



Rural Community Empowerment: Sustainable Development Practices In Sumbermanjingkulon Village, Indonesia

Itha Aning Wahyunie^{1*}, Praptining Sukowati², I Made Weni³, Eny Haryati⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Universitas Merdeka Malang, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: ithaaning91@gmail.com, praptining@unmer.ac.id,
imade@unmer.ac.id, eny.haryati@unitomo.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the challenges faced by rural communities in Sumbermanjingkulon Village, Indonesia, including limited public facilities, minimal health services, and inadequate educational resources. The research explores the importance of community participation and self-reliance in village development, emphasizing the active involvement of residents in contributing resources to infrastructure projects. In addition, the research highlighted the importance of traditional farming practices passed down through generations, demonstrating the strength of local knowledge and sustainable farming techniques in the village. The research also discussed collaborative efforts between village officials and residents in managing village funds, emphasizing the need for community involvement, utilization of local labor, and use of local resources for development projects. The research analyzed the economic potential of communal forest management and freshwater fisheries in improving community economic welfare while promoting environmental sustainability. The limitations faced by villages in terms of governance include the quality of resources and infrastructure that impact village development as well as the management of village funds.

Keyword: Sustainable Development, Village Fund, Village Apparatus, Village Community

INTRODUCTION

Village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries with the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on





community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Village Government is the administration of government affairs and the interests of the local community within the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and living for the greatest welfare of the village community. This has been stated in the Law on Villages No. 6 Article 1 of 2014.

To prosper the community in developing the village is a strong touch of initiation, innovation, creation, and cooperation between village officials and the community in realizing what is a common goal. Village development cannot be done by the village apparatus itself but needs the support of initiatives and active roles from the community. (Hidayat & Rusnain, 2016). The most important thing that can be applied in managing village funds by involving the community is the need to carry out activities with a self-management pattern, using local labor, and utilizing local raw materials in the village. The self-management pattern means that the planning and implementation of these activities are carried out independently by the village, so that the money used for development will not flow out of the village. (Idris et al., 2018). By using local labor, it is expected that these activities can absorb labor and provide opinions to those who work. Meanwhile, the use of local raw materials is expected to provide income to the community that owns the raw materials (Alfiaturrahman, 2016). (Alfiaturrahman, 2016).

In addition, villages also still have many limitations, especially in their government organizations, so that this will also affect the Management of Village Funds. As for the limitations in question, the elements of weakness owned by village governments in general are:

1. The quality of village apparatus resources is generally low.
2. Imperfect regulatory policy on village government organization
3. Low planning capacity at the village level often results in a lack of synchronization between the outputs of policy implementation and the needs of the community, which are the inputs of the policy.
4. The facilities and infrastructure supporting government administration operations are still very limited, in addition to disrupting the efficiency and effectiveness of work implementation, it also has the potential to reduce the motivation of implementing officials, which ultimately hampers the achievement of goals, tasks and work.

The same thing is also experienced by the government of Sumbermanjungkulon Village, Pagak Subdistrict, Malang Regency, with the limited ability of human resources who have a role in Village Fund Management. The distribution of Village Funds (DD) in Sumbermanjungkulon Village, which can be seen from the Village Fund Management activities, namely the existence





of physical development projects and community empowerment, is still monotonous every year. Sometimes there are also still violations regarding the allocation of village funds.

The management of the Village Fund is still not maximized in accordance with the objectives of the Village Fund (DD). The purpose of the Village Fund (DD) is to finance village development programs and community empowerment, so that income equality, employment opportunities and business opportunities for rural communities can be improved. This is due to the lack of empowerment carried out to the community and the absence of socio-cultural development carried out because what is seen from the implementation of the Village Fund (DD) is only in the physical development of the village (Djiwandono, 2017). (Djiwandono, 2017). Based on the above phenomena, the problem formulation is how the implementation of the Village Fund (DD) management policy in an effort to increase physical development in Sumbermanjungkulon Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency, and what factors encourage and hinder the effectiveness of the implementation of the Village Fund (DD) management policy for physical development in Sumbermanjungkulon Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency .

