

Empowerment of Coastal Communities Using Village Funds in Jayabakti Village, Pagimana District, Banggai Regency

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan bentuk pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam pemanfaatan Dana Desa di Desa Jaya Bakti, Kecamatan Pagimana, Kabupaten Banggai. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk memahami dinamika pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui pengelolaan Dana Desa, memungkinkan peneliti mengeksplorasi perspektif para partisipan secara mendalam. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan Kepala Desa, perangkat desa, dan tokoh masyarakat, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari dokumentasi dan literatur terkait. Teknik analisis data mengikuti model Miles dan Huberman, yang meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan secara siklikal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendekatan bottom-up dalam pemberdayaan telah diterapkan, namun partisipasi masyarakat belum maksimal karena keterbatasan integrasi antar kelompok masyarakat. Program keberlanjutan, terutama di sektor pertanian, telah berjalan sesuai rencana. Pemanfaatan Dana Desa menunjukkan manfaat sosial dan ekonomi, meskipun perbaikan masih diperlukan untuk mencapai partisipasi yang merata. Kesimpulannya, keberhasilan pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam pemanfaatan Dana Desa membutuhkan transparansi, keadilan, dan kerja sama berkelanjutan antara pemerintah desa dan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Dana Desa, Partisipasi, Keberlanjutan, Desa Jaya Bakti*

Abstract

This research aims to find community empowerment in the use of Village Funds in Jaya Bakti Village, Pagimana District, Banggai Regency. The research uses qualitative methods to understand the dynamics of community empowerment through the management of Village Funds, allowing researchers to explore the perspectives of participants in depth. Primary data was obtained through interviews with Village Heads, village officials, and community leaders, while secondary data was obtained from documentation and related literature. The data analysis technique follows the Miles and Huberman model, including data reduction, data presentation, and cyclical conclusion drawn. The results of the study show that the bottom-up approach in empowerment has been implemented, but community participation has not been maximized due to limited integration between community groups. Sustainability programs, especially in the agricultural sector, have been running as planned. The use of Village Funds has shown social and economic benefits, although improvements are still needed to achieve equitable participation. In conclusion, the success of community empowerment in the use of Village Funds requires transparency, justice, and continuous cooperation between the village government and the community.

Keywords: *Community Empowerment, Village Fund, Participation, Sustainability, Jaya Bakti Village.*

Introduction

The implementation of development in the village is certainly inseparable from the central and regional governments to help village development in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages in article 71, it is emphasized that village finance is all village rights and obligations that can be assessed with money and everything in the form of money and goods related to the implementation of village rights and obligations. The rights and obligations as intended give rise to income, expenditure, financing, and village financial management.

As an implementation of the provisions of Law Number 6 concerning Villages, Government Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning Village Funds (DD) was stipulated which is sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, that the allocation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget to Villages needs to be carried out in a transparent and accountable manner and managed in an orderly and compliant manner with laws and regulations, efficient, economical, effective, transparent and responsible by paying attention to a sense of justice and propriety and prioritizing the interests of the local community.

It is explained in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 21 of 2015 article 5 paragraph 1 where the use of village funds is for priority in the field of Village Development and Community Empowerment. So the main focus in this study plan is to analyze the use of village funds in improving development and community empowerment (Mingkid, Tampubolon, & Wewengkang, 2017).

From the aspect of village funds, it is contained in the process of managing Natural Resources (HR) assets and other elements wisely and sustainably. The village fund management process focuses on strengthening the community's economic base. So that the economy of the village community, which is sourced from the management of village assets is a process that leads to independence. Looking at what is mandated through this village fund, the development and community empowerment program is the main goal and the role of the village government in this case is the key word on how to allocate the fund.

A village is a government organization that politically has autonomy and authority in regulating and managing the territory and its contents. The idea of village autonomy is based on the principles of *good governance* guided by the principles of efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, accountability, and democratization of community values in the practice of government administration. From the aspect of village funds, it is contained in the process of managing Natural Resources (HR) assets and other elements wisely and sustainably.

The village fund management process focuses on strengthening the community's economic base. So that the economy of the village community, which is sourced from the management of village assets is a process that leads to independence. Looking at what is mandated through this village fund, the development and community empowerment program is the main goal and the role of the village government in this case is the key word on how to allocate the fund (Fadlillah & Kushandajani, 2019).

