

Empowerment-Based Village Fund (Implementation Study of Ministerial Regulation of Village, Acceleration Development Backward Regions, and Transmigration, Number 06 of 2020 concerning the Priority Usage of Village Funds in 2020 and Circular Letter of the Ministry of Village Number 08 of 2020 against Covid-19 Response Village and Solid Affirmation of Village Cash Works in Bukit Harapan Village, Kaliorang Subdistrict, East Kutai Regency)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to describe, evaluate, analyze the empowerment-based village fund, the effectiveness of empowerment-based village fund management implementation in Bukit Harapan Village, Kaliorang Subdistrict, the supporting and the inhibiting factors of the empowerment-based village fund regulation implementation in Bukit Harapan Village, Kaliorang Subdistrict. This research used qualitative descriptive method. This research focused on the regulation of empowerment-based village fund, with mechanism indicators or procedures of empowerment-based village fund, the process of implementing village fund management, coordination with various parties on empowerment-based village funds. The informant in this study was a key informant, which was the Headman of Bukit Harapan Village, Kaliorang Subdistrict, East Kutai Regency. The other informants that expected to provide additional information related to this research were determined by using purposive sampling technique, which was The Staff of Bukit Harapan Village Office, Kaliorang Subdistrict. Data that used in this research was obtained by using several techniques such as interview, observation, and documentation. Data was analyzed using interactive models through data reduction, data presentation, and inference. Furthermore, data validity testing was carried out by using source triangulation. The result of this research showed that the regulation implementation of empowerment-based village fund had run well, effective and efficient. The supporting factor of this implementation were human resource that discipline and had high dedication for their task, and a good and clear supervising from the headman of village. While the inhibiting factor was the lack of the number of human resources.

Keywords: Village Fund, Empowerment-Based.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The development of community, village, governance, and village communities empowerment by the Village Government, the Central Government budgets funds that sourced from the State Budget (APBN) then referred to as village funds. Village Fund is a new regulation from President Joko Widodo and Vice President Jusuf Kalla for the 2014-2024 leadership period and starting in 2015, each village is planned to get a maximum of 1 billion rupiahs from the State Budget. The Law Number 6 of 2014 that concerning about Villages (then referred as the Village Law) defines the village as a unity of the legal community

which has a boundary of territorial, authorized to manage and regulate the government affairs, the local community interests based on initiatives of community, origin rights and traditional rights that respected and recognized in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia. The ideal image envisioned in the Village Law is a strong, advanced, independent, and democratic one. The goals in question are to realize one of them by supporting the empowerment and development of communities in village. The focus of the empowerment of village community is to realize the village community from legal subjects authorized to use the village's finances and assets.

The development of village is managed participatory, the village community participation should be involved. The village development directs to the self-reliance of village realization and development activities of village should be directed by the village by taking role the villages human resources, natural resources and the environment of village in a sustainable manner. The village should afford to implement its authority, including afford to support the development of village, one of the village's rights is income source. The source of village funds that come from the State Budget is the village's revenue. The government's purpose to distribute village funds to the village directly is to empower the village in managing, running and taking care of the priorities in the field of empowerment and development of village communities. The usage of village funds that has been managed by applying mechanisms of participatory development by placing village communities as the development subjects. Accordingly, the plan to utilize the funds of village should be agreed and discussed upon in deliberations of village. The general guidelines for the village funds implementation in 2020 are adopted by the provincial government, local governments/municipalities, and villages in managing the priorities of the usage of village funds based on democratically and socially. The priority of using village funds is based on village authority. Village Fund as one of the sources of village income, its utilization or use is mandatory based on the village authorities list based on the origin rights and authority of local against a village scale.

