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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION OF VILLAGE FUNDS THROUGH PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS

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ABSTRACT

Before the enactment of Act Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages based on the laws and regulations, the Village Head had the authority to manage the village finance. The budget policy requires that the central government directly transfer some amount of funds to the village. Due to it, the improvement of the capability and the professionalism of the village officials to manage the funds must be carried out. Beside that a village fund management system is strongly needed to prevent corruption. Act No. 72 of 2005 concerning villages in article 14 paragraph 2 explains that the village head in carrying out the tasks of administering the government affairs, development and community services has the authority to coordinate in a participatory manner. The enhancement of the professionalism and competency of the village officials in the field of law, concerning all acts and regulations related to the management of the village fund and government finance, is obligatory to do through any assistance or coaching in planning, implementation and reporting of each funded program. In addition, it is also necessary for the village officials to increase their knowledge related to public service ethics. Thus it is highly expected that the village officials have adequate competence in managing the village funds so that corruption can be prevented as early as possible.

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INTRODUCTION

In 2016 the budget allocation for village funds was around IDR 40 trillion. It increased significantly compared to the 2015 budget of IDR 20.7 trillion. It was in accordance with the commitment of the government village funds in the amount of can be realized (<http://www.keuandangesa.com>) The results of the study of Corruption Eradication Commission (CEC) indicated that there were a number of potential problems regarding the management of village funds during the first distribution in 63 districts/regencies. There were at least 14 potential problems, and one of them was the regulatory issues. There has been a change in the rule of Government Regulation No. 60/2014 to No. 22/2015 which resulted in the change of the village fund distribution formula (<https://www.kpk.go.id>) The enactment of Act Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages is actually a blessing for all villages throughout Indonesia. It, however, will be a disaster if it is not accompanied by professional and accountable management that can be both legally and politically accepted. During the last 5 (five) years the Accountability Report of Village Government (ARVG) to the community in Taras village was assessed as not optimal. The ARVG was delivered to the community in written form through the information media in the Village Office, and Village Consultative Body (VCB) and verbally through the Performance of Village Government in Infrastructure Development

(Maya Rosalina, 2013). The most common problem, especially the main obstacle, that occurs every year is always the same – it is the inability of the village officials. It means that there is no progress in the management or utilization of the village funds, starting from the planning level in the village to fostering at the sub-district and district / city and provincial levels (<http://aceh.tribunnews.com/2018>). A system and an improvement of the professionalism of village officials to manage the village fund in order to prevent corruption are very urgent. Act No. 72 of 2005 concerning villages in article 14 paragraph 2 explains that the village head in carrying out the tasks of administering the government affairs, development and community services has the authority to coordinate in a participatory manner. In addition, the democratic system emphasizes that community participation in realizing an accountable, transparent and responsive government towards the needs of the community is very important (<http://www.kompasiana.com>) Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 concerning the Village stipulates that the administration of village government affairs is funded by the State and village Budget and village government aids. The regulation was strengthened by the Minister of Home Affairs Decree Number: 140 / 640SJ dated March 22, 2005 concerning Village Fund Allocation Guidelines from the Regency government to the Village government. The prevention of corruption related to village funds would be examined more deeply, comprehensively,

and holistically in this study. More emphasis on the improvement of the professionalism and competence of the village officials in managing the village funds are accentuated in this study in such efforts to reduce the risk of corruption. In addition, a study would be conducted to focus on the implementation of the model design found in this study. It is necessary to examine the matters relating to the making of rules at the tactical and technical level to implement the system. This is very important to do so that, in its implementation, the system is well understood by each institution when they carry out their functions optimally. Finally, the regional financial management can be truly effective and efficient for the sake of the public interests. The most prominent thing most people fear related to the existence of the village funds is that it is not a blessing for them but rather a disaster due to misuse by the village officials. They are overshadowed by the fear of the possibility of a corruption boom that could result in the chaotic construction of the village life. Some efforts are needed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency so that the programs are focused on the right targets and the dynamics of development in the region gets better. Improving the professionalism of the village officials is an appropriate answer to find such solutions to various management problems in managing village funds. The village funds corruption should be comprehensively and holistically prevented. In this study the problem was formulated as follows: How to Increase the Professionalism of Village Officials in Managing Village Funds. How to Prevent the Corruption in Managing Village Funds?

