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Policy Analysis of Doubling Village Funds In Increasing The Number Of Prosperous and Superior Independent Villages

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Abstract

The two-fold policy of increasing superior and prosperous independent villages is a good policy for the village community economy and the national economy if managed and supervised well. However, if it is not managed and supervised properly, this policy will become easy food for corruptors and other priority projects will be hampered. This research is qualitative research with an explanatory approach. The data used in this research is secondary data that researchers obtained from scientific articles, books, journals and other credible sources. This data was collected using the stages of data collection, data selection, data reduction, and drawing conclusions. The research results show that the Village Fund Doubling Policy can improve independent villages that are superior, prosperous and prosperous. This policy can improve the Indonesian economy, improve the welfare of village communities, create independent villages and increase MSMEs originating from villages if managed well and closely monitored. However, if you don't have these two things, then this policy is a budget waste policy, easy food for corruptors, and hampers other projects.

Keywords: *Double, Village Funds, Prosperous and Superior Independent Villages*

INTRDOUCTION

A village is an area with certain boundaries as a legal community unit (customary) which has the right to regulate and manage the affairs of local communities based on their origins (Nurcholis, 2011). Nurcholis also added that the position of villages is very important both as a tool to achieve national development goals and as an institution that strengthens the government structure of the Indonesian state. Thus, villages are areas at the lowest level that can assist the government in realizing development goals and strengthening structures (Nurcholis, 2011).

To support the implementation of village functions in public administration and development in all aspects in accordance with its authority, Law no. 6 of 2014, the government has mandated the allocation of village funds. Village funds are estimated every year in the state budget which are disbursed to each village government as the main source of village income. This is also part of optimizing all schemes to allocate government budget to existing villages (Hadi Sumarto & Dwiantara, 2019).

The Village Fund Policy is determined by the government through Government Regulation no. 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds originating from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. This policy is intended to create strong, advanced, independent and democratic villages, so that the role and potential of villages must be empowered. Before this Village fund policy was established, there was already a policy which was essentially to finance the Village government, development and community sectors, such as Village Fund Allocation (ADD). The ADD program emerged since the issuance of Law Number 32 of 2004, where ADD was allocated from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. Before the ADD program there had been a revolving Village Assistance Fund program since 1969 which was provided by the central government in the form of the Village Development Presidential Instruction (Solekhan, 2014). Thus, the Village Fund policy is a new policy resulting from the development of previous policies which are directed at improving the welfare of village communities, the quality of human life, and alleviating poverty (Jamaluddin et al., 2018).

Village funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN)

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which are intended for villages which are transferred through the district/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development and community empowerment (Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No. 114 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pedoman Pembangunan Desa, 2014). The PP also regulates the Determination of Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2016, stating that the priority use of Village Funds for village development is allocated to achieve village development goals, namely improving the welfare of village communities and the quality of human life as well as overcoming poverty (Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No. 114 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pedoman Pembangunan Desa, 2014).

Basically, the village fund policy is aimed at creating independent, prosperous and prosperous villages which are certainly filled with village people who are prosperous both materially including the amount of income and infrastructure. As well as from the moral side which includes security and satisfaction. An Independent Village is a village that can meet the need for basic infrastructure and can improve the welfare of its people. To create independent villages, the government has passed law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages or often called the village law. This law provides an opportunity for villages to carry out and regulate their own development (Bender, 2016).

If the village fund policy has the benefit of creating independent villages filled with prosperous and prosperous communities, then the funds provided should also be large. The village fund doubling program is aimed at ensuring that independent villages that emerge also double their previous number. From year to year the government continues to refine the formula and strives to increase the allocation of village funds. Based on data from the Ministry of Finance, total village funds from 2015 to 2023 reached IDR 538.9 trillion (Aziza, 2022).