The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the implementation of village fund (DD) management policies in an effort to improve physical development in Sumbermanjungkulon Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency, and also to describe and analyze the factors that encourage and hinder the effectiveness of the implementation of Village Fund (DD) management policies for physical development in Sumbermanjing Kulon Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Village Development

Village development is part of national development and this village development has an important meaning and role in achieving national goals, because the village and its community are the basis and economic, political, socio- cultural and security defense. The definition of village development according to experts is as follows:

Village development is carried out in the context of a reasonable balance between the government and the community. The government's obligation is to provide infrastructure, while the rest is up to the community itself. The process of village development is a mechanism of community desire combined with the community. The combination determines the success of development as stated by Ahmadi (2001). The mechanism of village development is a harmonious combination of community participation activities on the one hand and government activities on the other. In essence, village development is carried out by the





community itself. Meanwhile, the government provides guidance, assistance, coaching, and supervision.

Therefore, the implementation needs coordination from the central and regional governments as well as the village as the place of development implementation so that all activity programs support each other and are carried out properly in accordance with the plan, so that they can be effective and effective. The problem in rural development is the low assets controlled by rural communities coupled with the low access of rural communities to economic resources such as land/land, capital, production inputs, skills and technology, information, and cooperation networks. On the other hand, there is still a low level of service of rural infrastructure and facilities and the low quality of human resources in rural areas, most of which are low skilled, weak institutions and community-based organizations, weak coordination across sectors in the development of rural areas.

Village Government and Village Autonomy

The village function has been positioned as a very important component of development implementation. Article 215 paragraph (1) of Law No. 32/2004 explicitly states that rural development carried out by the regency/city and/or third parties must include the village government and the village council. With the issuance of Government Regulation No. 72/2005 on Villages, the position of villages in the government of the Republic of Indonesia is increasingly clear, including the non-negotiable obligation of the Regency Government to formulate and make local regulations on Village Funds (DD) as part of the village's fiscal authority to regulate and manage its finances. Village financial management is also the authority of the village, which must be outlined in the village regulation (Perdes) on the village revenue and expenditure budget (APBDes). With sources of income derived from village original income such as village business results, village property results, self-help and participation results, mutual cooperation results, and other legitimate village original income. Furthermore, the share of Regency / City regional tax revenue is at least 10% (ten per hundred) for the village and from Regency / City levies is partly allocated to the village, and part of the central and regional financial balance received by the Regency / City for the village is at least 10%, which is distributed to each village proportionally which is the Village Fund (ADD). Then the revenue can be sourced again from financial assistance from the Government, Provincial Government, and Regency / City Government in the context of implementing government affairs, as well as grants and donations from non-binding third parties.

Based on the above, especially regarding the village's original income is very limited, the





village treasury sourced from the original village income is very minimal, even non-existent. In fact, villages carry out government functions that are not much different from other government sub-systems. From a policy aspect, the village basically has the right to obtain a share of the regency's share. The village balancing fund for each village is determined by taking into account the portion of the village concerned, not determined through equal distribution, but rather the village's share is calculated based on the portion of the village's needs and potential. Meanwhile, village potential is a description of the village's revenue opportunities, both from the agricultural sector and from other sectors. *This calculation itself is expected to involve or even be done by the villagers themselves.*

Definition of Physical Development

Physical development is a concrete manifestation of the development of non- physical aspects which include socio-cultural, socio-economic and so on. The physical development aspect is the realization of a demand for needs caused by the growth and development of social and cultural activities of the community ". In other words, change is identical to the existence of a form or form of development such as buildings, housing facilities, places of worship, road construction facilities, educational facilities, and other public facilities.

Physical conditions can also include geographical location, and natural resources. The geographical location of a village determines the acceleration of development. Its location is strategic, in the sense that it is not difficult to reach due to its geographical location. The speed of the development process and the development of a village is also determined by the intensity of its relationship with the outside world, human and cultural mobility will accelerate the development of the village itself. According to B.S Muljana (2001), development carried out by the government is generally infrastructure or infrastructure, namely physical buildings or institutions that have other activities in the economic, socio-cultural, political and security defense fields.

Natural resources contained in each village. Where a village has more natural resources than other villages, so that to develop or in the process of village development will be much better than a village that has few natural resources, or none at all.

