

Social participation in the management of village funds in Sanleo village, East Malaka sub-district, Malaka regency

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Abstract

Purpose: This study describes and analyzes Social participation in Management of Village Fund in Sanleo village, East Malaka sub-district, Malaka regency.

Research methodology: This study uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Social participation is analyzed using the views of Cohen and Uphoff (1977).

Results: The results in this study are that the village society has been quite actively involved from the decision-making stage to enjoying the results. However, it is not even implemented at the evaluation stage, so the village government cannot confidently measure the success of a program being implemented.

Limitations: This research only describes and analyzes social participation in the Management of Village Fund in Sanleo village, East Malaka sub-district, Malaka regency. Findings may differ in other areas.

Contribution: This research becomes scientific information for public administration science.

Keywords: *Participation, Society, Village*

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1. Introduction

In [Law Number 23 of 2014](#), it is explicitly defined that a village is a legal society unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local society, based on local origins and customs which are recognized and respected in the Government system of the Republic of Indonesia. The authority of this village is further regulated by [Law Number 6 of 2014](#) concerning Villages, where it is understood that the village has a recognition of the rights of origin, customs and authority to regulate domestic affairs and governance. This is seen in the definition of a village according to [Law Number 6 of 2014](#) states that a village is a village and customary village or what is referred to by other names, hereinafter referred to as a village, is a legal society unit that has territorial boundaries which are authorized to regulate and administer government affairs, the interests of the local society based on society initiative, rights of origin and/or traditional rights recognized and respected in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia.

The implementation of autonomy for the village will be a strength for the village government to manage, regulate, and run its household and increase the burden of village responsibilities and obligations. However, the administration of this government must still be accounted for. The accountability in question includes accountability in managing the village budget. The village fund management system that the village government manages includes the collection and accountability

mechanism referring to [Law Number 33 of 2004](#) concerning Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Governments. In this regulation, it is explained that development funding carried out by the regional government, including the village government, adheres to the money follows function principle, which means that funding follows government functions which are the obligations and responsibilities of each level of government. In the current government system, villages have a strategic role in assisting local governments in the process of governance, including development. With the existence of village autonomy, the potential of the village, which is competitive and based on local resources formulated into policies and strategies in the utilization of village funds ([Nursiani et al., 2018](#)). All of this is done as a concrete step for the regional government to support the implementation of regional autonomy in its region, one of which is in the Sanleo village area.

Sanleo village is one of the villages located in East Malaka Subdistrict, Malaka regency, since 2015, Sanleo village has received Village Funds from the State Budget, where the Village Fund is utilized through a participatory process and a joint deliberation mechanism. Sanleo village society needs in the field of development and society empowerment. This is done in order to improve social welfare, improve the quality of human life and alleviate poverty in Sanleo village. Therefore, the participation of the Sanleo village society at every stage of Village Fund management activities is very necessary to realize the quality and useful village fund management for the Sanleo village society itself.

Society involvement in participation is not only seen from attending meetings and agreeing to make decisions only on village fund management, but the society is also involved in identifying problems and potential uses of village funds in the society because of the participation of all levels of society in the planning process, the implementation, supervision or evaluation of village funds on the development and empowerment of Village communities can run well, safely and under control. Participation in focus is a dominant factor in the process of managing village funds where the society has a major contribution to the level of success, achievement of good administration and accountability for management performance depending on the extent of social participation and involvement. This is in line with the opinion of [Davis \(2000: 142\)](#) that participation is the mental and emotional involvement of a person or individual in a group situation that encourages him to contribute to the goals of the group and to account for his involvement.

Since 2015, the Village of Sanleo has utilized village funds to carry out repairs, developments and improvements to the needs of the Sanleo village society. Details of the use of village funds for Sanleo village over the last 3 years can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Village Funds allocation for 2017 – 2019

No	Fiscal year	Activities	Number of units	Fund (Rp)	Location (Village)	Info.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2017	Making Rainwater Storage	1 Unit	20.633.920	Maibiku A	Self-management
2	2017	Concrete Rebate Roads	500 m	371.205.750	Tudus	Self-management
3	2017	Rehabilitation of livable houses	22 Units	371.205.720	Tudus (4), Hanono (6), Maibiku A (1), Fatuahu (2), Kakutaruin (2), Haroe (3) and Maebiku B (4)	Self-management
4	2017	Making a toilet / bathroom	1 Unit	38.267.855	Maibiku A	Self-management
5	2017	Procurement of Sehen Lamps	7 Units	22.750.000	Tudus (2), Hanono (2), Fatuahu(1) & Kakeutaruin (2)	Self-management

