

PREVENTING POTENTIAL CORRUPTION OF VILLAGE FUNDS BASED ON GOOD VILLAGE GOVERNANCE

Dewi Ambarwati

Universitas Islam Raden Rahmat Malang
Email: deambarwati@gmail.com

Dafis Ubaidillah Assiddiq

Universitas Islam Raden Rahmat Malang
Email: dafies.assiddiq@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Villages in the perspective of the Village Law have optimal legitimacy in utilizing village funds and village fund allocations to realize the welfare of village communities. However, the use of village funds is inseparable from irregularities that lead to criminal acts of corruption. To minimize the potential for corruption of village funds, a method based on good village governance is needed. This research aims to find a model for preventing corruption of village funds based on the concept of good village governance. This type of research is normative legal research, using secondary data analyzed with a statutory approach and conceptual approach. The results of this study found that in addition to using several elements of good village governance consisting of improving the quality of village officials and community awareness, it also requires awareness and legal compliance of village communities to optimize the functions of supervision, accountability and transparency in the management of village funds for the welfare of the community.

INTRODUCTION

Today, villages are a very strategic subject of development and have an impact on improving the quality of national development. When compared to village arrangements prior to the enactment of Law No. 6/2014 on Villages (hereinafter referred to as the Village Law), the direction and needs of village development still depended on the central and regional governments to provide access to improve the quality of village development. The new concept of village regulation through the Village Law marks that villages are no longer the object of development from the state, but rather the subject of development itself (Eko et al., 2014).

The perspective of the Village Law provides a firm and clear foundation related to the main principle of regulating the relationship between the state and the village through the principles of recognition and subsidiarity. Meanwhile, the Local Government Law regulates the principles of decentralization, deconcentration, and co-administration. Government affairs that are regulated and managed by regional governments reach rural areas, including in this case areas that cover between villages or between sub-districts. The village administrative area in the perspective of the Village Law is the basis for village authority in organizing village development. The regional government can participate in organizing village development through assistance tasks that are accompanied by funding. (Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) Yogyakarta, 2019).

Article 78 paragraph (1) of the Village Law states that Village Development aims to improve the welfare of the Village community and the quality of human life as well as poverty reduction through the fulfillment of basic needs, development of Village facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. This is intertwined with the condition of equitable development of infrastructure and the village economy, which still shows inequality when compared to urban areas. Based on data in September 2021, the rural poverty rate reached 12.29 percent while in urban areas it was 7.5 percent.(BPS-Statistic Indonesia, 2022).

The village is no longer the object of development. At present, villages are the subject of development and the spearhead of development, whose regulation is guided by the 13 (thirteen) principles in the Village Law, namely: recognition, togetherness, subsidiarity, diversity, mutual cooperation, kinship, deliberation, democracy, independence, participation, equality, empowerment and sustainability. In addition to strengthening their authority, villages are also given sources of income. Article 72 paragraph (1) of the Village Law stipulates that village revenue comes from Original Village Revenue (PADes), Village Funds (DD) from the State Budget (APBN), part of the proceeds of local taxes and levies of the Regency / City (at least 10%), Village Fund Allocation (ADD), financial assistance from the Provincial APBD and Regency / City APBD, Grants and donations from third parties and Other legitimate village revenues.

The allocation of funds to develop villages in the APBN can use the Village Fund. Article 1 point 2 of Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 jo. Government Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds Sourced from the State Budget defines village funds as funds sourced from the state budget intended for villages that are transferred through the district / city APBD and used to finance governance, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment.

Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) found that the most cases of corruption prosecution by law enforcement officials (APH) occurred in the village fund budget sector, namely 154 cases in 2021 with a potential state loss of IDR 233 billion. Village fund budget corruption has even tended to increase since 2015. At that time, corruption of the village fund budget only amounted to 17 cases with a loss of IDR 40.1 billion. (Dihni, 2022) Meanwhile, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) said that from 2012 to 2021 there were 601 cases of corruption of village funds. Of these 601 cases, 686 village heads and officials were involved in corrupt practices. (Fajar, 2022) The modus operandi used also varies, some use the markup of the project value or price in the Budget Cost Plan (RAB), an agreement with the tender owner, embezzlement, creating fictitious activities or programs, and cutting the budget for personal interests. Even the media

also plays a role in framing corruption that occurs in an area to warn the public to be aware of corruption.

