

PERFORMANCE OF VILLAGE FUNDS ON COMMUNITY INCOME LEVELS : CASE STUDY IN NORTH MALUKU

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Abstract

This study aims to determine. To find out the factors that influence the use of village funds on the level of income and welfare of the village community Koititi South Halmahera Regency , North Maluku and to find out how much influence the Village Fund (DD) has on the welfare of the people of Koititi village, South Halmahera Regency. Village Fund Utilization Policy (DD) using qualitative research methods. Based on research results, the income and welfare of the Koititi Village community is measured based on how much benefit is generated by the Village Fund to meet the material and spiritual needs of the Koititi Village community through programs taken by the village government. The following are some of the programs in Koititi Village in 2018-2019. West Gane District, South Halmahera Regency.

Keywords: Village Fund Utilization Policy (DD), income and welfare of the people of Koititi Village, West Gane District, South Halmahera Regency.

Background

Village Funds are funds originating from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) which are intended for villages and traditional villages which are transferred through the district/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) and are used to finance administration and governance, development, and community empowerment, and societal.

As a form of support for the implementation of village duties and functions in administering government and village development in all its aspects according to their authority, Law Number 6 of 2014 authorizes the Government to allocate village funds. The village funds are budgeted annually in the APBN which are given to each village as a source of village income.

The purpose of providing village funds is to improve public services in the village, alleviate poverty, advance the village economy, overcome development gaps between villages and strengthen village communities as subjects of development. The Birth of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages is expected to improve the welfare of village communities through meeting basic needs, building facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential and utilizing natural and environmental resources. In Article 72 paragraph (4) of the Law, it is stipulated that 10% (ten percent) of the regional transfer funds in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) will flow to the village. It is hoped that this large allocation of funds will have a significant impact on the welfare of the

villagers. Therefore, careful planning is needed in processing budget allocations that will later be received by the village government.

Koititi Village is a village located in South Halmahera Regency, North Maluku Province, which has received disbursement of the village fund budget, through the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). Which should be able to provide benefits to the village community collectively but what happened was not as expected. The impact of the policy on the utilization of the village fund budget on the level of income and welfare of the Koititi Village Community, District South Halmahera carried out by the village government was unable to contribute to the welfare of the village community.

Such a large budget should be able to make the Koititi village community prosperous, the total village fund receipts in Koititi Village are 1 billion, through programs to improve the local economy and community empowerment. But again reaping obstacles. Which is caused by the village government's lack of understanding in processing the budget.

Based on the description and explanation above, the authors are interested in conducting research by raising the title: *"The Impact of Village Fund Utilization Policy on the Level of Income and Welfare of the Village Community" Koititi South Halmahera Regency*". Because the author sees a problem in the utilization of village funds. That is, there is no support for the community, especially for people who work as fishermen and farmers who source these funds.

Based on the description of the background above, the problem formulation in this study will also be answered in this study, namely how the use of Village Funds on Income and Welfare Levels, the influence of Village Funds (DD) on welfare, Utilization of Village Funds on Income Levels and Community welfare, and how the influence of the Village Fund (DD) on the welfare of the Koititi village community, South Halmahera Regency.

Literature review

Village Concept

The village is a government unit that is at the lowest level, where the village is a government unit that is in contact and directly related to the community and is tasked with running village government. The existence of a village is recognized by the government in Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning regional government which states that a village or what is referred to by another name is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, based on the origin and the customs of the local community which are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

According to Soenarjo in Nurcholis (2011: 4) a village is a community unit based on custom and customary law that resides in a certain area whose boundaries have very strong physical and mental ties, both because of heredity and share political, economic, social security and security, have a jointly elected board of directors, have a certain amount of wealth and have the right to manage their own household affairs.

The village is an area that has certain boundaries that are occupied by a number of people called the community who have a unity and customs that live together to know each other. Most of the village people make a living by working as farmers or fishermen to make

ends meet. The village is occupied by people who know each other based on kinship relations, political, social, economic and security interests which make it a legal community unit based on customs, so that physical and spiritual bonds will be realized among community members.

Village Development

Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance defines village development as an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the welfare of the Village community as much as possible. Village development is inseparable from regional development management, both at the district and provincial levels, because village development must look at the linkages between villages, villages within sub-districts, between sub-districts and districts, and between districts. Village development has an important role in national development. Village development does not only include physical development, but also non-physical development.

Therefore, human resources who implement village development must also be considered and developed properly. There was a debate that colored thinking about rural development in Indonesia during the New Order and early Reform Order, namely regarding the approach used in the development itself. In simple terms, there are three poles of thought about rural development in Indonesia. The first group sees rural areas and their communities as something unique and specific, and in driving development in rural areas, the approach used is with as little government intervention as possible.