Literature Review

Herini's study suggested that public services be increasingly improved to reach professionalism and further problems related to HR need to be studied. (Herini Siti Aisyah, 2006: 38) There is a serious need for more studies to prioritize a moral approach rather than a legalistic normative one (Susi Ratnawati, 2006: 39) Such efforts to improve the public services must be done through employee behavior improvement, and the application of good governance which can be seen from transparency and accountability (Susi Ratnawati, 2007). Whereas the results of the study (Lany Ramli, 2006) stated that Professionalism Behavior should always be based on the legal rules, the Code of Ethics, transparency and accountability in serving the public. The need for prepared or qualified human resources who are truly capable of managing the regional financial management both administratively (accounting) and normatively or legally must be the first important priority (Herini Siti Aisyah, 2011) Several factors that obstruct the supervision of the state finance for the realization of Good Governance in the State financial management in the regions include problems of: (a) HR, (b) System (c) orderly administration and law (d) Feudal cultural issues, (Herini Siti Aisyah, 2013) The principles of Good Governance in the administration of government are in line with the principles of transparency and accountability so that they are expected to encourage the optimalization of the financial management and the avoidance of corruption (Rr. Herini Siti Aisyah, 2013). The competency of the officials of public service is still poor while the regional head has the authority to develop their capacity through fostering/coaching, and controlling to improve their qualifications in the aspect of HR. (Hadi Shubhan, 2013) HR competency development is very complex so that some steps are needed to find the ways out to the complexity resulting in the effective and efficient implementation. Related to the

complexity (Heru Irianto, 2007) it was stated that there were some variables that influence the behavior of civil servants in providing public services and they include:

1. Families
2. Supervision
3. Leaders
4. Systems,
5. Salaries
6. Law

The local governments should be able to prioritize the preventive efforts on the relevant matters and have a high multiplier effect on the success of preventing corruption. Every effort is expected to be systematically and consistently done and able to have an impact on the prevention of corruption in the region (Nur Basuki Minarno, 2016) The problems in improving the competency of HR in the regional financial management covered the recruitment, and the budget related to the regulatory dynamics. On the other hand, the local government is required to be accountable and transparent so that good governance can be achieved. (Herini Siti Aisyah, 2016). The replacement of Act No. 22 of 1999 to Act No. 32 of 2004 affirms the village autonomy with the diversity and democratization of the village governance. Article 206 Act No. 32 of 2004 states that the Government affairs included in the authority of the village are:

- a. The existing government affairs based on the village's original rights.
- b. The government affairs under the authority of the regency/city that are administratively handed over to the village.
- c. Co-administration tasks of the government, provincial, and/or district/city governments.
- d. Other government affairs that are submitted by the legislation to the village.

For the management of very large funds, almost all village officials have no knowledge of accounting concepts. They are really zero in this case. Therefore, in order to carry out the mandate of the Village Act (Act No.6 of 2014), its implementation must be strictly and continuously monitored and supervised (<http://www.kompasiana.com>) The Administration of the Government is the whole process of the village management and development activities based on the existing village authority, including planning, policy stipulation, and implementation, (Maya Rosalina, 2013) Article 206 Act No. 32 of 2004 states that the Government affairs which are under the authority of the village include:

- a. The existing government affairs based on the village's original rights,
- b. The government affairs under the authority of the regency/city handed over to the village
- c. Co-administration tasks of the government, provincial, and/or district/city governments.
- d. Other government affairs that are submitted by the legislation to the village.

