

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN IMPLEMENTING THE VILLAGE FUND ALLOCATION PROGRAM: EVIDENCE FROM BANDUNG REGENCY, INDONESIA

CECEP SUHENDAR¹, ASEP SUMARYANA², WIDYA SETIABUDI SUMADINATA³
and DENNY KURNIADIE⁴

¹ Doctoral Candidate in Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia.

^{2,3,4} Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia.
Corresponding Author Email: roninr980@gmail.com

Abstract

Community participation is a vital tool for sustainable community development which must be encouraged in all the stages of community development process, namely needs identification, community development planning, project implementation, lower community welfare and increasing levels of poverty in Indonesia with the largest proportion of the population living in the countryside. In Bandung Regency itself, reducing the poverty rate is one of the Village Fund Allocation management programs in addition to the steady income needs of the village head and village officials. The Village Fund Allocation Program is used mostly for physical activities in an effort to improve people's welfare. The purpose of this study was to determine community participation in the implementation of the ADD program in Bandung Regency. The research method uses a descriptive qualitative analysis with informants from the Regent of Bandung, Members of the DPRD Kab. Bandung, village heads and village officials in nine villages and communities. Some of the villages that became the locus of research were Margahayu Tengah Village, Sayati Village, Cipelah Village, Indragiri Village, Padamukti Village, Bojongsalam Village, Cinunuk Village, Ganjar Sabar Village, and Mekarsari Village. The results of the study stated that the Village Communities in Bandung Regency took a big initiative to contribute to the implementation of the ADD program. Not only in planning, implementing and supervising, receiving benefits and evaluating the ADD program, but what is more important is the awareness of the community to be involved in developing villages is a solution to advancing village development.

Keywords: Community Participation, ADD Program, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

The high poverty rate in society is a strong indication that the Indonesian people are not yet prosperous, especially of the number of poor people, most of 31.9 million people live in rural areas. It is very likely that the current poverty rate will continue to increase due to the multi-dimensional crisis that has hit Indonesia since the end of the decade of 1997 until now.

The low level of social welfare and the increasing level of poverty in Indonesia, with the largest proportion of the population living in rural areas, implicitly adds to the burden and/or duties of the government, in the sense that the government through its policies must be able to allocate values and/or produce and distribute various tools to meet community needs, including rural communities without exception.

Observing the objective conditions of the Indonesian people, most of whom live in rural areas and are still surrounded by low welfare and are still shackled by poverty, is a sign that the government has not played an optimal role in carrying out its duties. In fact, as stated by S.P. Siagian (1982:104) who stated "A government must try through its activities, duties and responsibilities to improve the standard of living of many people". Furthermore Taliziduhu Ndraha (1990: 410) argues "The government is not only tasked with maintaining order and enforcing the law but more than that it is tasked with realizing the welfare of the community".

The village is the smallest area in the implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia. The implementation of village autonomy has logical consequences in the form of implementing village administration and development based on sound financial management. Development goals with sound management are expected to facilitate the achievement of village development goals, reduce the burden on the central government and interference with the regions and provide opportunities for local level coordination (Bastian, 2010: 52).

To achieve development goals in the village, community participation is needed so that development in the village is sustainable. Community participation is one of the factors that influence the success of development programs and rural community development. Community participation is needed to realize village development in accordance with the needs of the village itself. Community participation not only involves the community in making decisions in every development program, but the community is also involved in identifying problems and potentials that exist in the community. Without community participation, any development activity will fail. Likewise with regard to community participation in the use and management of village funds, this involvement is important so that their use and management can be more targeted and the benefits will be more in tune with the real interests of the community.

The existence of a village is legally stated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Villages. The village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected within the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The village has its own authority to regulate and manage its citizens. In addition, the village is the basis for development that is characterized by bottom-up, where the village in preparing plans and realizing development plans is benchmarked based on the needs, desires and problems faced by the community. This explains that the Village is the spearhead of the success of all affairs and programs from the Government, especially in the success of national development.