On the other hand, the thinkers who circled the power at that time, as the second group, tended to see the village as something homogeneous and needed to be mobilized with maximum government intervention. It is this thinking that underlies the formulation of various blueprints for rural development and the stipulation of various laws and regulations that make the village a homogeneous and sterile region from practical political activities, as well as being a tool of the government in development. The third group tries to balance the power of rural communities and the state in determining the direction and goals of social changes that occur in rural communities.

Some of the thoughts from the first group can be followed, among others, in the writings of Tjondronegoro (1978), Pincus (1996), and Rozelle and Swinnen (2000) who emphasize the need to transform political power and mastery of the means of production to the layer of society that has the greatest production potential, but is in a weak position. This group requires the need to rearrange the structure of tenure over land, the system of relations of tenure, ownership and exchange as the basis for rural modernization. Industrial activity will develop as a result of a surplus from agriculture, and excess labor from agriculture will gradually be absorbed by the agricultural and industrial product processing sectors.

The second group's thinking can be seen in the writings of Pakpahan (2000) and Lokollo (2004), and the New Order's technocrats, who emphasized efforts to harmonize approaches in rural development. The ideas of this group have colored many rural development policies in Indonesia, especially during the New Order era.

The thinking of the third group, among others, can be seen in the writings of Soetrisno (1988), which stated that there must be *equal-partnership* between the village people and the planning and implementing apparatus of development. Some of the wrong

perceptions in implementing rural development are the perception that village officials are a source of energy in development and not a source of information (Soetrisno, 1988).

In addition, village communities are often positioned as the party that is mobilized to support development planned and implemented by the government without being asked for their opinion. Soetrisno (1988) also stated that the role model system in rural development is unfounded, and villages in Indonesia are diverse, so there should be no attempt at uniformity. The blueprint system in rural development will make development efficient, but will not foster community participation.

There is nothing wrong with these three approaches because all of them have strong foundations and reasons. However, these three thoughts have not yet clearly distinguished village community problems as individual community problems and as a community problem. If this can be sorted out properly then the phasing of rural development can be done by looking at the level of development of their needs individually and as a community.

The government is trying to get out of various problems of development inequality between villages and districts/cities through village fund allocations. Village fund allocations are expected to produce various outputs of village public facilities and infrastructure, as well as a positive impact on the quality of life of village communities. The allocation of village funds is expected to make the village have adequate facilities and infrastructure so that it can support people's daily lives.

Village Community Welfare

According to Sulistiyani (2004), empowerment is a process towards culture, or a process to gain power or strength or ability, and or a process of giving power to those who are lacking or not yet empowered. Empowerment emphasizes that people acquire sufficient skills, knowledge and power to influence their lives and the lives of others they care about.

Welfare according to Poerwadar Minta (2000) is safe, secure, and prosperous. The meaning of welfare includes security, safety, and prosperity. Welfare or commonly called 88 | Journal of Accounting, Economics and Business Management|Vol. 7 No.1, July 2019, 85-93|E-ISSN: 2548-9836 Social welfare is a series of organized activities aimed at improving the quality of life, social relations, and improving people's lives in harmony with societal standards and norms as goals, ideals, guidelines and aspirations in order to fulfill material, social and spiritual needs.

Based on Law no. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, community welfare is the condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions. The measure of the level of well-being can be measured by a person's ability to meet his material and spiritual needs.

In improving the welfare of the village community, one of the village governments is supported by the management of village-owned enterprises or Bumdes. The formation of Bumdes is intended to encourage and accommodate all activities to increase community income, both those that develop according to local customs/culture, as well as economic activities that are handed over to be managed by the community through government and regional government programs/projects. Providing village funds is expected to support the community in developing villages and increasing welfare.

Village Fund

In order to support the implementation of village duties and functions in governance and village development in all its aspects according to their authority, Law Number 6 of 2014 mandates the Government to allocate village budget funds. The village funds are budgeted annually in the APBN which are given to each village as a source of village income. This policy simultaneously integrates and optimizes all existing budget allocation schemes from the Government to villages. Based on the Village Fund Smart Book (2017), currently there is still village-based Ministry/Institution (K/L) budget reaching around 0.28% of the total 2017 K/L budget.

These funds are then integrated into the Village Fund funding scheme, so that village development becomes more optimal. Village funds are APBN funds earmarked for villages transferred through district/city APBD and prioritized for development implementation; and empowerment of village communities. Village funds are calculated based on the number of villages and allocated by taking into account: population size, poverty rate, area size, and level of geographical difficulty.