Total 2017				824.063.245		
1	2018	Rehabilitation of livable houses	13 Units	239.751.900	Hanono (3), Kakeu-tarui (3), Tudus(3), Fatuahu (2) Mae-biku B(1), MaebikuA	Self-management
2	2018	Concrete Rebate Roads	1150m	541.801.350	Tudus dan Maebiku B	Self-management
3	2018	Making Rainwater Storage	2 Units	47.626.400	Hanono(1) dan Maebiku B(1)	Self-management
4	2018	Making a toilet / bathroom	2 Units	33.613.800	Tudus (1) dan Kakeutaruin(1)	Self-management
5	2018	Repairing the Village Polyclinic	1 package	32.726.200	Hanono	Self-management
Total 2018				895.519.650		
1	2019	Art Studio Building	1 Unit	130829.850	Hanono	Self-management
2	2019	Early Childhood Education Building	1 Unit	182.742.250	Haroe	Self-management
3	2019	Construction of concrete rebate roads	825 m	492.213.200	Tudus dan Fatuahu	Self-management
4	2019	Making Rainwater Storage	5 Units	125.978.800	Fatuahu (1), Hanono (1), Tudus (2), Kakeutaruin (1)	Self-management
5	2019	Making a toilet / bathroom	1 Unit	18.876.750	Haroe	Self-management
Total 2019				950.640.950		

Data Source: Village Government

From table 1 above, it can be seen that the existence of Sanleo village funds from year to year continues to increase, namely in 2017 Rp. 824.063.245 and experienced an increase to Rp.895.519.650 for 2018 as well as in 2019 it increased to Rp. 950.640.950 and the use of these funds was quite popular based on the needs of the society and the conditions of the village area by taking into account the mechanism for distributing village funds in allocating development activities using the deliberative consensus system involving the society in the decision-making process.

Based on the results of preliminary observations, the writer sees the mechanism of social participation in *musyawarah* (discussion), which starts at the village level and then goes to the village level. It is hoped that through the Village Meeting (MUSDUS), which is a basic level deliberation in exploring ideas and ideas in the form of identifying problems and potentials and making priority choices for handling problems, can answer the needs and expectations of the village society itself. The MUSDUS results are then carried out in the Village Meeting forum (MUSDES) and the Village Development Planning Conference (MUSREN-BANGDES).

Based on the results of interviews by researchers with village officials, it is illustrated that MUSDUS should be carried out at the village level because this forum is a forum for exploring ideas and needs to see firsthand conditions in the field. However, in reality, the MUSDUS forum is carried out jointly, namely the society, Head of Village, RT/RW and figures. The society from all villages was invited and deliberations and decision-making were held in the Village Office Hall. This indicated that they had neglected the process of identifying problems and society needs, where the purpose of the MUSDUS itself was to explore ideas and assess the needs of the society in the village.

The conditions of participation that occurred in Sanleo village in the process of identifying problems and potentials in the society, selection and decision making in determining the distribution of the portion of village funds were carried out through deliberations involving not all communities but only attended by elements as society representatives. This could be seen from the issued invitations which were invited in the participation process, such as BPD, LPM, village heads, RW, RT, society leaders, traditional leaders, TP.PKK, educational figures and representation of young people, can be seen from Table 2 below:

Table 2. Sanleo village social participation data in the decision-making meeting

No.	Invited elements	Invitation type	Number invited	Information
1	2	3	4	6
1.	Village Consultative Institution (BPD)	Written	7	Attendance is relative, depending on one's interest and level of understanding of the importance of participation and the needs of the community itself.
2.	Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM)	Written	5	
3.	Village Chief	Written	7	
4.	Urban Village Head	Oral/Unwritten	13	
5.	Head of the neighborhood	Oral/Unwritten	27	
6.	Public figure	Written	2	
7.	Religious leaders	Written	1	
8.	Traditional Figures	Written	1	
9.	Education figure	Written	3	
10.	The Team for Mobilizing Family Empowerment and Welfare	Written	1	
11.	Early Childhood Education Manager	Written	3	
12.	Cadre of Family Planning Service Post - Integrated Health	Written	7	
13.	Youth/Linmas (Community Protection)	Written	14	
14.	Human Development Cadre (KPM/KPD)	Written	2	
	Number of Invitations issued		95	

Data source: Sanleo village Government

From Table 2 above, it can be seen that social participation in the decision-making process for the management of the Village Fund is still lacking because the elements invited both orally and in writing by the Village government have not accommodated and maximized the potential and availability of Human Resources in Sanleo village. From table 2 data, it can be seen that the Sanleo village Government issued 95 invitations, and to the elements representing the society in each village, this is contrary to the mandate of [Law No. 6 of 2014 article 68](#) paragraph (2e), namely Village Communities are obliged to “participate in various activities in the village” and from the invitation it is also seen that the elements invited have not accommodated representation, such as Society leaders who are invited are only two people while in fact, each village has society leaders who are able to represent the society in deliberations planning and implementing and evaluating, this also happens when invitations to traditional figures are prepared for only one person, in fact, each village has its own traditional and tribal houses, this also happens to other elements such as educational figures,

figures Women, PKK and Youth Leaders, so that the process of social participation has not run optimally as expected.