The village in carrying out its role certainly requires a budget. Where the village gets its budget from the Village Fund (DD) and Village Fund Allocation (ADD). Government Regulation no. 47 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulations for Implementing Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Village Fund Allocations are balancing funds received by Regencies/Cities in the Regency/City regional

revenue and expenditure budget after deducting Special Allocation Funds . The explanation explains that the Allocation of Village Funds (ADD) is the obligation of the District/City government to allocate budgets for Villages taken from the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) and General Allocation Funds (DAU) which are Balancing Funds.

The provision of Village Fund Allocations is a manifestation of fulfilling Village rights to carry out its autonomy so that it grows and develops following the growth of the Village itself based on diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization, community empowerment and increasing the role of the Village Government in providing services and improving community welfare and accelerating acceleration. Development and growth of strategic areas (Apung et al., 2013). In Bandung Regency, Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is regulated in Bandung Regency Regional Regulation Number 24 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Bandung Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2006 concerning Allocation of Village Balancing Funds in Bandung Regency.

The source of village income as a whole is used to fund the implementation of village authority which includes governance, development, community empowerment, and society. One of the government's strategies to help villages become independent and autonomous is by providing village funds. Permendes No. 5 of 2015 concerning Priority for Use of Village Funds, the use of village funds sourced from the State Budget for empowering village communities, especially for poverty alleviation and increasing access to economic resources, is in line with the achievement of the Village RPJM and Village RKP targets each year, which among other things can includes: a) improving the quality of the village planning process; b) support economic activities both developed by BUM Desa and by other village community business groups; c) formation and capacity building of village community empowerment cadres; d) organizing through the formation and facilitation of paralegals to provide legal assistance to village communities; e) implementation of health promotion and clean and healthy life movement; f) support for village and community activities in the management of Village Forests and Community Forests; g) capacity building of community groups. Participation from every part of the village is needed to realize village development that is in accordance with the needs of the village itself, the most important thing is the participation of every community which is the sovereign holder of this country. Community participation is one of the factors that influence the success of development programs and rural community development. An analysis is needed regarding community participation in the empowerment program as well as the conditions of community participation and the factors that influence it so that the community empowerment program can be sustainable.

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 37 of 2007 concerning Village Financial Management guidelines article 18 states that ADD originates from Regency/City APBD sourced from central and regional financial balancing funds received by Regency/City governments for villages of at least 10%.

This means that the Village Development Fund Program is a stimulant for the community to generate community participation and self-help in the context of development so that in time they have the ability to develop independently. In accordance with the implementing

guidelines, the Village Development Fund Program is intended among other things as one of the efforts in the context of encouraging, mobilizing and increasing community participation, improving community services, strengthening government and social institutions in supporting village development.

Based on data regarding the development of villages in Bandung Regency from 2018 to 2019, Rancaekek Kulon Village, Rancaekek District is a village that is still stagnant and does not experience changes in the number 301 being in the lowest position, which is in the developing category. While the highest was Margamukti Village, Pangalengan District, in 2018 it was the highest village with an evaluation score of 496, but in 2019 the first change occurred was Pulosari Village, Pangalengan District, with an evaluation score of 496 (Source: Village Development Data 208-2019 Bandung Regency. Data complete attached). Rancaekek District tends to have less successful community participation in the implementation of the Village Fund Allocation program, therefore the Government's attention is needed in fostering community participation in development.

Based on these data, it is quite interesting, especially in Rancaekek District, which is starting to transition from rice fields to industrial/service areas, and there are still villages that are the lowest in terms of development. Many factors have caused this condition to occur. This can be due to the condition of community participation in village development which has not yet shown the expected condition.

Research related to community participation as written by Fatimah (2021), Setiawan (2020), Syaifuddin (2006), Ugwu and Aruma (2019), Naku (2022). Community participation in village development planning is not part of active participation. Ideas and ideas do not appear and are solely for the fulfillment of procedures for implementing deliberations in the approval of Village development planning documents. Community participation is a vital tool for sustainable community development that must be encouraged in all stages of the community development process, namely needs identification, community development planning, project implementation, management and evaluation. Furthermore Kartika (2012) states that active participation of the community is needed in managing Village Fund Allocation (ADD). Not only in planning, implementing and supervising, but what is more important is the awareness of the community to be involved in developing villages as a solution to advancing village development.