According to Fitri (2015), the management of Village Fund allocations should reflect the commitment of the local government to implement governance that does not sacrifice the public interest (*public sphere*). So far, financing for village development has still depended on the village's original income and community self-help, the amount and nature of which cannot be predicted. Therefore, in order to support development in rural areas, the central government directed several districts to allocate funds directly to villages from their APBD.

The government also states that there is autonomy owned by the village or by other names and the village head through the village government can be given assignments or delegated from the central and regional governments to carry out certain government affairs. In addition, any development efforts in rural areas carried out by district/city governments and/or third parties must involve the village government.

Public policy concept

Before discussing further the concept of public policy, we need to examine the concept of policy or in English we often hear the term policy. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, policy is defined as a series of concepts and principles that form the outline and basis of a plan in carrying out a job, leadership, and ways of acting (regarding government, organizations, etc.), statements of ideals, goals, principles and outlines. guidelines for management in an effort to achieve goals.

Carl J. Federick as quoted by Leo Agustino (2008: 7) defines policy as a series of actions proposed by a person, group or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities for implementing the proposed policy. in order to achieve a certain goal. This opinion also shows that the idea of policy involving actors who have aims and objectives is an important part of the definition of policy, because after all the policy must show what is actually done rather than what is proposed in several activities on a problem. Solichin Abdul Wahap said that the term policy itself is still controversial and is an arena for debate among experts. So to understand the term policy, Solichin Abdul Wahap (2008-50) provides some guidelines as follows:

1. Policy must be distinguished from decisions
2. Policy is actually not evenly distributed and can be distinguished from administration
3. Policies include behavior and expectations
4. Policy includes inaction or presence of action
5. Policies usually have an end result to be achieved
6. Each policy has specific goals or objectives, either explicitly or implicitly
7. Policies emerge from a process that takes place all the time
8. The policy includes inter-organizational and intra-organizational relationships
9. Public policy, though not exclusive, concerns the key roles of government institutions
10. The policy is formulated or defined subjectively.

According to Budi Winano (2007: 15), the term policy (policy tern) may be used broadly as in "Indonesian foreign policy", "Japanese economic policy", and or may also be used to become something more specific, as for example if we said the government's policy on de-bureaucratization and deregulation.

Previous Research

Roy Stevensen (2018), Effectiveness of Village Funds for Increasing Community Welfare in the Pineleng District, Minahasa Regency. This study aims to find out how much the level of effectiveness of the Village Fund and how it has a direct impact on the level of welfare of the people in Pineleng District. The data used in this study are secondary data from the Village Fund from 2015 to 2017 and primary data taken directly through a questionnaire. And the analysis used is descriptive statistical analysis. Based on the results of this study, it shows that the Village Fund in Pineleng District is developing effectively with a value above 100 percent which states that the Village Fund has a level of effectiveness and has a positive impact in accordance with the results of direct counseling to the people in Pineleng District.

Tengkumahat Vecentia Veiby, et al. 2017. The Impact of the Program, Village Funds on Increasing Development and the Economy of Pineleg District, Minahasa Regency. This study aims to analyze village fund policies, especially in the process of implementing village funds from planning, disbursement, use to accountability. This research was conducted in seven villages receiving village funds in Pineleng District, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi Province. This study uses primary and secondary data. Primary data comes from observations and interviews. The sample in this study were members of the village community in Pineleng District, Minahasa district in seven villages namely Sea, Sea Satu, Warembunga, Pineleng Dua Indah, Winanggung Atas. Each village was taken 10 (ten) respondents for each village so the total number of community members who were sampled was 70 (seventy) respondents. the capacity and skills of the village government apparatus in order to support the implementation of this program in order to improve the economy and better social welfare.

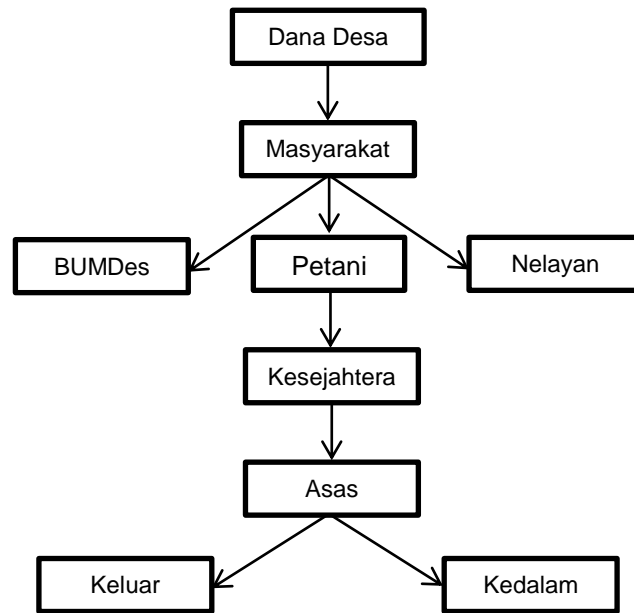
Bili Renda Soleman and Ra'is Umamur Dekki. 2017. The Impact of Village Funds on Community Empowerment. This study aims to be used to finance village development which is aimed at increasing the welfare of rural village communities, improving the quality of human life and poverty alleviation with the priority of using village funds directed at