Villages have the authority to regulate and take care of local communities according to social and cultural conditions, including financial arrangements. However, the existence of accountability is vital to the creation of good, democratic and trustworthy government (Nahrudin, 2014).

With the implementation of good, democratic, and trustworthy village government, it is hoped that it can encourage capacity building and independence through community participation in utilizing resources to achieve community welfare. Its implementation is manifested in the form of a government system that regulates long-term development plans, village policies and regulations as well as development financing sources. There needs to be a firm and consistent regulation of the village development budget both at the national and

regional levels. Regional authority regulates the proportion of the village development budget is very important as a form of siding with the village community (Jumardi, Susanto, & Nugroho, 2019).

This research is important to provide an overview of the extent of the implementation of the use of village funds in the context of development, both in the form of physical development, in this case facilities and infrastructure as well as community empowerment in the village, especially in Jaya Bakti Village, Pagimana District, Banggai Regency A development program that the Jaya Bakti Village government wants to carry out in Pagimana District is the Development of Tourism Villages.

The purpose of distributing village funds is to empower villages, especially in managing and setting priorities in the field of development and community empowerment whose use is managed through a participatory development mechanism with the community as the main subject of development. The use of village funds in the development sector is to finance village development to improve community welfare, improve the quality of life and alleviate poverty, such as the development of basic infrastructure, social service infrastructure, and environmental infrastructure.

However, community empowerment activities are carried out to increase the capacity and capabilities of the community based on local potential and resources so that the community is able to be independent. The use of village funds can be used flexibly but is still prioritized for development and community empowerment activities. So, it can be understood that village funds from the State Budget are not only prioritized for village infrastructure development, but also for community empowerment. Village funds will be used to fund annual priority programs and activities agreed upon and outlined in the Village Musrenbang as well as in the Village Government Work Plan (RKP Desa).

Considering that this takes up a lot of the Village budget, it attracted me to conduct research related to the use of Village Funds in Community Development and empowerment. Village development has a very important and strategic role in the context of National Development and Regional Development, because it contains elements of equitable distribution of development and its results and directly touches the interests of most people living in rural areas in the context of efforts to improve their welfare.

In village development, village government is positioned as a subsystem of the government administration system in Indonesia, so that villages have the authority, duties and obligations to regulate and take care of the interests of their own communities. In carrying out the authority, duties, and obligations of the village in the implementation of government and development, a source of village income is needed. In the management system, the Village Head points to the device to manage the existing Fund.

Furthermore, it is used to fund the implementation of the village, such as community development and empowerment. In the implementation of village development and community empowerment, it must be carried out in accordance with the Village Government Work Plan. There are various types of Village Development, one of which is Development, with the existence of Infrastructure Development can help empower the community in carrying out their activities.

Based on Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, in the article paragraph that has been amended in Government Regulation Number 168 of 2014 to 11 paragraph 2 which states that village funds are allocated fairly based on, basic allocation and allocation, which is calculated taking into account the number of population, poverty rate, the area of the district, and the level of geographical difficulty of the Regency/City village. (Luju et al., 2020).

The Village Fund is also called a tangible form of state recognition of village rights and local authority. The amount of Village Funds allocated per village varies according to the

formula allocation. The allocation formula is an allocation that is calculated by paying attention to calculating the number of village population, village area and village poverty level and geographical difficulty level. Data on the number of villages, village areas, poverty level and level of geographical difficulty are sourced from relevant ministries or institutions that carry out government affairs in the field of statistics. The level of geographical difficulty is determined by factors such as the availability of basic services, the condition of infrastructure, transportation and communication.

The big role accepted by the village, of course, is accompanied by great responsibility. Therefore, the village government must be able to apply the principle of accountability in its governance, where all the ends of village government implementation activities must be accountable to the village community in accordance with the provisions. In terms of village finances, the village government is obliged to prepare a Report on the Realization of the Implementation of the Village Budget and a Report on Responsibility for the Realization of the Implementation of the Village Budget. This report is produced from a cycle of village financial management, which starts from the stages of planning, budgeting, implementation and administration, reporting and accountability for village financial management.