Information gathered from Sanleo village officials stated that the participation mechanism in the implementation of the activities used, namely that the society in each village concerned was entirely involved in the physical work process with the category of division of tasks as craftsmen for those with special skills and others as laborers and they were paid according to portions and the functions and duties of each, for the involvement of third parties or suppliers only as a preparation of tools and materials that cannot be obtained in the village such as shovels, hoes, crowbars, mixed spoons, cement, stone, sand, bricks, concrete iron ceramics and others that cannot be obtained or procured from that place, then the activity is handed over to a third party, while the physical work is carried out in a labor-intensive manner through social participation in the implementation process, namely the work is carried out jointly by the local society by receiving wages as artisan at au labor according to the local Minimum Regional Wage (UMR) standard. At the stage of enjoying the results, it appears that the village society, especially those in remote villages who do not have access to roads, water and lighting, are very enthusiastic and happy to accept these programs because their hopes have only been dreams come true, while for the evaluation process the results of the implementation of research activities have not obtained a detailed description of how the process and society involvement in the evaluation process of activity implementation.

The involvement of the village society in the management of the Village Fund, whether in planning, implementation, monitoring or evaluation, is important and requires the involvement of all elements of society as mandated in [Law No. 6 of 2014](#) article 68 paragraph (2e) that “the society is required to participate in all village’s activities”. However, the condition that often occurs is a gap between expectations and reality where society involvement or participation is always carried out based on their respective perspectives and motivations, namely: 1. Involved because they consider important, serious and active in the planning process to evaluate the management of village funds always thinks that if we are not who else; 2. They are being involved only because they are invited by friends, neighbors, family and local government but do not feel that they have an interest in the implementation process; 3. Get involved because you eat, drink and work wages, even though you don’t understand the main problem; 4. Not being involved for various reasons, sickness, absence, and other matters that cannot be abandoned postponed, and delegated; 5. Not getting involved because they feel unappreciated or not invited; 6. Not involved because of gender; and 7. Do not get involved because they think they do not take part in the activity, and the activity will certainly continue.

This condition often occurs in the social environment of the society in rural areas, especially in the Village of Sanleo, which results in gap and segregation to the division of groups based on social status and social conditions that occur, where often in the village society some groups are marginalized such as the low economy (groups poor), age (children and seniors), gender (women in patriarchal societies), minorities, or have physical limitations (people with disabilities).

Therefore, the participation of the Sanleo village society in determining the direction of policy through the management of the Village Fund is very necessary to realize the hopes and needs of the Sanleo village society according to the needs of the village itself, because the participation of each society is the holder of the highest sovereignty in decision-making. For this reason, the principle of social participation is not only involved in decision making, but the society also needs to be involved in identifying problems, needs and potentials that the society has so that the hopes and needs of the society through good social participation can be accommodated. Whatever the form, participation aims to increase the capacity of everyone who is directly or indirectly involved in development by involving them in decision-making and subsequent activities.

In fact, it can be seen that the participation of the people of Sanleo village, East Malaka District varies greatly, both in terms of intensity and in terms of shape. In terms of intensity, some have very low participation, and some are very high. And in terms of form, there is participation in the form of thoughts/ideas, and some are in the form of material and energy. The development of participation in

rural areas today is like a road in place. Efforts to improve welfare and reduce poverty in rural areas have not yielded optimal results. The dimensions of participation in [Law No.6 of 2014](#) concerning Villages encourage initiatives, movements, and participation of village communities to manage their potential for welfare through applying a participatory approach, optimizing social capital, and sustainably managing natural resources to restore rural progress.

Starting from the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting scientific research in the form of a Thesis Proposal with the title: “Social participation in Village Fund Management in Sanleo village, East Malaka sub-district, Malaka regency.”

2. Literature review

Participation

Etymologically, participation comes from the English language “participation”, which means taking part. In the complete Indonesian dictionary, “participation” means terms of participating in a participatory activity. Canter ([in Arimbi, 1993: 1](#)) defines participation as feed-forward information and feedback information. With this definition, social participation is a continuous two-way communication process, and it can be interpreted that social participation is a communication between the government as the policyholder and the society, on the other hand as the party who feels the impact of the policy directly. Canter’s opinion also implies that the public can respond positively in the sense of supporting or providing input on programs or policies taken by the government but can also reject policies.

According to Charly ([Rohman, 2009: 46](#)), participation is the mental and emotional involvement of a person or society group in a group situation that encourages those concerned on their own accord (self-will) according to existing self-help abilities, to take part in efforts to achieve common goals. Meanwhile, according to Alastair White ([Sastropoetra, 1988](#)), participation is “the active involvement of the local society in decision making or implementation of building projects”.

The success of a development program is not only based on the government’s ability, but is also related to social participation in carrying out development programs. According to Ndraha ([in Huraerah, 2011: 110](#)), the implementation of social participation in development is needed in every stage of development, starting from the planning stage, the implementation stage, the utilization stage, and the evaluation stage. The description of the importance of social participation in planning is in line with the opinion of [Conyers \(1981: 154-155\)](#), who states 3 main reasons why social participation in planning is very important:

1. Social participation is a tool to obtain information about the local society's conditions, needs, and attitudes.
2. Society will trust more in the development activity program if they are involved in the preparation and planning because they will know more about the program of these activities and will have a sense of belonging to the program of activities.
3. Encouraging public participation because there will be an opinion that it is a democratic right if the society is involved in the development

Village development as part of regional development has the meaning of building rural communities by prioritizing aspects of society needs ([Adisasmita, 2006: 4](#)). In connection with the village development process, participation is important because social participation is a form of society member involvement in all development, which includes activities in planning and implementing development programs. Social participation in development is the involvement of society members manifested in the aspects of planning and implementing village development programs ([Adisasmita \(2006: 42\)](#)).