implementing village development programs and activities. Based on the results of research on the impact of village funds on community empowerment, it can be concluded that village funds have had a positive impact on the Muliyo Agung village community, as evidenced by an increase in infrastructure development and community empowerment. Processing and use of village funds in the village of Muliyo Agung by means of transparency to the community through the village musrenbang and produce joint decisions and what is the priority for the use of village funds and community empowerment through village funds by conducting training activities such as training in making mushroom cultivation, making RAB and engineering design and so on.

Mindset

The framework is made to facilitate the research process because it includes the objectives of the research itself. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the use of Village Funds on the Level of Income and Welfare of the Village community Koititi South Halmahera Regency and to find out how much influence the Village Fund (DD) has on the welfare of the Koititi village community of South Halmahera Regency. The structure of the framework in this study is as follows. Figure 1.1 below.

Figure 1.1 Framework of Mind



The explanation of some of the points above is as follows:

1. Koititi Village is one of the villages in South Halmahera Regency that received Village Fund (DD) assistance
2. Utilization of village funds is the use of village funds realized through programs to improve the local economy and community empowerment.

3. The target of village funds is to increase the income and welfare of the Koititi village community.
4. The influencing factors are the various problems or obstacles encountered during program implementation.
5. The income and welfare of the Koititi village community are the benefits received by the community from the results of local economic improvement programs and community empowerment sourced from the Village Fund (DD).

Research methods

Research location This carried out in the village Koititi South Halmahera Regency, due to community participation in the implementation of the Village Fund (DD) allocation policy in Koititi Village.

Population

The population is all research subjects. Meanwhile, according to Sugiono: "population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that become certain quantities and characteristics set by researchers to study and then draw conclusions". The population in this study were all 1300 people of the Koititi village.

Sample

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population, which can truly represent and describe the actual state of the population. The sample of this study was 700 people, and the sample selection method used random sampling *from* the population of Koititi Village.

Types of research

The type of research that will be carried out is descriptive quantitative research that aims to provide an overview or explanation of the impact of village fund utilization policies on income levels and community welfare in Koititi Village, South Halmahera Regency.

Data source

As for this research, the data used are primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through interviews with village officials and several communities in Koititi Village. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from the Koititi Village documentation regarding the Village Fund Budget and from the Koititi Village profile.

Data Collection Techniques

Quantitative data collection techniques used in this study are interview techniques, observation, and documentation.

1. technique Interview

Interview is Wrong One from technique qualitative data collection. In study done interview with question, so respondent can give information that is not limited And deep from various perspective. All interview made transcript And saved in a text file.

2. Observation Techniques

Observation techniques are observing looking for data from several facts about things that have to do with the problem. In this study, researchers made direct observations of the field to find out in general about the impact of the village fund utilization policy on the level of income and welfare of the people in the village of Koititi.

3. Documentation Techniques

Sugiono, (2009) documentation is a method used to provide documents used in quantitative research in order to strengthen research, documents in the form of sources, photographs, books that are in accordance with research and other written data.

Model and Data analysis

Qualitative research method is a descriptive research that tends to use analysis. Process and meaning (subject perspective). The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the research focus is in accordance with the facts in the field. Apart from that, this theoretical basis is also useful for providing an overview of the research background and part of the material for discussing research results. There is a fundamental difference between the role of the theoretical basis in quantitative research and qualitative research. In quantitative research, research departs from theory to data and ends with acceptance or rejection of the theory used. Whereas in qualitative research the researcher starts from the data, utilizes existing theory as explanatory material, and ends with a theory.

