

UDC 332

## **VILLAGE FUND UTILIZATION IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

One of the aspects of managing sustainable development, among others, is the greening program for rural areas, spatial planning that has aesthetic values. These are often neglected due to the lack of consistency of the government in upholding the regulations regarding the Village and understanding the Village community to follow the existing rules, the community is not disciplined in obeying the Village government rules in environmental management so that the Village environment which should be beautiful, clean, green, comfortable and safe air pollution as well as from rainwater puddles, but still far from people's expectations. In general, the implementation of the village fund program and environmental sustainability still does not involve all components of the community. Therefore, this paper will explain how to use Village funds in order to improve the quality of human resources and environmental sustainability. The use of Village funds in improving human resources and environmental sustainability, namely by implementing integrated village development, based on natural resources for environmental preservation and community creative power, is selective and sustainable. The role of the Village Innovation Program in developing human resources and environmental sustainability is 1) community economic development, 2) improving the quality of human resources; and 3) fulfillment and improvement of rural infrastructure. Community participation in the development of village innovation programs is very high in the form of activities including: development of non-governmental organizations, contributing thoughts and implementation of village innovation programs, contributing in the form of fees and carrying out solidarity activities and self-help development.

### **KEY WORDS**

Village Fund, Human Resources, Environmental Sustainability

The government is currently making arrangements in rural areas by implementing sustainable development and paying attention to environmental sustainability. Environmental sustainability planning is a vehicle to create a village that is comfortable, beautiful, and healthy. One of the benchmarks for Village spatial planning is that which is able to provide comfort, beauty, and health for Village residents is environmental management and public service activities that must meet the criteria set by the Ministry of Environment based on the aspects; (a) waste management, (b) water pollution control, and (c) green open space management. If we pay attention to Village management against management standards and public service activities, until now it has not met the criteria.

One of the aspects of sustainable development management, among others, is the greening program for rural areas, spatial planning that has aesthetic values. These are often neglected due to the lack of consistency of the apparatus in upholding the regulations regarding the Village and understanding the Village community to follow the existing rules, the community is not disciplined in obeying the Village government rules in environmental management so that the Village environment which should be beautiful, clean, green, comfortable and safe air pollution as well as from rainwater puddles, but still far from people's expectations. For that all parties need to have the awareness to obey the existing rules.

The lack of public understanding of what is actually environmentally sound development can be seen from the indicators of economic activity centers such as traditional markets which seem slum and their faces pollute the beauty of the village, this is one of the causes because environmental management science that is environmentally sound has not

been lived up to by most people. in general. Other indicators are the behavior of throwing garbage at any place, destroying public facilities that are held for the common interest, cutting, burning, destroying forests in rural areas.

The population that is increasing has made some experts worry. Thomas Malthus stated that the increasing population growth will one day reach a critical point where the food supply is no longer able to meet human needs (Mantra, 2000). This situation will cause worldwide hunger which can lead to wars and mass death.

Meanwhile, the increasing population growth also has a negative impact on the environment. High human needs make development not paying attention to environmental sustainability. Climate change is causing sea level rise and degradation of the coastal environment. In addition, deforestation by land use change also causes disasters triggered by many activities.

The pessimistic view of human resources above raises the need for a concept to mitigate the impacts that occur. The assessment of human resources is one of the first concepts practiced by world experts. This assessment aims to evaluate the condition of existing human resources for later analysis. Human resources with good value will certainly make life on earth better

The understanding of the village above positions the village as a government organization that politically has certain authority to manage and regulate its citizens or communities. Thus the village has a very important role in supporting the success of national governance and national development at large. The village is at the forefront of achieving the success of all government affairs and programs.

The purpose of providing the Village Fund Allocation is, among others, to improve the implementation of village government in implementing government, development and community services in accordance with their authority. In addition, this Village Fund Allocation is also aimed at improving the capacity of community organizations in the village in planning, implementing, and controlling development in a participatory manner according to the potential of the village.