Village Fund

Village Funds are funds sourced from the state budget that are intended for villages that are transferred through the district / city Regional Budget and prioritized for the implementation of development and community empowerment (in PP No. 43/2014 concerning the





Implementation Regulations of Law No. 6/2014 concerning Villages).

The use of village funds has two areas that are prioritized and must be carried out, namely the fields of village development and village community empowerment, both of which are prioritized activities, budgets and village expenditures agreed upon and decided through Village Deliberations. In the field of village development to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life and poverty reduction, the priority use of village funds is directed to the implementation of village development programs and activities, including: (In the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2015 concerning the use of village funds for village development article 5).

1. Basic needs fulfillment
2. Development of village facilities and infrastructure
3. Development of local economic potential, and
4. Sustainable utilization of natural resources and the environment

METHOD

In accordance with the title of this research, the location of this research will be carried out in Sumbermanjingkulon Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency, which implements the Village Fund Allocation (DD) program, the selection of research locations is based on considerations as regional representation. This research was conducted during April-July 2019.

The research method is descriptive qualitative which aims to provide systematic and accurate descriptions and information based on existing facts. This method also presents directly the nature of the relationship between researchers and informants. This method is more sensitive and able to sharpen understanding of the value patterns faced. As well as to find out how the level of Village Fund Management (DD) in Sumbermanjingkulon Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency and how to improve the physical development of Sumbermanjingkulon Village in carrying out the Village Fund allocation program.

An informant is a person or group of people who can provide information and facts about something. Sample withdrawal in this study using purposive sampling technique. The purposive sampling technique is a way of deliberately taking samples that are appropriate and meet all the requirements needed which include: the nature, characteristics, characteristics and criteria of a particular sample. Informants are considered to know about the problem in depth about the issues under study. Purposive sampling in this study were the heads of RT and RW, consisting of 58 RT heads and 15 RW heads. Thus the total number of purposive sampling was 87 respondents



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Village Fund Management in Improving Physical Development in Sumbermanjingkulon Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency

The management of the Village Fund in Sumbermanjingkulon Village is used to finance the fields of village development and village community empowerment, the use of which refers to the Village Medium-Term Development Plan and the Village Government Work Plan. The management of the Village Fund is expected to provide maximum benefits for the village community in the form of improving the quality of life, increasing welfare and reducing poverty and improving public services at the village level.

Village Fund Management in Improving Physical Development in Sumbermanjingkulon Village, Pagak Subdistrict

Village Fund Management in Physical Development in Sumbermanjingkulon Village, Pagak Subdistrict is the process of controlling, regulating, managing, organizing the village fund budget for physical and non-physical development purposes starting from planning to evaluation. (Sugiran, 2015). This is intended for the welfare of the community in Sumbermanjingkulon Village so that it can grow and develop evenly and purposefully in accordance with the planning of government programs based on applicable regulations.

Planning Stage of Village Fund Management

Planning with a participatory model is carried out through village musrembang by involving all elements of the community, starting from community institutions, community leaders and the entire village community. (Hajar et al.,

2018). The village musrembang aims to encourage the community to participate in preparing and determining development activity plans in the village. So that the activity plan contained in the List of Proposed Activity Plans (DURK) produced is a picture of the hopes and needs of the entire local community.

From some of the results of the researcher's interviews with several informants at the planning stage, the researcher found that the high level of community concern and good relations from the village government in managing the Village Fund, as well as community support regarding the development planning stages in managing the Village Fund in increasing physical development in Sumbermanjingkulon Village.

From the results of these interviews, it can be seen that in the planning process, Sumbermanjingkulon Village has become an example and benchmark for the planning system in other villages in Kecamatan Pagak. When budgeting the Budget Details, the Village Financial Management Team refers to the National Price Standard used in Malang District.



Factors that Encourage and Obstruct the Implementation of Village Fund Management Policies in Improving Physical Development in Sumbermanjingkulon Village, Pagak Subdistrict, Malang Regency.

Encouraging and inhibiting factors were obtained from the management of Musrenbangdes results, interviews, and hamlet-by-hamlet observations. The various incoming data were then displayed and sorted to be drawn out as potentials and obstacles to physical development in Sumbermanjingkulon Village. From this, it can be identified that Sumbermanjingkulon Village has enormous potential, both in terms of human resources and natural resources. Until now, the potential of existing resources has not been optimally utilized. This is because several obstacles and challenges have not been overcome.

