Transparency in Village Fund Financial Management
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Abstract

The launch of village funds in Papua is always increasing every year given by the government, but on the other hand raises new problems regarding financial management and transparency. This study aims to provide new thinking about financial transparency of village funds suitable for the Papua region. The method used is literature study, and the results of this study are transparency that must be carried out, namely the provision and access of clear information about planning, implementation procedures and accountability (billboards, website, Facebook), the existence of deliberations involving the community and indigenous peoples / Chair Adat, Openness of the management process, Supervision is carried out by the whole community, Transparency of information on Village Financial management documents, Continual socialization and training from the government to the Village for effective management of the Village Fund, and Village Fund Assistance is actually recruited from people who have very high self-integrity.

Introduction

The lowest level of government is the village, Mardiasmo (2009). The village is the subject of development, in which the people therein are encouraged to develop and manage the village independently (Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages), so based on this case each village will get funds through the State Revenue Budget (APBN) with an amount very significant. The amount of village funds that will be received by each village throughout Indonesia raises concerns for many parties. There is potential for mismanagement of village funds from budgeting, implementation, administration, accountability, and reporting. For this reason, in the context of the administration of governance in the village, transparency, accountability and participation in financial, performance and compliance with laws and regulations are demanded. The purpose of the development of village funds is to improve the welfare of the village community and the quality of human life and poverty reduction through meeting basic needs, construction of village infrastructure and facilities, development of local economic potential and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. Financial management of village funds is carried out to realize the village as a front and closest government to the people, strong, advanced, independent, and democratic so that it can carry...
out governance and development towards a just, prosperous, and prosperous society. Villages play an important role in overcoming poverty experienced by most people who live in rural areas, Rohidin, Sudarno Suraji (2010).

One of the results of a study conducted by Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (2015) shows that there are problems in human resources over the management of village finance. Problems faced: first, the low administrative capacity of village government officials, so it is very difficult to expect professionalism to work at street level bureaucrats because of limited administrative capabilities. The ineffectiveness of village government officials and human resource competencies requires continuous assistance from the government. Administrative capability is the core of government and becomes an important component in implementing government, Farazman, A (2009). Governments with weak administrative capacity will experience problems in managing state finances, Hughes, J., Sasse, G., dan Gordon, C (2004); second, village assistants have the potential to do corruption / fraud by exploiting the weakness of village officials.

It is known, the village fund for Papua this year has increased from the previous year, which in 2019 Papua received Rp5.23 trillion, while in 2018 it was Rp4,323 trillion to be distributed to 5,411 villages, and in 2020 the Central Government has allocated Rp5, 4 trillion. The funds are intended for 5,411 villages in 28 districts and 1 city. Of course, the increase in village funds every year in the Papua region raises S problems, namely in the management of financial village funds so it is considered that the village apparatus community is not transparent. Based on the above problems, it is deemed necessary by the authors to conduct research on the transparency of financial management of village funds in Papua, for future improvement to the government and village / village officials in managing this enormous village fund.

Method

This type of research is library research. This study aims to examine the texts, books, and publication texts regarding the view of transparency in the management of village financial funds in Papua sourced from relevant literature texts raised as problems in this research topic. Data sources used are relevant previous research data. Steps taken include collecting library data, reading, recording, and comparing literature for later processing and producing conclusions. The data used are secondary data from textbooks, journals, scientific articles, and literature reviews that contain the concepts being studied.

Results

Good village financial management requires transparency and accountability so that village officials can behave in accordance with applicable ethics and legal rules. Transparent is a principle that guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about policies, the process of making and implementing them and the results achieved, Wiratna Sujaariwini (2015) It is explained in Chapter 2 Article 2 about the principle of regional financial management in Domestic Government Regulation No. 113 In 2014, village finance was managed based on the principles of transparency, accountability, participation and was carried out in an orderly and budgetary discipline. With transparency, it guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about the administration of government, namely information
about the policy, the process of making it, and its implementation as well as the results achieved.

It is known that the Papua Regional Police until early 2020 are still processing five cases of alleged corruption in village funds spread in several districts. Direskrimsus Papua Regional Police, Senior Commissioner Ricko Taruna explained, from the five cases, the total loss of the state was around Rp 4.225 billion (in Asmat the state lost Rp 1.262 billion, Jayapura regency Rp 764 million, Merauke Rp 1,820 billion, Nabire Rp 337 million and Keerom Rp 70 million). From the investigation process that has been carried out, it is known that there are several motives so that the case comes to legal issues, namely intentionally enriching oneself, or ignorance of village officials for their use and reporting as to what, and the dominant factor is the intention of the village head, misuse, Kompas.com (2020).