It is stated in Article 1 paragraph 6 of Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005 that the Regional Financial Management is an overall activity which includes planning, implementation, administration, reporting, accountability, and supervision of regional finance. The principles, functions and objectives of

the regional financial management cannot be separated from those of the state financial management. Act No.15/ 2004, Article 1 number 6 states that the management of state finances must be in accordance with the position and authority (Boediono, 2002). Several things that trigger corruption in some villages are: First, all affairs in the village are always related to the village head so that it results in high social costs. Secondly, the village head is elected based on the electability and, in practice, it often costs a large amount of money. Third, the position of the village head becomes the financial sources of political parties at the grassroots. (Fathur Rahman, 2011). In addition, village fund corruption occurs due to the weak coordination, poor technical understanding, insufficient HR, and lack of supporting infrastructure (<http://www.antarasulsel.com>) It was stated by Sutrisno that there were at least 3 factors causing the weak supervision of the village funds. They included: the deeply rooted feudalism culture in the villages, the weakness of the existing community institutions, such as the VCB, the Community Empowerment Institution (CEI) in carrying out the supervisory function, and the insufficient assistance of institutions in the district level (Trisno Yulianto). Act No. 72 of 2005 concerning villages in article 14 paragraph 2 explains that the village head in carrying out the tasks of administering the government affairs, development and community services has the authority to coordinate in a participatory manner, and substantially it involves 3 things:

1. Voice: It means that each community member has the right and space to deliver his/her voice in the process of administering government.
2. Access: It means that every community member has the access in policy making, in public services and information flow.
3. Control: It means that every community member has the full right and opportunity to supervise the administration of the government. It is a prevention for corruption to occur in the form of abuse of authority (Nirahua, <http://www.fhukum-unpatti.org/artikel>) the competency of the officials in public service is a complex structure of the knowledge, values, morals, attitudes, behaviors, motivations in every civil servant to provide professional service to the people. In the current era of the bureaucratic reform, it has been observed that a lot of officials of public service are seriously lack of strategic, managerial and technical competencies to provide professional public services demanded by the society (Hadi Shubhan, 2013).

While in Nursyam's research it was concluded that the law enforcement, policies and technical rules were very important factors to encourage any efforts to eradicate corruption. However, any efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia will not succeed if there is no serious commitment among the state officials (Nursyam, 2006). In addition, there is a need to continuously control done by the community in order to encourage the public transparency and accountability in public service so that criminal acts of corruption can be avoided. (Herini Siti Aisyah, 2011) In Soekarwo's research, the management of the regional finance based on the essence of the concept of Good Governance can be realized in a regional financial management based on good financial governance so that the applicable regional financial management laws or regulations must be based on the principles of good financial governance and have the normative and sociological empirical legality (Soekarwo, 2005). The Regulation of the Minister of

Home Affairs Number 2 of 2013 article 22 states that the Development of Training and Education programs is carried out through these stages:

- a. Identification of training needs;
- b. Preparation of the curriculum;
- c. Development of syllabus;
- d. Preparation of modules;
- e. Training trials;
- f. Evaluation and improvement of training; and
- g. Competency-Based Standardization of Training Program.

In the context of administering the State Administration System of the Republic of Indonesia, the competencies of state apparatus are grouped into 4 types, namely (Joko, 2003) (1) technical competence, (2) managerial competence, (3) Social Competence, and (4) intellectual / strategic competence. To realize the bureaucratic reform and improve the competence of the civil servants some important efforts should be carried out such as: (H. Ateng kusnandar adisaputra: 7) (1) Realignment of organization, (2) Improving the capacity and capability or competence of civil servants, (3) Improving the management system, (4) Improving the system of reward and punishment, and (5) Improving the ethics and morality of civil servants. Such trainings on the competency of Leadership, Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Expenditure Management of local government, Regional Asset Management and Financial Report Preparation Training are very important for the improvement of the qualification of HR to manage the State and Regional Financial Administration financial. (Anoname, 2008):