Mahfud (2009) states that most of the use of ADD is directed at physical activities (building physical facilities and infrastructure) and increasing the welfare of village officials in the form of retirement funds, allowances and the like and partly for routine activities. Meanwhile, from the realization aspect, it was found that ADD realization was below 60%. The study of rural poverty was conducted by Hernowo (2010), in his conclusion stating that the level of poverty in the village is high or low, influenced by the type of village typology associated with certain livelihood sources. This research also indicates that there must be the creation and development of existing economic institutions, these economic institutions such as the existence of cooperatives, technical implementation units (UPT), fish auction sites (TPI), which will help

the community more in efforts to increase their income. So that the Allocation of Village Funds can help reduce poverty.

Based on village typology data in Bandung Regency, there are 5 village typologies in Bandung Regency, namely: Industry/Services Village, Agriculture Village, Mining Village, Animal Husbandry Village and Rice Field Village (Source: Bandung Regency Prodeskel Data 2019, BPMPD Bandung Regency/Data Attached). Based on these data, it appears that there is an index that shows the level of village development. Of the 270 villages, there are villages with high or low indexes.

The government's efforts to increase community participation are carried out with institutional structuring policies in village government. By making the village government a direct part of the state bureaucracy that carries out the tasks assigned by the state in its territory. The institutional arrangement is intended as an increase in community initiative and participation carried out by establishing a Village Community Resilience Institute {LPMD/LKMD} as a vehicle for participation in development, with the formation of LKMD/LPMD it is intended that government services and development implementation tasks can be carried out through increased initiative, community self-help in development Besides that, there is also a Village Consultative Body (BPD) which together with the Village Head has the authority to make village decisions. Institutional arrangements within village communities have relatively been able to create a forum for community participation in development.

In addition to institutional arrangements, it is also carried out by providing village development motivational funding assistance. By transferring development resources from the center to the regions. In the past, before there was an allocation of village funds, called the Village Development Fund (DPD), it was intended as a "Motivation Fund" to promote the growth of community self-help in development. The provision of Village Development Funds, consistently since the beginning of Pelita I in 1969/1970, the assistance provided has increased from year to year, intended to make the self-supporting community grow better. Some observers assess that there is a strong tendency for central government dominance in various village development programs, village development shows a top down planning pattern that is more dominant than a bottom up planning pattern. Active community participation through pure self-help is less developed, Tjengreng (1993:321).

Development with a top down planning pattern shows that the government's pioneering role is too great so that the results in development are actually not much profitable because the development does not touch on the main issues that are really needed by the community so that the participation of the local village community is small. The bottom-up planning pattern must be considered in determining the development program, besides that it must also pay attention to the characteristics of the village which was once a strong autonomous village whose members were traditional communities who were still very much bound by social values in their environment and attachment to traditional institutions.

The government, in this case the Regent as Government, Development and Community Administrator, is responsible for increasing community participation in village development in

order to meet the needs of the population in rural areas as quickly as possible in order to alleviate poverty and improve welfare by integrating various aspirations that develop in society with the direction of national policy.

Based on preliminary research, there is a tendency for the level of community participation to be not optimal in Bandung Regency in the implementation of the village fund allocation program. The Government of Bandung Regency, Rancaekek District, in carrying out its duties and functions, among other things, also implements the Assistance Program for the Implementation of Village Development Costs, which is called the Allocation of Village Funds (ADD), which is the acquisition of the village's financial share from the district, which is a village balance fund as a consequence of the division of tasks between the regional government and the local government. Village. The balance of funds is a comprehensive system in the framework of funding the implementation of the principle of fiscal decentralization which is intended to finance village government programs in carrying out their government activities, development and community empowerment. The Village Allocation Fund is used to finance public services in the form of physical and non-physical development.

The use of Village Fund Allocations is further specified by the village in the Village Regulation concerning the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget. The concept of Village Fund Allocation is the acquisition of the village's financial share from the district, which is a village balancing fund as a consequence of the division of tasks between the local government and village government. The use of village fund allocations is carried out with the following principles: (1). the financial management of village fund allocations is an integral part of financial management in the APBDes. (2). all activities funded by village balancing fund allocations are planned, implemented, felt and evaluated openly by involving all elements in the village. (3) All activities must be accountable administratively, technically and legally (4) village fund allocations are carried out using the principles of thrifty, directed and controlled. ADD in its development has undergone changes from the previous year, including this year the details of Village Fund Allocations throughout Bandung Regency amounting to Rp. 334,046,576,000.