In this study, social participation in the management of Village Funds in Sanleo village, East Malaka District, Malaka regency was finalized using the views of [Cohen and Uphoff \(1977\)](#) as Gand Theory in discussing social participation and village fund management, where Cohen divided participation into several stages, as follows:

1. The decision-making stage, which is manifested through social participation in meetings. The decision-making stage in question is the activity planning stage.
2. The implementation stage, which is the most important stage in development, because the essence of development is the implementation. The real form of participation at this stage is classified into three, namely participation in the form of thought contributions, in the form of material contributions, and in the form of action as program members.
3. Enjoy the results stage, which can be used as an indicator of the success of social participation at the planning and implementation stages of the program. In addition, by looking at the position of the society as the subject of development, the greater the benefits of the program are felt, meaning that the program has succeeded in achieving its targets.
4. The evaluation stage is considered important because social participation at this stage is feedback that can provide input for the improvement of further program implementation.

Society

Overview of society in English terms is the society that comes from the Latin word *socius*, which means (friend). The term society comes from the Arabic word “syarak”, which means (to participate and participate). Society is a group of people who interact with each other. In scientific terms is interacting with each other. A human unit can have infrastructure through which its citizens can interact with each other. Another definition is that society is the unity of human life that interacts according to a certain continuous system of customs and is bound by a sense of common identity. Continuity is a social unit that has four characteristics, namely: 1) Interaction between citizens, 2) Customs, 3) Continuity of time, 4) Strong sense of identity that binds all citizens ([Koentjaraningrat, 2009: 115-118](#)). All members of society are human beings who live together; living together can be interpreted as living in social order and this condition will be created when humans make a relationship. Macver and Page ([in Soekanto 2006: 22](#)) explained that society is a system of habits, procedures, authority and cooperation between various groups, classifications, and monitoring of human behavior and habits. Society is a form of life together for a long enough time to produce a custom, according to Ralph Linton ([in Soekanto, 2006: 22](#)) describing that society is any group of people who have lived and worked together long enough so that they can organize themselves and perceive themselves as a social entity with clearly defined boundaries.

Management

Management can also be interpreted as doing something to make it more suitable and suited to needs so that it is more useful. Management, or what is often called management in general, is often associated with activities in the organization in the form of planning, organizing, controlling, directing, and monitoring. The term management comes from the verb to manage, which means to handle or organize.

[Nugroho \(2003: 119\)](#) suggests that management is a term used in management science. Etymologically, the term management comes from the word manage (to manage) and usually refers to the process of managing or handling something to achieve certain goals. So management is a management science that deals with the process of managing and handling something to achieve certain goals to be achieved. Meanwhile, [Terry \(2009: 9\)](#) argues that management is the same as management. Management is understood as a differentiating process of planning, organizing, mobilizing and controlling by utilizing both science and art to accomplish pre-set goals.

Village

The village is etymologically derived from the Sanskrit word “dhesi”, which means land of blood or land of birth. From a geographic perspective, a village is defined as “a group of houses or shops in a country area, smaller than a town”. A village is a legal society unit that has the authority to manage its own household based on the rights of origin and customs recognized in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In the Indonesian dictionary, the word village means a group of houses outside the city, which is a unit, village or village. The word village becomes negative when it is interpreted as *udik* or village, which actually means a place and not a character.

[Bintarto \(1983: 23\)](#) states that the village embodies geographical, social, economic, political, and cultural unity that exists in an area in its reciprocal relationship and influence with other regions. Another opinion by [Landis \(2007: 67\)](#) explains in more detail in terms of the physical aspects of residents who live in a village. According to him, a village is an area where social relations are characterized by a high degree of intensity with a population of fewer than 2500 people. So it is possible that there are villages that are not included in the village group here. Another opinion by [Rifhi Siddiq \(2006: 20\)](#), according to him, a village is an area that has a low-density level inhabited by residents with homogeneous social interactions.

Village Fund

Village funds are a number of budget funds given to villages from the government, these funds come from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, which is the source of the Central and Regional Financial Balancing Funds. The amount received is at least 10%. The allocated funds must be used consistently and in a controlled manner. Every activity that uses the allocation of funds should go through several stages of clear and principle-based planning, implementation and evaluation process. Then all reports made must be transparent and can be accounted for.

[Law 6/2014](#) on Villages Article 72 paragraph (2) The budget allocation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is sourced from Central Expenditures by making Village-based programs evenly and justly effective. Elucidation of Article 72 paragraph (2): The amount of budget allocation, which is allocated directly to the village, is determined 10% from and outside the Regional Transfer funds (on top) in stages. The Village Fund is calculated based on the number of Villages and allocated based on: 1) population, 2) poverty rate, 3) area size, and 4) geographic difficulty level.

