The Competence Of Team Management In Utilizing Village Funds At Binanguna Village Tojo Una-Una

Nur Afni1, Lisda Van Gobel, I Kadek Satria Arsana 1, 3
1, 3Public Administration, Universitas Bina Taruna, Indonesia
Email : Nurafni01@gmail.com, lisdavangobel09@gmail.com, Satriaarsana28@gmail.com


ABSTRACT
This research aims to discover the competence of team management in utilizing village funds at binanguna village tojo una-una. With the sub-focus of research, namely the level of educational skills, experience. This research uses a qualitative descriptive research type. Data collection techniques used are: Observation techniques, interviews and secondary data recording. In accordance with the type of research used, the data analysis technique used is a qualitative analysis technique. The results of this study indicate that the competence of the management team in utilizing village funds is still low. This is because the education level of the apparatus/management team is on average dominated by junior and senior high school education. Viewed from the aspect of skills, it is also still low due to a lack of training or technical guidance. Aspen still lacks experience in managing village funds. The things suggested in this research are the need for the village government to involve the team in every training activity, socialization, symposium and even being included in comparative study activities organized by the Regional Government so that the teams get new experience, insight into thinking in village fund management.

Keywords: Competence, Team, Manager, Utilization, Village Fund

INTRODUCTION
In accordance with the mandate of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the Government allocates Village Funds, through a transfer mechanism to Regencies/Cities. Based on the allocation of the Fund, each Regency/City allocates it to each village based on the number of villages taking into account the population (30%). Area (20%), and poverty rate (50%). The calculation results are also adjusted to the level of geographical difficulty of each village, and are carried out in stages.

The Village Fund is a fund sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) which is allocated with the aim of equal distribution of financial capacity among villages to fund village needs in the context of administering government and implementing development and community services. It is the acquisition of a financial share for villages from the APBN, which is distributed through the Village Treasury. funds originating from central and regional government financial balance funds received by the Regency/City, which will be given to villages, based on consideration of village needs. In practice village financial management has not been as expected, because it is constrained by the readiness or ability of the apparatus resources. The management team is still very limited, both in terms of level of education possessed, skills and practice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numb.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Realization</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Rp. 700,000,000,-</td>
<td>Rp. 699,989,725,-</td>
<td>Rp. 10,275,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Rp. 702,625,000</td>
<td>Rp. 702,604,000,-</td>
<td>Rp. 21,000,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Rp. 525,000,000,-</td>
<td>Rp. 524,991,125,-</td>
<td>Rp. 8,875,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Rp. 527,415,000,-</td>
<td>Rp. 527,411,000,-</td>
<td>Rp. 4,000,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Rp. 622,219,000,-</td>
<td>Rp. 622,207,977,-</td>
<td>Rp. 11,023,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rp. 3,077,259,000,-</td>
<td>Rp. 3,077,203,827,-</td>
<td>Rp. 55,173,-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on competency data owned, out of eleven village apparatus in Binanguna Village, 8 people had high school education, and 3 junior high schools. In the use of village funds is still low. This has an impact on the ineffective management of village finances. For example, budgeting mechanisms often occur that are immature, resulting in errors in prioritizing funding at an early stage. The initial indication that became the basis for the inaccuracy of determining the priority scale lies in the low competence of the village apparatus as executors of village financial management. The village financial management team in Binanguna Village, Una-Una Pulau District, seen from the level of formal education they have, on average, only high school graduates and some have junior high school education and are still not included in village financial management training. In addition, the skills of the management team in supporting the utilization of the Village Fund are also lacking, so that it influences the organization of each activity unit or utilization of the Village Fund program. For example, the management team is not included in technical trainings related to managing village finances, both organized by the District government and the Provincial government. This condition has an impact on the use of Village Funds that is not optimal, for example activities that were originally planned or used to finance certain activities, for example for skills training for the community, are diverted to finance other activities to be prioritized. Furthermore, the experience of the Village Fund management team is still lacking, because on average the management team is village apparatus who have recently been appointed as village apparatus, because some of the old village apparatus have retired or retired, while there is still one senior village apparatus, however, the person concerned is not willing to be appointed as a management team, due to age considerations, besides that the person concerned has never been involved in managing village finances. So that the policies for implementing programs funded through the Village Fund often conflict with the will of the community. From the phenomenon mentioned above, researchers are interested in conducting research by assigning the title "Competence of the Management Team in Utilizing Village Funds in Binanguna Village, Una-Una District, Pulau Tojo Una-Una Regency".