However, in reality, the implementation of the Village Development Fund Program in the District still needs to be studied in depth, because it is still considered to have not achieved optimal results. This can be seen from the low level of community self-help as a form of participation in implementing the Village Fund Allocation program in Bandung Regency.

LITERATURE

Community Participation

The word participation in terms of etymology is a loan from the Dutch "participatie", from the English "participation". In the Indonesian dictionary participation means participation (Soeharto and Rianto, 1989), many experts provide a definition of participation, including Keith Davis (in Ndraha, 1994:87) who defines the meaning of participation, namely:

"participation is mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation which encourages him to achieve group goals and share responsibility in them".

There are three important things as stated by Davis above, namely:

1. The focus of participation is on mental and emotional involvement. Personal/physical presence in a group without such involvement is not participation.
2. Willingness to contribute, moved. There are various forms of contribution in development. For example: goods, money, materials, services, ideas, skills and so on.
3. Willingness to share responsibility, awakened.

This is in line with the understanding of participation given by other experts such as Gordon W. Allport (in Santoso Sastropetro, 1988:12) views participation as "the person who participates is ego involved instead of merely nothing involved". Therefore it is expected that planners must have education and skills and experience in the field of planning. In addition, it is hoped that planners will have more mastery of science and technology, especially those concerning planning. For this reason, mastery of planning techniques really requires specialization from planners.

Bhattacharyya in Supriatna (1985:30) says that participation according to the literature means taking part in joint activities. Meanwhile, Mubyarto (1994:35) defines it as a willingness to help the success of each program according to everyone's ability without sacrificing one's own interests. Nelson (in Bryant and White, 1982: 206) mentions two kinds of participation, namely participation between fellow citizens or members of an association called horizontal participation and participation carried out by subordinates and superiors, between clients and patrons, or between the community as a whole and the government. Called vertical participation.

According to Cohen and Up Hoff, (1977: 3) states that participation can be an output of development as well as an input because if the people concerned are not given the opportunity to participate in the development of a project in their village, then the project is essentially not a village development project. Considering that participation is a form of social activity, the next step is to put more emphasis on social movements involving community participation.

Mikkelsen (1999: 64) divides participation into 6 (six) meanings, namely:

- 1) Participation is a voluntary contribution from the community to the project without participating in decision making;
- 2) Participation is "sensitizing" (sensitizing) the community to increase their willingness to accept and ability to respond to development projects;
- 3) Participation is voluntary involvement by the community in changes that are determined by themselves;
- 4) Participation is an active process, which implies that the person or group concerned takes the initiative and uses their freedom to do so;

- 5) Participation is strengthening the dialogue between the local community and the staff who carry out the preparation, implementation, monitoring of the project, in order to obtain information about the local context and social impacts;
- 6) Participation is community involvement in self-development, life and their environment.

From several experts who disclosed the definition of participation above, it can be concluded that participation is the conscious active involvement of a person, or group of people (community) to contribute voluntarily to development programs and is involved from planning, implementation, monitoring to the evaluation stage, this is according to what was conveyed by Cohen and Up Hoff (1977: 99) explaining that there are four forms of participation, namely:

The main kinds of participation that warrant major concerns are: (1) participation in decision-making; (2) participation in implementation; (3) participation in benefits; and (4) participation in evaluation.

These four types of participation constitute a kind of cycle of rural development activities. In practice, there is seldom a consistent or complete interaction cycle. Participation in these different activities is often very limited or unequal. Yet they are a tangible set of things to focus on and represent the main ways in which participation in rural development can be assisted and assessed.

METHODS

The research method used in this research is descriptive analysis method, which is a method of describing conditions in the field based on facts, data and various existing documents. The descriptive research method can be interpreted by Bungin (2001: 124) as follows: "Descriptive research is exploratory research and plays a very important role in creating hypotheses or people's understanding of various social variables. This study is characterized as exploratory, so it does not aim to test hypotheses, or make generalizations".

The reason researchers used a descriptive approach is that this study aims to describe and interpret existing conditions or relationships, developing opinions, ongoing processes, effects or effects that occur, or about ongoing trends regarding community participation in implementing the Village Fund Allocation program (ADD) in Bandung Regency.