When analyzing some recent cases related to village fund corruption cases involving "unscrupulous" village heads, village officials and people close to the village government, it certainly has a massive impact on village communities that is not proportional to the commitment of village government officials in implementing the concept of good village governance. This concept is expected to be a "panacea" or panacea to eliminate corrupt practices in the village, if implemented in accordance with its rules, which emphasize integrity and accountability.

However, the potential for corrupt practices in Indonesia, which has been a real enemy for many years, has transformed into an endemic that coexists with society. Corruption would not be possible to occur in such a massive way if it was not supported by a deeply rooted system, both at the level of government, politics, law to the elements of the private sector and society. In terms of public concern, for example, people are often apathetic and tend to ignore the practice of petty corruption and often take "shortcuts" (giving bribes, promising something, bribes or facilitation payments) when faced with government bureaucracy, government officials and law enforcement officials. So, what we should realize is that today the biggest enemy of the Indonesian nation is not only limited to petty corruption, but the biggest enemy is state capture corruption.

Based on the previous explanation of how complicated the corruption of village funds is, which increasingly has a sophisticated and diverse modus operandi and as if the acts of corruption committed are far from the view and supervision of the public and law enforcement officials. So, in this research, the author wants to examine more deeply the phenomenon of corruption of village funds and how the right solution to overcome the potential corruption of village funds using the concept of good village governance.

The focus of research studies on village fund corruption has been conducted by several previous researchers. For example, the results of research from Yusrianto Kadir and Roy Marthen Moonti entitled Corruption Prevention in the Use of Village Funds, stated that to reduce the potential for corruption of village funds, they should try to recognize various modes of corruption that exist in the village, increase the capacity building of village officials and strengthen the capacity of village assistants. (Moonti & Kadir, 2018).

In addition, research conducted by Rizki Zakaria with the title Community Participation in Preventing Village Fund Corruption: Recognizing the Modus Operandi, shows that the urgency of increasing public participation in preventing corruption in the village is due to the large economic potential of the village, but accompanied by high poverty. Efforts that can be made to increase public participation in preventing corruption are by providing adequate access to information on village programs and budgets, public awareness to participate, easy access to communication with village officials by the community, optimizing village community

organizations, and optimizing the role of BPD.(Zakariya, 2019) Finally, research by Nopriawan Mahriadi et al. on Village Fund Corruption Problematics of Regional Autonomy in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages found that assistance is needed in the preparation, implementation, reporting of budgets, encouraging the activeness of village governments.(Mahriadi et al., 2021).

Various findings and recommendations have been comprehensively reviewed by previous researchers who both examined the corruption of village funds, but there are differences with this study, namely in the recommendations to eliminate corruption of village funds by using the concept of good village governance. This research is very important to do considering the various modus operandi of corruption, especially in the village government sector. In addition, the large amount of village funds and village fund allocations causes vulnerability to misappropriation of funds if not accompanied by assistance and strengthening of law enforcement and culture in the community. Therefore, this research is expected to contribute ideas regarding efforts to prevent corruption in the village by strengthening village governance based on good village governance on the basis of two-way supervision, both by the village government and the village community.

METHOD

Research is an activity of searching for something that is of concern to the researcher, or it can also be done on the basis of wanting to find a solution to a problem. A research activity must be carried out methodologically and systematically in order to be accepted as a science. Research does not start from an empty space, on the contrary, research must start from the existence of imperfections, gaps or problems that can be examined using the five senses. To conduct comprehensive research activities, it is carried out using several methods that can be further described, including:

First, this type of research is normative legal research (juridical normative) which means a process to find legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines to answer legal problems. Normative legal research is conducted to produce new arguments, theories or concepts as prescriptions in solving the problems at hand. (Mahmud Marzuki, 2010) In other words, the meaning (understanding) given by researchers (researchers) to terms (legal concepts) is the starting point that determines the dimensions, aspects and facets of research. (Hosnah et al., 2021)

Second, the approach method used in this research is a statutory approach (statue approach) and conceptual approach (conceptual approach). The statutory approach was carried out by examining several regulations that serve as the legal basis related to the research topic, including Law No. 6/2014 on Villages and several implementing regulations. The conceptual approach was conducted by examining concepts such as the concept of good village governance, the concept of village funds and village sustainable development goals.