METHOD

The location is in the area where the researcher lives, where all means of transportation can reach it, making it easier to collect data. In terms of the utilization of time, cost and effort, it does not burden researchers. This research uses descriptive type of qualitative approach. Descriptive research with a qualitative approach, according to Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2018: 3), is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people from observable behavior.

As for the focus of the research, the Competence of the Management Team in the Utilization of Village Funds is conceptualized as an effort made by the village apparatus in carrying out its main functions with the focus as follows:

1. Education level is the education owned by the management team in managing village funds in Binanguna Village, Una-Una Island District, Tojo Una-Una Regency.
2. Skills are the skills/expertise possessed by the management team in managing village funds in Binanguna Village, Una-Una District, Pulau Tojo Una-Una Regency.
3. Experience is the experience possessed by the village management team in managing village funds in Binanguna Village, Una-Una Island District, Tojo Una-Una Regency.

Primary data is data obtained from informants, namely the Village Head as the team leader of 1 (one) person, 2 (two) team members, 1 (one) person as team treasurer, and 3 (three) people in the village community. Overall informants are 7 people.

Secondary data is available data that can be used as a supporting basis in analyzing problems related to this research. Secondary data was obtained by reading various books and literature related to the discussion of this study.

Observation made to observe the behavior and activities of employees who carry out village fund utilization activities. Observations in qualitative research according to Creswell (2015: 267), are observations in which researchers go directly to the field to observe the behavior and activities of
individuals at the research site. In this observation, the researcher records – either in a structured or semi-structured way (for example, by asking a number of questions that the researcher really wants to know) – the activities in the research location. Qualitative researchers can also engage in roles that range from nonparticipants to full participants. Interviews are the most widely used method in qualitative research to obtain information from the subjects studied. Interviews in qualitative research according to Creswell (2015: 267), "Researchers conduct face to face interviews (face to face) with participants, interview them by telephone, or engage in unstructured conduct, namely free interviews to dig deeper about the research problem".

Documentation, namely data collection by reviewing texts, books, literature related to research problems. This data collection technique is used to obtain a basis for scientific writing related to the subject matter of research to obtain the information needed by researchers. Data analysis in this study is a qualitative descriptive analysis. According to Moleong (2018: 190), qualitative analysis is carried out through several stages, namely the unit processing stage, categorization including checking the validity of the data, ending with the interpretation of the data in words. In this regard, this study will focus on questions and statements given both in writing and orally relating to the focus of the proposed research. In this study the data analysis that will be used consists of several stages.

- Data reduction
  An analysis that sharpens, connects, directs, discards unnecessary and analyzes data in such a way that the numerical components are drawn as conclusions.
- Data Presentation
  Presentation of data is a collection of information and proves the possibility of drawing conclusions and drawing units. Data units are used to analyze problems through interviews.
- Conclusion Drawing
  This activity was carried out to interpret the relative component analysis data. Through this activity it is processed by using data sources.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study regarding the Competence of the Management Team in Utilizing Village Funds, seen from the aspect of level of education, skills and expertise, are still low or do not yet support the Management. The level of education in this study is formal and non-formal education owned by the management team in the utilization or management of village funds. Education is also a conscious and planned effort and creates a learning environment for self-development in order to have the abilities and skills needed by oneself, society and the state. Furthermore, according to Wirawan (2016: 3) educational level is a person's activity in developing abilities, attitudes, and forms of behavior, both for future life where through a certain organization or not organized. The results of research show that the Competence of the Management Team in Utilizing Village Funds, as seen from the aspect of education level, is still low, because the level of education held by the Village Fund Management Team has an average education of high school graduates and junior high school. The Village Fund management team still does not receive technical guidance related to the use or management of Village Funds. So that the use or management of Village Funds often does not refer to guidelines or technical instructions for implementation, this can be proven by the findings that Village Fund utilization is not in accordance with the previously determined Budget Work Plan (RKA).