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A qualitative approach, with a comprehensive and deep discussion, was applied in the study. The research began with the need for an assessment of the capacity of the village officials in managing the village funds. After that it was followed by some assessments on various factors and problems that influence the supervision of village fund management. This research took place in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java, Indonesia. Sidoarjo is a regency that is close to the capital city of East Java Province so that more factual information is expected to be obtained for managing the village funds with various problems. The results of this research is highly expected to be used as Prototype of other regions. The main sources of information in this study were the village officials of the sub-district and community leaders. Data were obtained by collecting some legal materials and secondary data; the legal materials that had been collected were carefully studied so that the essence contained in them, both in the form of ideas, proposals and arguments, as well as related provisions, could be obtained. Interviews are conducted because this technique is very appropriate to obtain some data relating to the organizational activities, motivations, feelings, attitudes and so on (Heru Irianto, 2001). In this study, in-depth interviews were conducted with the intention of digging deep and comprehensive information. After that, the results of in-depth interviews were discussed with the techniques of Focus Group Discussion (Bungin, 2001). This technique is suitable for getting the data more comprehensively from various perspectives and complementary thoughts and mutual corrections. In this study the FGD was used to capture any information from various parties directly involved in managing the village funds. It was expected that any information,

relating to various laws and regulations, and problems faced by each party, could be obtained and the right solutions were found out so that a more comprehensive and holistic draft of the Model was drawn up.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The role of village officials in the management of village funds: Many people see the rise of the village funds as an opportunity to gain some profits, and it leads to many people register to compete in the election of village heads. They also make the higher political costs for it. Then, if they are elected, they only think about how to return the money already spent in the election. That is the way to make a profit. That's why some village officials collect certain fees in the provision of public services. Managing public services in the village is like entering a wilderness fully filled with uncertainty. The time and cost of service has never been clear to the service users. It happens because the service procedures never regulates the obligations of the service providers and the rights of the people as users. This very high uncertainty encourages some people to pay the extortion to some officers since they expect to be immediately served. The condition also encourages them to use some service bureaus to complete rather than solve them themselves.

These are the ways to get some certainties.

The competency-based HR development is strongly needed to accelerate the bureaucratic reform so that the performance is clear and measurable (Endah Setyowati, 2013). Act no. 32 of 2004 Article 129 states that (1) The Government carries out the development of management of the regional civil servants in a single unit of the national civil service management. (2) The management of the regional civil servants as referred to in the paragraph. (1) includes determination of the formation, procurement, appointment, transfer, redeployment, dismissal, stipulation of pensions, salaries, benefits, welfare, legal status, rights and obligations, competency development, and quantity control. Whereas Article 133 describes that the career development of the regional civil servants considers the integrity and morality, education and training, rank, transfer of position, transfer of inter-regions, and competence. Article 130 of the government regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58 of 2005 concerning regional financial management mentions:

1. Coaching or fostering as referred to in Article 129 includes the provision of guidance, coaching, supervision, consultation, education, training, research and development.
2. Provision of guidelines as referred to in paragraph (1) covers planning and preparation of the regional budget of income and expenditure, administration, regional financial accountability, monitoring and evaluation, and regional financial management institutions.
3. Provision of guidance, supervision and consultation as referred to in paragraph (1) covers the planning and preparation of the regional budget of income and expenditure, implementation, and accountability of the regional budget of income and expenditure that is carried out periodically and/or at any time, both thoroughly to all regions and to certain regions in accordance with the needs.

