

Effectiveness The Uses of Village Funds in Bangka Belitung Island Province

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of village funds in supporting village development in Bangka Belitung Archipelago Province. The type of research used in this study is quantitative research by comparing targets and realization from 2018-2022 and guidelines for the effectiveness category of using funds using the regulations of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. From the results of the Village Funds effectiveness test in Bangka Belitung Islands Province, it shows that the average level of effectiveness is 99.91%, including in the quite effective category. With the highest level of effectiveness, which is almost 100%, it is found in Bangka Regency. This indicates that the management of Village Fund Allocations in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is carried out optimally. Because the realization of the Village Funds Allocation obtained has reached the revenue target set in the Village Funds Allocation budget.

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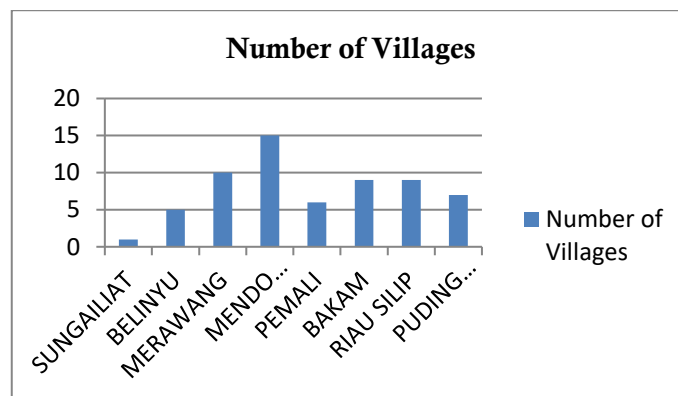
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1. Introduction

Based on the village law, village funds are funds sourced from the APBN which are earmarked for villages that are transferred through the district/city APBD and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, and so on. In its use, village funds are used for the implementation of programs and activities to improve community welfare and the quality of life of the community as well as reduce poverty. The village funds are in the form of basic needs, facilities and infrastructure, and the development of local potential. The absorption of the Village Fund continues to be optimized through Ministerial Regulation No. 16 of 2018 which includes Prioritizing the Use of Village Funds so as to minimize fraud. Because of that, it is hoped that the priority will be for villages to have direction and views regarding the use of Village Funds. The realization of village funds is a follow-up to the government's program to develop Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state which aims to improve welfare and equitable development through improving public services, advancing the economy, overcoming development gaps between villages and strengthening communities as subjects of development. The use of village funds allocated for growth is 70% and the costs allocated for village operations do not exceed 30%. The use of village funds by the village government must be used effectively so that the goals previously set through deliberations can be achieved in accordance with the planned time.

Based on data as of December 10, 2019, according to Bahuri, access to sanitation in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province was recorded at 93.95%. "The total number of community-based sanitation villages (STBM) is 12, consisting of five villages in Bangka Regency, one village in South Bangka Regency, and six villages in Central Bangka Regency.

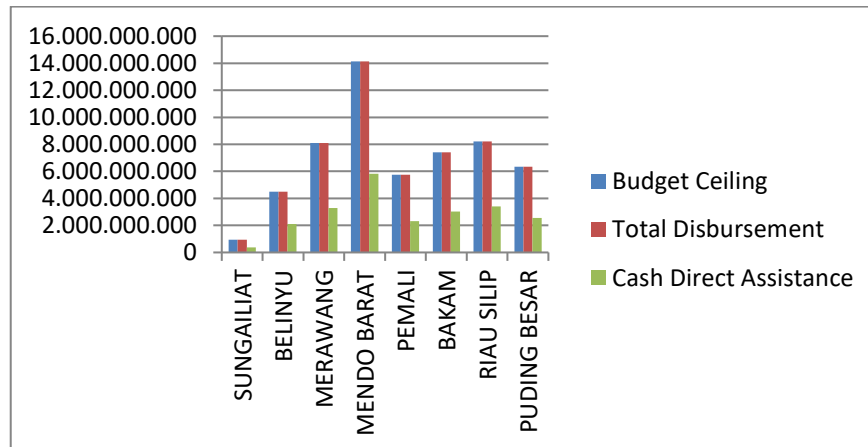


Source: <https://sid.kemendes.go.id>

Figure 1. The Number Of Villages In The Province Of Bangka Belitung Islands, 2021



The Province of Bangka Belitung Islands (Babel) in 2022 receives village funds of IDR 274,419,601,000.00. The ceiling will be distributed to Bangka districts in the amount of IDR 55,387,935,000.00; Belitung IDR 38,928,207,000.00; South Bangka IDR 44,415,323,000.00; Central Bangka IDR 46,977,021,000.00; West Bangka IDR 52,346,309,000.00; and East Belitung IDR 36,364,806,000.00. (babelprov.go.id).