Factors Driving the Implementation of Village Fund Management Policies in Improving Physical Development in Sumbermanjingkulon Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency

1. Natural Resources

a. Agricultural land (paddy fields) that can still be increased in productivity because it is currently not optimally worked;

Agricultural land in Sumbermanjingkulon Village currently faces several challenges that hamper its productivity. Some of the factors that can affect the productivity of paddy fields include soil quality, irrigation systems, selection of crop varieties, and agricultural practices applied by local farmers.

b. Fertile plantation and yard land has not been managed optimally; Sumbermanjingkulon is located in an area that has fertile land potential, ideal for agricultural and plantation activities. Although Sumbermanjingkulon Village has great potential in terms of fertile plantation and yard land, its management has not been maximized. To improve the productivity and welfare of the village community, collaborative efforts between the government, educational institutions and the community itself are needed to implement modern agricultural practices and improve access to markets (Kala'Padang, 2017). (Kala'Padang, 2017).

c. There is limestone mining that can be used as building materials;

In the context of development, limestone has many uses due to its strong physical properties and durability. Thus, limestone mining in Sumbermanjingkulon Village not only contributes to infrastructure development but also requires attention to environmental aspects to remain sustainable.





d. The area of Sumbermanjingkulon Village is very good for developing livestock such as cows, goats, ducks, and other livestock, given the abundance of feed for these types of livestock, while this line of business has only become a sideline;

Sumbermanjingkulon Village has excellent potential for livestock development. This is due to the abundant availability of feed, which is a key factor in the success of animal husbandry. By considering all of the above factors, Sumbermanjingkulon Village has a great opportunity to develop animal husbandry as an additional source of income for its community. However, in order for this business to develop from a sideline to a mainstream business, efforts are needed to increase capital, education on best practices in animal husbandry, and better access to markets.

e. The abundance of cow and goat manure makes it possible to develop an organic fertilizer production business;

The business of making organic fertilizer from cow and goat manure is one of the sustainable solutions in agricultural and livestock waste management. This livestock manure can not only reduce environmental pollution, but also provide economic benefits for breeders and farmers. With the abundance of manure from cattle and goats and the relatively simple processing process, the business of making organic fertilizer is very possible to be developed. This not only provides economic benefits but also contributes to environmental sustainability.

f. There is an abundant panen of peanuts, corn, sweet potatoes, and others from forest management with the community;

Community forest management is an approach that involves local communities in the management of forest resources. Overall, the yields of groundnuts, maize, yams and others from community forest management show great potential in improving the economic welfare of communities while preserving the environment. Through sustainable agricultural practices and collaboration between the government and local communities, these yields can be maximized to achieve sustainable development goals.

g. The existence of freshwater fisheries;

Sumbermanjingkulon Village has significant potential in freshwater fisheries. This business usually involves the cultivation of fish such as catfish, tilapia and goldfish. Freshwater fish farming not only provides a source of protein for the local community but also contributes to the village economy. With well-managed ponds, fish farmers can increase their yields and meet the demands of local and regional markets. The importance of this fishery lies in its ability to create jobs, increase community income, and reduce dependence on other natural resources.





In addition, with the application of modern technology in fish farming, such as aquaponic systems or the use of high-quality feed, farmers can improve production efficiency.

h. There are furniture and workshop businesses;

Furniture and workshop businesses are also important sectors in Sumbermanjingkulon Village. The furniture business involves making various types of furniture from quality local wood. With the increasing demand for unique and high-quality furniture products, local craftsmen have a great opportunity to enter a wider market. Meanwhile, the workshop business provides repair and maintenance services for household appliances and vehicles. The existence of these workshops is essential to support the daily needs of the community and provide fast and efficient services.

i. Many MSME productions are ready to launch into the world of auction markets.