4. Education and training as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out periodically for the regional heads or deputy regional heads, members of Regional People's Representative Assembly, regional officials, and regional civil servants

Today's reality shows that the majority of Indonesian citizens still live in the rural areas. Thus it can be said that the population of rural areas is a basic capital for the national development owned by the people and the Indonesian Nation. Such a large number of the rural population can be developed effectively. They are fostered and trained with some various activities in all fields of community life. Since long ago, the potentials of the rural areas have been recognized and even managed for certain purposes. In the pre-independence era, a formal juridical area or rural area was regulated by the *Staatblaad* of 1919 Number 13, in which *Staatblaad* Number 212 of 1907 was related to the election of the Village Head. In this case, it is known that since that era the village has already had its own Government as an integral part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia after the independence. The Village Government is accommodated in Article 18B Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states: "The State acknowledges and respects the community units of the customary law/Adat Law along with their traditional rights as long as they are alive and in accordance with the development of the community and the State principles of the Republic of Indonesia, which is regulated by law. The understanding of Article 18 B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that the village is interpreted not only as a unit of customary law/adat law communities but also as the lowest hierarchy of government in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia", besides that, it is clear that villages whose government is based on the origins and customs are respected and recognized/acknowledged in the frame of a large nation state (nation state), namely the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The aim of the state of Pancasila law is to create social justice for all the people of Indonesia. In addition to the need for mutual cooperation of the people related to the presence of the Participatory Democracy concept, (Jimmy Ashiddiqie, 2015: 117), the Government is the organ/body that is directly responsible for carrying out its duties and functions based on the constitutional mandate to run the government. The concept of justice itself is understood as a means to achieve a social welfare. John Rawls states that justice is needed to have the same views and agreements from the various elements of society involved, for the realization of the social and legal justice based on the good faith to implement the principles of legal justice (Fadhillah, 2013). Regarding the implementation of the government, the Village Head together with the VCB establishes the village regulations (Vide: Article 55 paragraph (3) Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005). However, the village regulation is only a further elaboration of the higher legislation, not an instrument to empower the rural communities to achieve welfare and prosperity. For this reason, there is a need to reform the village governance which is intended to renew and strengthen the democratic elements in the form and structure of the village government as the opinion belows: "The Village communities and government. The village government in all its decisions and actions always prioritizes the interests and aspirations of the village community without forgetting the interests of the Republic of

Indonesia in the framework of national unity in diversity (Bhinekka Tunggal Ika). Besides that the village community is obliged to support the government by subjecting to the decisions and democratic actions and at the same time being able to correct actions that harm society (Idjaja, 1996). The enactment of the Village Law stipulates the village entities as reporting entities. A village entity, in this case, should have a greater authority in terms of expenditure including the authority to form a village business entity as an effort of the government to prosper the people or community. The development in rural areas is different from that of in other villages. For the regions with abundant natural resources, the village development tends to be better than that of areas with limited resources. In addition, different regulations made by each region are fundamental to the process of developing the village.

In the concept of authority, based on Articles 200 - 202 of Act No. 32 of 2004 jo Act no. 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government, it is stated that in the district/city government a village government and a village consultative body are established that: The Village Government consists of village head and officials; The village officials consist of a village secretary and other village officials; The village secretary as referred to in paragraph (2) is filled in from the Civil Servants who meet the requirements. The Village Head has an obligation to provide a report on the implementation of the village administration to the Regent/Mayor, submit a report on the accountability to the VCB, and inform the report on the implementation of village governance to the community. The application and implementation of the village autonomy is expected to bring about the spirit of change in realizing the goals of development, namely: improving the welfare of rural communities. Villages as the smallest government in the Republic of Indonesia are very necessary to have an established system to conduct the village structuring as an effort to realize the effective and efficient village governance. The areas included in the scope of the village structuring are the formation, deletion, merger, funding, change of status and determination of the village status. Act Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village jo the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management jo the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 37 of 2007 Concerning the Guidelines of the Village Financial Management jo the Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 stipulates that funding for the operations of the village government is aimed to improve people's welfare. In terms of funding for villages, the Village Act places the basic principles for the implementation, supervision and monitoring of village development which included super-village supervision (downward accountability), supervisions by village institutions and by the community (upward accountability). The village has the right to obtain some profit sharing from regional taxes and levies/retribution and part of the central and regional financial balance funds received by the Regency/City are distributed through the village treasury. The Provision of Village Fund Allocation is a manifestation and empowerment of the community itself (Sukesi, 2007).