By paying attention to the government policies in saving health and the national economy, the handling of Covid-19 in the village could be conducted by accelerating the use or realization of village funds through Cash Intensive Activities (PKT), strengthening the village economy, and social safety net in the form of direct cash assistance (BLT). These things need to be carried out quickly, appropriately, focused, integrated and synergistic starting out of the government, local government, and village government. Similarly, the village was carried out with solidity between the perpetrators, both by the village government officials, the Village Consultative Agency, and village community institutions, along with other village partners. As a step to accelerate the handling of covid-19 in the village could be carried out by using activities in the field of disaster management, emergencies and urging villages through unexpected types of shopping that are focused on covid-19 handling activities, in addition to optimizing the implementation of other fields.

Basic implementation of covid-19 counter measures, government regulations replace the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning about state fiscal policy and system of financial stability for the handling of the coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic and/or to encounter threats that threaten the national economy and/or financial system stability. Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 concerning changes to presidential decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning the task force to accelerate the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020 concerning the determination of non-natural disasters of the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) as a National disaster. BNPB head decree No. 13A of 2020 concerning the extension of the status of certain emergencies due to coronavirus outbreak in Indonesia. Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 20 of 2018 concerning the management of village financial. Letter of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 440/2703/SJ dated 02 April 2020 on the handling of the impact of Covid-19 in the village. Other provisions issued by the ministry of finance and ministry of villages, development of disadvantaged areas, and transmigration in connection with the Village Fund and handling of Covid-19. Conducting the general guidance of village government management, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 20 of 2018 on management of village financial, which regulates how villages plan, budget, implement, organize, report and account for managed budgets, as well as inform them to the community.

The problem of the spread of Covid-19 is increasing, thus it is necessary to make efforts to accelerate the prevention and handling of Covid-19. Taking into account the matter, the Ministry of Home Affairs asked the governor to encourage the district or city government to facilitate and encourage the village government to refocusing APBD by using budgets derived from village revenues, especially village

funds for handling the Covid-19 Pandemic through assisting the poor and vulnerable in the field of disaster management, emergencies and village urgent following article 16 paragraph (1) letter e of The Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2018 concerning Village Finance Management.

The objectives of this research were to describe and analyze the implementation of Ministerial Regulation of Village, Acceleration Development Backward Regions, and Transmigration about empowerment-based village fund usage Number 06 of 2020 concerning Priority Usage of Village Fund in Bukit Harapan Village, Kaliurang Subdistrict, East Kutai Regency. This research also had objective to describe and analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of Ministerial Regulation of Village, Acceleration Development Backward Regions, and Transmigration about empowerment-based village fund usage Number 06 of 2020 concerning Priority Usage of Village Fund in Bukit Harapan Village, Kaliurang Subdistrict, East Kutai Regency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Implementation of Public Policy

A general understanding of policy implementation can be obtained from Carl J Federick's statement as quoted by Agustino (2013:7) defining the regulation as an action series/activities that proposed by a individual, party, or government in an environment particularly where there are opportunities and obstacles for the policy proposals implementation to reach specific objectives. This opinion also indicates that ideas of policy involving behaviors that have purpose. The purposes are an important part of the definition of policy, because the policy should show what is being conducted rather than what is proposed in several activities on a problem. Meter and Horn in his book Nawawi (2011:131) define the implementation of policies, are actions that carried out either by person or official or government or private groups directed to reach the goals that outlined in decision of policy. An implementation process is strongly influenced by the nature of the policy to be implemented. Change, control, and compliance act are important concepts in implementation procedures.

Public Policy Implementation Theory

The reason why policy implementation is necessary refers to the view of experts that every policy that has been made should be implemented. Therefore, policy implementation is necessary for a variety of reasons or perspectives. According to a policy perspective, implementation is an activity or efforts carried out to carry out all schemes and policies that determined and formulated with all the necessary needs, tools needed, who are implementing, where the implementation begins, and how to be implemented, a series process of follow-up activities after the program or policy is set consisting of decision making, operational steps and strategic or wisdom becomes a reality to achieve the goals of the re-established program (Usman, 2016:70).