The allocation of these funds is carried out in varying amounts every year and for each district / city, where the amount of the total village fund allocation that has reached villages throughout the Province of Bali varies every year and the value is not dominated by just one regency / city. The details of village fund allocations are shown in Figure 1:

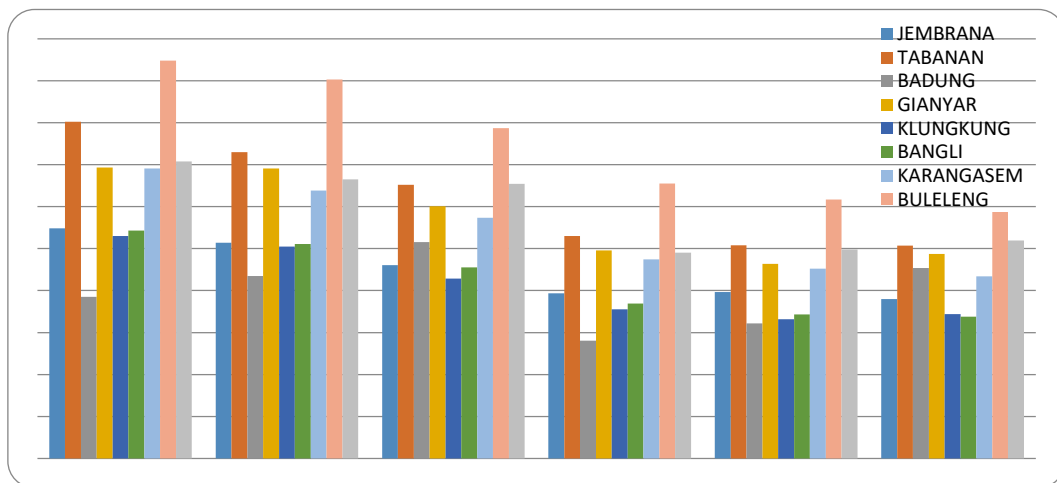


Figure 1 – Village / City Fund Allocation in Bali Province 2013-2018 (In billion rupiah).  
Source: Ministry of Finance, 2019

Halim and Iqbal (2012) state that the amount of village funds allocated by districts / cities varies each year; this is influenced by the balanced funds and special allocation funds received by districts / cities. The amount of the allocation of balancing funds and special allocation funds received by districts / cities varies widely from year to year so that it has an

impact on the amount of the value of village fund allocations received by districts / cities. The process of utilizing village fund allocations refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management, 30 percent is allocated for the income of village officials, and 70 percent is allocated for implementing programs to foster community participation in development, improve village infrastructure, alleviate poverty., and improve services to the community.

The provision of village fund allocations is one form of the implementation of decentralization. Village decentralization is a process that must be understood as an effort to explore and prepare social and economic infrastructure in welcoming a more established village in the context of the various levels of understanding of the village community. This is intended to find and formulate concrete steps that must be taken so that the understanding of village decentralization with its various consequences (advantageous and disadvantageous) can be understood and implemented by all levels of society (Rozali, 2005).

Apart from the Village Fund Allocation, the program currently being promoted by the central government is the Village Fund (DD) program. In this program, strengthening village autonomy is carried out through the financing of governance, development and empowerment of village communities which are regulated and managed by the village community itself (Nyimas, 2016; Suharyanto & Sofianto, 2012) namely: 1 Ideally, this program is based on a pattern bottom up which involves the community as the subject of development and gives the village authority to determine the development goals they want themselves. The community is an important component to be involved in the management and utilization of these village funds. It's just that in its implementation, there are still several obstacles that can become stumbling blocks for the management of these village funds. Understanding, awareness, community participation are the main obstacles in its implementation, as happened in villages in Bali Province. In general, the implementation of the village fund program and environmental sustainability still does not involve all components of the community. Therefore, this paper will explain how to use Village funds in order to improve the quality of human resources and environmental sustainability.

## **METHODS OF RESEARCH**

This research uses qualitative study. Qualitative research intends to understand the phenomenon experienced by research subjects holistically, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods (Moleong, 2007: 6). The type of research approach is descriptive. Descriptive research is research that seeks to address existing problem solutions based on data.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In the results of research on the use of village funds in order to improve the quality of human resources and environmental sustainability, as the method used in this study is a qualitative method that prioritizes in-depth analysis of the data obtained. The data in question are the results of interviews with authorized parties and are considered competent on issues in the focus of research. In addition, the method of collecting documents containing the utilization of village funds in Bali Province, especially villages in the Badung Regency was carried out. Based on the results of tracing the primary and secondary data, it is then reduced to select which information is deemed appropriate and not in accordance with the research problem. The data is then presented in narrative form and tables which aim to sharpen understanding of the research.

