

Village Government Capacity in Increasing Village Original Income through Tourism Potential

Muhlis Hajar Adiputra¹, Khairul Insan², Madalle Agil³, Mila Mey Murdiana⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Universitas Muhammadiyah Sinjai

Email: muhlis.h.adiputra@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Village Original Income according to Law No. 6 of 2014 is income that comes from village authority based on origin rights and local village scale. To develop village original income, it is necessary to carry out economic empowerment where rural communities have the opportunity and freedom to develop their economy. This research uses the qualitative approach with research methods will be used. Data analysis techniques are data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the study through observations, interviews, and concluded that the capacity of the village government in increasing village original income through tourism potential in Bua village, Tellulimpoe sub-district, both from the level of skill, commitment, and awareness already exists, although it is not optimal, as expected because it takes time and is available. some of the obstacles faced, firstly, the Covid pandemic caused the budget for the development of bullokong beach attractions to be temporarily suspended. This research can be used as a reference in increasing village original income through tourism at the village level because previous research has focused on the provincial level.

Keywords: Capacity, village government, village original income, tourism;

INTRODUCTION

A village is an area occupied by a number of residents as a community unit, including a legal community unit that has a government organization directly under the sub-district head and has the right to run its household within the bonds of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Hariati & Saleh, 2016; Zainal et al., 2020). Since the issuance of Law No. 16 concerning Villages, it has provided opportunities for the village government and the community to become actors in village development. Villages as autonomous regions are indeed given special rights, including financial management and allocation of village funds, the election of village heads, and the development process. So that adequate apparatus capacity will determine the success of the village to make improvements in the fields of government, development, community development, and community empowerment (Fauzi Asni, 2013; Ibrahim, 2019; Sulila, 2020). In addition, the resources available in the village both natural resources, human resources, facilities, and infrastructure, and especially large amounts of village financial resources can be managed effectively, transparently, and accountably to improve the living standards of rural communities and especially overcome rural poverty. Based on Law no. 6 of 2016, the Village Fund given to villages throughout Indonesia is based on the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget of 10% which is directly lowered through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget account, where the amount of Village Fund given to villages varies depending on the village needs. The village fund budget is divided into 2 details, the first detail is 70% for community and public empowerment programs while the second 30% is used for village government officials.

Tourism has an important role in national development, namely as a foreign exchange earner, leveling and increasing employment and income opportunities, strengthening unity and integrity, and getting to know the nation's culture (Al-Laymoun et al., 2020; Said et al., 2017; Winarto & Niswaty, 2015). As mandated in the 1999 Guidelines for State Policy, that developing tourism, through a holistic and integrated systems approach, is interdisciplinary and participatory, using economic, technical, agronomic, socio-cultural criteria, preserving nature and not destroying the environment (TAP MPR No. IV/MPR/1999). The development of tourism object development will be able to provide a very large contribution if it is managed professionally.

Tellulimpoe District is one of the sub-districts in Sinjai Regency which has a lot of tourism potential which is expected to be able to make a significant contribution to Regional or Village Original Income. Bulokkong Beach, Tellulimpoe District, Sinjai Regency, South Sulawesi is one of the beach tourism destinations in Sinjai Regency. Through village funds, the local government has made a breakthrough by building several facilities such as a gazebo for visitors to rest and just chat, as well as a bridge that is temporarily in the process of being completed. It's just that this tourist attraction is now in a very unkempt condition, various facilities that have been built now cannot function properly. Bulokkong tourist attraction is very less efficient,

Based on the background of the problem that the author explained earlier, the formulation of the problem that will be discussed in this study is How the Capacity of the Village Government in Increasing Village Original Income Through Tourism Potential in Bua Village, Tellulimpoe District. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent of the capacity of the village government in increasing village original income through tourism potential.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with the research location in Bua Village, Tellulimpoe District, Sinjai Regency. The data collection techniques in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation. Informants who will be involved in this research are the Bua Village Head, Bua Village Apparatus, Hamlet Head, Village Consultative, and Bua Village Community. Furthermore, the data analysis techniques are data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Moleong, 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study through observations, interviews, and documentation concluded that the capacity of the village government in increasing village original income through tourism potential in Bua village, Tellulimpoe sub-district, already exists although it is not yet maximized, it can be concluded based on the results of field analysis with a focus on skills, knowledge, commitment and research. awareness.

Skills

Based on the results of interviews with informants, it can be concluded that the village government has not provided special training related to skills training in making souvenirs or souvenirs and only focuses on the development of Bulokkong Beach. This is also based on the

results of interviews with visitors to Bulokkong beach that the view of Bulokkong beach is very beautiful and there is a gazebo that can be used for free by visitors, but there are no residents who have the initiative to sell local products typical of Bua village, Tellulimpoe district.