Source: <https://sid.kemendes.go.id>

Figure 2. Distribution of Village Funds in the Bangka Belitung Archipelago Province, 2021

It is hoped that the receipt of village funds will provide welfare to the local community. This is in accordance with the objectives and main focus of allocating village funds to each village. But on the other hand, according to Antou et al., (2019) who have conducted research on the Effectiveness of Village Funds on the Development and Empowerment of Village Communities in Talawaan District, North Minahasa Regency, the results of his research show the effectiveness of Talawaan village funds for the development and empowerment of the Talawaan village community. very effective category, the obstacles experienced in realizing village funds are the community's understanding of village funds and the disbursement of village fund allocations that are late.

Other research also from Mingkid et al., (2017) concerning the Effectiveness of Using Village Funds in Increasing Development, the research results obtained that achieving the objectives of village funds in increasing development in Watutumou Dua Village have been achieved because the village government is consistent in village deliberations for development so that it is effective in increasing village development, development that is right on target gets a good response from the community towards the government which is considered effective in making village communities prosperous through village funds to increase development. Based on several sources and previous research, it can be drawn that the problem of using or allocating village funds is still in doubt about its effectiveness in the field. Although several previous studies stated that in several villages the effectiveness of using



village data had been effective, had villages in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province also been effective in using village funds distributed? So that based on the elaboration of previous research, there are differences in variables and results which is due to the not optimal use of village funds for related villages.

Village funds can contribute to economic growth and reduce poverty which is the goal. For this reason, it is necessary to map out what is the potential of the village. So far, villages have mostly built infrastructure such as roads, even though village funds can be used to advance the village economy and human resource development with the aim of increasing village prosperity. With the existence of village funds, it is hoped that it can improve the economy in the village.

2. Literature Review

Effectiveness

The success of a job in achieving the goals set by using the resources that are owned can see how efficiently the resources are used in this achievement. Effectiveness is used to see how many levels of achievement are achieved by using the resources owned by the procedure determined by the organization (Purba et al, 2021). Where by looking at the effectiveness we can measure the extent to which organizational goals can be achieved using resources (Palit et al., 2018).

In measuring the level of effectiveness, one can see how many resources there are used in achieving the goals that have been set (Lincoln, 2010). The more detailed use of resources in achieving goals the more effective the use These resources have a very important role in viewing the development and progress of an organization. Management is the use of resources owned in organizational activities to achieve organizational goals.

Village Fund

The village is a legal community unit that has recognized boundaries is respected by the state to create unity and achieve a goal (Suleman, 2020). To help improve the welfare of society is needed one which is more funding, namely the Village Fund. According to (Lincoln, 2010) that village funds are “APBN funds earmarked for villages and transferred through the APBD districts/cities and prioritized for the implementation of development and empowerment villagers. From some of these definitions, it can be concluded that village funds are funds sourced from the APBN which can be used to finance each implementation Village (Sumianto, 2018). In managing village funds requires accountable principles in which village communities can obtain information and be involved in overseeing the use of village funds in each work program that has been planned in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations (Boedijono et al, 2019).



Village Financial Management

Development in a village is carried out to improve the quality of the community Good. Village financial management is an activity that includes (Law No. 6 2014):

1. Planning
Planning is part of the process of planning activities organized by the government. Village development planning is carried out by involving the village community through village development meetings.
2. Implementation
Implementation is an activity process that has been carefully prepared and detailed. The implementation of a program that enters the Village is informed to Village Government and integrated with village development plans.
3. Supervision
Supervision is the monitoring of activities regarding plans and implementation activity. The village community has the right to obtain information and carry out monitoring regarding Village development plans and implementation.