The community in outreach activities and village / hamlet deliberations related to the use of village funds, sometimes only a part of the community participated in contributing ideas, ideas and responses, but when socializing development planning they actively informed other residents, in its implementation, community participation was high. 'On labor and social participation rather than property participation because someone with a low income tends to participate in order to provide energy rather than material. In contrast to

someone with a high income, involvement in providing energy is less and more likely to provide material donations. But as a whole society has been able to communicate well with the government, the mental and emotional involvement of individuals in group situations that encourage them to contribute to group goals and share their shared responsibilities. The utilization of Village funds in Bali Province is very effective in being used for various activities such as basic social service infrastructure, Village infrastructure in operational activities in the Village, economic facilities and infrastructure, environmental infrastructure, other infrastructure, community empowerment, village government administration and community development, as shown in table 2 below:

Table 2 – Progress of Allocation and Realization of the Use of Village Funds by Regency in Bali Province in 2018

No	Regency/City	Alocation (Ministry of Finance)	Actual Use
1	Jembrana	39.391.724	39.078.123.215
2	Tabanan	101.721.992	93.724.170.903
3	Badung	42.302.590	38.695.948.809
4	Gianyar	51.971.543	42.580.683.246
5	Klungkung	43.276.499	36.676.196.603
6	Bangli	52.857.670	43.724.516.433
7	Karangasem	64.239.619	53.909.824.195
8	Buleleng	107.039.777	94.634.986.065
9	Denpasar	27.404.975	23.438.030.717
		530.206.389	466.462.480.186

Source: Bali Province Village Community Empowerment Service (PMD) 2019.

Based on Table 2 above, the increase in Village Fund allocations for each district, especially for Tabanan and Buleleng districts, received the highest allocation of funds compared to other districts, while Jembrana and Denpasar City received low budget allocations due to the smaller number of villages compared to other districts.

This Village Fund Allocation is a fund provided by the government for various activities in the Village such as basic social service infrastructure, village infrastructure, economic infrastructure, environment and others including here as well as for community empowerment, village government administration and community development. The progress of the realization of the use of the 2018 Village Fund to 31 December 2018 can be seen as follows:

Table 3 – Progress of Realization of the Use of Village Funds from 2018 to 31 December 2018

No	Field of Activity	Realization of the Use of Village Funds Phase I, II, III	% Use of Village Fund per sub-sector of the total funds used
1	Basic social service infrastructure	64.680.466.486	13,87%
2	Village Infrastructure	265.849.249.712	56,99%
3	Economic infrastructure	13.284.848.566	2,85%
4	Environmental infrastructure	7.507.652.554	1,61%
5	Other facilities and infrastructure	3.179.732.865	0,68%
6	community development	110.966.133.730	23,79%
7	Implementation of village governance	129.814.873	0,03%
8	Community development	864.581.400	0,19%
	Total	466.462.480.186	100,00%

Source: Bali Province Village Community Empowerment Service (PMD) 2019.

The use of village funds for human and environmental resources can be seen from the allocation of community empowerment funds and infrastructure for the environment, such as

the results of an interview with one of the village heads in Badung Regency that community empowerment in the village is to provide training training such as sewing training that occurred in Desa Mengwi District. Badung hopes that people can be independent and create jobs so that they can reduce unemployment. In addition, there are facilities and infrastructure in the environmental sector such as repairing river banks, arranging ditches and repairing damaged roads in rural areas.

The use of Village funds, especially in the village of Mengwi in the implementation of development activities, can be seen by the extent to which the activities carried out are in accordance with the plan agreed upon in the *musrenbang* (annual community discussion) and the realization or the results of this development, both physical development in this case facilities and infrastructure as well as empowerment. Public. In this research, the writer uses Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, government regulations and various ministerial regulations (Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration and the Minister of Finance) as the basis for the research. Village funds according to Law no. 6 of 2014: "Village Funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget allocated to Villages which are transferred through the Regency / City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and are used to finance governance, implementation of development, community development and community empowerment". The use or utilization is based on several ministerial regulations.