Village Community Empowerment aims to develop community independence and welfare by improving their knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as utilizing existing resources or opportunities. Empowerment of village communities needs to be carried out because it is able to encourage participation in village development because it can unite the unity between village communities, village government officials, and other parties involved in village development (Harwani, 2023).

So that the role of village officials in empowering coastal communities in Jaya Bakti Village is necessary. Researchers see that there are shortcomings or rather the role of village officials in empowerment, especially in providing counseling to the community. In addition, the role of village officials is also expected, especially in improving human resources through the field of education, which is one of the government programs. The program will run according to expectations if it is inseparable from the role of community participation to succeed in the implementation of coastal community empowerment in Jaya Bakti Village, Pagimana District, Banggai Regency.

Village government is the spearhead in serving the community and a strategic spearhead for the success of all programs. Therefore, efforts to strengthen Villages (Village Governments and Community Institutions) are steps to accelerate the realization of community welfare as the goal of regional autonomy (Widjaja, 2003). So that the Village has the authority to regulate and take care of the interests of the community.

Research Objectives
Based on the background presented from the formulation of the problem that was determined, the goal to be achieved is to understand how Community Empowerment in the Use of Village Funds in Jaya Bakti Village, Pagimana District, Banggai Regency.

Reserach Method

This research uses a qualitative method that aims to understand the phenomenon in depth and systematically, especially regarding community empowerment through the use of Village Funds in Jaya Bakti Village, Pagimana District, and Banggai Regency. Qualitative research was chosen because it allows researchers to interpret the perspectives of the various participants involved without manipulation or statistical intervention. According to (Gedeona, 2010), qualitative methods produce descriptive data that is expressed through words, actions, or observed behaviors. In addition, (Hariwijaya, 2007) added that this approach does not use mathematical or statistical models but emphasizes the process of collecting and analyzing

data in depth through direct observation and interpretation based on a predetermined frame of mind. Thus, this method is expected to be able to provide an in-depth understanding that does not only depend on numerical data, but on the meanings resulting from interactions and social dynamics in the field.

The types of data collected in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly through field observations and in-depth interviews with various key informants. These main sources of data include interviews with Village Heads, village officials, and community leaders who have an important role in community empowerment in Jaya Bakti Village. Secondary data is supported by various literature, documents, and archives related to the implementation of Village Fund policies. To determine the informant, the researcher uses the purposive sampling technique, which is the selection of informants based on the consideration that the individual has relevant and in-depth knowledge related to the research topic (Sugiyono, 2017). The data collection techniques in this study include three main methods: observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies. Observation is used to get a direct picture of the object and environment being studied, while interviews aim to collect more detailed and specific data from the informants. Documentation studies involve the collection and review of related archives and records relevant to the research.

The data analysis process is carried out interactively and continuously, with three main steps according to the (Miles, M., & Huberman, 1994) model: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn/verification. Data reduction involves the selection and simplification of raw information to make it more structured. Data presentation is carried out by systematically arranging information in the form of matrices or charts that facilitate analytical decision-making. The final stage is the drawing of conclusions accompanied by a verification process to ensure that the conclusions are consistent and accurate. Data analysis is carried out in cycles, allowing researchers to continuously improve their understanding of the phenomenon being studied throughout the data collection and interpretation process.

Result and Discussion

The results of the research that has been carried out on the use of Village Funds in Jaya Bakti Village can be related to the theory put forward by Driejever and Sajise in his book (Sutrisno, 2006), entitled *Community Empowerment and Poverty Relief Efforts* which the indicators used by the researcher are:

1. *Bottom Up Apparoch*
2. *Partisipasi (Participation)*
3. *Sustainability (Contiunity)*
4. *Social and economic benefits*

We can know that the results of the four indicators taken by the researcher are as follows:

1. Bottom-Up Approach

The results of the research The author analyzed and concluded that the government takes a bottom-up approach in community empowerment to develop community capabilities, change community behavior, and organize people. There are certainly many community abilities that can be developed, such as the ability to do business, the ability to find information, the ability to manage activities, the ability to farm and many more according to the needs or problems faced by the community.

