

## **Analysis of the Use of Village Fund Allocation in Fostering Community Creativity in Angkue Village**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Village Fund Allocation is a fund whose budget is from the state revenue and expenditure budget allocated for villages which are transferred through the district or city-regional revenue and expenditure budget and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment. This type of research is qualitative. This study uses data collection techniques, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. The informants of this study were the Head of Angkue Village, Kajuara District, Secretary of Angkue Village, Kajuara District, BPD Angkue Village, Angkue Village Community who knew a lot about research. The data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. Next, the purpose of this study was to determine the use of village fund allocations in fostering community creativity in Angkue Village. The results show that the use of village fund allocations in fostering community creativity in Angkue Village, Kajuara District has not been realized optimally. Likewise, job training and skills for rural communities according to village conditions have not been realized, this is evidenced by the village government which has not budgeted for job training and skills for rural communities according to village conditions, so the form of activity does not exist.

Keywords: Use, Allocation of Village Funds, Guidance;

### **INTRODUCTION**

The principle of broadest autonomy is the principle of regional autonomy which is given the authority to manage and regulate all government affairs outside those of government affairs as stipulated in laws and regulations. In providing services, regions have the authority to make regional policies aimed at improving people's welfare (Nasila and Akib 2014). In line with this principle, the principle of real and responsible autonomy is also implemented. Duties, authorities, and obligations are the principle of real autonomy which is also a principle for dealing with government affairs that already exist and have the potential for the body, live and develop by the potential and uniqueness of the region (Daraba et al. 2018; Ibrahim 2019; Saggaf 2016; Wenda and Akib 2015; Zuhro 2018).

To ensure that the entire series of community activity programs in managing the Village Fund Allocation, good and appropriate financial management according to the budget has been established. This is done with the consideration that the funds that have been prepared about activities that are urgent in people's lives are carried out by the available budget items by taking into account and taking into account that the activities carried out guarantee the interests and welfare of the community.

The alignment of the program of activities is carried out in a way that all existing development activities must be directed at the interests and needs of the community (Daraba et

al. 2018; Niswaty 2018; Padatu and Akib 2018) so that the results of the development carried out are not wasted and in the end, the community gives a positive response to the series of development activities carried out. Accountability is carried out systematically based on the entire existing program so that by itself it opens a positive atmosphere of openness or transparency.

Village Fund Allocation is a fund whose budget is from the state revenue and expenditure budget allocated for villages which are transferred through the district or city-regional income and expenditure budget and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment (Alfasadun et al. 2018; Putra 2013; Riskasari and Hamrun 2017).

Bone Regency is one of the autonomous regions in South Sulawesi Province which in recent years has continued to transform into a rapidly developing and independent region. This is evidenced by the increasing development planning in various regions which indicates the use of finance in Bone Regency is also increasing. It is understood that in utilizing or ADD, it is hoped that the Bone Regency Government will be able to increase community involvement to participate in mutual cooperation development and village communities can be directed to maintain and maximize the potential of natural resources and develop human resources through improving the quality of life, skills, and initiatives through government guidance and assistance.

Based on the foregoing, the content and type of autonomy for each region are not always the same as for other regions. Meanwhile, what is meant by responsible autonomy is autonomy which in its implementation must be in complete harmony with the objectives and purposes of granting autonomy which is capable of empowering the region including improving the welfare of the people which is the most important part of national goals (Amin 2013; Aziz 2016; Safitri 2016). The implementation of regional autonomy must always have the potential and be in line with improving the welfare of the community by always paying attention to the interests and aspirations that grow in the community.

By the (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2014) that the development carried out by the government is focused on village development because the village is a legal community unit that has jurisdictional boundaries, the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on the origins of local customs that are recognized and or formed in the national government system. and located in the city district.

Published (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014) about the village is expected to improve the welfare of the village community through the fulfillment of basic needs, development of facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential and the use of natural resources and the environment. Article 72 paragraph 4 of the Village Law also stipulates that at least ten percent of the funds coming from regional transfers in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget will be given to villages. The allocation of this sizeable fund is expected to have a significant impact on the welfare of the villagers. Therefore, optimal planning is needed in managing budget allocations that can later be accepted by the village government.