Third, the types and sources of data in this research are secondary data using primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials such as norms or laws and regulations. Secondary legal materials such as books, journals, notes, scientific works or other materials that support primary legal materials. Tertiary legal materials such as websites, dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Fourth, this research uses data collection techniques with literature study of legal materials that have been collected previously. Then categorizing legal materials in accordance with the topic of study in this study. Fifth, from some of the legal materials used, legal analysis is carried out by means of prescriptive descriptive analysis, namely by describing and providing solutions to problems from the topic of study in this study (Triyono, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Scope of Village Fund Management in Indonesia

The village or what is called by another name is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. (Law No. 6/2014 on Villages, 2014) Rahyunir and Maulidah argue that there are several things that need to be known and understood related to the understanding of villages, namely: (Rauf & Maulidiah, 2015, p. 18)

1. Villages consist of villages and customary villages.
2. Villages can be called by other names.
3. Village is a legal community unit.
4. Villages have territorial boundaries.
5. Villages are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs.
6. Villages are authorized to regulate and manage community interests.
7. Village arrangements are based on community initiatives.
8. Village arrangements are based on the right of origin, and/or traditional rights.
9. Villages are recognized and respected in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia.

Due to the important position of villages in the Indonesian government system, the Government provides opportunities and optimizes village development through local village democracy by involving the community to play an active role in realizing public welfare. The village regulation in the Village Law is stated as a new momentum for village development based on several main principles, namely: recognition; subsidiarity; diversity; togetherness; mutual cooperation; kinship; deliberation; democracy; independence; participation; equality; empowerment; and sustainability.

The village regulation paradigm that positions the village as the subject of development and no longer the object of development prioritizes the

welfare of the village community, so that based on several principles and principles, the village is authorized to regulate and manage all government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, customs and community social values. Authority is an important element as a right owned by a village to be able to manage its own household. Authority does not only pay attention to the power possessed by the ruler but must also pay attention to the subjects who exercise and receive power.(Halsi et al., 2015) In relation to the form and type of village authority, the provisions of Article 19 of the Village Law stipulate that Village Authority includes the following matters:

- a. Authority based on the right of origin;
- b. Village-scale local authority;
- c. Authority assigned by the Government, Provincial Regional Government, or Regency/City Regional Government;
- d. Other authorities assigned by the government, provincial government, or regency/city government in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

The extent of village authority and the large flow of funds to villages without the support of other factors can potentially lead to inefficiency and ineffectiveness, such as weak human resources, quality and quantity of village government officials, which have a major influence on the success of village governance and development. Then, from the perspective of legislation (regulation), there needs to be a design and arrangement that allows villages to obtain discretion regarding authority / management, finance, facilities and infrastructure as well as opportunities to improve the quality and quantity of human resources of government officials and village communities.(Muhaimin, 2020)

In addition to strengthening village authority in terms of governance, development implementation, community development, and empowerment of village communities, the Village Law also provides sources of income for villages. Based on Article 72 paragraph (1) of the Village Law, village revenue comes from: (1) original village income (business results, asset results, self-help and participation, gotongroyong, and other village revenues); (2) Village Funds from the APBN; (3) part of the proceeds of regional taxes and levies of the Regency / City (at least 10%); (4) Village Fund Allocation (ADD) which is part of the balancing funds received by the Regency / City (at least 10% of the Revenue Sharing Fund and the General Allocation Fund); (5) Financial assistance from the Prov and Regency / City APBD; (6) Grants and donations from third parties; and (7) other legitimate village revenues.

One of the interesting things about the village regulation in the Village Law is that the government provides extraordinary funds for villages through revenue sources, including village funds. From 2015 to 2022, more than IDR 400 trillion of the State Budget (APBN) was spent on village funds. In 2015, village funds were disbursed at IDR 20.7 trillion, 2016 increased to IDR 46.9 trillion, 2017 and 2018 increased to IDR 60 trillion each, in 2019 there was another increase to IDR 70 trillion. In 2020, village funds

were distributed at IDR 71 trillion, and in 2021 it increased to IDR 72 trillion.(Dayat, 2022)

Regulations regarding the Village Fund are also regulated in Article 95 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation No. 47 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 concerning the Implementation Regulations of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which states that the Government allocates village funds in the state revenue and expenditure budget each fiscal year designated for villages transferred through the Regency / City regional revenue and expenditure budget. In addition, PP 8 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds sourced from the APBN. The prioritization of the use of village funds changes every year. For 2023, the priority use of village funds is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2023.

In essence, in accordance with PP No. 8/2016, village funds originating from the APBN consist of the stages of budgeting, allocation, distribution, use, reporting to monitoring and evaluation. First, the budgeting of the village fund ceiling is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of preparing the expenditure fund plan of the State General Treasurer and is part of the budget for Transfers to Regions and Village Funds. The budget ceiling can be amended through APBN changes but cannot be done in the event that the Village Fund budget has reached 10% (ten per hundred) of and outside the Transfer funds to the regions (on top).