According to the information above, it can be concluded that basically, the implementation of a program that has been determined by the government should be in line with existing conditions, both in the field and off the field. Where its activities involve several elements accompanied by efforts and supported by the supporting tools.

Village

In national development, the village plays a very important role, because the village is the lowest governance structure of the Indonesian system of government. The understanding of villages in Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages in Article 1 Paragraph 1 called out that village is village and traditional village or so-called by other names, furthermore referred as village is the unity of legal communities that has boundary of territorial, authorized to manage and regulate the government affairs, the local community interest based on initiatives of community, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that respected and recognized in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia. The autonomy of village is the original, intact, round, and it is not an administration from the government. Even, the government should honor the original of village autonomy. As a unity of the community that legally has an arrangement based on privilege originally, the village could perform legal actions, both in public law and civil law, own property, wealth, and could be prosecuted in the court (Widjaja, 2007:165).

The autonomy for village is slightly distinct from the autonomy that owned by the area of provinces, districts and city. The village autonomy is origin and custom based, it is not based on the authority handover from the Government. The rationale that should be developed nowadays is participation,

diversity, democracy, genuine autonomy, and empowerment of community (Widjaja, 2007:167).

Village Fund

Realizing the importance of a village in increasing Local Native Income (PAD) than that listed in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning about Village article 72 paragraph 1 mentioned that village income is derived from Village Native Income which consists of assets, business results, participation, cooperation, self-help, and the others income that originally gained by the village. Therefore, optimization of the village's original income becomes very important. If local native income of village could be increased, the village will achieve funds management and financing development for the village, thus, the village will be realized independence in meeting the needs of public facilities development in the village.

Village Native Income (PAD) is all revenues obtained by the area/region that come from sources within its territory then collected based on local regulations by following the applicable regulation and law (Halim, 2004:96). The income of village is a sector that has a very important role, because according to this sector, how far the region could finance the government activities and regional development could be seen. In an effort to improve PAD. Villages are prohibited to:

1. Establish village regulations on regional income that lead to high-cost economies.
2. Establish village regulations on income that inhibit population mobility, inter-regional goods, and services traffic, and import or export activities.

Source of village income according to Widjaja (2007:131)

According to the explanation above, it is concluded that the village is the lowest level government that can touch directly with the community so that it is expected to play a more role in increasing the Village Native Income to contribute to the implementation of development nationally. Therefore, optimization of the village's original income becomes very important.

The Concept of Community Empowerment

The term empowerment which in English empowerment translation is literally the empowerment or also encouragement is interpreted as improving or giving power to a weak society. Robert Chambers as followed by Kartasasmita (1996:142) empowerment as a development economic concept that condensed the value of social, a new paradigm is reflected by this concept. The development or establishment is empowering, people-centered participatory, and sustainable. All this time, the paradigm dominant in establishment is a paradigm that puts the role of the state/government in a central position in planning and implementing development (Awang, 2010:45). Mubyarto (1993:20-41) quoted by Awang (2010:46) emphasizes that the process of community empowerment is directed towards the human resources development (rural), the creation of business opportunity following the wishes of the community. The community determines the kind of business, the region condition which in turn create institutions and system of service from, by, and for the local community. This community empowerment effort than on the economic empowerment of the people.

Prijono and Pranaka (1996:72) quoted by Awang (2010:47) mention empowerment as a process of learning and teaching that is a planned and systematic effort that is carried out continuously for both individuals and collectives, to develop the power (potential), and abilities contained in individuals and groups. Paying attention to the dynamics of the development of relations between the government and the ordered (people/society) shows the openness and improvement of a more dynamic bargaining position need to get serious attention for the government to improve public service. All efforts to make human beings capable, empowered, can be called empowerment or humanizing people with all the dignity and dignity inherent called empowerment. Furthermore, efforts to establish the village community.