Sustainable Economic Development

Development is a process of better change activities through consistent efforts carried out as planned. Priority for the use of village funds allocated for Village development, namely with the aim of improving the welfare of the Village community and quality of human life and poverty alleviation, through (Village Minister Regulation No.5 2015):

1. Fulfillment of basic needs
2. Development of village facilities and infrastructure
3. Development of local economic potential
4. Utilization of natural resources and the environment in a sustainable manner

3. Research Methods

The research approach used in this research is a mixed methods research method. According to Sugiyono (2013), mixed methods research or combination research (mix) is a combination method between qualitative research and quantitative research that is used together in a research activity that is expected to obtain data that is more comprehensive, valid, and objective.

This research was carried out in 2023 with research locations carried out in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Population is a collection of individuals or objects which are general characteristics. In this study, the research population was the people of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. More details on the details of the population as follows:



Table 1. List of Research Population

Location	Number of Villages
Bangka	62
Belitung	42
South Bangka	50
Central Bangka	56
West Bangka	60
East Belitung	39
Total	309

Source: <https://sid.kemendesa.go.id>

The sample is part or a little of the part that represents the population under study. The research sample collection technique uses a stratified sampling technique with the provision that each district is represented by 2 villages with 10 respondents consisting of 4 village governments and 6 from the community. Thus the number of samples in this study was 12 samples.

The data collection method is an activity carried out to collect and compile the required data. The data used is empirical, which means that it only collects information that has valid data (Rahmansyah et al., 2020). The collected data was developed according to field conditions and the results of literature studies. The data collected was processed and analyzed descriptively with analysis of effectiveness data, namely describing the village government's ability to realize village fund finance. The analysis was carried out to calculate the level of effectiveness of village funds with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Village fund budget realization}}{\text{Target village fund budget}} \times 100\%$$

Based on this formulation, the assessment uses the assessment criteria based on the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No.690.900.327 of 1996 concerning guidelines for valuation and financial performance as follows:

Table 2 Assessment Criteria

No	Financial Performance Percentage Indicator (%)	Criteria Score
1	100	Very effective
2	90-100	Effective
3	80-90	Effective enough
4	60-80	Less effective
5	Under 60	Ineffective

Source: *Kemendagri No.690.900.327 Tahun 1996*



Data sources and data collection methods consist of: first, research data obtained by themselves through interviews, observation, physical data, and laboratory experiments, and second, data obtained from a second source, institutional documentation, the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), District Government and other government and private institutions. Interviews are a data collection technique that is carried out through face-to-face and direct debriefing between researchers and data sources. The questionnaire method is an attempt to collect information by submitting a number of written questions to be answered in writing by the respondent. If the achievement of the questionnaire results reaches below 50%, the object under study is less effective.

If the achievement of the questionnaire results reaches above 50% -100%, it can be said that the object under study is close to effective and effective. For assessment positive answers are given a score of 1 and negative are given a score of 0. Observation is making observations involving all the senses, sight, hearing, smell, smell, and taste.

Recording results can be done with the help of electronic recording devices. Retrieval of data through direct speech with data sources, either face-to-face or by telephone. The informants' answers were recorded and summarized by the researchers themselves. Retrieval of data through written or electronic documents from certain institutions. Research informants are determined where the selection will be the best choice in gathering the required information. The researcher determines the research informants who are selected based on the characteristics and needs adjusted based on the sample. The following informants will be needed as interview objects in this study:

1. Village head
2. Village treasurer
3. Village secretary
4. Planning section
5. Community shop
6. Communities impacted by village funds

4. Results

Management of Village Fund Allocations in rural development in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is a process of controlling, regulating, administering, and administering the budget of funds villages for the purposes of rural development, both physical and non-physical, starting from planning to evaluation. This is intended for the welfare of the people in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province so that they can grow and develop evenly and in accordance with the planning of government programs based on applicable regulations. The following is data on the development of Targets and Realization of Funds for the Bangka Belitung Islands Province for 2018-2022.