Second, allocation. The allocation of village funds for each Kab/city is calculated based on the number of villages and allocated equitably based on the basic allocation and allocations calculated by taking into account the population, poverty rate, area, and level of geographical difficulty of the village in each Kab/city. The level of geographical difficulty is indicated by the construction cost index. Similarly, the allocation of village funds in each village is carried out by the regent/mayor by determining the village funds for each village in the region. Village funds for each village are carried out in an equitable manner and are based on basic allocations and allocations calculated by taking into account the population, poverty rate, area, and level of geographical difficulty of the village. The level of geographical difficulty is indicated by the village geographical difficulty index, which is determined by the following factors:

1. Availability of basic service infrastructure;
2. Infrastructure condition; and
3. Accessibility/transportation.

Third, distribution. The disbursement of village funds is conducted in stages in the current fiscal year and is distributed by the Government to the regencies/ municipalities by means of overbooking from the State General Cash Account (RKUN) to the Regional General Cash Account

(RKUD). The distribution of village funds is carried out no later than 7 (seven) working days after the RKUD is received. The distribution of village funds from the RKUD to the Village Cash Account (RKD) is carried out after the regent/mayor receives the Village Regulation regarding the APBDesa for the current fiscal year and the report on the realization of the use of the previous phase of village funds by the Village Head.

Fourth, utilization. The use of village funds is used to finance the administration, development, community empowerment and community and refers to the Village Medium-Term Development Plan and Village Government Work Plan. This takes into account the priority use of village funds as well as general guidelines set by the Minister of Villages, Development of Underdeveloped Regions and Transmigration.

Fifth, reporting. The report on the realization of the use of village funds is submitted by the village head to the regent/mayor before the distribution of the next phase of village funds. Then, the regent/mayor submits a report on the realization of the distribution and consolidation of the use of village funds to the Minister with a copy to the governor, the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of home affairs and the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of village community development and empowerment.

Sixth, monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring of village funds is conducted on:

1. Issuance of regent/mayor regulations regarding the procedures for the distribution and determination of the amount of village funds;
2. The distribution of village funds from RKUD to RKD;
3. Submission of reports on the realization of the distribution and consolidation of the use of village funds;
4. The remaining village funds.

Meanwhile, the evaluation is conducted on:

1. Calculation of the distribution of the amount of village funds for each village by the regency/city; and
2. Realization of the use of village funds.

If there are remaining village funds in the RKUD, they will be re-budgeted by the regent/mayor in the next APBD draft. However, if the APBD has already been determined, the remaining village funds can be disbursed ahead of the stipulation of regional regulations on changes to the APBD explanation and notify the leadership of the DPRD to be accommodated in regional regulations on APBD amendments or included in the Budget Realization Report for local governments that do not make changes to the APBD.

It should be noted that if there is more than 30% (three hundred percent) of village funds remaining in the RKD at the end of the previous fiscal year, the regent/mayor shall impose administrative sanctions on the relevant village head in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 of PP No. 8/2016, in the form of a delay in the distribution of village funds for the current fiscal year in the amount of the remaining village funds. On the other hand, if the remaining village funds are found in the current fiscal

year, the sanction is in the form of a cut in the distribution of village funds in the following fiscal year in the amount of the remaining village funds in the current year. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the regent/mayor and the village head to monitor the appropriateness and accuracy of the realization of the village fund budget for programs in accordance with village needs.

Prioritization of Village Funds in 2023 in an Effort to Accelerate the Achievement of Village Sustainable Goals (Village SDG's)

In accordance with the mandate of the Village Law, village development aims to improve the welfare of the village community and the quality of human life and reduce poverty through basic needs, development of village facilities and infrastructure, local economic development and sustainable use of village natural resources. To achieve these sustainable development goals, the use of village funds is prioritized to achieve the 18 goals in the Village Sustainable Development Goal's (Village SDG's). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global development agenda agreed by 193 countries in 2015, replacing the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) concept which ended in 2015. The SDGs consist of 17 goals, 169 targets, and 241 indicators. The drafting involved many countries, expanded funding sources, an emphasis on human rights in poverty reduction, stakeholder involvement, and the principles of inclusiveness and no one left behind. (Reza 2021)

In line with the Village SDGs, this year, the priority use of village funds for 2023 is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2023. The principles of using village funds consist of the principles of humanity, justice, diversity, natural balance, national strategic policies based on village authority and in accordance with the objective conditions of the village. The provisions in Article 5 of Permendesa No. 8 of 2022 regulate the priorities for the use of Village Funds which are directed to accelerate the goals of the Village SDG's which include:

1. National economic recovery in accordance with village authority;
2. National priority programs according to village authority; and
3. Mitigation and handling of natural and non-natural disasters according to village authority.

