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The Effectiveness Of Village Fund Management On Food Security In Bukit Raya Subdistrict, Katingan District, Central Kalimantan Province

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Abstract

Food security is very important for rural areas. This program will run effectively if village funds are managed properly. This research aims to determine the effectiveness of village fund management on food security in Bukit Raya Sub-district, Katingan District, Central Kalimantan Province. The research uses Qualitative methods; using primary and secondary data, through interview techniques and documentation. The purpose of this research shows that village fund management towards food security in Bukit Raya sub-district can be said to be effective, this has been measured using effectiveness indicators namely 1) source approach (input), 2) Process approach, and 3) target approach (output).

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INTRODUCTION

Food as a fundamental human need food is one of the essential needs that must be fulfilled for all humans. The adequacy of food is a human right that should be met, as stated in Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, which stipulates that fulfilling the food needs of citizens is the duty and responsibility of the government. The government is required to provide diverse, balanced, and nutritious food to achieve a healthy, active, and productive society (Fiandana, 2015).

Food can be regarded as a daily necessity for humans, or in other words, a basic human need. According to Law Number 7 of 1996 on Food Security, this need must be met in a way that ensures not only sufficient quantity but also safety, quality, nutrition, and diversity. Additionally, the food must be affordable to the public. The condition of food security is closely tied to the government's commitment. Advancements in food security are vital for future development to enhance national economic competitiveness. By achieving this, the needs of the population will be met (Nudia, 2020). The goal of food security is to ensure that every household has access to sufficient, high-quality, safe, evenly distributed, and affordable food, as mandated by the Food Law (Muhrijal, 2023).

Empowerment and Development in Rural Areas According to the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 on village development, community groups that are empowered include farmer groups, artisan groups, women's groups, and other community groups aligned with the social and cultural conditions of the village community (Rahardian, 2019).

To support the needs and development of village households, sufficient income sources are required. The government has issued a policy in the form of village funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, allocated to villages through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. These funds are used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment (Government Regulation Number 8 of 2016 on Village Funds).

Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 on Village Funds states in Article 1, paragraph 2, that "Village Funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget allocated to villages and transferred through the regional revenue and expenditure budget of districts/cities, used to finance government administration, development implementation, and community empowerment." Article 4 of the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Regulation Number 21 of 2015 on the Determination of Priorities for the Use of Village Funds for 2015 emphasizes that Village Funds should be prioritized to finance village development and community empowerment initiatives carried out on a local level. The following are included in village development::

a) Building, establishing, and maintaining physical infrastructure or amenities for preserving livelihoods, such as agricultural security and development.
b) The establishment and upkeep of cultural, social, and educational infrastructure. Constructing and upholding manufacturing and distribution facilities;
c) Producing community economic enterprises; and
d) Building and developing renewable energy infrastructure and environmental preservation initiatives.

Community empowerment in villages includes activities aimed at increasing the capacity of villagers in entrepreneurship development, income enhancement, and expanding the economic scale of individuals or community groups and the village itself (Archan, 2018). Village Funds are a government initiative to develop Indonesia from the periphery, targeting remote areas and villages within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The aim is to improve welfare and equitable development through enhancing public services, advancing the economy, and addressing development disparities between villages, while making the community the primary subject of this development.

The goal of managing village funds for food security is often mentioned and considered highly important, yet its implementation is rarely seen. For the effectiveness of village fund management on food security in Bukit Raya district, the management of village funds has significantly helped the government and community in determining policies and programs. However, observations show that food security management is rarely conducted by the Bukit Raya district government, unlike infrastructure development which is carried out almost every year.

Based on these points, the researcher is interested in studying further the "Effectiveness of Village Fund Management on Food Security in Bukit Raya District, Katingan Regency." Therefore, the objective of this research is to determine whether the management of village funds in 2023 for food security in Bukit Raya District, Katingan Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, has been effective or not.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research method According to John W. Creswell in his book "Research Design", qualitative research is: "a type of research method used to describe, explore, and understand the meanings that individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problems. The qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as posing questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data inductively from specific themes to general themes, and interpreting the meanings of the data. The final report of this research has a flexible structure or framework. Anyone involved in this form of research must adopt an inductive style of inquiry, focusing on individual meanings, and translating the complexity of a problem" (Creswell, 2013).