The purpose of the Village Fund is used as a form of state commitment in protecting and empowering villages to become strong, advanced, independent and democratic. Villages can create village development and empowerment toward a just, prosperous, and prosperous society with the Village Fund. Therefore the objectives of the Village Fund are: 1) Improve public services in the village 2) Alleviate poverty 3) Advance the village economy 4) Overcome development gaps between villages 5) Strengthen village communities as development subjects.

3. Research Methodology

This study uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach, where the qualitative data collection techniques are quite diverse and varied. Some common techniques that social researchers often use include; observation, interview and literature study or literature study—the research location in Sanleo village, East Malaka District, Malaka regency. Qualitative descriptive research has the characteristics of focusing on current actual problems. The data that has been collected is then compiled, analyzed, explained and concluded.

This research focused on social participation in Sanleo village, East Malaka District, Malaka regency in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of Village Fund management activities. Types of data are divided into primary data and secondary data. Primary data in this study is data obtained directly through interviews with some informants in the village of Sanleo. All of the interview materials were directed at the level of social participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of Village Fund Management. Meanwhile, secondary data concerns data related to documents related to social participation to support the government in managing village funds. Data collection techniques using the method of literature study, in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation

4. Results and discussions

Social participation in Village Fund management in Sanleo village, East Malaka Sub-district

In this study, social participation in the management of Village Funds in Sanleo village, East Malaka District, Malaka regency was finalized using the views of [Cohen and Uphoff \(1977\)](#) as Gand Theory

in discussing social participation and village fund management, where Cohen divided participation into several stages, as follows:

Participation in decision making

Participation in decision making or participation in decision making is social participation in decision making through development planning. Society is involved in the formulation or decision-making process by expressing opinions or suggestions in assessing a program or policy to be established. The existence of reform has resulted in participation being carried out through public consultations and public dialogue in the process of preparing the Village Budget (APBDes). In the context of social participation, which is a partnership, decision-making officials and society members are partners who are relatively equal in position. Together they discuss problems, look for alternative problem solvers and decision makers. Social participation in village decision-making is reflected in the following:

1. Social participation in attending village development planning meetings. One form of village society contribution to development is participating in village development (*Musrenbang*). Development planning in the village is formulated through the *Musrenbang*. Social participation, in this case, is in accordance with the fact that willingness, ability and spare time to have an effect on the extent of social participation in the development process.
2. Expressing opinions or suggestions in every meeting. By understanding the needs and problems faced by the society and then disclosing them at a meeting, it will produce an idea that can be considered in the development planning process. Public opinion is expected to provide great benefits for meeting society needs.
3. Provide data or information in every meeting and development meeting. In this case, the government feels that it is not obliged to convey information on governance to the public because there is no regulation that requires it. It is how Government efforts to create partnerships between the society in providing and receiving information, in this case, the level of social participation in providing data and information at every meeting or meeting held by the government.
4. Social participation in the formulation process or formulation of decision-making. This process is a process of direct social participation in the development process.

In its implementation in Sanleo village, the initial planning process starting from the process of extracting ideas was carried out jointly with all villages in Sanleo village and was centered in the Sanleo village office hall, this was done on the basis of time efficiency considerations. Therefore, the authors see that Initial planning like this is an ineffective process because the process of extracting ideas should be carried out in the village concerned so that more people who are invited are not only elected representatives because the needs experienced directly by each society are very diverse. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss together by looking directly at the conditions in the field. Decision-makers can provide considerations and decide whether these needs can be made as a priority proposal from the village concerned to be brought to the village level deliberations. This is in line with what is stated in Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 113 of 2014 concerning village financial management of the stages of the planning process, namely the initial stages carried out during planning, namely *Musdes* (*Musyawarah Desa/ Village Meetings*). Village Meetings are held at each village level attended by BPD, RT, RW, and society leaders in the village. In addition, there are also representatives from the village government such as the village head, Village secretary, the Head of Affairs, and the section head. The committee of the Village RKP drafting team held this deliberation. This deliberation is to determine the needs in the village so that later the priority needs of the society in each village can be determined.

Whereas for the next planning stage, namely the planning stage at the village level or Village Meeting, where at this stage the location where the deliberation is carried out is also in the village office hall where this *Musdes* is a planning process that has the authority to discuss, filter and determine priorities proposals from each village to be funded with the Village Fund in accordance with the availability of the current year's Village Fund budget allocation for Sanleo village.

The level of social participation in Sanleo village in the Village Fund management planning process is quite diverse where there are enthusiastic and some who are mediocre and even don't care. This

happens because the person concerned cannot be invited, the person concerned does not understand what is happening in his village and is concerned with inadequate human resources so that they are designed and ready to accept changes without comment. There are many other reasons why there are people who are not involved, resulting in our region always being left far behind other areas in Western Indonesia.

Participation in implementation

Participation in implementation is social participation in development participation in the form of contributions. [Cohen and Uphoff \(1977\)](#) in [Mulyadi \(2009: 34\)](#) suggest that development participation can be done through social participation in contributing to support the implementation of development that can take the following forms:

1. Contribute with workforce

Participation with energy is the participation of a person or society group by being directly involved in implementing development activities. In social life, physical or physical participation can be seen in the work of mutual cooperation in repairing roads, bridges, religious facilities and education. Social participation by contributing in the form of manpower is a development activity carried out by the government in order to involve the society in development programs directly. The cooperation between society and the government is an effort to mobilize social participation to play an active role in development activities.