Operational Definition of Variables

Sugiono (1997) states that the variable in the study is an attribute of a group of objects studied which have variations from one to another in the group. Variable is the object of research, or what is the focus of a research. In this study there are two variables, namely:

1. The variable in this research is the use of Village Funds, the use of Village Funds is the use of Village Funds intended for the creation of a prosperous society. Factors that affect the level of income of the people of Koititi Village community income is that income comes from the word "can" the meaning of income is the result of work (business and so on). According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, this is a general definition that has different interpretations depending on the disciplinary background that will be used to compile the concept of income for certain parties.
2. The next variable is how much influence village funds (DD) have on the welfare of the Koititi village community, South Halmahera Regency. The welfare of the village community is the fulfillment of the basic needs of the community, such as adequate food, proper clothing, good health, and good education. And so forth.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

South Halmahera Regency was formed on 25 February 2003 based on Law Number 1 of 2003. At its inception, South Halmahera Regency consisted of nine Districts namely Bacan District, East Bacan District, West Bacan District, Makian Island District, Kayoa District, Obi District, Obi District South, West Gane District, and East Gane District. In 2007 with the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2007 the main sub-districts were divided into 30 sub-districts. The number of villages in South Halmahera is 249 definitive villages and there are six transmigration settlement units (UPT).

Koititi Village is one of the villages in West Gane District. The people of Koititi Village are people who work as farmers and fishermen and depend on this sector for their life expectancy and needs. Koititi Village has an area of 72.70 km² while the population is 1,397 people. In 2017, West Gane District has 12 hamlets, 38 RTs and 21 RWs. The 10 villages formed are:

1. Lemo Lemo
2. Papaceda
3. Oh
4. Toddlers
5. Saketa
6. Cango
7. Koititi
8. Doro
9. Tabamasa
10. Earth of Grace

Population

The following table 1. The population of West Gane District by village.

Here's table 1.

Total Population of West Gane District
By Village 2018

Village Name	Man	Woman	Amount Resident
Lemo Lemo	250	259	509
Papaceda	293	294	587
Oh	284	251	535
Toddlers	214	225	439
Saketa	1.003	948	1,951
Cango	354	342	696
Koititi	732	665	1,397
Doro	268	269	537
Tabamasa	147	147	294
Earth of Grace	244	212	509
West Gane	3,817	3,632	7,449

Source: South Halmahera Regency BPS , 2021

Based on table 1. The above shows that the population of the West Gane District community is 7,449 people consisting of ten (10). Doro Village has the smallest population of 294 people. Meanwhile, the village that has the largest population is saketa, which is 1,951 people. While the village of Koititi has a population of 1,397 people.

Employment

The working age population is the population aged 15 and over. While the labor force is the population of working age (15 years and over) who are working, have a job but are temporarily not working, and are unemployed. The following types of livelihoods and main jobs in West Gane District, South Halmahera Regency will be presented in table 2 below:

Table 2.
Main Livelihoods of Villagers
West Gane District, 2018

Village	Livelihood Main	Subsector	Main Commodities
Lemo Lemo	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra
Papaceda	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra
Oh	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra
Toddlers	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra
Saketa	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra
Cango	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra
Koititi	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra
Doro	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra
Tabamasa	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra
Earth of Grace	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra
West Gane	Agriculture	Plantation	Copra

Source: South Halmahera Regency BPS , 2021

Based on table 2. above, it can be seen that the main livelihood of the residents in every village in West Gane District is agriculture, and the agricultural sub-sector that the farmers are involved in is copra plantations.

DISCUSSION

Village Concept

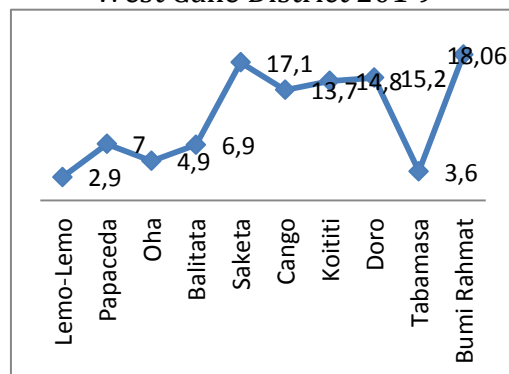
The village is a government unit that is at the lowest level, where the village is a government unit that is in contact and directly related to the community and is tasked with running village government. The existence of a village is recognized by the government in Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning regional government which states that a village or

what is referred to by another name is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, based on the origin and the customs of the local community which are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Koititi Village is a community unit based on custom and customary law located in West Gane District, South Halmahera Regency, North Maluku Province. an area whose boundaries have very strong physical and mental ties, both due to heredity and both have political, economic, social and security interests, have a board of directors who are elected together, have a certain amount of wealth and have the right to carry out household affairs Alone.