In Sumbermanjingkulon Village, many Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have prepared their products to enter the auction market. These MSMEs often focus on value-added local products, such as handicrafts, regional specialties or organic agricultural products. Preparation for entering the auction market includes improving product quality, attractive packaging, and effective marketing strategies (Sapsuha et al., 2015). (Sapsuha et al., 2017). MSME players need to understand the dynamics of the auction market in order to compete with other producers from other regions. With support from the local government or other relevant institutions in the form of training and access to market information, MSME players in this village can be better prepared to face challenges in the competitive business world. (Triono, 2019).

Human Resources

a. The cycles and rhythms of life of community members are relatively regular and customary from time to time;

Sumbermanjingkulon Village has a regular cycle and rhythm of life, which reflects the traditions and customs that have been maintained by its people from generation to generation. In this context, the cycle of life covers various aspects such as agriculture, traditional celebrations, education, and social interaction. Rural communities usually follow seasonal patterns in agricultural activities, which are highly dependent on weather conditions and crop yields. This not only affects the local economy but also strengthens social ties between villagers (Saragih & Agung, 2017). (Saragih & Agung, 2017).

b. A good and conducive relationship between the village head, village officials, and the community is the ideal public sphere for village development;





A good relationship between the village head, village officials, and the community is an important element in creating a public sphere conducive to village development. The village head functions as a leader who coordinates various development programs by actively involving the community. (Madea et al., 2017). Pamong desa is tasked with supporting the village head in policy implementation as well as bridging communication between the village government and residents. When this relationship is harmonious, community participation in the decision-making process will increase, thereby promoting development success.

c. The large population of productive age is accompanied by a high work ethic;

d. High community participation in village development planning, implementation, supervision, and monitoring and evaluation;

In Sumbermanjungkulon Village, community participation in the planning, implementation, supervision, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of village development shows a high level of involvement. This can be seen from the various activities that involve villagers in every stage of development. (Mamonto et al., 2018). This involvement includes not only physical attendance at village meetings but also the contribution of valuable ideas and suggestions to the planning of development programs.

e. The tradition of gotong royong and community service is still alive. This is one form of community participation;

The tradition of gotong royong and community service is an integral part of the community culture in Sumbermanjungkulon Village. These activities not only strengthen social ties between residents but are also an effective means of collectively completing various development works. Through gotong royong, residents help each other in completing tasks such as road construction, public facility repairs, or environmental clean-up activities.

The existence of this tradition shows that the community has a high awareness of the importance of cooperation in achieving common goals. It also creates a harmonious atmosphere among villagers as well as reduces individual workload through collaboration (Sawitri & Suryani, 2018).

f. The large resources of productive-age women as productive labor that can encourage the potential of the household industry;

Women of productive age in Sumbermanjungkulon Village have great potential as productive labor that can encourage the development of home industries. With the increasing awareness of the importance of women's empowerment, many women in the village have begun to engage in various household-based small and medium enterprises (SMEs). (Setiawan, 2018). By optimally utilizing women's resources, Sumbermanjungkulon Village will not only





experience an improvement in the local economy but also strengthen the position of women in the village's socio-economic structure.

g. There is still community self-help (urunan for development);

In Sumbermanjungkulon Village, community self-help is one of the important pillars of village development. This concept refers to the active participation of villagers in contributing labor, time and resources to development projects. This not only creates a sense of ownership over development outcomes, but also strengthens social ties between villagers. With urunan, communities can raise the necessary funds or resources to build infrastructure such as roads, bridges, or other public facilities. (Wirawan et al., 2015).

h. Farming skills that have been passed down through generations;

Farming skills that have been passed down through generations indicate the existence of strong local traditions and knowledge among villagers. Time- tested farming practices enable the community to utilize the land effectively and sustainably. Knowledge of farming techniques, selection of superior seeds, and management of natural resources are key to increasing agricultural productivity in the village.

i. There are enough health cadres, from doctors to cadres at the posyandu in each hamlet;

The existence of health cadres from doctors to cadres in posyandu is very important in improving the quality of public health. Health cadres act as a link between formal health services and the community. They provide counseling on health, nutrition, and basic services to mothers and children. With a good network of health cadres, access to health services becomes easier and faster.

j. There are people who are able to make woodworking crafts;

Residents' skills in woodworking are a significant economic asset for the village. These handicrafts not only fulfill local needs but also have the potential to be marketed outside the region. By utilizing local raw materials and traditional skills, wood handicraft products can be an additional source of income for families in the village.

k. The existence of village institutions, organizations, and groups in agriculture, business, and religion makes it easier to coordinate development activities.