According to (Takaliung and Sondakh 2015) that "It is based on community participation because first, it is the village community who know better what they need and want. Second, the village community is more familiar with the conditions of their village, both natural (physical environment and natural phenomena) and social. Third, the sense of responsibility of the village community towards the implementation and results of village development starting from planning, making, decisions, implementation to evaluation.

It is also regulated in the law on villages that one of the sources of village finance is the

Village Fund Budget. Mentioned in Article 1 (Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 113 of 2014) regarding Village Financial Management that the Village Fund Budget is a fund given to villages whose source of funds comes from the central and regional government financial balance funds received by the district or city after deducting the Special Allocation Fund

Fund transfers mentioned in Article 1 (Regent of Bone Regulation No. 13 of 2015) concerning Procedures for the Distribution of Village Transfer Funds are funds source from village funds, profit-sharing funds, regional taxes and levies, Village Fund Budgets, and Financial Aid transferred to village government accounts. Then in Article 2 (Regent of Bone Regulation No. 13 of 2015) concerning Procedures for the Distribution of Village Transfer Funds, it is explained that the purpose of the distribution of transfer funds is to finance the administration of village government in carrying out development and community government services. So through the Village Fund Budget, it has the opportunity to improve development and community government services.

From the results of observations, it is known that in Kajuar District, Bone Regency, there are villages that have considerable potential but have not been managed, while the potential in question is the potential of human resources, most of whom live in the tourism object area. However, the problem is that existing human resources have not been maximally empowered, this is evidenced by the lack of community creativity to sell around tourist objects such as selling souvenirs and so on, even though the existence of these attractions can be an additional livelihood for residents.

## **METHOD**

This research is a qualitative research, using observation data collection techniques, interview documentation. The informants in this study were the Head of Angkue Village, Kajuar District, Secretary of Angkue Village, Kajuar District, BPD Angkue Village, Angkue Village Community who knew a lot about research. Data collection techniques are interviews, documentation, and observation. Data analysis techniques used in this study are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions (Sugiyono 2019).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Angkue Village needs to carry out coaching which will be able to foster community creativity in terms of procurement of souvenir stalls through the Village Fund Allocation based on Article 17 paragraph (4) Community Empowerment Sector at Point c number 8 in (Regulation of the Regent of Bone Number 15 of 2018) mention that business training, appropriate technology training, job and skills training, other capacity building activities.

### **Business Training**

Business training is a training activity carried out by the Angkue Village Government in fostering small industry and trade using village fund allocations. The village government uses the Village Fund Allocation in community business development, this shows that in the Village Fund Allocation Angkue Village is used for business training for villagers such as making chips from seaweed. Based on the result of interviews with A. Efludin, SE., as a head village, Angkue

explains that this is evidenced from the results of observations that the government has carried out guidance such as handicrafts for village communities including making souvenir clothes, making chips from seaweed and so on (interview: Senin, 6 Juli 2020).

Meanwhile, the results of interviews with A. Maslomo, AP., as Secretary Village Angkue explain that the Village Fund Allocation has been used to foster community businesses with a total budget of 5,000,000.00 from each existing business (interview: Selasa, 7 Juli 2020). This is evidenced by the results of the author's observations that the training activities have been carried out, which are usually taken from village funds. The details of the training activities are as follows:

**Table 1.**  
**Types of Business Training and Costs Used**

number	Types of Business Training	Cost	Source
1.	Keepsake Shirt Printing Training	Rp. 5,000,000	Village Fund Allocation
2.	Crispy Making Training	Rp. 5,000,000	Village Fund Allocation
3.	Food Making Training	Rp. 5,000,000	Village Fund Allocation

Source: Angkue Village Office, 2021

Table 1 proves that the types of business training that have been carried out are Training for Printing Keepsake Shirts, Training for Making Chips, Training for Making Food, where each activity costs Rp. 5,000,000 taken from the Village Fund Allocation.

This study shows that the use of Village Fund Allocations in Fostering Community Creativity in Angkue Village, Kajuara District has been realized through business training carried out by the Angkue Village Government in fostering small industries and trade using village fund allocations such as making souvenirs in the form of making clothes, training in cake making and training on making crackers from seaweed.