Prevention of Corruption through Professionalism Improvement of Village Officials: The amount of funds disbursed by the central government as an implication of the enactment of the Village Act is considered prone to corruption and can drag the village head to prison. The competency of the village officials with their varied characteristics and the new

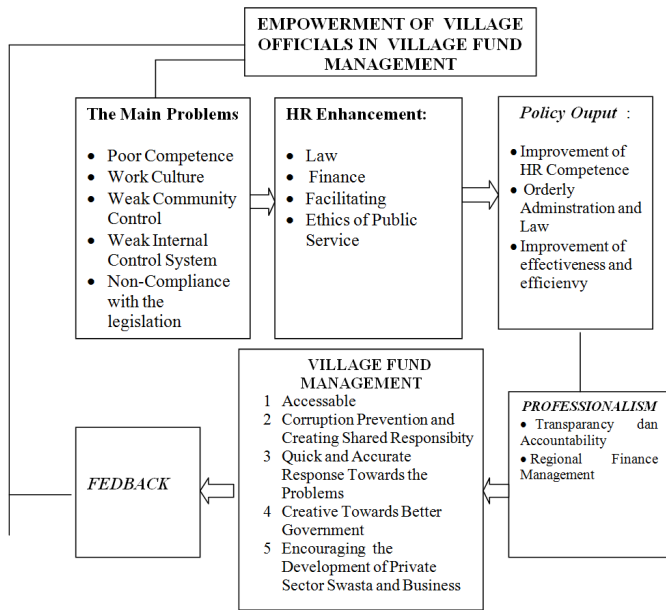
regulations, it is estimated that there is a considerable amount of potential fraud in each stage of village fund management, from the planning process to the monitoring and evaluation stages. The NGO, Paralegal Network Indonesia (JPI), found some cases of the corruption at the village level. They occurred not because of the criminal intentions of the village heads but the lack of their understanding in utilizing the budget. (Novindra Dwi Setianal and Nur Laila Yulian, 2017). Various things can lead the abuse of power which have some implications in the allocation of village funds. At the beginning it was due to the lack of transparency in the use of the funds. On the other hand, the principle of accountability is not firmly held even though it is very important to guarantee some values such as efficiency, reliability and predictability.

There are 3 (three) main principles that underlie the regional financial management and they are as follows: (Mardiasono, 2002: 17) (1) Principle of Transparency (Openness), (2) The communities have the same rights and access to know the budget process because it concerns their aspirations and interests, especially in fulfilling the needs of the people's lives. (3) Accountability Principle (Vide: Government Regulation No. 71 of 2010 concerning Standards of the Government Accounting. The budgeting process starts from planning, and drafting and implementation must be truly reported and the accountability is delivered to the Regional People's Representative Assembly and the community. The people have the right to demand the accountability on the plan or implementation of the budget. (4) Value of Money Principles. It is about the application of 3 (three) Principles in the budgeting process, and they include economical, efficiency, and effectiveness. The economical is related to the selection and use of resources in certain quantities and quality at low prices. Efficiency means that the use of public funds can produce a maximum output (effectiveness). Effectiveness means that the use of the budget must achieve the targets or goals for the sake of public interest.