2. Contribute with money

Contribution with money is the participation of the society in the form of donations in the form of money. Society usually gives this because the society cannot participate directly in a development. Large social participation will also have a big influence on development. Public awareness contributes in the form of money to face various obstacles, including economic factors, such as poverty and the lack of social income. So that people think, let alone contributing to development, it is still difficult to fulfill their needs alone.

3. Contribution with material (material)

Contribution with materials (material) is the participation of the society by providing donations in the form of materials for physical development activities. Social participation is basically a voluntary willingness from someone to help develop activities that take place in their area according to their respective abilities. Thus, the form of social participation takes many forms.

The real form of participation at this stage is classified into three, namely participation in the form of thought contributions, in the form of material contributions, and in the form of action as program members. An implementation of mutually agreed planning and ranking activities can run well if these stages are properly and properly observed and implemented.

The level of public concern for the implementation of work there are still people who do not know and do not understand and are not aware that the activities carried out in their village are activities that answer needs that have not been fulfilled so far, where people are required to take the initiative to involve themselves both mental and emotional involvement and physically in using all the abilities they have in supporting the activities carried out and supporting the achievement of goals and responsibility for all their involvement. However, there is often a misperception between the society itself because one society wants activity A to be more priority while others want activity B to be priority depending on the point of view and interests of each person because sometimes people do not understand that everything can happen is adjusted with the availability of the Village Fund budget to carry out activities that are evenly distributed to all villages.

The dynamics of social life in each village are very diverse, and the concept of thinking about a change varies, so that there are often internal conflicts between communities regarding what needs to be done first for change in their villages, but even though there is a mismatch of views on what to do, in the end, they feel the change is society itself.

Society activeness in the implementation process is very good seen from work disbursed based on the ranking can be carried out until it is complete and completed according to the specified time. In contrast, society activity is often an obstacle because, in the implementation process, activities are often abandoned because there are urgent family matters so that work is often abandoned. The enthusiasm of society is quite good because even though some people are indifferent, most people are enthusiastic about involving themselves in the work, for enthusiasm and satisfaction based on observations it appears that those who think positively about the work must be enthusiastic. However, for those who do not care, satisfaction is something burden.

Participation in benefit-taking

By looking at society's position as the subject of development, the greater the benefits of the program are felt, meaning that the program has succeeded in achieving its targets. Referring to [Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014](#) concerning Village Funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget as amended for the second time with the enactment of [Government Regulation Number 8 of 2016](#) concerning Second Amendment to [Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014](#) concerning Village Funds Sourced from State budget, the Village Fund allocated to the village began to be distributed in the 2015 fiscal year, which was transferred through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) to then be transferred to the APBDes to finance governance, implementation of development, social development and social empowerment. Based on the above provisions, it appears that the society should participate in monitoring the development process in the village. This is because village funds are closely monitored from upstream to downstream. Supervision is very important to minimize misuse of village development funds.

Social participation in implementation cannot be separated from the results of implementation that have been achieved both in terms of quality and quantity, where the level of quality of a job can be measured and seen from the output produced because the work is done by the society itself, while the quantity can be seen and measured by how much the percentage of program success and how much amount was generated, whereby society supervision, the use and utilization of village funds were considered more effective because it had a significant impact on both the village government and the society itself. It can be seen that with direct supervision by the society, the implementation of activities funded by the Village Fund will be right on target, fair, and of quality, and prevent fraud or corruption and no less important is the use of existing manpower and expertise in the village. However, the reality in the field shows that the form of supervision from the society by the village government does not give specific tasks to the society but only requires awareness from the society in supervising the implementation of activities and the results of activities in their village.

From the description of the Village Officials above, it can be seen that the process of monitoring or enjoying the results by the village government of Sanleo does not have a special schedule, so it seems that at this stage, the society can monitor and act when there is a fraud. However, society also does not care and does not respond to fraud or inequality what happens because most people think it's your job, not mine, that's your business, not my business, and there are many more opinions and opinions from the society in response to developments in their area, for that it is necessary for the Sanleo village government to also schedule and assign tasks and responsibilities to the society in the process of stages of village fund management.

Participation in evaluation

Participation in evaluation or evaluation is social participation in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of planning results. The public can provide suggestions and criticisms of the implementation of government in accordance with what has been planned and achieve predetermined results. Like [Cohen and Uphoff \(1977: 56-57\)](#), who state that the society must be involved in the implementation of village development, whether determined by formal or informal institutions, directly or indirectly from all political activities and public opinion. [Suwignjo \(1985: 110\)](#) participation in evaluation aims to ensure that all work that is being carried out goes according to a predetermined plan.

At this stage, it is the feedback that can provide input for improving the implementation of the next program. Social participation in evaluation is related to the implementation of programs that have been planned in advance. Social participation in this evaluation aims to determine the achievement of programs that have been planned beforehand with the results achieved where the evaluation can also improve the quality and quality of a job. However, what has happened in the society so far is that after completing a job to meet their needs, the evaluation process held by the village government is not specifically scheduled, but the evaluation will occur at meetings for other activities such as village headwork visit meetings, and meetings. -Other meetings.