### Appropriate Technology Training

Appropriate technology training is a training activity carried out by the Angkue Village Government in the field of appropriate technology by the needs of community empowerment by using village fund allocations. However, several interviews revealed that the village government had not budgeted for appropriate technology training for the community so that the implementation of the training had not been carried out because the village government prioritized the development of village infrastructure. The details of village development priorities from 2016 to 2021 can be seen in the following table:

**Table 2.**  
**Angkue Village Development Priority 2016 to 2021**

Number	Field of Activity	Cost
1.	Village Administration	Rp. 340.855.293
2.	Implementation of Village Development	Rp. 933,636,000
3.	Community Development	Rp. 38,962,000

Source: Angkue Village Office, 2021

**Table 3.**  
**Community Development**

Number	Field Community Development	Cost
1.	Procurement/Organization of Village Security	Rp. 4,8000,000.00
2.	Religious Development	Rp. 18,662,000
3.	Development of Youth Organizations/Youth Groups/Village Level Sports	Rp. 1,500,000
4.	Development of LKMD/LPM/LPMD	Rp. 12,000,000
5.	PKK coaching	Rp. 2,000,000
Amount		Rp. 38,962,000

Source: Angkue Village Office, 2021

It can be concluded that the use of Village Fund Allocation in Community Creativity Development in Angkue Village, Kajua District through appropriate technology training has not been realized, this is evidenced by the village government which does not budget for appropriate technology training so that no training activities are carried out, but the government The village prioritizes development in three fields, namely the field of Village Administration, the field of implementing village development and the field of community development.

### **Job Training and Skills for Village Communities According to Village Conditions**

Job training and skills for rural communities according to village conditions are training activities carried out by the Angkue Village Government to increase community knowledge in the field of small industry and trade using village fund allocations.

The results of the study indicate that the village government has not budgeted for job training and skills for rural communities, especially trading businesses in Angkue Village tourist attractions. This was found based on the results of interviews with the Village Apparatus and the Community. It can be concluded that the use of Village Fund Allocation in Fostering Community Creativity in Angkue Village, Kajua District through job training and skills for rural communities according to village conditions has not been realized this is evidenced by the village government which has not budgeted for job training and skills for rural communities according to conditions village, so the form of activity does not yet exist.

### **Other Capacity Building Activities**

Other capacity-building activities are activities carried out by the Angkue Village Government for the formation and development of superior village products using village fund allocations. The village government does not carry out other capacity-building activities for the Angkue Village community. Meanwhile, the efforts or plans made by the village government in increasing the community's business, especially those around the Angkue Village tourist attractions, are planning to open a business for the surrounding community such as an effort to establish a cafe around tourist sites. Constraints or obstacles in the use of Village Fund Allocation for fostering community creativity in Angkue Village, namely because there are still several other

things that need to be addressed first, and also the community still needs to improve what needs to be planned.

The Angkue Village Government provides other capacity-building activities for the community such as making souvenirs and making/selling seaweed crackers. From this, it can be concluded that the use of Village Fund Allocations in Fostering Community Creativity in Angkue Village, Kajuara District has not been realized through other capacity-building activities for the Angkue Village community, while the efforts or planning carried out by the village government in improving community business, especially businesses around village tourist sites. Angkue, namely the village government plans to open a business for the people of Angkue Village to establish a selling place such as a cafe around the tourist location.

## CONCLUSION

The results show that the use of village fund allocations in fostering community creativity in Angkue Village, Kajuara District has not been realized optimally. The use of Village Fund Allocation in business training has been carried out by the Angkue Village Government in fostering small industries and trade using village fund allocations such as making souvenirs in the form of making clothes, training in cake making and training on making crackers from seaweed; the use of Village Fund Allocation in appropriate technology training has not been realized, this is evidenced by the absence of appropriate technology training activities carried out, but the village government prioritizes development in three fields, namely the field of Village Administration, the field of implementing village development and the field of community development; the use of the Village Fund Allocation on job training and skills for village communities according to village conditions has not been realized this is evidenced by the village government which has not budgeted for job training and skills for village communities according to village conditions, so the form of activity does not exist; the use of the Village Fund Allocation in other capacity building for the Angkue Village community has not been prioritized, while the efforts or planning carried out by the village government in increasing community business, especially businesses around the Angkue Village tourist attractions, namely the village government plans to open a business for the Angkue Village community to establish a place of sale such as a cafe around the tour.

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