According to Ketaren (2008:178-183), the empowerment of community is the process, not only an instant process. The empowerment of community as a process has three stages, which are: first stage is awareness, at this stage the target that should be empowered is enlightened by giving awareness, that they have the right to have anything, basically, the principle is to make the target understand that they should have to be empowered or built, and the process of empowerment starts within them (not from the outside). After being aware, the second stage is capacity, that defines as an ability to give power, it means to give the capacity to person or groups of people thus they be able to receive the power that will be given. The last stage is the granting of power itself, at this stage, the target is given authority, power, or

opportunity, but this provision should be following the quality of target's proficiency.

Thus, it can be concluded that the empowerment of community is such a process and an objective. As a process, empowerment is an activities series to strengthen the power of weak groups in community, including the person who experiencing problems in poverty. As an objective, empowerment referred as the circumstances or results that should be achieved by a social change, that is an empowered community, which has the power, awareness and ability to meet the needs of their life, both in physical, economical, and social such as being able to make as aspirations, having confidence, having an occupation, having participation in social activities, and carrying out the duties independently. The notion of empowerment as an objective is often used as a process.

Coronavirus

Coronavirus is one of virus that has several characteristics as follows; it is encapsulated, a single positive, and segmented as an RNA virus. Coronavirus could be divided into two sub-family distinguished by characteristics of genome and serotype. There are four general of coronavirus which are alpha-coronavirus, beta-coronavirus, delta-coronavirus, and gamma-coronavirus. Since Covid 19 is established as a new disease, several aspects of how it is spread are being studied. The disease is spreading during close contact, often by small droplets that produced while coughing, sneezing, or talking. Droplets transmitted and caused new infections when inhaled by person/individual in close contact (1 to 2 meters, 3 to 6 feet). They are in production during breathing, but because they are heavy relatively, they usually fall to the ground or surface.

3. METHODS

Research Design

In this research, the authors used a qualitative descriptive approach. This descriptive research aimed to collect detailed actual information describing existing symptoms, identify problems or examine applicable conditions and practices. In descriptive methods were used to systematically describe a particular fact or field. Establish what others were doing in the face of the same problem and learn from their experience to set plans and decisions in the future. Thus, descriptive qualitative was a type of research used to make descriptive, systematic, factual, and accurate about the facts, properties of situations, conditions, or phenomena by using data in the form of written or spoken words from people and objects that were observed in full.

Research Location

The location of this research was conducted in the village of Bukit Makmur, Subdistrict Kaliorang, East Kutai Regency

Types and Data Sources

The data sources in this research are consisted of 2 kind of data sources, which are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained by researchers directly from the source as an informant that is directly related to the focus of the research. Informants in this research are, the key informant is the Headman of Bukit Harapan Village, Kaliorang Subdistrict, East Kutai Regency. The other informants and expected to provide additional information related to this research are determined by using purposive sampling technique, which is the staff of Bukit Harapan Village Office, Kaliorang Subdistrict, East Kutai Regency. Secondary data is data obtained through several sources of information. Documents related to empowerment-based village fund in the management of Corona Virus in Bukit Harapan Village, Kaliorang Subdistrict Following the Ministerial Regulation of Village, Acceleration Development Backward Regions, and Transmigration, Number 6 of 2020.

Research instruments

Research instruments or tools used to collect data in research are closely related to all elements of research, especially with research methods. The instruments in this study are the researchers themselves. According to Moleong (2003:19) that in qualitative research instruments data collection relies more on itself as a data collection tool. The tools commonly used in qualitative research such as this research include, photography tools, tape recorder, documents related to research problems, and other aids.

Data Collection Techniques

Data that use in this research was collected by using several techniques below, which are observation, interview, documentation, and triangulation. The researcher used observation methods to observe directly the objects to be studied in the field.

Interviews are data collection techniques, if researchers want to conduct preliminary studies to find problems that need to be researched and also if researchers want to know things from respondents more in-depth and the number of respondents is small. This interview was used as primary data in this research that used to obtain the information needed.