For this study, data is defined as verbal information, attributes and symptoms (physical and non-physical) which can provide an understanding of the indicators sought by the focus and research objectives. The data collected can be in the form of opinions (perceptions), attitudes and motives as well as human (respondent) and non-human actions (behaviors), such as a set of rules, regulations, norms that apply in village communities and those related to other institutions. Based on the characteristics of this study, the data sources can be divided into two parts, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data is data obtained directly and or through informants (respondents). In addition, secondary data is collected

through documentation studies, namely data obtained through documentation that is relevant to this research.

This research will utilize data collection techniques such as literature studies, interviews and field studies. This study uses 3 (three) stages of analysis, first, description by outlining the contents and descriptive analysis of the research problem. Second, an interpretation that interprets the perception of community participation in the ongoing implementation of the Village Fund Allocation program in Bandung Regency. Analysis of the data obtained from this research is to make interpretations, namely discussing the data obtained and then comparing or matching the data related to the theory used to maintain the validity of the data, which is feared to interfere with the objectivity of the research by triangulating the data. Data triangulation was used by means of interviews with comparison sources who had backgrounds that had nothing to do with the community participation process or also used related literature data but did not come from the same source.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community Participation in Making Village Fund Allocation Program Decisions in Bandung Regency

In the context of planning, village community involvement can be seen in several aspects. The first is related to the identification of potentials and problems that occur at the lowest village level, namely RT. At the RT scope, this process is carried out in deliberations inviting residents to attend. All RT residents are invited, but in reality not all residents can attend. Through this forum, the community conveys their aspirations and needs. These various opinions are accommodated and reprocessed by compiling them into a priority scale, which is then classified to see what are the most urgent and important things that must be prioritized, and what things are not too urgent and can be postponed.

Submission of opinions through these proposals was not carried out by all residents, but by people who had roles, experiences and knowledge that were broader than other residents. Community leaders become facilitators as well as motors in this activity. As a facilitator, community leaders such as the head of the RT organize and accommodate the aspirations of the residents. However, on the other hand, it was also from the community leaders that the ideas and proposals for this activity developed.

The expression of this opinion was also carried out by residents informally, outside the deliberation forum that was held. This can be done when meeting the RT on a daily basis or discussing it with other residents when they accidentally cross paths or at the same time attending the residents' thanksgiving and slametans in the champion forum. Usually residents are more free to express their aspirations in this kind of informal situation, because the situation is more personal and in small talk. After the aspirations of the residents at the RT level are absorbed, the next step is for the heads of these RTs to be involved in the village deliberation forum. These RT heads participate in village meetings, to submit proposals that have been received from their respective residents. At this level of village meetings, the participants are

the RT heads and other village officials. The RT heads attended meetings to inform what parts needed to be built and to act as a liaison for information from the village government to the villagers. Apart from the RT heads, other village officials were also given the opportunity to express their opinions based on their daily experiences and environmental conditions. The process of this discussion then led to a general conclusion, namely that village funds for the first year were prioritized for the construction of infrastructure and infrastructure to support physical community activities.

The initial decision begins with the identification of local needs and how they will be approached through a particular project. For most projects, this is the most important stage. Very early decisions or implicit assumptions, when a project is just the 'glimmer in the eye' of the people who put it together, makes most projects concrete and removes a large number of options from the decision-making process to follow.

For this reason, the initial decision which is generally described as 'project identification' needs to be carefully distinguished and focused. Such involvement at an early stage can provide important information about the local area and prevent misunderstandings about the nature of the problem and proposed strategies for solving it. Among the initial decisions on where local communities may be involved are whether the project should be started, where it will be located, how to fund and organize staff, the pathways individuals and groups will use to participate in the project, and what contributions to make. They are expected to make.

It is possible that local people who did not participate in the initial decisions may be asked to participate in ongoing decisions after the project arrives in the area. There is some evidence that participation in ongoing decisions that occur after the initial decisions are made, may be more critical to project success than participation in the initial design decisions. There are opportunities to explore new needs and priorities that projects might address, and to operate projects in ways that best suit community needs.