Koititi Village is an area that has certain boundaries on the west by Cango Village while on the east by Doro Village. The people of Koititi Village mostly make a living by working as farmers or fishermen to make ends meet. The village is occupied by people who know each other based on kinship relations, political, social, economic and security interests which make it a legal community unit based on customs, so that physical and spiritual bonds will be realized among community members. Koititi Village has an area of approximately 72.70 (km²) or 14% of the total area of West Gane District. The following figure 1. Percentage of area

Figure 2.
Percentage of Area by Village in
West Gane District 2019



Source: South Halmahera Regency BPS , 2021

Based on the picture above, the village with the largest area is Bumi Rahmat Village, which is 18.06 while the village with the smallest area is Lemo-Lemo Village with an area of 2.9. and Koititi Village has an area of 14.8.

Village Development

Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 3 of 2015 concerning Village Assistance defines village development as an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the welfare of the Village community as much as possible. Village development is inseparable from regional development management, both at the district and provincial levels, because village development must see the linkages between villages, villages within sub-districts, between

sub-districts and regencies, and between regencies. Village development has an important role in national development. Village development does not only include physical development, but also non-physical development.

The development carried out in Koititi Village is development that aims to improve the standard of living of village communities through physical development programs that lead to programs for the development of facilities and infrastructure that support economic development, namely installing street lights, providing direct cash assistance through village funds to people who are entitled to receive assistance. , provision of tools to fishermen groups, namely in the form of 45 units of ketiting machines, procurement or construction of farming roads for the Koititi Village community and non-physical programs or village community empowerment aimed at increasing the capacity of existing human resources in Koititi Village, carried out by the village government.

1. Construction of Koititi Village Road

The construction of the Koititi Village road in 2018-2019 is an effort by the village government to increase the income and welfare of the village community, which uses village funds as a source of budget and financing for this development. The village road construction that was carried out employed the community in Koititi Village. It consists of four roads, namely footpaths, connecting roads, stone pile roads and drainage construction. The total budget as a whole is Rp. 223,957,947, - which is about 300 meters long.

The explanation of the construction of the Koititi Village road will be shown in table 3 below:

Table 3.
Construction of Koititi Village Road

Type of activity	Volume	Cost
Stapak Road Construction	150 Meters	Rp. 62.172.860,-
Connecting Road Construction	10 Meters	Rp. 36,834,385,-
Construction of the Stone Road	60 Meters	Rp. 75,919,601,-
Drainage Development	80 Meters	Rp. 29,304,145,-
Total	300 Meters	Rp. 223,957,947,-

Source: Koititi Village Office , 2021

Based on the explanation in table 3 above, the roads built through village funds are divided into three which have their own length and budget usage.

2. Service Motor Procurement

The procurement of service motorbikes aims to make it easier for the Koititi Village Government to carry out its duties and functions. Procurement of official motorbikes with a

price of 1 unit at a price of Rp. 20,900,000, - comes from village funds disbursed for Koititi Village.

3. Procurement of Solar Street Lights

Procurement of solar powered street lights aims to make it easier for the community to drive within the village and provide lighting facilities for the people of Koititi Village, totaling 13 units of lights with a total budget of Rp. 125,000,000, - which also comes from village funds.

4. Koititi Village Early Childhood Funding

Koititi Village PAUD funding is one of the village developments that aims to educate the Koititi Village community with priority on early childhood, which consists of two activities, namely, financing Village PAUD equipment and intensive Village PAUD teachers which will be shown in table 4 below:

Table 4
Koititi Village Early Childhood Funding
2019 year

Koititi Office ,	Type of activity	Volume	Cost	Source: Village 2021
	Funding for Village PAUD Equipment		Rp. 10,000,000,-	
	Village PAUD Teacher Incentives	5 people	Rp. 10,000,000,-	
	Total		Rp. 20,000,000,-	

5. Financing Build/Contract Student Dormitory Phase 1

Funding for the procurement of student dormitories is a form of the Koititi Village government's attention to increasing human resources which is actualized in the form of providing housing or student dormitories from Koititi Village in Ternate. The total budget for the procurement of the dormitory is Rp. 150,000,000,-

6. Posyandu financing

Posyandu financing which aims to make the village strong and healthy, which is divided into two activities, namely village midwife incentives with a total budget of Rp. 5,000,000, - and financing intensive care activities for posyandu cadres with a total budget of Rp. 15,000,000, - sourced from village funds.

Koititi Village Community Welfare

According to welfare, it is safe, secure, and prosperous. The meaning of welfare includes security, safety, and prosperity. Welfare or commonly called social welfare is a series of organized activities aimed at improving the quality of life, social relations, and improving people's lives in harmony with the standards and norms of society as goals, ideals, guidelines and aspirations in order to fulfill material, social needs. and spiritual.