Discussion

Village Finance Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages, Article 71 paragraph (1) states that village finances are all village rights and obligations that can be valued in money and everything in the form of money and goods related to the implementation of village rights and obligations. The definition of village finance when compared with the definition of state finance in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance 12, then grammatically, only the word state in the definition of state finance is replaced by the word village. The following definition of state finance based on Article 1 number 1, namely State Finance is all the rights and obligations of the state that can be valued in money, as well as everything in the form of money or in the form of goods that can be used as state property in connection with the implementation of these rights and obligations. In Article 71 paragraph (2) of Law No. 6 of 2014 mentioned that rights and obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) give rise to income, expenditure, financing, and village financial management.

According to Lalolo Krina, Loina (2003) transparency is the principle of creating mutual trust between the government and the community through providing information and ensuring ease in obtaining information is an important requirement for the community to participate in regional management. According to Kristianten (2006) states transparency is the openness of the government in providing information related to public resource management activities to those who need it, namely the community. Mardiasmo mentioned the purpose of transparency in the administration of village government, namely: One form of government accountability to the community, b. Efforts to improve the management of government management, and efforts to improve management and management of good governance and reduce opportunities for KKN practice. Article 4 paragraph 7 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2006, concerning guidelines for the management of regional finances, AF Adam, AP Yusuf, DP Saragih (2019), said transparency is the principle of openness that allows the public to know and get access to the widest possible information about regional uniqueness. With transparency, it guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about the policy, the process of making and implementing it, and the results achieved.

There are 6 principles of transparency put forward by the Indonesian Humanitarian Forum (HFI), namely: (a). Information that is easily understood and accessed (funds, methods, implementation, forms of assistance or programs), (b). The existence of publications and media
about the process of activities and financial details, (c). The existence of periodic reports on the utilization of natural resources in the development of projects that can be accessed by the public, (d). Annual report, (e). Website or publication media of the organization, (f). Guidelines for information dissemination. According to Widjaja, HAW (2003), the open principle does not only relate to matters relating to finance, government transparency in planning also includes 5 (five) things as follows: (a). Openness in important meetings where the community participates in giving their opinion, (b). Information disclosure related to documents that need to be known by the public, (c). Openness of procedures (decision making or planning procedures), (d). Openness of registers containing legal facts (civil records, land books etc.), (e). Openness accepts community participation.

According to Kristianten (2006) stated that budget transparency is information related to budgeting planning is the right of every community. Community rights related to budgeting are: (a). The right to know, (b). The right to observe and attend public meetings, (c). The right to express opinions, (d). The right to obtain public documents, (e). The right to be given information. Based on this explanation, the principles referred to in this paper include disclosure of information that is easily understood by the community, publication of the financial details of the Village Allocation Fund, there are periodic reports on the management of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) which must be carried out by the village government in Papua in the community. Transparency will reduce the level of uncertainty in the decision-making process regarding the management of village funds, because the dissemination of various information which so far has only been accessed by the government can provide an opportunity for the community to participate in making decisions, for example with village meetings held by deliberation. In addition, transparency can also narrow opportunities for corruption within the scope of the village government with the community participating in the decision making.

Kristianten (2006) argues that transparency can be measured through several indicators: document availability and accessibility, clarity and completeness of information, process openness, and regulatory framework that guarantees transparency. Transparency refers to the availability of information to the general public and clarity about laws and government decisions, with the following indicators: Access to accurate and timely information, Provision of clear information about procedures and costs, Ease of access to information, and Establish a mechanism complaints if violations are available. So based on the indicators above and the problems that occur in the Papua region the authors offer conclusions and suggestions a thought or transparency model that must be done, namely:

a. Provision and access to clear information about planning, implementation procedures and accountability (billboards, website, facebook)
b. Deliberation involving the community and indigenous peoples / customary leaders
c. Openness of the management process
d. Supervision is carried out by the entire community
e. Openness of information about Village Financial management documents
f. Continual socialization and training from the government to the Village for effective management of the Village Fund
g. Village Fund Assistance is really recruited from people who have very high self-integrity.
Conclusion

Village Finance are all village rights and obligations that can be valued with money and everything in the form of money and goods related to the implementation of village rights and obligations. Village Financial Management is the whole activity which includes planning, implementation, administration, reporting, and village financial accountability. The Administration process starts from making the Accountability Report on the Implementation of the APBDesa Village, Village Regulations, Village Ownership Reports, Reports on the Government and Regional Government Programs that enter the village and ending with delivery to the Regent / Mayor and the Community

References


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