Evaluation is also not on a special schedule. It is only inserted at other meetings or at the village head's working visit to the village concerned. Things like this are actually very important to be scheduled so that the Village Government of the society by the results of the evaluation can find out the advantages, goodness and successes as well as the suitability between planning and work results and can also find out weaknesses, shortcomings, negligence that need to be corrected and reviewed.

Factors affecting social participation in Village Fund management in Sanleo village, East Malaka Subdistrict

The factors that influence social participation in the management of village funds in the village of Sanleo, East Malaka Subdistrict, are a measure of partisanship, concern and the success of pro-society activities as follows:

Supporting factors

The factors that support social participation in the management of the Village Fund in the Village of Sanleo, East Malaka District, based on observations, data collected and the results of interviews by the author, show that the level of participation, enthusiasm and public interest in the planning, implementation and supervision processes is quite good because what was planned, what was decided, and what was done were activities which became the basic needs of the village society itself. The form of social participation in the management of the Village Fund is in the form of donations of energy and thoughts (ideas and ideas) as well as materials and tools for doing work. This is in accordance with the empowerment theory, according to [Sumpeno \(2011: 19\)](#), which explains that empowerment can be in the form of ideas and ideas, namely the ability to express and contribute ideas in a forum or discussion freely and without pressure.

In this study, the authors also see that there is still cooperation and cooperation from the society who have been cultured from generation to generation in completing work, where this collaboration has become the main driving force in the Village Fund management process because it is with cooperation or cooperation is a form of mutual cooperation which has become a hereditary habit and has become a great legacy from the ancestors of this nation as stated in Pancasila, namely the 3rd principle of "Indonesian Unity". The mutual cooperation behavior of the Indonesian nation since time immemorial "*Gotong royong*" is the national personality and a culture that has been deeply rooted in people's lives. Another supporting factor is the potential for natural resources, which is still high. The potential of these natural resources can be utilized to support the smooth implementation of works such as wood, stone, sand and others. Judging from the explanation above, the writer can describe the internal factors that can support the implementation of Village Fund management in Sanleo village, East Malaka District as follows:

1. Supporting factors based on productive age, from the table above, it can be seen that the productive age group of 20-54 years is very large and spread across all villages in the Sanleo village area, namely 1,301 people or 56.37% of the total population of 2,312 people, this provides a positive opportunity in terms of responding to activities that enter the village.
2. Supporting factors based on the level of education, from the table above, it can be seen that the number who graduated from elementary, junior high, high school and did not continue their studies at a higher level: 991 people who graduated from elementary school or 42.9%, who graduated from junior high school were 350 people or 15.14% while those who graduated from high school were 354 or 15.31% of a total of 2,312, the number of the three groups above was 1,695 people or 73.31%. From the above figures, it can be seen that the availability of workers in the village of

Sanleo is adequate and is one of the factors that is sufficient to support the implementation of activities at the field level.

3. Supporting factors seen from the type of work, seen from the table above, it can be seen that the type of work of farmers is adequate, namely 1,531 people or 66.22% of the total population in the village of Sanleo, this shows that this condition can be used as a supporting factor in The management of the Village Fund in Sanleo village, wherein jobs that require non-expertise, the society has the potential to support the success of field activities.

Meanwhile, external supporting factors, namely the government's attitude at the central, provincial, district and village levels, greatly appreciate and support the smooth implementation of village fund management that is evenly distributed, on target and responds to the demands of the society's needs.

The external supporting factor is the partiality of the Sanleo village government, which is neutral and does not take sides with a personal, group, and family interests, but all decisions are made based on the results of deliberation by consensus by the society itself, namely by using the process of determining priority activities or ranking, which gives a sense of justice to all society and avoiding jealousy and society dissatisfaction with the distribution of activities fairly and proportionally.

Obstacle factors

Obstacle factors based on a table of factors affecting the management of Village Funds in Sanleo village, East Malaka District, consist of internal and external factors. Internal factors are barriers within society itself, such as age, education, expertise, ability, and society awareness to participate. Therefore, the authors conclude there are four things from internal factors that become obstacles to village development, namely:

1. The age factor is one of the inhibiting factors because based on the author's assumptions and the information collected, it can be seen that based on the data on the productive age in the villages, not all of them are in their village. However, most of them try their luck outside the region at such productive ages, both domestically and abroad, not all of their support and are involved in implementing Village Fund management activities.
2. The education factor also greatly influences the level of participation in a Village Fund management process. The level of education also influences how society thinks about changes for the betterment of both individuals and society as a whole. Therefore, based on the table above, it can be seen that those who dropped out of elementary and junior high school and did not continue their education to a higher level, in addition to migrating to look for work outside, some chose to become farmers in their own villages, so that their human resources were very limited and the ability to do very less change.
3. The expertise factor is one of the factors inhibiting the management of village funds in Sanleo village, East Malaka District because based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 19 people who have carpentry skills, consisting of 12 people who have carpentry skills and 7 people who have masons, this can be seen that The human resources of the people of Sanleo village, East Malaka District, who have very little expertise, where expertise is an asset that can be used in an activity implementation process. Having someone specialized is very helpful in overcoming things that are not necessarily known by others. Therefore, the condition of the existing expertise in Sanleo village cannot meet the needs in the implementation of village fund management activities, so they often use or hire craftsmen from outside the village or craftsmen who come from appointed partners to procure materials that cannot be procured by the society.
4. Public awareness of taking part in the process of managing the Village Fund is one of the factors that become an obstacle in its management, where based on the author's observations, it can be seen that the public interest is very good, but some people are indifferent, indifferent and lazy to know about the change process in their area.