The success of the village fund management is inseparable from the existing supervision which is also inseparable from the capacity of the resources owned. The Village Finance is closely related to the influence and policies of the village government in the financial sector. The Village financial management determines the success or failure of the Village Government in carrying out the government administration and development. Village finance is the village artery. It is a reflection of the development of village, and the communities. (Bayu Surianingrat, 2010). The implementation of the Village Fund is provided by the Advisory/facilitating Team so that the implementation can run well in accordance with the targets planned by the Central Government. Each village is given 2 (two) people as the Facilitators of the Advisory Team at the District/City level and at the District level. They have to succeed the programs supported by the village funds. Their duties and functions must be closely monitored so that the objectives are well achieved, and the growth and development in the context of economic equality can be accelerated. In general, the implementation of Village funds has been running well as stipulated in the legislation. However, there are some discrepancies caused by several inhibiting factors. One of them is the delay of the disbursement of village funds from the specified date because of some technical instructions and requirement completion, the complexity of the bureaucracy. The implementation of all village funds starts from allocations to evaluations. The most problematic is when the distribution

of village funds does not work properly because the village proposal for village funds disbursement is submitted late and the technical instructions are late to prepare.

A Model for Improving Professionalism of Village Officials



Referring to the opinion of Indonesia Corruption Watch (hereinafter referred to as ICW) there are four factors causing corruption of village funds carried out by village officials (<https://antikorupsi.org/id/news/pada-korupsi-dana-desa>). (1) The most fundamental factor is the lack of involvement of the community in the planning and supervision of village funds. The community access to information on the village fund management and active involvement in planning and management is practically limited. If we examine Article 68 of Act Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (hereinafter referred to as the Village Act), it has regulated the rights and obligations of village communities to gain access and be involved in village development. The community involvement is the most basic factor because it is the villagers who know the needs of the village and directly witness how the development in the village. (2) The competence of village heads and officials related to the technical management of village funds, procurement of goods and services, and the preparation of village financial accountability is very limited. (3) The village institutions, such as the VCB, that directly or indirectly play an important role in community empowerment and democracy, are not optimal in carrying out their functions. (4) High political cost due to the competitive arena of village head elections is strongly influence. Increased village budget is accompanied by more interests of many parties to participate in village head election without any agenda and commitment to develop the village.

There are four factors related to the problems cited from ICW's opinions. Then, finding the right solutions to those problems should be done to prevent corruption. If there is nothing to do, the village corruption will continue to increase, intervene in the development agenda of the village, and hinder the welfare of the village community. The increasing budget of the village funds every year cannot change the condition of the village very much and help solve the problems if the village corruption is not taken seriously. In fact, the policy of distributing some funds to villages is a progressive policy that

can make the village an independent entity (<https://www.kemenkeu.go.id/media/6749/buku-pintar-dana-desa.pdf>). Do not let this policy become hampered just because of the poor level of implementation. Some preventive supervisions and raising awareness of the community are very urgent to do in order to stop the village corruption, and to achieve the ideals underlying the spirit of decentralization of authority and budget to the village. The awareness includes the level of mapping village needs, planning, management, and accountability. The role of the community is very important in the village electoral space in order to supervise so that the planned program is truly implemented. (Hasyim Adnan, 2016: 17) Beside it is necessary to actively involve the community, the main problem of the 4 factors is actually the village officials. Improving the professionalism of the village officials in managing village funds to prevent corruption is urgent. The capability in managing the village funds should be in accordance with the designation. A specific character of village officials to deliver public service is highly expected for the principle of good governance. The implementation of village fund allocation is inseparable from the role of village officials as the managers. Every village official is obliged to participate in the implementation of the village fund allocation and report on the use of it. The village officials have been given an authority by the government to regulate and implement the village-based empowerment programs referring to the Village Medium Term Development Plan and Village Government Work Plans. That is why their ability in managing the funds greatly determines the success of the use of village fund allocation in accordance with the goal of community empowerment prioritized by the government through village fund allocation. Based on the Law, the village officials must carry out the principles of professionalism as an effort to implement good governance. Professionalism is also needed so that the use of village fund allocations can run optimally, and village officials have the capacity to manage village funds both in program development and village administration related to village fund allocation. Preventing corruption done through increasing the professionalism of the village officials is the right thing. The competency improvement of village officials in managing the village funds is inseparable from the fact that the fund provided by the government is increased. Each village will be approximately Rp1.4 billion in 2019. It is higher than that of 2018 with an average of Rp. 800 million per village. The greater amount of fund must be supported by the quality improvement of the human resources. The Director General of Balance of the Ministry of Finance, Boediarso Teguh Widodo, stated that if the increasing amount of village funds was not supported by the improvement of the capacity building of village officials in managing village finance, then it would result in abuse of power, wastefulness, inefficiencies, and state losses.