Based on Law no. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, community welfare is the condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions. The measure of the level of well-being can be measured by a person's ability to meet his material and spiritual needs.

In this study the welfare of the people of Koititi Village was measured based on how much benefit was generated by the Village Fund to meet the material and spiritual needs of the Koititi Village community through programs taken by the village government. The following are some of the programs in Koititi Village in 2019, namely:

1. Village development Rp.720.088.939,-
 - a. The construction of road lamps totaling 13 units with a total budget of IDR 325,000,000
 - b. Construction of village roads with a length of 300 meters with a total budget of Rp. 300,000,000,-
 - c. Construction of two farm roads with a length of 300 meters each to facilitate access to the farm,
 - d. Providing assistance to fishermen groups in the form of providing 45 units of ketinting machines with a total budget of around Rp. 112.500.000,-
 - e. The formation and management of village-owned enterprises or BUMDes to encourage and accommodate all activities to increase community income is provided by the village government of around Rp. 100,000,000,-. The provision of village funds is expected to support the community in developing villages and increasing welfare.
2. Community Development and Empowerment Rp. 132,782,061,-
 - a. Providing assistance to students in the final stages of study, which costs 10 people per person, Rp. 2,000,000, - which is given once a year. The total budget is IDR 20,000,000
 - b. Then the construction of Early Childhood Education which employs 5 teachers paid directly by the local government and the Koititi Village government sourced from village funds, namely Rp. 1,500,000 per year per person with a total budget of Rp. 7,500,000
 - c. Formation of two groups of women recitation or majlis ta'lim, whose budget is financed by the village government with a total budget of Rp. 6,000,000 per group
 - d. Empowering people who have creativity in making brown sugar in 2 groups are given assistance in the form of a container for cooking palm sugar, each group is given 4 containers or pots while the price for strips per unit is Rp. 1,500,000, - the total budget is Rp. .12.000.000,-

Koititi Village Fund

Village funds are funds originating from the APBN which are intended for villages which are transferred through the Regency or City APBD and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development and community empowerment. The purpose of village funds, apart from improving public services in villages, is to alleviate poverty, advance the village economy, overcome

development gaps between villages and strengthen rural communities as subjects of development. The village funds in this study originate in 2019.

Koititi Village Conference

Village deliberation or musdes is a process of deliberation between the village consultative body (BPD), village government, and elements of the village community organized by the BPD to agree on strategic matters. Deliberation is a decision-making forum that has been known for a long time and is part of the basis of the fourth principle of the Indonesian State Pancasila, which states that democracy is led by wisdom in deliberations and representation.

Koititi Village Activities Through Village Funds

The income and expenditure budget for Koititi Village, West Gane District, South Halmahera Regency, is based on the Village Fund for the 2018 fiscal year of IDR 1,235,896,000, - divided and allocated into four main village programs, namely:

1. Implementation of village government Rp.384.159.000,-
2. Implementation of village development Rp.443.616.514,-
3. The field of social development
 - a. Linmas operations of IDR 18,000,000
 - b. Youth and sport activities IDR 20,000,000
 - c. Pkk activities of IDR 40,000,000
4. The field of community empowerment
 - a. Village head training and equipment Rp. 15,000,000,-
 - b. Procurement of fishing equipment for 4 groups of IDR 50,000,000
 - c. Procurement of dockworkers' clothes Rp. 8,000,000
 - d. Procurement of a sewing machine IDR 25,000,000
 - e. Operational Posiandu cadres 10 people IDR 11,000,000
 - f. Village field operations 3 people IDR 6,000,000
 - g. Village honorary teacher incentive IDR 10,350,000
 - h. Taklim assembly 4 groups Rp.11.7370.000,-
 - i. Sarah body operation Rp. 12.000.000,-
 - j. Honorary teacher for reciting 3 people IDR 6,000,000
 - k. Establishment of BUMDes and Rp.165,033,486 capital
 - l. Village development planning IDR 10,000,000

Then the Income and Expenditure Budget for Koititi Village, West Gane District, South Halmahera Regency, in the 2019 Fiscal Year of Rp. 1,398,901,000, - which is divided into seven (7) main village programs, namely as follows:

1. Government administration of IDR 400,030,000 =
2. Village development Rp.720.088.939,-
3. Community development Rp.89,782,061,-
4. Community empowerment Rp.43.000.000,-
5. Disaster and village emergency IDR 70,000,000
6. Government administrator (dds) IDR 16,000,000
7. 60,000,000 Rp. 60,000,000,-

According to Pak Udin Ibrahim, the management of Village Funds should reflect the commitment of the local government to implement governance that does not sacrifice the public interest (public sphere). So far, financing for village development has still depended on the village's original income and community self-help, the amount and nature of which cannot be predicted. Therefore, in order to support development in rural areas, the central government allocates funds directly to villages from its APBN .