Furthermore, Article 6 of Permendesa No. 8 Year 2022 explains that based on the three priorities for the use of village funds, it can be detailed as follows:

Table 1
Priority Program for the Use of Village Funds 2023

National economic recovery under village authority	National priority programs according to village authority	Mitigation and handling of natural and non-natural disasters according to village authority

1. Establishment, development, and capacity building of village-owned enterprises/joint village-owned enterprises; 2. Development of productive economic businesses that are preferably managed by village-owned enterprises/joint village-owned enterprises; and 3. Development of tourism villages.	1. Improvement and consolidation of village SDGs data and data collection on village development through the village development index; 2. Plant and animal-based food security; 3. Prevention and reduction of stunting; 4. Improving the quality of villagers' human resources; 5. Increased overall community involvement in village community development and empowerment; 6. Expansion of access to health services in accordance with village authority; 7. Village government operational funds at a maximum of 3% (three percent) of the Village Fund ceiling for each village; 8. Poverty reduction, especially extreme poverty; and	1. Natural disaster mitigation and management; and 2. Mitigation and management of non-natural disasters.
---	--	--

	9. Direct assistance from the Village Fund to support the acceleration of the elimination of extreme poverty.	
--	---	--

Source: Article 6 of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 on Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2023.

Some details of the programs that represent the three priorities for the use of village funds in 2023 are further explained in the appendix to Chapter II of the General Guidelines on Priorities for the Use of Village Funds.

Programs or activities funded by the Village Fund must be implemented in a self-managed manner based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment. The self-management referred to is prioritized using the Village Cash Labor Intensive pattern which is allocated at least 50% (fifty percent) of the Village Cash Labor Intensive activity funds. Types of village cash labor-intensive activities include:

Table 2
Village Cash Labor Intensive Activities

No	Type	Activity
1.	Agriculture and plantations for food security	1. utilization of vacant land owned by the Village for food crops and plantations; 2. utilization of vacant land owned by residents for planting vegetables and others; and 3. intercropping of staple crops on plantation land.
2.	Village tourism	1. cleanliness of tourist attractions managed by Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises; 2. cleanliness of culinary places managed by Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises; and 3. opening the participation of residents to do business at tourist sites.
3.	Food logistics trade	1. maintenance of the market building; 2. village-owned enterprises and/or joint village-owned enterprises act as aggregators to purchase village commodities for resale in a wider market; 3. Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises provide bailouts to farmers

		and small entrepreneurs to carry out production; and 4. additional capital participation of Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises to profitable productions in the Village.
4.	Fisheries	1. installation or maintenance of shared cages; 2. profit sharing of freshwater fish cultivation through Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises; and 3. cleaning the Fish Auction Place (TPI) and other fish selling places managed by Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises.
5.	Livestock	1. cleaning livestock pens owned by Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises; 2. joint livestock fattening with a profit-sharing system managed by Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises; and 3. cooperation between Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises and farmers in utilizing livestock manure for organic fertilizer.
6.	Processing and warehousing industry for food	1. maintenance of warehouses owned by Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises; 2. maintenance of rice milling equipment owned by Village-owned enterprises and/or joint Village-owned enterprises; and 3. low-cost rental of warehouses that are partially paid for through Village funds.

Source: Appendix Chapter III, Permendesa No. 8 of 2022 on Priorities for the Use of Village Funds

Based on the table previously presented, it shows that in essence the use of village funds for 2023 is really directed towards inclusive village development. The government is not only improving village infrastructure and superstructure, but also directing village funds to be used to increase the capacity of village human resources. Therefore, in 2023, the village community must really take the initiative and have concern to oversee the use of village funds because if the use of village funds is not in accordance with the designation, it will create a gap for corruption and cause enormous losses to the village.