The use of village funds based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration states that the priority of using village funds is for the development and empowerment of village communities. Priority for the use of village funds is directed towards the implementation of village development activities, covering development, development and maintenance of infrastructure or physical facilities and infrastructure for livelihoods, including food and settlement security; Development, development and maintenance of public health facilities and infrastructure; Development, development and maintenance of educational, social and cultural facilities and infrastructure.

Community participation is a very important need, in order to facilitate development activities in the village, which can produce development impacts that are on target, based on community needs, and efficient use of resources and village government budgets. In the principles of the department for international development (DFID), participation can involve all people, especially those affected by development, realize equality and partnership, transparency, equal authority and responsibility, empowerment and cooperation of all parties with the principle of sharing in an effort to improve human resource capabilities (Hajar, 2017).

In this study, the concept of cooperation and an atmosphere of mutual cooperation in the community in Mengwi Village is very visible and full of dedication in building the village. Village services in dealing with the desire and enthusiasm of the community in building the village, make the village government have to work hard in providing a budget and encourage village officials to be able to actively move in an effort to meet the needs and creative power of the community. To fulfill the desires of the village community, various breakthroughs are made, by collaborating with the private sector, forging partnerships with business activity groups in the village, and increasing the ability to access local government programs. The results of the interviews show that in this village, the community has high enthusiasm to participate in development and in developing village innovation programs. The forms of community participation in the Village Innovation Development Program are as follows: Compile and develop data and information networks for planning and implementing village innovations; Carry out community assistance and empowerment in developing village innovation through education, training and outreach programs; Participate in ensuring the availability and implementation of infrastructure for developing village innovation, either independently, in groups or on a *banjar* basis; Preservation of local wisdom, local technology and community cultural arts in supporting the development of village innovation, especially in the field of tourism; Be actively involved in the promotion and marketing of products produced through the village innovation program, both individually and in groups; Encouraging the activities of environmental and village care groups, as well as holding important events in an effort to encourage village progress in the field of environment and

community participation; Creating access to marketing and capital for rural economic entrepreneurs based on local resources; Developing partnership programs between the community and business / private actors, groups and working groups; community with village government and local government; Participate in repairing, maintaining and developing village infrastructure networks, driven by the village budget, as well as contributions from the private sector; Community participation in the development of village innovation programs is very high in the form of activities including: development of non-governmental organizations, contributing thoughts and implementation of village innovation programs, contributing in the form of fees and carrying out solidarity activities and self-help development.

Mutual cooperation in a family atmosphere is community capital, which is proven to be very reliable in village development, and can ease the burden on community budgets, whether done on their own initiative, or driven by existing non-governmental organizations as well as from government and private parties. Social capital is "something that refers to the institutional dimension, the relationships that are created, and the norms that shape the quality and quantity of human relationships in society" (Ancok, 2003 in Suaib, 2017), social capital can be understood more broadly as the glue that maintain unity between groups together.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and analysis of research data, researchers can conclude things, namely the use of Village funds in improving human resources and environmental sustainability, namely by implementing integrated village development, based on natural resources for environmental preservation and community creative power, which is selective and sustainable. The role of the Village Innovation Program in developing human resources and environmental sustainability is 1) community economic development, 2) improving the quality of human resources; and 3) fulfillment and improvement of rural infrastructure. Community participation in the development of village innovation programs is very high in the form of activities including: development of non-governmental organizations, contributing thoughts and implementation of village innovation programs, contributing in the form of fees and carrying out solidarity activities and self-help development.

Based on the field analysis found in the research, the researcher can submit suggestions, namely the use of Village funds in improving human resources and environmental sustainability as stated in the planning of the village innovation program, it does not have a special budget from the village government budget, it is still integrated into the budget of each sector being worked on. This cannot provide focus and acceleration in developing village innovation, so it is necessary to change the budget structure specifically for working on a village innovation project, which can raise a specific image of village development. A village innovation program on a large scale that can be used as competitiveness in village development. Increasing the support capacity and community participation must be balanced with the capacity of the village government and facilitators, as well as the budget so that the village innovation program can run quickly in accordance with the expectations and carrying capacity of the community. The infrastructure that is built is always based on the development of village potential, thereby accelerating the achievement of the objectives of developing the village innovation program, namely the management of village potential that can increase village income and the welfare of village communities

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