruption of counterparts by utilizing the weakness of village officials.

The government itself, until April 2015, has disbursed the first phase of village funds, planned in three phases, in 63 districts with a total funding of more than Rp898 billion. The total amount of village funds alone has been set at Rp20.7 trillion, sourced from APBNP 2015 and will be channeled to 74,093 villages in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the Provincial Government of Bangka Belitung Islands (Provincial Babel) in 2015 allocates village funds amounting to Rp 91,927,560,000, -. The funds will be distributed to 309 village government coffers spread over 40 sub-districts, six districts. (Source: BPMPD Province of Bangka Belitung Islands, 2015)

Based on the above phenomenon, which can be accounted for public sector accounting related to accountability and effectiveness of village fund management, covering four aspects of problems that become the findings of KPK, that is regulation and institutional aspect, management aspect, supervision aspect and human resource aspect. Related to this, the authors are interested in giving the title of this study with the title "Evaluation of Accountability and Effectiveness of Village Fund Management in AikPelempang Jaya Village."

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Definiton of Village Fund*

Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation no. 113 Year 2014, Village Funds are Village Funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for villages that are transferred through the District / City Revenue and Expenditure Budget and are used to finance the implementation of governance, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment .

B. *Accountability Concept*

According to Mardiasmo (2009), accountability is the obligation of the holder (agent) to provide accountability, presenting, reporting and disclosing all activities and activities it is responsible to the principal that grants the right and authority to hold the account. From a public sector perspective, accountability is accountable for the management of resources and the implementation of policies entrusted to the reporting entity in achieving the objectives set periodically (PP No. 71 of 2010).

Mahmudi (2010), said to minimize and anticipate the emergence of a deviant government required a system of public accountability. Mahmudi (2010) defines public accountability as providing information on government activities and performance to interested parties. The main emphasis of public accountability is the provision of

information on activities to the public and other stakeholder constituencies. Public accountability is also linked to the obligation to explain and answer questions about what the public sector organizations have been, are and are planning to do.

C. *Effectivity Concept*

In research on organizational effectiveness, human resources and human behavior emerged as the primary focus and efforts to improve effectiveness should always begin by examining this behavior at work. Effectiveness is a measure of success or failure of an organization to achieve its objectives (Mardiasmo, 2009). The most important thing is that effectiveness does not state that effectiveness does not state how much it has cost to achieve that goal. Effectiveness only sees whether a program or activity has achieved its intended purpose.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative research methods that are research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written words and oral from the people and observed behavior. The reason for the qualitative research approach used by researchers is to explain accountability and effectiveness of village fund management in terms of regulatory and institutional aspects, fund management, supervision and human resources aspects.

As with qualitative research, the selection of samples using snowball sampling technique. What is meant by snowball sampling technique is a sampling technique by conducting data collection activities from respondents who have the criteria that are considered appropriate by the researcher to provide information through an in-depth interview and stop if no new information is found or the occurrence of replications obtained by information or by word other information obtained has reached the saturation condition in which the information conveyed has similarities between one respondent and the other respondents.

IV. DISCUSSION

Year 2015, is the first year Village Fund Program disbursed. The disbursement of village funds in AikPelempang Jaya village was conducted in 3 (three) liquefaction stages with Phase 1 percentage, 40%, Phase 2, 40% and Phase 3 20%. The amount of Village Funds disbursed for phase 1 is Rp 123,759,096, for phase 2 of Rp 123,759,096 and for stage 3 of Rp 61.879548, so that the total disbursement of Village Fund is Rp 61,879,548. As is generally the new program, the mechanism of disbursement, use and reporting that occurred in AikPelempang Jaya Village is still not optimal, given the limitations of Human Resources that are considered not proficient in managing the Village Fund. Even aturam related to the management of the Village Fund between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Village Ministry, the Development of Underdeveloped Regions and Transmigration still overlap. This is one of the reasons for the difficulty of the apparatus of AikPelempang Jaya village in managing the Village Fund despite the

socialization and training of the related ministries on the mechanism of the village fund management.

As the background of the above problem, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) finds problems that may arise from the management of the Village Fund in terms of 4 aspects: Regulatory and Institutional Aspects, Aspects of Management, Monitoring Aspects and Human Resource Aspects.

Judging from the Regulatory and Institutional Aspects, the actual rules and technical guidelines for financial management of the Village Fund have been considered quite complete. However, not all regulations on the implementation of Village Fund management are really new regulations. Some are still a revised old rule. Here are the implementing regulations that are issued in accordance with Law no. Year 2014 on Villages that are closely linked to the management of the Village Fund:

- Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 6 Year 2014 on Villages;
- Government Regulation Number 60 Year 2014 on Village Funds Sourced from APBN;
- Presidential Regulation No. 11 of 2015 on the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- residential Regulation No. 12 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Village, Development of Underdeveloped Regions and Transmigration;
- Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 111 Year 2014 on Technical Guidelines on Village Regulations;
- Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 113 of 2014 on Village Finance Management;
- Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 114 of 2014 on Guidelines for Village Development;
- Regulation of the Minister of Village, Development of Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration No. 1 of 2015 concerning the Delegation of the Affairs of the Authority Based on the Origin and Local Authority of the Village Scale;
- Regulation of the Minister of Village, Development of Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration No. 2 of 2015 on the Code of Conduct and the Decision-Making Mechanism of Village Deliberations;
- Regulation of the Minister of Village, Development of Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration No. 3 of 2015 on Village Assistance;
- Regulation of the Minister of Village, Development of Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration No. 5 of 2015 on the Establishment of the Priority of Village Fund Usage Year 2015;
- Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 241 / PMK.07 / 2014 on the Implementation and Accountability of Transfer to Regional and Village Funds;
- Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 250 / PMK.07 / 2014 on the Allocation of Transfer to Regions and Village Funds;
- Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 263 / PMK.05 / 2014 concerning Accounting System and

Financial Reporting of Transfers to Regional and Village Funds.