Empirical Facts of Village Fund Corruption in Indonesia

Corruption has become endemic in social life. It is no exaggeration when Aristotle argues "there are three types of constitution or said to be the

same as irregularities, or as if the corruption of these three types. The perversion or corruption of the work is Tyranny". When Aristotle describes tyranny as a corrupt monarchical power, it is similar to the concept of corruption applied to an official who secretly accepts bribes. (Heidenheimer & Johnston, 2007) In fact, Simon Butt said that Indonesia experienced the highest peak of corruption during and at the end of Soeharto's leadership in 1998. (Butt, 2012)

According to data released by Transparency International (TI) regarding Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in 2021, it shows an increase of 38 points from the previous year, namely 37 points. The GPA survey conducted by TI involved 180 countries. A score of 0 means that the country is highly corrupt, while a score of 100 indicates that the country is free from corruption. ICW identified 14 modes used by suspects to commit corruption. The mode of corruption most widely used by suspects in the first semester of 2021 is fictitious activities or projects, namely 53 corruption cases or around 25% with a state loss value of IDR 270,625,787,117 (IDR 270.6 billion). The fictitious activity or project is when a job is not completed but the payment has been paid. Another widely used mode is embezzlement. A total of 41 corruption cases with a state loss value of Rp 2,004,452,959,946 (Rp 2.004 trillion). (Ananda, Ester, and Ramadhana 2021)

The mapping of corruption cases by sector is also monitored by ICW, which shows that the sector most prone to corruption in the first semester of 2021 is the village fund budget. There were 55 corruption cases related to the village budget and caused state losses of around IDR 35,718,202,311 (IDR 35.7 billion). Cases monitored by ICW related to village budget management do not only focus on village funds, but there are Village Fund Allocation (ADD) and Village Original Revenue (PAD). (Ananda, Ester, and Ramadhana 2021) It cannot be denied that the existence of village funds provides hope and a way out of all the problems in the village that have not been resolved, such as equitable development, community initiatives to manage natural resources and improve the quality of human resources, improve welfare to improve educational and health facilities and infrastructure in the village. However, on the other hand, village communities are also faced with their own challenges to manage village funds in accordance with village needs.

Muhtada, et al mentioned that the problems in the village include: (1) the quality of human resources, especially the village government apparatus to manage and organize village funds that are right on target, (2) the next common problem faced by village officials in managing village funds is communication and coordination from the village government and (3) the late distribution of village funds from the central government to the village, which is the fault of the central or regional government, is a common problem. (Muhtada, Diniyanto, and Qory Alfana 2018).

In line with Muhtada's opinion, Fauzanto said that most of the factors causing suboptimal management of village funds lie in the aspects of village financial reporting and accountability. The low quality of human resources

of the village apparatus is not supported by transparency, accountability, and participation from the community. So that human resources are needed in managing the organization so that the financial reports can be carried out properly, besides that, community involvement is needed in the management and accountability of the Village Fund. (Fauzanto, 2020) In line with some of the causes of corruption previously described, several factors that cause corruption in the village can be detailed, namely:

- a. Historical factors. Corruption is believed to have existed before Indonesia's independence. Colonial and capitalist legacies have also shaped the nature and character of individuals to provide maximum personal benefits and advantages by means of corruption.
- b. Cultural factors. Often corruption occurs due to ignorance by the community which over time becomes a norm. For example, the tradition of giving crops as souvenirs is often done in villages.
- c. Institutional factors. Corrupt institutions create a corrupt system as well. If an organization has integrity in institutional governance, it will be far from potential corrupt practices. The same applies vice versa. If the organization or institution does not emphasize anti-corruption values, the institution or organization will only be used as a means to commit corruption.
- d. Quality of Human Resources. Human resources in Indonesia have a weakness, namely a lack of literacy and information, especially in villages. This causes village communities to tend to be apathetic and experience ignorance when faced with behaviors that lead to acts of corruption. Because of their ignorance, villagers are often taken advantage of and become victims of the corruption of aid funds in the village.

Realizing some of the factors that cause corruption in the village government sector and related to the village currently has tremendous funding potential from the government, a kind of village bureaucratic reform should be carried out that focuses on strengthening the integrity of village officials, understanding corruption values, recognizing the typology of corruption and how to prevent it and overhauling access to information to the community digitally. On the other hand, the aspect of improving the quality of human resources in the village is carried out by providing periodic anti-corruption counseling, providing assistance for village communities to understand legal aspects and village financial governance. Thus, village communities are not apathetic and can participate in monitoring the use of corruption-free village finances.