Knowledge

Based on the results of interviews with the Bua village government that before the Covid-19 pandemic several tourist groups had been created with village youth members and were no longer active due to Covid-19. In addition, for the arrangement of the Bulokkong beach, the government only looks at some tourist references by adjusting the space and place so that they can be used properly. And the coast guard is a native of Bua village but has never been trained by the Bua village government. So that they do not know the main duties and functions as a coast guard.

Commitment

Based on the results of interviews with the Bua village government, it can be concluded that the government has a commitment to increase Village Original Income through the re-imposition of user fees for visitors who come to Bulokkong beach, and every year there will be a budget for the development of Bulokkong beach in the village development work plan.

Awareness

Based on the results of interviews with informants that Bulokkong beach is one of the promising assets to help increase village original income, so that the Bua village government will charge retribution to Bulokkong beach visitors but the application of retribution fees to visitors has not yet been implemented, Bulokkong beach visitors can enter freely only it's just that sometimes some youths from Bua village still make illegal levies to visitors who come.

DISCUSSION

Skills

Skills are behaviors that are acquired through learning stages, skills come from rough or uncoordinated movements through gradual training. These irregular movements gradually turn into finer movements, through the process of coordinating discrimination (difference) and integration. (combination) so that skill is obtained that is needed for a particular purpose (Wahyuni et al., 2019). Based on observations made that the skills referred to in this study are such as the experience of participating in skills and skill training in making souvenirs/souvenirs by the Bua village government and residents. However, based on the results of field observations, it can be seen that the Bua Village Government has not provided space and empowered residents to be able to channel their creativity (Kamrida & Nasrullah, 2016).

From the results of interviews and direct observations, it can be seen that the capacity of the Bua village government in terms of skills has not been maximized where Bua village officials have never participated in skills improvement training, and the village government has not empowered and provided space for residents to channel their creativity.

Knowledge

Knowledge is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears of certain objects, knowledge is an important domain in the formation of open behavior. (Abdul-Jalal et al., 2013; Ipe, 2003; Lopez-del Burgo et al., 2012; Sloan et al., 2015).

Based on the results of observations made that the knowledge referred to in this study is where the Bua village government and the Bulokkong coastal tourism manager have knowledge and abilities related to tourism, for example, tourism management, the existence of a tour group, and the arrangement of tourist attractions. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the capacity of the Bua village government in terms of knowledge has not been maximized, this is due to the lack of knowledge of the Bua village government in managing tourist attractions, and the Bua village officials have never participated in training or socialization related to tourism, besides that they have not the consistency of the Bua village government in the formation of village tourism groups.

Commitment

Commitment is the ability and willingness to align personal behavior with priority needs with personal goals with organizational needs, priorities, and goals, this includes how to develop goals or meet organizational needs which essentially prioritizes the organization's mission over personal interests. (Chang et al., 2015; Eliyana et al., 2019; Markovits et al., 2007). Based on the results of interviews and field observations, it can be concluded that the Bua village government in the construction and development of Bulokkong beach has committed to increasing Village original income through the re-imposition of levy fees for visitors who come to the beach and the funds will be used again for the construction of Bulokkong beach every year.

Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that the capacity of the Bua village government in terms of commitment has been maximized, where every year the Bua village government always budgets in the village development work plan for the improvement and development of all infrastructure needed in the Bulokkong beach area.

Awareness

Self-awareness means "being aware of both our moods and our thoughts about moods. Self-awareness can be a non-reactive observer, not judging inner states (Gardner & Carlson, 2015). In addition, self-awareness is a state in which a person can understand himself as precisely as possible. A person is said to have awareness if the person understands the emotions and moods that are being felt, is critical of information about himself, and is aware of his real self. (Loughran & Berry, 2005). Based on the results of research using observation and interview techniques, it can be concluded that the capacity of the village government in increasing village original income through tourism potential in Bua village, Tellulimpoe district, is seen from the aspect of awareness that has not been maximized, where only the development and development of Bulokkong Beach continues to be carried out by the village government. Bua, but there is no income or income for Bua Village Original Income.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study through observations, interviews, and documentation concluded that the capacity of the village government in increasing village original income through tourism potential in Bua village, Tellulimpoe sub-district, both in terms of skills, knowledge, commitment, and awareness, was already there, although not maximal, as expected because it really needed time and there are several obstacles faced, firstly, the Covid pandemic made the budget for the development of the bullokong beach tourism object to be temporarily suspended, besides the bua village government has not been consistent in applying levies to the bullokong beach tourism object, so the tourism sector does not contribute to original income Village. In this case, the village government, especially the village head also needs to make improvements and improvements to organizational performance.