In 2015, village funds were allocated IDR 20.77 trillion and in 2022 village funds were allocated IDR 68 trillion. This means that village funds in 2022 will increase more than 3.3 times compared to 2015. In terms of the number of villages receiving village funds, there has also been an increase. From 74,093 villages in 2015 to 74,960 villages in 2022. Meanwhile, village funds per village increased 3.2 times from IDR 280.27 million per village in 2015 to IDR 907.15 million per village in 2022. In 2023 village funds were determined amounting to IDR 70 trillion or an average of IDR 933.8 million per village. Village Funds have brought many benefits to village development. The percentage of poor rural residents decreased from 14.2 percent in 2015 to 12.53 percent in 2021. However, this policy has a number of challenges which include abuse of power, human resources managing village funds, and program productivity. Apart from that, the village fund (DD) corruption case is ranked first in corruption cases in Indonesia in 2022. Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) reported that throughout last year there were 155 cases of village fund corruption (Nugroho, 2023).

Based on this, this research aims to analyze the policy of doubling village funds in creating prosperous and prosperous independent villages using SWOT analysis techniques to look for strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats from the policy of doubling village funds to create prosperous and independent villages. prosperous.

METHODS

The policy of doubling village funds which aims to increase independent villages that are superior, prosperous and prosperous has been controversial (Lexy J. Moleong, 2018). On the one hand, the village funding policy already has good implications in creating independent villages that are superior and prosperous every year (Lexy J. Moleong, 2014). However, on the other hand, this policy is a waste of budget. Moreover, misuse of village funds always increases every year and every semester (Manzilati, 2017). This research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The data used in this research is secondary data that researchers obtained from websites, scientific articles, books, etc. that are credible and of good quality (Jonathan Sarwono, 2016). Data was collected using the library research method. The data was analyzed using the stages of data collection, data selection and drawing conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Policy Analysis of Doubling Village Funds In Increasing The Number Of Prosperous and Superior Independent Villages

A village is an area with certain boundaries as a legal community unit (customary) which has the right to regulate and manage the affairs of local communities based on their origins (Nurcholis, 2011). Nurcholis also added that the position of villages is very important both as a tool to achieve national development goals and as an institution that strengthens the government structure of the Indonesian state. Thus, villages are areas at the lowest level that can assist the government in realizing development goals and strengthening structures (Nurcholis, 2011).

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The Village Fund Policy is determined by the government through Government Regulation no. 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds originating from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. This policy is intended to create strong, advanced, independent and democratic villages, so that the role and potential of villages must be empowered. Before this Village fund policy was established, there was already a policy which was essentially to finance the Village government, development and community sectors, such as Village Fund Allocation (ADD). The ADD program emerged since the issuance of Law Number 32 of 2004, where ADD was allocated from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. Before the ADD program there had been a revolving Village Assistance Fund program since 1969 which was provided by the central government in the form of the Village Development Presidential Instruction (Solekhan, 2014). Thus, the Village Fund policy is a new policy resulting from the development of previous policies which are directed at improving the welfare of village communities, the quality of human life, and alleviating poverty (Jamaluddin et al., 2018).

Village funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) which are intended for villages which are transferred through the district/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development and community empowerment (Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No. 114 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pedoman Pembangunan Desa, 2014). The PP also regulates the Determination of Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2016, stating that the priority use of Village Funds for village development is allocated to achieve village development goals, namely improving the welfare of village communities and the quality of human life as well as overcoming poverty (Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No. 114 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pedoman Pembangunan Desa, 2014).

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Based on the explanation above, the policy of doubling village funds has a number of strengths and weaknesses. The policy of doubling village funds can create independent villages that are superior, prosperous and prosperous. However, on the other hand, this policy could also potentially be a waste of budget due to increased corruption in village funds and the absence of effective supervision.

SWOT Analysis

Table 1
SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Can create an independent village that is prosperous and prosperous	Supervisors are still weak and unstructured	Can have a good impact on the national economy	The amount of corruption in village funds has increased
It has been proven that the more village funds are allocated, the more independent villages will emerge	Only a handful of independent villages were created	Can improve the welfare of rural communities if managed well	Budget waste
It is included in the RAPBN so it must be implemented	Human resources in the village are still low, so that if there is abuse of authority, the community does not understand how to report it	Can increase MSMEs originating from villages	Other projects could potentially not be completed

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be concluded that the Village Fund Doubling Policy can improve independent villages that are superior, prosperous and prosperous. This policy can improve the Indonesian economy, improve the welfare of village communities, create independent villages and increase MSMEs originating from villages if managed well and closely monitored. However, if you don't have these two things, then this policy is a budget waste policy, easy food for corruptors, and hampers other projects.

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