The skills in this study are abilities in the form of expertise possessed by the management team in utilizing or managing village funds. Skill is also the ability to use reason, thoughts, ideas and creativity in doing, changing or making something more meaningful so as to produce a value from the work. According to Bambang Wahyudi (2014: 65) skills are skills or expertise to do a job that is only obtained in practice. Likewise the skills possessed by the management team in the utilization or
management of village funds. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the Competence of the Management Team in Utilizing Village Funds, seen from the skill aspect, is still lacking. This happened because the Village Fund management team still did not receive technical guidance and attended supporting technical training related to village financial management, both organized by the government and the Central Sulawesi Provincial government. In addition, the Village Fund management team in the implementation or utilization of Village Funds did not understand and translate the guidelines as technical guidelines for the implementation of Village Funds, so that the tasks or work of utilizing or managing Village Funds could not be carried out in accordance with the predetermined work plan.

The experience in this research is that of the village management team in managing village funds. The experience in question is something that has been experienced, lived or felt which is then stored in memory. Experience is also an auditory-sighting combination that stores past events. Saparwati, (2012: 34) explains that experience is an observation which is a combination of sight, smell, hearing and past experience. Likewise the experience possessed by village apparatus as the Village Fund management team in the utilization or management of Village Funds. The results showed that the Competence of the Management Team in Utilizing Village Funds in Binanguna Village, Una-Una Island District, Tojo Una-Una Regency, seen from the aspect of experience, was still lacking. Because the Village Fund management team, on average, village apparatus who have just been appointed as village apparatus, have worked for between 1 and 2 years, and lack experience in financial management. In addition, the management team only graduated from high school, and had never been involved in special training related to village financial management. The team's lack of experience in managing Village Funds will have an impact on the management of Village Funds in Binanguna Village, Una-Una Pulau District, Tojo Una-Una Regency, sometimes not according to plans that have been prepared previously. The results of the research above are identical to research conducted by Siti Rahayu (2018) who said that the competence of the Village Fund manager greatly determines the effectiveness of Village Fund management, level of education, expertise, and skills are factors that determine success in the utilization of Village Funds. Furthermore, research conducted by Ntuge (2021) stated that competency in the form of knowledge, as well as the expertise of the village finance management team are the main capital in implementing village finance management. Village financial management can be carried out in accordance with a predetermined work plan if the managers are supported by adequate knowledge, expertise and high responsibility.

CONCLUSION

1. Judging from the level of education of the Village Fund management team, it is still low. Because the level of education possessed by the Village Fund Management Team, the average education is high school and junior high school graduates. The Village Fund management team still does not receive technical guidance related to the use or management of Village Funds.

2. Judging from the skills of the management team is still lacking. Because the Village Fund management team still lacks technical support training related to village financial management, both held by the Tojo Una-Una Regency government and the Central Sulawesi Provincial government.

3. Judging from the experience of the management team, it is still lacking. Because the Village Fund management team, on average, village apparatus who have just been appointed as village apparatus, have worked for between 1 and 2 years, and lack experience in financial management, including managing Village Funds.

4. Overall the research on the competence of the management team in utilizing village funds from the aspect of education level, skills and experience is still low, and does not support the use of village funds.
SUGGESTION

1. The Village Fund management team needs to be able to increase their knowledge through formal and non-formal education, namely high school continuing to Bachelor (S1) level. So that the management of Village Funds is more effective.

2. It is necessary for the Village Fund management team to improve their skills by participating in financial management training, including the management of Village Funds organized by the Regional Government of Tojo Una-Una Regency and the Provincial Government of Central Sulawesi. So that the management of Village Funds is more effective, efficient, and accountable in its implementation.

3. It is necessary for the village government to involve the Village Fund management team in every training activity, outreach, symposium and even to be included in comparative study activities organized by the Regional Government to Villages that are successful in managing Village Funds. So that the Village Fund management team will gain new experience, insight into thinking in managing Village Funds.

4. It is hoped that the local government will pay attention to aspects that do not support the use of village funds, such as the education level of village fund managers, skills and experience, because these aspects could support the management or use of village funds more effectively, efficiently and accountably.

REFERENCES