REFERENCES

- Abdul-Jalal, H., Toulson, P., & Tweed, D. (2013). Knowledge Sharing Success for Sustaining Organizational Competitive Advantage. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 7, 150–157. [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671\(13\)00229-3](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671(13)00229-3)
- Al-Laymoun, M., Alsardia, K., & Albattat, A. (2020). Service quality and tourist satisfaction at homestays. *Management Science Letters*. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.msl.2019.8.002>
- Chang, W.-J., Liao, S.-H., Lee, Y.-J., & Lo, W.-P. (2015). Organizational commitment, knowledge sharing and organizational citizenship behaviour: the case of the Taiwanese semiconductor industry. *Knowledge Management Research & Practice*, 13(3), 299–310. <https://doi.org/10.1057/kmrp.2013.51>
- Eliyana, A., Ma'arif, S., & Muzakki. (2019). Job satisfaction and organizational commitment effect in the transformational leadership towards employee performance. *European Research on Management and Business Economics*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2019.05.001>
- Fauzi Asni, F. A. (2013). The Management of the Village Fund Allocation as an Instrument towards Economic Independence Village (Case Studies in 2 villages in Siak Regency, Province Riau). *IOSR Journal of Business and Management*. <https://doi.org/10.9790/487x-1040109>
- Gardner, W. L., & Carlson, J. D. (2015). Authentic Leadership. In *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences: Second Edition*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.22001-1>
- Hariati, H., & Saleh, S. (2016). Peran Kepala Desa sebagai Administrator Pembangunan di Desa Moncongloe Kecamatan Moncongloe Kabupaten Maros. *Jurnal Office*, 2(2), 143–148.
- Ibrahim, I. (2019). Analysis of Management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) in Pohuwato Regency. *Jurnal Ad'ministrare*, 6(1), 25–34.
- Ipe, M. (2003). Knowledge Sharing in Organizations: A Conceptual Framework. *Human Resource Development Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1534484303257985>

- Kamrida, A., & Nasrullah, M. (2016). Pengaruh Pendidikan Dan Pelatihan Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Pada Kantor Lembaga Penjaminan Mutu Pendidikan Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. *Jurnal Office*, 2(2), 149–154.
- Lopez-del Burgo, C., Mikolajczyk, R. T., Osorio, A., Carlos, S., Errasti, T., & de Irala, J. (2012). Knowledge and beliefs about mechanism of action of birth control methods among European women. *Contraception*, 85(1), 69–77. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2011.04.007>
- Loughran, J., & Berry, A. (2005). Modelling by teacher educators. *Teaching and Teacher Education*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2004.12.005>
- Markovits, Y., Davis, A. J., & Van Dick, R. (2007). Organizational commitment profiles and job satisfaction among Greek private and public sector employees. *International Journal of Cross Cultural Management*, 7(1), 77–99. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1470595807075180>
- Said, F., Wahidiyat, A., Andayani, D. D., Harifuddin, H., & Salam, R. (2017). Development of Travel Attractions Through the Design of Google SketchUp Based Coastal Tourist Map (Pengembangan Daya Tarik Wisata Melalui Perancangan Peta Wisata Pantai Berbasis Google SketchUp). *Pekommas*, 2(2).
- Sloan, S., Bodey, K., & Gyrd-Jones, R. (2015). Knowledge sharing in online brand communities. *Qualitative Market Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/QMR-11-2013-0078>
- Sulila, I. (2020). An Analysis of the Effectiveness of Allocation of Village Fund Policy Implementation and Its Determining Factors in Gorontalo Regency. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 9(2), 191–202.
- Wahyuni, S., Saleh, S., & Darwis, M. (2019). Effectiveness of Skills Teaching Teachers Competence Office Administration Program in State Vocational School 4 Makassar. *Jurnal Ad'ministrare*, 6(1), 89–94.
- Winarto, S., & Niswaty, R. (2015). Strategi Pengembangan Daya Tarik Wisata Balla Lompoa Di Kabupaten Gowa Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. *Jurnal Ad'ministrare: Jurnal Pemikiran Ilmiah Dan Pendidikan Administrasi Perkantoran*, 2(2), 94–100.
- Zainal, H., Kasmita, M., & Saleh, S. (2020). Motivasi dan Pengalaman Kerja Aparat Desa dalam Pelaksanaan Tugas Pemerintahan Desa di Kecamatan Pattalassang Kabupaten Gowa. *SUPREMASI: Jurnal Pemikiran, Penelitian Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial, Hukum Dan Pengajarannya*, 15(2).