In There are still many people who do not obtain any information transparently related to the implementation of development in the village. They do know how the development programs are prepared, managed, and implemented. The people have only been able to see that there are some projects, the construction of public facilities and infrastructure such as bridges, roads, waterways around their villages but they do not know about the costs and the funding sources. Many villages do not have adequate understanding of participation. For village heads, participation is a form of community support for the development policies of the village government. The Village Government mobilizes the mutual

assistance and community self-help (both of which are included as sources of revenue) to support village development (Levels of Pamuji *et al.*, 2017). In order to prevent corruption there is a need to increase the professionalism in terms of skills in managing budgets so that corruption does not occur due to negligence in managing village budgets. Actually providing such trainings in terms of skills in managing the budget will correlate with the prevention of corruption because it is included in making the budget accountability report, which is later published to the community so that they know the utilization of village funds that have been used. It becomes a form of accountability in which the community can indirectly supervise the funds used. The village head is obligated to (1) make the village structure/organization by selecting competent people so that they can properly manage the Village Fund. It is intended that the management will be well organized and structured so that it can be accounted for. For example in the appointment of the village secretary by the village head. Article 26 paragraph (2) letter b of the Village Act states that the village head has the right to choose the village officials. In article 48 letter a of the Village Act it is stated that one of the village officials is the village secretariat. In article 50 paragraph (1) it is stated that the minimum requirements of the village secretariat are as follows: a. have the lowest level of education of high school or equivalent; b. aged 20 (twenty) to 42 (forty two) years old; c. registered as a resident of the village and residing in the village at least 1 (one) year before registration; and d. other conditions specified in the regional Regulations of Regency/City. There were some problems before this regulation was issued. There were many Village Secretaries who did not meet the standards. (2) The village officials must learn to prepare a transparent and accountable report on the use of the Village Fund so that the community will not be skeptical of the realization of the use of the Village Fund. If necessary, it can be published in strategic areas such as bulletin boards in the rural offices. (3) Public supervision must be carried out through the VCB. The Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 Article 51 states that information report on the implementation of village government can be used by the VCB in carrying out the supervisory function of the performance of the village head. It is expected that the community can become a control mechanism through the VCB, and the VCB BPD itself is expected to carry out its role as much as possible related to the use of the budget.

Conclusion

Based on the Acts and regulations before the enactment of Act Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the Village Head has the authority to manage the village finance by requesting an approval from the Village Consultative Body (VCB) so that the VCB has the right to accept and reject the plans of village financial management. Act No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states that the authority of the Village Head in managing the village funds is broader because it is only limited to asking for some considerations from the Village Consultative Body ((VCB-BPD). The VCB-BPD does not have the right to reject the plan of the village fund management submitted by the Village Head. To be able to manage the village funds professionally, the village head must be able to structure the village organization and apparatus by selecting the competent people so that they can properly manage the Village Fund according to the minimum standards as stated in the Village Act.

Recommendations: To increase the professionalism of the village officials, it is necessary to improve the competency of law concerning all laws and regulations related to the village fund management, government financial management, empowerment of the village officials through some assistances in planning, implementation and reporting of each funded program. In addition, it is an obligatory for the village officials to increase their knowledge related to the ethics of public service. Thus it is expected that the village officials will have adequate competence in managing the village funds so that corruption can be prevented or detected as early as possible.

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