Community Participation in the Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Program in Bandung Regency

The Village Law has positioned the village as a mixed organization between self-governing communities and local self-government. This explains that the village government system is in the form of community-based government with all its authority. The village is no longer synonymous with the village government and the village head. The village consists of village government as well as community government which forms a unified legal entity. The community here has the authority to regulate the village as well as village government through a process of community participation.

Community participation in development is often interpreted as the participation of many people (which are generally poorer) to voluntarily contribute their energy in development activities. On the other hand, the layer above it (which generally consists of rich people) in many cases benefits more from the results of development, it is not required to contribute proportionately. Therefore, community participation in the implementation of development must be interpreted as an equal distribution of community contributions in the form of labor,

cash, and/or various other forms of sacrifice that are commensurate with the benefits to be received by each member of the community concerned.

Participation in the implementation of development is a component that must exist in community participation so that community participation can run well, and provide the expected results, so that the community can take advantage of the results of the development. To move residents to participate in development is very easy, this awareness of participation is encouraged by an awareness of the importance of working together in welcoming development.

In planning and implementing development programs, the community members themselves are very welcoming of several programs launched by the local government. However, the program is balanced with maximum implementation, such as attendance at meetings or agendas that have been agreed upon. This is certainly very influential in the implementation of a community institutional program. One of them is the development implementation program in the form of making gutters, culverts, infrastructure repairs both roads and village development. During the meeting, the residents welcomed the implementation of the development program that they were looking forward to right now. In the process of developing an activity program, of course there must always be assistance, so that the running program is always controlled in the implementation process.

In this case, motivation and encouragement from the village government is also needed so that there is no weakness in community participation. The village government should always control to provide socialization and encouragement of what activities are being carried out and evaluate each activity that has been carried out. Understanding from the village administration will certainly be a separate motivation for the community members.

From a positive point of view, community participation in the implementation of development through the allocation of village funds is that the programs that have been planned can be completed. But the negative side is that it tends to make citizens as objects of development where residents are only used as implementers of development without being encouraged to understand and be aware of the problems they face. So that the community members are not emotionally involved in the program, which results in failure which is often unavoidable.

Community Participation in Taking Benefits of the Village Fund Allocation Program in Bandung Regency

In absorbing benefits from village fund allocations, it is necessary to have supervision from the community as beneficiaries. Supervision is a series of activities and follow-up carried out to ensure the implementation of the planned development according to the goals and objectives set and to ensure that the funds used are on target. Supervision is an activity to observe the progress of the implementation of the development plan, identify problems that arise as well as problems that will arise from the existence of this program. All program actors are obliged to monitor their activities and ensure that implementation has been achieved according to targets, plans and schedules. The actors of the program are the District government and the Village government.

First, the end result of a development is that it is hoped that the community can accept the results of development as if it were their own, so that in the end the community will maintain and maintain and utilize the results of development for the sake of smoothness and mutual progress.

Second, community participation can be seen from the benefits that can be derived from construction, benefits can also be felt by the community from the results of the construction of clean water, roads, etc. In this case, the community has the convenience of getting clean water and the convenience of accessing garden roads. In the construction of pipeline renovations, the community gets clean water back from mountain water.

Third, community participation in the utilization of maintenance can be seen from the community that regulates and secures each program that has been implemented, in this case the community is given the freedom to regulate each program that has been implemented, including taking advantage of the development that has been carried out by making the best possible use of it in this case. Indeed it is fitting for the community to use development as well as possible so that this development can be maintained and maintained.

The obstacles that affect community participation in the utilization of the village fund allocation program are that development is not only a government or community effort, but a joint activity whose results are expected to provide prosperity and welfare for all levels of society. The success of development in the village is a reflection of the success of national development, because of that the focus of national development is placed on village development.

Community Participation in the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Program in Bandung Regency

Monitoring and evaluation of village funds carried out by the village government with supervision from the community is a unit in examining the implementation of village government, so that it is not only village funds, but all sources of village funds that enter the village as contained in the village income and expenditure budget (APBDes).) such as allocation of village funds (ADD), village funds (DD), village original income, tax and retribution sharing funds, special financial assistance, and maybe if there are other donations.