The existence of institutions, organizations, and groups in agriculture, business, and religion facilitates more effective coordination of development activities. (Janice, 2015). These organizations help in planning development programs as well as implementing activities in a structured manner. They also serve as a forum for communication between citizens so that every voice can be heard and considered in the decision-making process. Based on the results of the





research conducted by the researcher, that the driving factor in the Management of Village Funds in improving physical development in Sumbermanjungkulon Village, Pagak Subdistrict is community participation in the process of managing the Village Fund Allocation in the Village, there is a lot of community involvement.

Factors Hindering the Implementation of Village Fund Management Policies in Improving Physical Development in Sumbermanjungkulon Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency

In addition to the driving factors regarding the implementation of Village Fund management, there are certainly factors that hinder it, the use of Village Funds often creates various interpretations among the community. Malang Regent Regulation No.3 of 2019 concerning Procedures for the Distribution and Determination of Village Fund Details for Each Village in Malang Regency aims to facilitate the village government in managing the Village Fund so that it does not cause many interpretations among the community. The things that hinder the management of the Village Fund as well as challenges for the Sumbermanjungkulon Village government are as follows:

1. Damage to the village axis road that connects Sumbermanjungkulon Village with other areas, especially Tulungrejo Village;
2. The condition of the road infrastructure, which is still in the form of dirt and macadam, causes transportation to be less smooth and problematic;
3. The difficulty of agricultural irrigation, especially for rice fields, which have been relying solely on rainwater and well water;
4. Many primary and secondary agricultural irrigation channels are damaged because water sources for irrigation are not maintained;
5. Lack of mastery of agricultural technology has led to less than optimal agricultural yields;
6. Lack of maximum post-harvest management;
7. Furniture and workshop businesses have not received enough attention, especially in terms of capital and marketing;
8. The lack of public facilities, especially health facilities (medical facilities and personnel) and educational facilities;
9. There is still a lack of training, workshops and courses to improve people's business skills;
10. The roles and functions of existing institutions, both at the village and hamlet levels, have not been maximized;





11. The lack of economic income of village government officials leads to non-optimal performance;

12. The many social and political organizations in Sumbermanjungkulon Village often result in tensions and conflicts of interest between community members.

13. The human resources referred to here are both related to the number and ability of the village government in managing the Village Fund, more specifically the ability of the Village Head and Village Treasurer in managing the Village Fund obtained from the APBdesa. Results of an interview with Mr. Fandi Achmad, Amd. as Acting Village Head of Sumbermanjungkulon.

14. Information, Information submitted by the village government regarding Village Fund Management is too sudden. This is due to the limited personnel of the village government apparatus and the many village activities outside the management of the Village Fund allocation.

From the research results that the lack of information obtained by the community from the Regency / City Government so that the community does not know at all their function as a direct supervisory team in the management of the Village Fund Allocation, but the community only knows that there is and has been the implementation of development in the village.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of Malang Regent Regulation Policy No.3 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Sharing and Determining Details of Village Funds for Each Village in Malang Regency Village Fund management in improving physical development in Sumbermanjungkulon Village, Pagak District, Malang Regency, where in the Village Fund Management process there are three stages, namely planning, implementation and accountability.

Based on the research results, the planning stage, seen from the musrembang held by the village government, the Village Fund is still quite effective, where in musrembang activities community participation is very high, good relations between the village government and community members are very influential in this implementation.

The government also has its own tricks so that the community is enthusiastic about participating in the management of the Village Fund such as providing travel allowances and prizes for residents who submit aspirations for criticism and suggestions for the village government. the information transparency system conveyed by the Sumbermanjungkulon Village apparatus to the Sumbermanjungkulon Village community is also very good. The implementation stages based on the research results have also been effective, but there is a need for an equal distribution of the budget for physical development so that physical development is not only focused on public works and paving.





The use of the Village Fund budget can be resolved properly, but there needs to be a fairly strict increase in supervision related to the implementation of activity planning and management by the village government to the community, so that the achievement of the Village Fund management objectives carried out in Sumbermanjungkulon Village is even more effective. At the accountability stage in the Village Fund Management process in improving physical development in Sumbermanjungkulon Village is also quite good, the LPJ is prepared independently by the village secretary and the village financial management technical implementation team.