Prevention of Potential Village Fund Corruption Based on Good Village Governance

It cannot be denied that to eradicate corruption, it must be carried out jointly and massively. Corruption that is being faced is not limited to the pattern of corruptors who eat public money, but corruption in the current era is more directed towards an action that influences policies and regulations to facilitate and maintain power. This model is included in the pattern of state capture corruption or corruption that holds the state

hostage. The existence of corruption involving regulations or policies is the main thing we should be aware of, because if a regulation is formed based on the wishes of one or two interested parties, it will have a domino effect on the health of Indonesian democracy.

Patterns of relations of closeness, clientalism, patronism are also often found in village head elections.(Andhika, 2017) Usually, the closeness factor with the elected village head will influence the direction of policies and regulations at the village level. In addition, the lack of knowledge of village communities about regulations and the importance of community participation related to the use of village funds that are really used to overcome problems in the village is also one of the factors causing corruption. Moreover, villages have a very large amount of village funds, so this is a separate task for the village to manage properly and be able to be accountable in accordance with its allocation.

It was explained earlier that the principle of good village governance is an ideal principle implemented by the village to realize a form of government based on the general principles of good governance, namely transparency, accountability and community participation. if it is related to the issue studied, namely finding a model for preventing corruption of village funds based on good village governance, it is by doing:

1. Socialization of policies to all village elements consisting of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), Village Apparatus and Village Communities related to regulations and systems for budgeting, distribution, use, reporting to monitoring and evaluation of village funds as stated in Government Regulation (PP) Number 60 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds Sourced from the State Budget. This is a reflection of the elements of transparency and accountability for the use of village funds.
2. The community also has the right and initiative to know the village programs that will be financed by the Village Fund and even the village community must also be included in the formulation of village priority programs that are intertwined with the village fund priorities for the current year (in this case, 2023).
3. There must be strong synergy and integrity towards the management of village funds, which is not only limited to formal accountability reporting, but what needs to be considered is the willingness of village officials to invite the village community to deliberate or deliberate regarding the extent of conformity between the proposed program and the realization of the village fund budget. do not let the accountability report that is prepared only to meet the requirements of village fund budget accountability without knowing the real conditions that occur in the village. this will eliminate assistance or village funds that are not on target.

Efforts to prevent corruption of village funds must also be balanced with public awareness of the law and the values of village local wisdom. Local wisdom has a strategic role in preventing corruption through the

development of a local wisdom-based corruption prevention model in village governance, so it is the right choice in realizing corruption-free village governance, especially because of the differences in village communities and their institutional diversity. (Tamin et al., 2019) In addition, the elite factor of the village head also influences the culture of being aware of potential corruption. The activities of local elites, particularly village officials, who use their position to monopolize the planning and management of projects that are explicitly intended to incorporate participatory and accountability features. While the use of elite authority and influence to personally benefit from their roles clearly reflects elite capture, there were members of the elite group in this case study who used their control over the project for the benefit of the wider community. (Lucas, 2016)

In order to realize good village governance where the management of village funds adheres to the elements of transparency, accountability and participation, it is recommended that all villages must run their government based on good village governance. Good village governance can create quality government financial reports and emphasizes the process of village government financial management and the involvement of stakeholders in the social, economic, and political fields and the enrichment of existing resources, human or even financial, carried out according to their respective needs. Village financial management is intended so that public financial management organized by the village government is carried out transparently both in the preparation process and accountability. (Sujana et al., 2020)

CONCLUSION

Measuring the potential for corruption in the village government sector, especially the rampant corruption of village funds or misappropriation of village funds, is inseparable from the participation and concern of all village elements, both from the village government and the community to optimize supervision and monitoring in the village financial sector. In addition, the need for a digital-based information system and evaluation system is also needed in order to support supervision that is transparent to the public.

In addition, the realization of the use of village funds in each village with a large budget each year requires the quality of budget management based on professionalism and sustainability of village programs. Although this has been applied in every village monitoring and evaluation, in reality, it was found that village budget management was not accompanied by quality management of budget management based on village needs.

Finally, the lack of aspiration and involvement of villagers to play an active role in overseeing the realization of village funds in accordance with village needs. Given that the concept of good village governance is to increase the participation of village communities and also elements of village government in village development, it is very important to realize the active role of villagers in the decision-making process or village budget management plan.