Table 3 Realization of the Village Fund of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province 2018

Regency Government	2018			
	Ceiling	Realization	Effectiveness	Category
Bangka Regency Government	51.955.343.000,00	51.718.988.898,00	99,55	Effective
Belitung Regency Government	36.381.965.000,00	38.805.104.000,00	106,66	Very effective
South Bangka Regency Government	42.454.691.000,00	42.487.059.000,00	100,08	Very effective
Central Bangka Regency Government	46.833.209.000,00	47.148.882.000,00	100,67	Very effective
West Bangka Regency Government	49.947.647.000,00	47.679.073.537,00	95,46	Effective
East Belitung Regency Government	34.088.724.000,00	35.618.320.000,00	104,49	Very effective
Total	261.661.579.000,00	263.457.427.435,00	100,69	Very effective

The table above explains that the average level of very effective is 100.69%, which is included in the very effective category. There are only Bangka and West Bangka districts that have not optimally allocated village funds.

Table 4 Realization of the Village Fund of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province 2019

Regency Government	2019			
	Ceiling	Realization	Effectiveness	Category
Bangka Regency Government	59.701.593.000,00	59.701.593.000,00	100,00	Effective
Belitung Regency Government	46.568.028.000,00	46.568.028.000,00	100,00	Very effective
South Bangka Regency Government	49.432.250.000,00	49.432.250.000,00	100,00	Very effective
Central Bangka	55.192.786.000,00	54.886.145.600,00	99,44	Effective



Regency Government				
West Bangka Regency Government	55.781.378.000,00	55.781.378.000,00	100,00	Very effective
East Belitung Regency Government	43.155.579.000,00	43.155.579.000,00	100,00	Very effective
Total	309.831.614.000,00	309.524.973.600,00	99,90	Effective

The table above explains that the average level of effectiveness is 99.90%, included in the effective category. There are only Central Bangka districts that have not been optimal in allocating village funds.

Table 5 Realization of the Village Fund of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province 2020

Regency Government	2020			
	Ceiling	Realization	Effectiveness	Category
Bangka Regency Government	61.490.333.000,00	61.490.333.000,00	100,00	Very effective
Belitung Regency Government	47.580.353.000,00	47.580.353.000,00	100,00	Very effective
South Bangka Regency Government	51.610.695.000,00	51.610.695.000,00	100,00	Very effective
Central Bangka Regency Government	54.587.594.000,00	54.587.594.000,00	100,00	Very effective
West Bangka Regency Government	58.433.325.000,00	58.433.325.000,00	100,00	Very effective
East Belitung Regency Government	44.699.097.000,00	44.699.046.990,00	100,00	Very effective
Total	318.401.397.000,00	318.401.346.990,00	100,00	Very effective

The table above explains that the average level of effectiveness is 100%, included in the very effective category. this is due to the diversion of funds for Covid-19.



Table 6 Realization of the Village Fund of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province 2021

Regency Government	2021			
	Ceiling	Realization	Effectiveness	Category
Bangka Regency Government	64.471.797.000,00	64.471.797.000,00	100,00	Very effective
Belitung Regency Government	50.127.737.000,00	49.929.359.000,00	99,60	Effective
South Bangka Regency Government	54.473.150.000,00	54.472.865.550,00	100,00	Very effective
Central Bangka Regency Government	56.846.385.000,00	56.734.546.600,00	99,80	Effective
West Bangka Regency Government	61.297.214.000,00	61.297.214.000,00	100,00	Very effective
East Belitung Regency Government	47.315.188.000,00	47.315.188.000,00	100,00	Very effective
Total	334.531.471.000,00	334.220.970.150,00	99,91	Effective

The table above explains that the average level of effectiveness is 99.91%, included in the effective category. There are in Belitung and Central Bangka Regencies which have not optimally used village funds.

Table 7 Realization of the Village Fund of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province 2022

Regency Government	2022			
	Ceiling	Realization	Effectiveness	Category
Bangka Regency Government	55.387.935.000,00	55.387.935.000,00	100,00	Very effective
Belitung Regency Government	38.928.207.000,00	38.559.339.600,00	99,05	Effective
South Bangka Regency Government	44.415.323.000,00	44.396.951.500,00	99,96	Very effective
Central Bangka	46.977.021.000,00	46.977.021.000,00	100,00	Effective



Regency Government				
West Bangka Regency Government	52.346.309.000,00	52.346.309.000,00	100,00	Very effective
East Belitung Regency Government	36.364.806.000,00	36.364.806.000,00	100,00	Very effective
Total	274.419.601.000,00	274.032.362.100,00	99,86	Effective

The table above explains that the average level of effectiveness is 99.86%, included in the effective category. There are in Belitung and South Bangka Regencies which have not optimally used village funds.