The existence of the SISKEUDES application or village financial system makes it easier for the PTPKD team to compile Village Fund financial reporting and accountability, and the LPJ compiled has even become a model for other villages in Pagak Sub-district. the evaluation of activities carried out on an ongoing basis with the Sumbermanjungkulon Village community. Increased enthusiasm for community participation in the management of the Village Fund. The process created in each stage of Village Fund Management is in accordance with the management principles and objectives of the Village Fund, which prioritizes transparency of information to the community as an evaluation team for each development activity carried out.

REFERENCE

- Alfiaturrahman, P. (2016). Village development planning in bagan limau village, ukui sub- district, pelalawan district. *Valuta*, 2(2), 251-267.
- Djiwandono, A. H. (2017). Implementation of the Resilient Coastal Village Program in Tanjung Pasir Village, Teluknaga District, Tangerang Regency. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University.
- Hajar, S., Tanjung, I. S., Tanjung, Y., & Zulfahmi. (2018). Empowerment and Participation of Coastal Communities. AQLI Research and Scientific Writing Institute.
- Hidayat, N., & Rusnain, A. M. (2016). Management of Tourism Sector Levies in Increasing Local Revenue in Katingan Regency. *Pencerah Publik*, 3(1), 12-16. <https://doi.org/10.33084/pencerah.v3i1.794>
- Idris, M. H., Syahida, N. P., & Ardyansyah, A. (2018). Efforts of the Bima Regency Government in Involving the Community in Building Lariti Tourism in Sape District, Bima Regency (Case Study at the Bima Regency Tourism Office). *JIAP (Journal of Public Administration Science)*, 6(2).
- Janice, A. (2015). Study of the Implementation of Duties and Functions of the Village Community Empowerment Agency (BPMD) in Village Development in Tanjung Lapang Village, West Malinau District, Malinau Regency. *Journal of Government Science*, 3(3).





- Kala'Padang, Y. (2017). Implementation of the Annual Program and Activity Plan at the Jayapura Regency Regional Personnel Agency. *Papua Review: Journal of Administration and Government Science*, 1(1), 44-57.
- Madea, Y., Laloma, A., & Londa, V. (2017). The Role of the Village Head in the Management of Village Funds in South Essang District, Talaud Islands Regency. *Journal of Public Administration*, 3(46).
- Mamonto, N., Sumampow, I., & Undap, G. (2018). Implementation of Village Infrastructure Development in the Use of Village Funds in 2017 (Study) Ongkaw li Village, Sinonsayang District, South Minahasa Regency. *Executive Journal*, 1(1).
- Sapsuha, I., Londa, V., & Palar, N. A. (2017). Implementation of Local Government Policy in Overcoming Unemployment in Sula Islands Regency, North Maluku Province (A Study in Sula Islands Regency). *Journal of Public Administration*, 4(49).
- Saragih, R., & Agung, S. (2017). The Role of Government Political Communication in Efforts to Increase Community Participation in the Utilization of Village Funds (Exploring the Forms of Communication of Community Citizens towards the Use of Village Funds). *Reformasi: Scientific Journal of Social and Political Sciences*, 7(1).
- Sawitri, & Suryani, L. (2018). Implementation of Community Participation in Village Physical Development in Surya Indah District Pangkalan Kuras Pelalawan Regency (Vol. 4, Issue 1).
- Setiawan, J. (2018). Design of Web-Based Bag Sales Information System at "GIKITA" Online Shop. *JURSIMA Journal of Information Systems and Management*, 6 (1).
- Sugiran. (2015). Evaluation of the rural infrastructure development program (ppip) sido makmur village kuala sub-district langkat district thesis. University of Medan Area..
- Triono, R. (2019). Implementation of the Traditional Market Spatial Change Policy in Maron District, Probolinggo Regency. Panca Marga University Probolinggo.
- Wirawan, R., Mardiyono, & Nurpratiwi, R. (2015). Community Participation in Regional Development Planning. *Journal of Social and Political Sciences (JISIP)*, 4(2).