The approach from below in community empowerment and village development is in accordance with the theory put forward by the drijiver and sajise (Sutrisno 2005) which is marked by the Government including all interest groups in every stage of the village

development process, Fostering a sense of community ownership towards every stage of the development process in community empowerment, appreciating community initiatives towards every development process Desa ini marked by results Interviews with some informants

, where the results of the interview with the informant said that the government always invites, and participates in every development process, starting from the Musrenbang Meeting (Development Planning Deliberation) the community who attended the Musrenbang meeting in March 2023 and until the implementation process, the community is always included so that it can run as planned together.

2. Participation

From the results of the research, the author analyzes and concludes that the government does not act fairly in empowering its community, as seen from the distribution of assistance to the community, the government prioritizes supporters, does not generalize all its people, therefore the community also lacks participation in community empowerment held by the government.

The government should have a tolerant attitude towards the community, because every individual and community group has attitudes and thoughts

which are different. A self-approach in socializing with the community is very important so that cooperation between the two parties in every village development program can run according to what is planned and targeted, and vice versa for the community.

Participation in community empowerment and village development is not in line with the theory put forward by drijiver and sajise (Sutrisno 2005) which is marked by the government does not apply fairly which makes the community uneasy, because the government always covers every movement and the government's actions also always distinguish between supporters and non-supporters, therefore the community feels very unfair in perlakuan ini marked by the results of several interviews informants where the community does not fully participate in every village development activity because of the pros and cons between supporters No.1 and supporters No.2 After the conflict in the election of the village head as a result, supporters No.1 do not participate in community empowerment

3. Sustainability

The author analyzes and concludes that the government always prioritizes the empowerment of its people, especially in the agricultural sector because the people of Jaya Bakti Village have the largest income in the agricultural sector.

Because now every year the village government must provide a report to the district government on the development of funds, and the remaining funds allocated will be returned to the district, if they are not used properly.

Sustainability of the Use of Village Funds in the Field of Community Empowerment and Village Development In accordance with the theory put forward by the drijiver and sajise (Sutrisno, 2005) where the government has carried out development services and its authority according to its authority in the use of village funds for community empowerment, for example forming youth organizations of youth organizations, BUMDES, procurement of 8 cow seeds in 2017, The procurement of barbed wire as many as 200 rolls in 2017, tractors as many as 5 units in 2017 and 5 units in 2022, irrigation canals, and land clearing baru ini marked by the results of interviews with several informants where the government organized residents to utilize the village funds that were channeled to be used properly.

4. Social and Economic Advantages

The author can conclude and analyze that the community empowerment program in the use of Village Funds is well utilized as seen from the government that provides cattle seed assistance for the community so that their social and economic life is even better.

Social and economic benefits of the use of village funds in the field of community empowerment are in accordance with the theory put forward by drijiver and presenter (Sutrisno, 2005) where social and economic benefits can be achieved well if the cooperation between the government and the community in each development program runs lancar.ini marked by the results of interviews with several informants where community involvement is able and successful in making planning effectively and efficiently in each The stages of activities start from the stages of socialization, planning, implementation, control, and development of activities.

Conclusion

Community empowerment in the use of Village Funds in Jayabakti Village, Pagimana District has not been very effective because there is a gap between the government and the community in every process of village development activities. Community empowerment in the use of Village Funds will be good if the planning process, implementation process, and evaluation process are carried out honestly, transparently, and responsibly. Village funds are people's funds, so it is natural for people to ask for information, access, and control these funds. In the indicator of the bottom-up approach, it has been running as said by Sutrisno:2005 that the government must always involve the community starting from the meeting to the implementation process. This participation indicator has not run as it should because the community and the government cannot reconcile between supporter no.1 and supporter no.2, therefore supporter no.1 does not participate in every community empowerment process that will be carried out. This sustainability indicator has been running well where the Jayabakti Village government has sought various kinds of assistance to its community ranging from direct cash assistance, medium-term assistance and agricultural equipment assistance. And on this social and economic benefit indicator, it has been going well where the government has made a so-called BUMDES (village-owned enterprise) which is managed by the community by opening various businesses that can improve the socio-economy of the community. The growth of opportunities, willingness and opportunities for the community to participate in the development of the village has not gone well, because sometimes people prefer to make a living to fulfill their lives.

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