The purpose of allocating village funds to the village government is to carry out activities development carried out g is based on the capabilities and resources owned and existing opportunities. The benefits are expected to increase the standard of living public. Thorough planning is carried out to guarantee growth and the development of a region and achieve a just and prosperous society. Along With the increasingly rapid national development carried out by local governments, they are required to independently in preparing development plans. Area-based development plan is carried out to make plans per detailed area and prepare plans at all levels in implementing the plan (Chimhowu et al., 2019).

After the construction of village funds has been planned in accordance with applicable laws, Another important step is the implementation of the activity. Monitoring becomes a stage that is very important where the allocation of funds that have been planned to run according to goals that have been set. Activities that are often forgotten during the activity are monitored and evaluate the activities that are being carried out. Most only see that the activity has been running but do not know whether the target and objectives have been achieved or not. So the village government optimizes the function as a share organizer and as monitoring and evaluating the activities carried out. It is possible for the community to be involved in monitoring the implementation of ongoing development happen. Community monitoring.

A regulatory mechanism is needed to make village fund management more accountable, namely a supervisory mechanism. The parties involved in the supervision include: the village community, sub-district head, Village Consultative Body (BPD), and Internal Supervisory Apparatus The government (APIP) and the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) are even in their development The BPK is involved in supervising village funds. The elaboration of planning in development improves the quality of life of the community, namely the fulfillment of basic needs, and overcoming poverty by increasing welfare, building facilities and infrastructure, and sustainable use of available resources.



The Social Service of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province stated that the absorption of village funds until June 9 2023 was 53.3 percent of the budget ceiling of IDR 279,273,517,800, in increasing the economy and regional community resources. Village funds for 2023 Babel Islands Province reached IDR 279,273,517,800 or an increase of IDR 5,573,153,300 compared to 2022 of IDR 273,700,364,500, to reduce poverty, direct cash assistance, food security, and others for rural communities. BUMdes supervision is carried out by the provincial government by issuing the Bangka Belitung Islands Governor's Instruction for 2021 concerning Minimum Standards for Financial Reporting of BUMdes and Joint BUMdes in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

Meanwhile, the village fund program in Bangka Regency in 2023 The handling of stunting and extreme poverty has so far been running through village funds in Bangka Regency. The budget for village funds from 62 villages is IDR 56 billion, with a budget ceiling ranging from IDR 700 million to IDR 1.2 billion, depending on the area and population in each village. For Bangka Regency in 2023, there are 10 loci for handling stunting, such as Mendo Village, Cengkong Abang Village, Penagan, Kapur City, Gunung Muda, Labuh Air Pandan, Kemuja, Petaling Banjar, Banyu Asin and Rebo Village.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

Developing a village has the meaning of creating village independence, while building a village lies in the government's attention to the needs of the people of a village.

1. Village must prepare a development plan in accordance with its authority which is guided by Regency/City development planning. The development planning document be used as a reference in preparing the village income and expenditure budget, which aims to integrate all community needs in achieving the village head's vision and mission as a direction of development that focuses on the development plan. The development carried out aims to improve society by improving quality of life and overcoming poverty. This can be achieved by the development of facilities and infrastructure that support the economy in the area.
2. On village development planning uses two approaches, namely, village building and building villages that are integrated into development planning.

Suggestions that can be given regarding the results of this research are for the village government, with the results of this research, for future Village Government is to provide policies for the management and distribution of Village Funds while still paying attention to strengthening the role and institutions of the government. Management of the village budget in various existing fields requires managerial and accountability in ensuring that existing funds can be distributed as planned. it is also necessary to pay attention to the welfare of workers so that economic



activities can run effectively, and efficiently, maintain fiscal stability under control and the ability to make a number of effective breakthroughs or innovations.

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