In allocating funds, the results of the evaluation show that there are still many villages in Bandung Regency that have not utilized village funds as they should, that is, there are still many villages that use them to organize government such as building offices even though the priority for utilizing village funds should be building community infrastructure, empowering community, and the least portion for governance.

Implementation of monitoring and evaluation in activities that have been and are being carried out is also being pursued in such a way by the community. Administrative processes that are carried out routinely become the main task of the treasurer in this case. Administrative order in the form of recording each transaction accompanied by evidence is one of the indicators of Community Participation in the Management of Village Fund Allocations which is important

in the reporting process. These village fund administrators or committees have utilized technology by computerizing village fund reports. After everything is recorded, the committee periodically prints activity reports along with the financial reports in their possession to be posted on the notice boards available at the village hall, as well as bulletin boards at several points in the village. This is intended so that the community can take part in observing the funds that have been used, as well as participate in evaluating the implementation of the village fund-based program that was carried out.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, that there are 4 (four) primary factors that determine Community Participation in the Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Program in Bandung Regency, namely: 1) Participation is decision making (participation in decision making), 2) Participation in implementation of development programs and projects (participation in the implementation of development programs and projects); 3) Participation in sharing the benefits of development (participation from the various benefits of development), 4) Participation in monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects (participation in the form of monitoring and evaluating development programs and projects).

Community Participation in the Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Program in Bandung Regency is still not optimal because theoretically as stated by Cohen and Uphoff that these 4 (four) factors should be present and color and be integrated. However, in this study of the 4 (four) factors of community participation, there are still a number of factors which partially do not reflect Community Participation in the Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation Program in Bandung Regency, especially from the Participation is decision making factor and Participation in monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

References

- Adisasmita, Rahardjo. 2006. *Pembangunan Pedesaan dan Perkotaan*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Arsyad, Lincoln, 1992. *Memahami Masalah Kemiskinan di Indonesia : Suatu Pengantar*, JEBI No. 1 tahun VII Fakultas Ekonomi UGM, Yogyakarta.
- Arikunto Suharsimi, 1996. *Prosedur Penelitian : Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta.
- Bunasor, 1992. *Pembangunan Pedesaan Gerakan dari Bawah dan Partisipasi Masyarakat*. Jakarta: Media Baru.
- Bintarto R., 1983. *Interaksi Desa-Kota dan Permasalahannya*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Boeke, J.H., 1971, *Batas-batas dari Masyarakat Pedesaan di Indonesia (Terjemahan)*. Jakarta: LP3ES.
- Bryant, Coralie and White, Louise G. 1987. *Manajemen Pembangunan untuk Negara Berkembang*, Diterjemahkan Rusyanto L. Simatupang. Jakarta: LP3ES.
- Cohen, J. and Uphoff, N. 1977. *Rural Development Participation*. Cornell University. New York.