5. Conclusion

Based on the description of the background, literature review, as well as the results of research and discussion that have been discussed in previous chapters regarding social participation in the management of Village Funds in Sanleo village, East Malaka District, Malaka regency, the conclusions that can be drawn in this paper, are:

1. Social participation in the management of Village Funds in Sanleo village, East Malaka Subdistrict, Malaka regency, was analyzed using the opinion of [Cohen and Uphoff \(1977\)](#) as Gand Theory in discussing social participation and village fund management, where Cohen divides participation into several stages, as follows: (1) The decision-making stage, which is manifested through social participation in meetings. The decision-making stage in question is the activity planning stage. The planning stage is the initial stage of an activity implementation process where the society is given the space and opportunity to determine what should be done when to do it, who does it and how best to do this to achieve the expected goals where the form of social participation in the planning process can contribute ideas or thoughts, attend meetings, discuss and respond or reject the programs and activities offered. Therefore, the delegation team sent to represent the village must be someone who understands the conditions of society needs based on the priority of the village proposal and be able to argue and be able to give confidence to meeting participants so that in the stage of determining the order or priority (ranking) of the priority proposals of their villages can be accommodated and funded through the Village Fund budget, (2) The implementation stage, which is the most important stage in development because the essence of development is its implementation. The real form of participation at this stage is classified into three, namely participation in the form of thought contributions, in the form of material contributions, and in the form of action as program members. Participation in implementation is a continuation of plans that have been previously conceived both in relation to planning, implementation and goals, where the society is required to take the initiative to involve themselves both mentally and emotionally and physically in using all their abilities in supporting the activities carried out and supporting the achievement of goals and responsibility for all involvement. However, there is often a misperception among the society itself because one society wants activity A to be more priority, while others want activity B to be priority depending on the point of view and interests of each person, (3) The stage of enjoying the results, which can be used as an indicator of success social participation at the planning and implementation stages of the program. At this stage, the society is given space to supervise the Village Fund management process, whereby society supervision, the use and utilization of village funds is considered more effective because it has a significant impact on both the village government and the society itself. It can be seen that with direct supervision by the society, the implementation of activities funded by the Village Fund will be right on target, fair, and of quality, and prevent fraud or corruption and no less important is the use of existing manpower and expertise in the village. However, in reality in the field, it can be seen that the form of supervision from the society by the village government does not give special tasks to the society but only requires awareness from the society in supervising the implementation of activities and the results of activities in their village (4) The Evaluation Stage is considered important because social participation at this stage is the feedback that can provide input for the improvement of further program implementation, social participation in this evaluation aims to determine the achievement of the program that was previously planned with the results achieved where the evaluation can also improve the quality and quality of a job, however, what becomes a problem in this stage This is that the Sanleo village government does not schedule a special evaluation schedule so that the village government cannot measure the extent of the success rate and the level of social satisfaction with activity implementation.
2. The factors that influence social participation in the management of village funds in the village of Sanleo, East Malaka Subdistrict, are a measure of partisanship, concern and the success of pro-society activities. Where the driving factors and inhibiting factors are two important things that greatly affect the level of participation of the society itself, which can be measured based on two factors, namely, internal factors and external factors, internal factors that affect social participation in the management of the Village Fund are the level of education and employment, while external factors, leadership, communication, new ideas, ideas, policies, and plans determine whether the society plays an active role or not in the implementation of Village Fund management.

3. The factors that support social participation in the management of the Village Fund in the Village of Sanleo, East Malaka District, based on observations, data collected and the results of interviews by the author, show that the level of participation, enthusiasm and public interest in the planning, implementation and supervision processes is quite good because what was planned, what was decided, and what was done were activities which became the basic needs of the village society itself.
4. The external supporting factor is the partiality of the Sanleo village government, which is neutral and does not take sides with the personal, group, and family interests, but all decisions are made based on the results of deliberation by consensus by the society itself, namely by using the process of determining priority activities or ranking, which gives a sense of justice to all of society and avoid jealousy and society dissatisfaction with the distribution of activities fairly and proportionally.
5. Inhibiting factors consist of internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are barriers within society itself, such as age, education, expertise, ability, and social awareness to participate.

Limitations and study forward

This research only describes and analyzes Social participation in the Management of Village Fund in Sanleo village, the East Malaka sub-district, Malaka regency. Findings may differ in other areas. Further researchers can do more in-depth analysis or research to complement the shortcomings in this research.

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