In qualitative research, conceptualization, categorization, and description are developed based on the "events" obtained from field activities. The focus of this study is on three aspects: 1) Input Approach, 2) Process Approach, and 3) Output Approach. The research is conducted in Bukit Raya District, Katingan Regency. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling to select research informants. Data sources and collection techniques include primary and secondary data sources. The steps used in data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques involve the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or data verification, ensuring data validity by extending the research activities and conducting interviews.

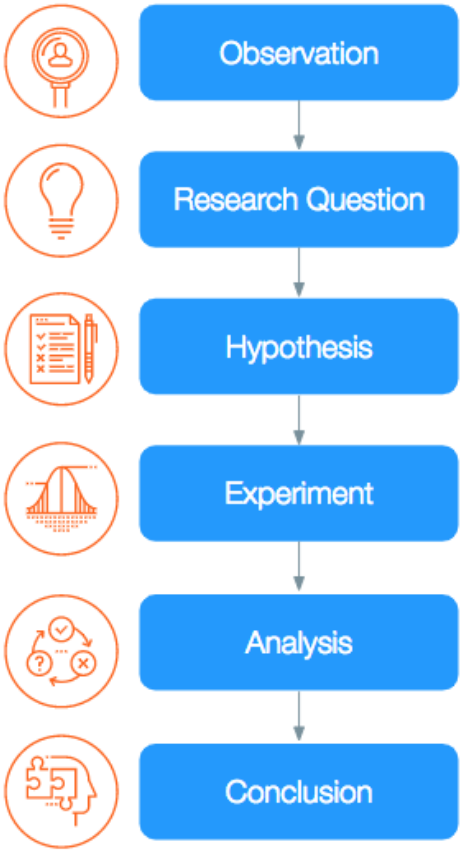

Figure 1. Method of quantitative descriptive approach

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The discussion presented is the result of interviews conducted by the researcher with several respondents. Bukit Raya is a subdistrict located in the northern part of Katingan Regency, directly bordering Melawi Regency in West Kalimantan Province, with an area of 994.20 km² and a population of 4,353. Among the population, 810 people are Muslims. The majority of the inhabitants of Bukit Raya Subdistrict are farmers and farm laborers, while the rest are traders, employees, and factory workers.

The effectiveness of Village Fund management is crucial because it must align with the planned projects. Manullang (2020) explains that effectiveness at the input and output levels can be assessed by comparing inputs with outputs. If the output exceeds the input, it is considered efficient, and if the input exceeds the output, it is deemed inefficient. These input and output levels significantly influence the effectiveness of a program. Effectiveness describes a process starting from input, through the process, to the output of a program. This cycle indicates the utility of a program by showing how well the objectives have been achieved and whether the program has succeeded in meeting its goals and targets.

The management of Village Funds in Bukit Raya Subdistrict, Katingan Regency, has shown very good results. Several indicators show positive outcomes from the effective management of Village Funds in Bukit Raya Subdistrict, including:

1. Input:
   The input for Village Fund Management in Bukit Raya Subdistrict consists of a fund allocation of Rp. 9,560,214,000. The use of Village Funds must yield results as planned. Therefore, the Village Head, Village Secretary, and Village Treasurer participate in managing the Village Funds, but the implementation is carried out by the community. For Village Fund management to be effective, it must match the funds provided by the Central Government and the planned projects. With complete infrastructure and facilities, all Village Apparatus can efficiently carry out their tasks at the Village Office. Additionally, the online financial reporting system facilitates the Village Apparatus in managing financial reports. The online system allows the District or Central Government to remotely monitor activities funded by the Village Funds. Village Fund management should be beneficial for village development. So far, Village Fund management in Bukit Raya Subdistrict has been appropriate and effective as planned because it involves cooperation between the Village Head, all Village Apparatus, and the community, even though activities are carried out in stages according to the disbursement of Village Funds.
2. Process:
   The disbursement of Village Funds from the District to the subdistrict also occurs in three stages: the first stage disburses 20% in early April, the second stage disburses 40% in early June, and the third stage disburses 40% and can be received by the end of September. After receiving the Village Funds, the implementation phase begins, which includes the realization of Village Fund usage as stated in the Village Budget (APBDes). Once the implementation phase is completed, the next phase involves reporting on the realized funds. Following this, the accountability phase, which is the final stage, evaluates the management of Village Funds over the year and is crucial.
   Village Fund management in Bukit Raya Subdistrict adheres to the principles of Village Financial Management.