Village Fund Benefits

The benefits of village funds in Koititi Village are to finance community development and empowerment in order to increase the income and welfare of village communities, quality of human life and poverty alleviation, as outlined in the village government work plan (RKPI).

According to Mr. Yakin S. Basra, the benefits of village funds in Koititi Village are quite good, it's just that the management of village funds needs improvement so that they can provide large benefits and be able to provide benefits to all the people of Koititi Village. The benefits of Koititi village funds are indeed quite large in contributing to the community but have not been able to provide an impact on the income and welfare of the Koititi Village community .

Based on the results of the interview above, it is explained that there is a need for proper management of the use of village funds so that they can have an impact on increasing the income and welfare of the people of Koititi Village.

Koititi Village Policy Concept

According to BPD Chairman Yusmin Sulaiman, policy is a series of actions proposed by a person, group or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities for implementing the proposed policy in order to achieve certain goals. Policy involving actors who have aims and objectives is an important part of the definition of policy, because after all the policy must show what is actually done rather than what is proposed in several activities on a problem.

The policies taken by the Koititi Village government through village funds are expected to increase the development of the Koititi Village, improve the independent economy of the Koititi Village, alleviate the poverty of the Koititi Village community, and make the Koititi Village an advanced village.

The policies taken by the Koititi Village government are as follows:

Physical Development Policy

The physical development policy taken by the Koititi Village government in 2018-2019 is to improve the village economy in this case regarding the problem of poverty alleviation, increasing income and welfare of the Koititi Village community. One of the policies taken is as follows:

- a. Construction of a new road embankment
- b. Footpath construction
- c. Connecting road construction
- d. Construction of a gravel driveway
- e. Drainage construction

- f. Procurement of service motorbikes
- g. Supply of solar street lights

Non-Physical Empowerment Policy

The non-physical development policy taken by the Koititi Village government in 2018-2019 is to increase the capacity of human resources in the village, in this case regarding issues of empowerment, education, and improving the skills of the Koititi Village community. One of the policies taken is as follows:

- a. Youth facilities and infrastructure
- b. Procurement of youth clothing
- c. Intensive salary teachers 5 people
- d. Intensive mental health for 10 people
- e. Tak'lim assembly 4 groups
- f. 3 certified village midwives
- g. Shopping for goods and services
- h. Exit costs for the village head and village apparatus
- i. Elements of posiandu cadres 10 people
- j. PKK activities
- k. Procurement of obrus sewing machines 5 units
- l. Establishment of BUMDes
- m. Village development planning and reports
- n. Intensive PAUD teachers 5 people

Conclusion

Based on the results of the recapitulation of respondents' responses from the results of the questionnaires and interviews conducted, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. The use of village funds in Koititi Village has sufficiently affected the income and welfare of the Koititi Village community through village programs and activities, which include the construction of new road embankments, construction of footpaths, construction of connecting roads, construction of stone piled roads, as well as several programs sourced from funds the village. The purpose of village funds in Koititi Village, apart from increasing income, can also improve the welfare of the Koititi Village community.
2. In order to improve the welfare of the Koititi Village community, the Koititi Village government carried out various programs which were divided into 2, namely physical and non-physical development. The physical development includes the construction of 13 road lapu units, the construction of village roads with a length of 300 meters, the assistance of 45 units of ketinting machines for fishermen, and the establishment and management of village-owned enterprises or BUMDes. Meanwhile for non-physical development, the Koititi Village government is empowering with the aim of improving community welfare in the social sector, such as providing assistance to students who are in their final stages of study, developing early childhood education, forming two groups of recitation mothers or ta' assembly lim, and empowering people who have creativity in making brown sugar.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the research, the author intends to submit several suggestions related to the results of research that has been conducted in the village of Koititi. These suggestions are as follows.

1. For the government of Koititi Village, West Gane District, based on research results, there are still weaknesses in the utilization of village funds in 2018-2019 because inefficient use of the budget can lead to a lack of benefits received by the community as a result of the implementation and use of these village funds. For this reason, the village government should carry out good and correct management in the future in order to create an increase in income and welfare for the people of Koititi Village, West Gane District, South Halmahera Regency.
2. It is hoped that the Village Consultative Body (BPD), Village Government, Youth Leaders, Religious Leaders, Community Leaders, and all village elements and components will participate in the escort process for activities and programs related to Village Funds, so that they are carried out properly which will be able to improve welfare. the people of Koititi Village, West Gane District, South Halmahera Regency.

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