Documentation is to find and collect data on matters in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, minutes, reports, agenda, and so on. Documentation techniques are the main techniques for collecting data in this research. Documentation techniques in this research are data in the form of overview of Bukit Harapan Village, Kaliurang Subdistrict, East Kutai Regency and the number of employees based on position in Bukit Harapan Village Office, Kaliurang District, East Kutai Regency.

While triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something else in comparing interview results against research objects. The source of triangulation is a data checking technique that is conducted by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources. In this study, to comply with the purpose of research on empowerment-based village fund in the implementation of Ministerial Regulation of Village, Acceleration Development Backward Regions, and Transmigration in Bukit Harapan Village, Kaliurang Subdistrict No. 6 of 2020, the collection and testing of data that has been obtained from the research object. The data that has been obtained is described, categorized, which views are the same, which are different, and which are specific from the data of the three data sources. The data that has been analyzed will result in a conclusion and then asked for an agreement from the data source obtained.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis used in this research is a qualitative data analysis method according to Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2016:246) which suggests that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continuously until complete so that the data is saturated. Activities in the analysis of such data are data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. *Validity of Data*

There are four criteria for the validity of data and techniques for checking the validity of data according to Moleong (2003:173), while the four criteria are degree of trust, alienation, dependency, and certainty.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Village History

Bukit Harapan village is located in Kaliurang Subdistrict, East Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan, inseparable from its original history, it is a Transmigration Residential Area that was established since 1989.

2. Geographical Location of Bukit Harapan Village

Administratively, Bukit Harapan Village is located in the District of Kaliurang East Kutai Regency. While in the north bordered with Bukit Makmur Village on the western border with The Village Selangkau South bordering with Bangun Jaya Village, while on the east side bordered with the village Citra Manunggal Jaya.

3. Education

Education is important to improve human resources. High education level will improve the economy, skills, entrepreneurship, and jobs, thus, presentation of the quality of education in Bukit Harapan village is quite good.

4. Health

In this case, what needs to be displayed well here is the quality of the toddler. Good toddlers need to be attached thus, the quality of attention of the baby village Bukit Harapan better future.

5. *Social Circumstances.*

Based on historical records, until now there has never been a significant issue of natural and social disasters in Bukit Harapan Village related to this problem, such as poverty and natural disasters do not threaten the community.

6. *Economic circumstances*

The average income of Bukit Harapan villagers \leq Rp. 1.500.000. Based on the general data of the livelihoods of the villagers united can be seen in several sectors of agriculture, plantations/trade, small traders, farmers, and private employees, and so on.

7. *Supporting Factor of the Implementation of Village Fund Regulation:*

1. Communication Factor

One of the factors that support success in village fund activities in the village of Bukit Harapan Kalioranlg district is the communication factor. In the communication factor, 3 things that support the report, are changes in the report, explanation of the message, and the readiness of the report.

2. Human Resources Factors

The ability of the implementers that able to carry out the activities of the Village Fund, the existence of facilities and infrastructure that support these activities.

3. Bureaucratic Factors

The government bureaucracy structure in Bukit Harapan Village can also help all activities that are carried out.

8. *Inhibiting Factors of the Implementation of Village Funds Regulation*

1. Communication Factor

Communication inhibition factor in implementing village fund policy based on the differentiation of village communities. It is the lack of socialization is carried out.

2. Human Resources (HR) Factor

Human resources are also very important and the ability that has is an important factor activity of the implementation of village funds is in the area of The Government of Bukit Harapan Village District Kalioranlg East Kutai Regency. The absence of one of the existing resources will certainly limit the implementation of activities there of course.

5. **CONCLUSION**

Based on the explanation above, could be concluded several conclusions:

1. Implementation of Village Fund Use policy had been running well, effectively, and efficiently.
2. Supporting factors of the implementation the regulation were human resources that were disciplined and highly dedicated to their duties, the direction and supervision from the Village Headman was good and clear.

Inhibiting factors of the implementation the regulation was the lack of the number of human resources

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