The Village Head is very transparent to the community, as evidenced by informing the public about the use of Village Funds throughout the year. Village Funds are also used for infrastructure, encouraging community participation in building roads or concrete paths since Bukit Raya Subdistrict highly values communal unity. The community and local village apparatus work together to develop the village into an advanced one. Bukit Raya Subdistrict's motivation is to become a self-sufficient village, especially in food security.

From the beginning of planning, transparency is maintained with the community. The government work plan involves community input, and after implementation, the results are reported back to the community. The use of Village Funds is documented in the Village Budget (APBDes) and the Village Government Work Plan (RKPDes) for 2023. Reports are submitted semi-annually: the first semester report is submitted by the Village Head to the Regent or Mayor by the end of July, and the second semester or final report is submitted by the end of January. The process aligns with the indicators of transparency, accountability, participation, and budget discipline.

3. Output:

Following the process of Village Fund disbursement, the funds are used for various activities. Numerous activities result from Village Fund management in Bukit Raya Subdistrict, referring to the 2023 Village Budget (APBDes). According to Permendes No. 19 of 2017, Village Funds are allocated from the State Budget (APBN) for villages, transferred through the District/City Budget (APBD), and prioritized for infrastructure development and community empowerment.

- Infrastructure Development:

  The use of Village Funds for infrastructure aims to improve community welfare, quality of life, and poverty alleviation. Village Funds are directed toward programs such as constructing and maintaining farm roads, irrigation, establishing and managing village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) in agriculture, providing agricultural facilities and supplies, and purchasing seeds, fertilizers, and livestock feed.

- Community Empowerment:

  The use of Village Funds in community empowerment aims to enhance the capacity of residents in entrepreneurship, income generation, and expanding individual and community economic scales. This includes socializing agricultural training for farmer groups, training on processing and marketing agricultural products, conducting study tours for farmer groups, and providing demonstrations in agricultural, livestock, and plantation practices.

  Through interviews with village officials, it was found that 20% of Village Funds in Bukit Raya Subdistrict are allocated to the Food Security Program, aligning with Ministerial Regulation (PermenDes) No. 3 of 2015, which mandates village community empowerment to enhance village welfare and quality, sustainable food security, and social, economic, and environmental resilience. This program must be implemented by every village with a budget of 20% from the APBN. This allocation complies with Presidential Regulation No. 104 of 2021, detailing the APBN for 2023, which stipulates that 20% of Village Funds be used for food security and animal husbandry programs.

  According to Aan Nurwanto's research, one of the factors supporting food access is the utilization of Village Funds. With the regulation that 20% of Village Funds are used for food security, access to food for the

community is effectively supported. The researcher observed that Bukit Raya Subdistrict has a well-planned and positive approach compared to other villages. The community and village officials are united in developing the village into a progressive one. The motivation of Bukit Raya Subdistrict is to become a self-sufficient village through food security. The analysis of Village Fund Management indicates it is highly effective as the funds are used for activities that meet the community's needs. The research results show that the 2023 Village Budget (APBDes) for Bukit Raya Subdistrict has been implemented effectively.

Tabel 1. APBDes REVENUE

APBDes REVENUE	
Village Fund	Rp. 9,560,214,000
Revenue Sharing from Taxes and Levies	Rp. 247,156,574
Village Fund Allocation	Rp. 5,376,832,345
Other Income	Rp. 0

Source: Bukit Raya District Document

Tabel 2. APBDes REVENUE

APBDes REVENUE	
Village Fund	Rp. 9,560,214,000
Revenue Sharing from Taxes and Levies	Rp. 247,156,574
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Source: Bukit Raya District Document

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion conducted by the researcher regarding the effectiveness of Village Fund management in Bukit Raya Subdistrict, the management of Village Funds has been very good, demonstrating transparency, accountability, participation, budget discipline, and orderliness. The reporting of Village Fund management has also been well-executed, as evidenced by the accountability of the Village Head in implementing Village Fund management according to the Village Budget (APBDes). The effectiveness of Village Fund management in terms of food security has been excellent, indicated by the balance between the income from Village Fund disbursements and the expenditures carried out.

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