Based on research conducted in the village of AikPelempang Jaya, there is still overlapping rules of management of the Village Fund, this is because the issuing of the Village Fund management rules are still issued by two ministries, namely Ministry of Home Affairs and Village Ministry, Regional Development and Transmigration. For example, regarding the Village Fund management, the Minister of Home Affairs regulation stipulates that the Village Fund management supervisor is the Village Consultative Body (BPD), but the Village Minister's Regulation, the Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration stipulates that the Village Fund management supervisor is a team formed by BPD, itself BPD does not independently conduct supervision.

Based on research conducted in the village of Aik Pelempang Jaya, there is still overlapping the rules of management of the Village Fund, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Village Ministry, Regional Development and Transmigration. For example, regarding the Village Fund management, the Minister of Home Affairs regulation stipulates that the Village Fund management supervisor is the Village Consultative Body (BPD), but the Village Minister's Regulation, the Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration stipulates that the Village Fund management supervisor is a team formed by BPD, itself BPD does not independently conduct supervision.

Based on the management aspect, budget management timeframe is still difficult to comply with AikPelempang Jaya Village Government. The establishment of the development framework of the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation was only issued in July of the current year, but in July, the development activities should begin to be implemented, while the technical personnel in the AikPelempang Jaya Village Administration are still few. Then as the basis of implementation, the unit price of raw materials goods and services for reference Budget Revenue and Expenditure Village (*APBDesa*) still refers to the standards made by the Public Works Department. Ideally the unit price of raw materials of goods and services is determined separately by the village government based on field survey of the size of the unit price is adjusted to the specification of the needs of the implementation of budget usage. For the preparation of *APBDesa* is also still frightening depends on the subjectivity of the leadership of the village head. Sometimes there is still conflict between the promises of the village head to the community with the realization. For accountability of village financial reporting is still prone to manipulation, because it still refers to the regulations made PERMENDAGRI still general and then derived in the rules of the village government. To ensure standardized reporting of village financial accountability, local governments should set out village financial reporting standards, so village governments can refer to the format set by the local government that is adapted to local needs.

Then from the Supervision Aspect, which oversees the management of village finance other than the Village Consultative Body is the Inspectorate and the Supreme

Audit Agency, this has been considered quite effective. Then the public complaints channel in accordance with Permendagri no. 110 of 2016 on BPD which contains the Main Duties and Functions of BPD, the report should be submitted in writing to the Village Head, but the realisasimya, reports are only delivered via SMS.

Finally, in terms of Human Resource Aspects, there is still a potential for fraud by counselors, due to the weakness of village officials who have not understood the technical guidelines of village financial management so that this is still a gap for co-workers to commit fraud.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Management of village finances conducted in Aik Pelempang Jaya Village in 2015 cannot be said to be accountable and effective if viewed from four aspects studied, namely Regulation and Institutional Aspects, Aspects of Management, Monitoring Aspects and Human Resource Aspects are outlined into 14 potential problems . This is because the implementation of the new Village Fund program is implemented for the first time in 2015. As with the new program, although the rules and technical guidelines for village fund management have been quite complete, there is still an overlap between the regulations made by the Minister of Home Affairs and the Village Minister, the Development of Underdeveloped Regions and Transmigration. This regulations should have been made by a single ministry as the Institution responsible for the regulation of the Village Fund management. In addition, the ministry rules are still wide, causing multi-

interpretation for village officials in implementing the management of the Village Fund. Should the related ministries provide socialization and training for village apparatus appointed to manage the Village Fund to understand the regulations that have been made, so that with sufficient understanding, the management of village funds can be done accountably and effectively.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to RISTEKDIKTI for funding the research of beginner lecturers in 2017 so that this article was made as an output of the research.

REFERENCES

- [1] bpmkd.babelprov.go.id, diakses tanggal 7 Maret 2016.
- [2] Mahmudi. 2010. *Manajemen Keuangan Daerah*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- [3] Mardiasmo. 2004. *Perwujudan Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Publik melalui Akuntansi Sektor Publik: Suatu Sarana Good Governance*. Yogyakarta: Andi.
- [4] Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. 49/PMK.07/2016 Tentang Tata Cara Penyaluran, Pengalokasian, Penggunaan, Pemantauan dan Evaluasi Dana Desa
- [5] Subroto, Agus. 2009. *Akuntabilitas Pengelolaan Dana Desa (Studi Kasus Pengelolaan Alokasi Dana Desa di Desa-desa dalam Wilayah Kecamatan Tlogomulyo Kabupaten Temanggung Tahun 2008*. Tesis. Tidak Dipublikasikan.
- [6] Sugiyono. 2013. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- [7] Toha, Suherman. 2007. *Penelitian Masalah Hukum tentang Penerapan Good Corporate Governance pada Dunia Usaha*. Badan Pembina Hukum Nasional Departemen Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia.
- [8] UU No. 6 Tahun 2014. Tentang Desa.
- [9] www.bpkp.go.id, diakses 9 Maret 2016
- [10] www.radarbangka.co.id, diakses tanggal 9 Maret 2016.