REFERENCES

- Ananda, D., Ester, L., & Ramadhana, K. (2021). *Hasil Pemantauan Tren Penindakan Kasus Korupsi Semester I 2021*.
- Andhika, L. . (2017). Bahaya Patronase Dan Klientelisme Dalam Pemilihan Kepala Desa Serentak. *Kajian*, 22(3), 205–219.
- BPS-Statistic Indonesia. (2022). *Persentase Penduduk Miskin Maret 2022 turun menjadi 9,54 persen*. Badan Pusat Statistik.
- Butt, S. (2012). *Corruption and Law in Indonesia*. Routledge.
- Dayat. (2022). *400 TRILIUN DANA DESA DIGELONTORKAN SEJAK 2015, INI HASILNYA*. Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal Dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia.
<https://kemendesa.go.id/berita/view/detil/4227/400-triliun-dana-desa-digelontorkan-sejak-2015-ini-hasilnya>
- Dihni, V. A. (2022). *ICW: Kasus Korupsi Terbanyak Terjadi di Sektor Anggaran Dana Desa pada 2021*. Databoks-Kasus Korupsi Berdasarkan Sektor (2021).
<https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2022/04/19/icw-kasus-korupsi-terbanyak-terjadi-di-sektor-anggaran-dana-desa-pada-2021>
- Eko, S., Khasanah, T. I., Widuri, D., Handayani, N., Qomariyah, P., Aksa, S., Hastowiyono, Suharyanto, & Kurniawan, B. (2014). *Desa Membangun Indonesia*. Forum Pengembangan Pembaharuan Desa (FPPD).
- Fajar, I. (2022). *KPK Catat Ada 601 Perkara Korupsi Dana Desa Sejak Tahun 2012*. Merdeka News.
- Fauzanto, A. (2020). Problematika Korupsi Dana Desa Pada Pelaporan dan Pertanggungjawaban Keuanagn Desa Berdasarkan Prinsip Transparansi, Akuntabilitas, dan Partisipatif. *Jurnal Hukum*, 3(1), 43–52.
<http://publishing-widyagama.ac.id/ejournal-v2/index.php/yuridika/article/view/1280%0Ahttps://publishing-widyagama.ac.id/ejournal-v2/index.php/yuridika/article/download/1280/1156>
- Halsi, K., Nugroho, R., & Indrayati, R. (2015). Pungutan Pemerintah Desa Terhadap Masyarakat Sebagai Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Desa. *Lentera Hukum*, 2(1), 2621–3710.
<https://doi.org/10.19184/ejlh.v2i1.13206>

- Heidenheimer, A. J., & Johnston, M. (Eds.). (2007). *Political Corruption, Concept & Contexts* (3rd ed.). Transaction Publisher.
- Hosnah, A. U., Wijanarko, D. S., & Sibuea, H. P. (2021). *Karakteristik Ilmu Hukum dan Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. Rajawali Press.
- Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) Yogyakarta. (2019). *Naskah Sanding untuk RPJMN 2020-2024 Bidang Desa dan Kawasan Perdesaan*. 4.
- Lucas, A. (2016). Elite Capture and Corruption in two Villages in Bengkulu Province, Sumatra. *Human Ecology*, 44(3), 287–300. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-016-9837-6>
- Mahmud Marzuki, P. (2010). *Penelitian Hukum* (6th ed.). Kencana.
- Mahriadi, N., Agustang, A., Idhan, A. M., & Makassar, U. N. (2021). Korupsi Dana Desa Problematika Otonomi Desa. *PUBLIK: Jurnal Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia, Administrasi Dan Pelayanan Publik*, 8(2), 324–336.
- Moonti, R. M., & Kadir, Y. (2018). Pencegahan Korupsi Dalam Pengelolaan Dana Desa. *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum Dan Keadilan*, 6(3), 430. <https://doi.org/10.29303/ius.v6i3.583>
- Muhaimin, M. (2020). Rekonstruksi Penggunaan Dana Desa untuk Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa. *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 20(4), 557. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2020.v20.557-572>
- Rauf, W., & Maulidiah. (2015). *Pemerintahan Desa*. Zanafa Publishing.
- Sujana, E., Saputra, K. A. K., & Manurung, D. T. H. (2020). Internal control systems and good village governance to achieve quality village financial reports. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 12(9), 98–108.
- Tamin, B. Y., Hidayat, H., & Asri, Y. (2019). Institutional problems in the prevention of corruption based on local wisdom in village government in indonesia. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 8(10), 2113–2119.
- Triyono, A. (2020). *IJCSV9A136-Triyono_IJCS (5).pdf*. 1154–1163.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa, (2014).
- Zakariya, R. (2019). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pencegahan Korupsi Dana Desa: Mengenal Modus Operandi. *INTEGRITAS: Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 6(2), 263–282.

<https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v6i2.670>