- Cohen, J. and Uphoff, N.. 1980. Participation's place in rural development: Seeking clarity through specificity', World Development, 8:
- Conyers, Diana, 1992. Perencanaan Sosial di Dunia Ketiga Suatu Pengantar, Diterjemahkan oleh Susetiawan. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Derbyshire, J. Denis, 1974. Public Administration An Introduction, McGraw – Hill Book Company Limited, London.
- Edward III, George. 1980. Implementing Public Policy. Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly Press.
- Eko, Santoso, dkk. 2014. Desa Membangun Indonesia. Yogyakarta: Dorum Pengembangan Pembaharuan Desa (FPPD).
- Gaulet, Denis, 1989. Participation in Development: World Development, Vol.17, no.2, New Avenues.
- Garna, Yudistira K, 1997. Teori Pembangunan Menurut Perspektif Dunia Ketiga, CV. Bandung: Primaco Akademika.
- Garna, Yudistira K, 1999. Teori Sosial dan Pembangunan Indonesia. Bandung: CV. Primaco Akademika.
- Gogin, Malcolm L. and O.M. Bowman, James P. Lester and Lawrence J.O. Toole, 1990, Implementation Theory and Practice: Toward and Third Generation. Illinois: Scoot, Foresman and Company.
- Ismanto, IGN, 1995. Kemiskinan di Indonesia dan Program IDT. Jakarta: Centre For Strategic and International Studies.
- Jones, Charles, O. 1970. An Introduction to the Study of Public Policy, Wadsworth, Bolemont.
- Mac Farlan, L.J., 1972. Modern Political Theory, Fletcher and Son Ltd, Nortwich-Great Britain.
- Moeljarto Tjokrowinoto, 1999. Pembangunan Dilema dan Tantangan. Jakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Mubyarto. 1994. Pengantar Ekonomi Pertanian. Jakarta: LP3ES.
- Ndraha, Taliziduhu, 1985. Peranan Administrasi Pemerintahan Desa Dalam Pembangunan Desa, Yayasan Karya Dharma IIP, Jakarta.
- Ndraha, Taliziduhu, 2000. Ilmu Pemerintahan Jilid I, II, III, IV dan V, Program Magister Ilmu-ilmu Sosial (PM IIS) Bidang Kajian Utama (BKU) Ilmu Pemerintahan Kerjasama IIP – UNPAD, Jakarta.
- Ndraha, Taliziduhu, 2010. Budaya Organisasi. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Rahman, Ainur, dkk. 2012. Partisipasi Warga dalam Membangun Pembangunan dan Demokrasi. Malang: Averroes Press.
- Rasyid, Muhammad Ryaas, 1997. Makna Pemerintahan Tinjauan dari Segi Etika dan Kepemimpinan. Jakarta: PT. Yarsif Watampone.
- Rogers, Everest dan F Floyd Shoemaker, 1986. Memasyarakatkan Ide-Ide Baru, Penerjemah Abdillah Hanafi. Surabaya: Usaha Nasional.
- Sapari Imam, Asy'ari. 1993. Sosiologi Kota dan Desa. Surabaya: Usaha Nasional.
- Siagian Sondang P. 1985. Proses Pengelolaan Pembangunan nasional. Jakarta: Gunung Agung.
- Soetrisno, Loekman, 1995. Menuju Masyarakat Partisipatif, Kanisius, Yogyakarta.
- Suryaningrat, Bayu. 1992. Pemerintahan Administrasi Desa dan Kelurahan. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Syachbrani, Warka. 2012. Akuntansi dan Akuntabilitas Pemerintah Desa. Tugas Akhir Mata Kuliah. Program

Magister sains Akuntansi. Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gajah Mada.

- Thoha Miftha, 1999. Perilaku Organisasi, Konsep dasar dan Aplikasi, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Yuliati, Yayuk dan Mangku Poernomo. 2003. Sosiologi Pedesaan. Jakarta: Lapera.

Journal:

- Kartika, Ray Septianis. 2012. Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Mengelola Alokasi Dana Desa (Add) Di Desa Tegeswetan Dan Desa Jangkrikan Kecamatan Kepil Kabupaten Wonosobo. Jurnal Bina Praja: Journal of Home Affairs Governance. Volume. 04. Nomor.03. 2012.
- Hernowo, Basah. 2010 Kajian pembangunan ekonomi desa untuk mengatasi kemiskinan. Dalam www.bappenas.go.id.
- Mahfud. 2009 .“Analisis dampak alokasi dana desa (add) terhadap pemberdayaan masyarakat dan kelembagaan desa”. Jurnal Organisasi dan Manajemen, Volume 5, Nomor 1, Maret 2009.
- Naku, Daniel Wandera Clief et all. 2021. Community Participation Methods and their Influence on Effective Community Participation in Development Programs in Tanzania. International Journal of Social Science Research and Review. Volume 4, Issue 4 November, 2021 Pages:104-126.
- Dr A.N. Ugwu. 2019. Community Participation As A Tool For The Promotion Of Sustainable Community Development. International Journal of Community and Cooperative Studies Vol.7 No.1, pp.1-10, March 2019. Published by European Centre for Research Training and Development UK (www.eajournals.org). Pages: 1-10

Documents:

- Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.
- Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 concerning Villages.
- Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulations for Implementing Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.
- Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds Sourced from the APBN.
- Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management.
- Bandung Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2006 concerning Allocation of Village Balancing Funds.
- Regional Regulation of Bandung Regency Number 6 of 2004 concerning Transparency and Participation in Governance in Bandung Regency.
- Regulation of the Regent of Bandung Regency Number 10 of 2006 concerning Regent Regulations concerning the Mechanism of Allocation of Village Balancing Funds.