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## **ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS ON WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN JANGAN - JANGAN VILLAGE, PUJANANTING SUB-DISTRICT, BARRU DISTRICT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This Study Aims To Determine The Analysis Of Allocation Of Village Funds On Women's Empowerment In The Village Of Jangan-Jangan Pujananting Sub-District, Barru District. This Research Is Research. The Research Carried Out Is A Type Of Qualitative Descriptive Research. Qualitative Research Is Research That Is Used To Examine The Condition Of Natural Objects, Where The Researcher Is The Key Instrument. So This Research Is In The Form Of Data That Will Be Analyzed By Utilizing Existing Theory As Explanatory Material And Ends With Theory. The Purpose Of This Qualitative Research Is To Explain A Phenomenon In Depth By Means Of Data Collection. The Results Of The Study The Use Of Village Fund Allocation (Add) For Women's Empowerment In Jangan- Jangan Village, Pujanting District, Barru Regency Was Carried Out Well As Evidenced By The Existence Of Pkk (Welfare Empowerment) Activities. Women) In Which There Are Skills Such As Training In Making Nuggets, Knitted Bags And Pastries. As Well As The Development Of Posyandu, Where Add Is Sourced From Government Funds, As Facilitators Of Ongoing Empowerment.*

**Keywords:** *Empowerment, Village, Allocation, Women*



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## A. INTRODUCTION

Central-regional financial balance has now become the main icon of regional autonomy and has been confirmed by state policy through Law Number 33 of 2004. There are two important reasons for the birth of a central-regional financial balance policy. First, theoretical reasons based on the recommendation of decentralization. Decentralization states that the distribution of power and authority from the center to the regions must be followed by financial (fiscal) decentralization in the form of distributing finance to the regions and giving regional powers to explore their own financial resources. Finances that are decentralized (decentralized budget) to the regions are used to finance public services and regional development in accordance with local preferences. Second, empirical reasons. In Indonesia, finance has always been a battlefield between the central and regional governments. The regions have abundant economic resources but are poor because most of the regional wealth is siphoned off by the Central Government to enrich Jakarta and Java. The central government manages finances in a centralized manner and returns some of the funds to the regions which are not balanced with the funds drawn from the regions. As a result, injustice and fiscal gaps occur on the one hand, and on the other hand it creates regional dependence on the center. The area is constantly demanding justice and equity with the central-regional and financial balance scheme regional powers to explore their own local resources.

The problem of injustice and fiscal gaps began to be answered with the official policy of Law Number 33 of 2004 which created a central-regional financial balance. The center allocates General Allocation Funds (DAU) and Special Allocation Funds (DAK), sharing natural resources and taxes, while the regions have greater taxing power. An important issue to pay attention to regarding public finances is how they (local governments) manage the regional budget (APBD) for public services, equitable development and support for villages to carry out government, service, development and community functions.

Women are human resources who have potential that can be utilized in various fields of national development. The growing female population in Indonesia, from a

certain point of view, is often seen as a population problem. Traditionally concentrated culture which makes the perception of women as weak human beings that creates social pressure that is always rooted.

The role of women in the development process in Indonesia is very important because it can improve the economy, minimize maternal mortality during childbirth. Women are important figures in the success of nation-building, but if you look at the cases that have happened to women, then these women must always be empowered according to their professional background and experience so that they can be independent and have power in their lives. Empowerment of women and gender equality are prerequisites for achieving political, social, economic, cultural and environmental security for all people. Empowerment of women can be carried out through the village. The village is the most basic level of government of all governments in Indonesia. Even though the regional economic focus points are at the district and provincial levels, the economic focus which is always centered on the provincial or district capital will add new problems, namely massive population migration to cities, so that the potential of existing villages is not managed properly, one of the concrete efforts what can be done in the village is to empower women through the PKK institution in every village. In accordance with the Circular Letter, ADD is intended to finance Village Government programs in carrying out government activities and community empowerment.

The provision of ADD is a manifestation of fulfilling the village's right to carry out its autonomy so that it grows and develops following the growth of the village itself based on diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization and community empowerment. This is because villages have the right to receive regional tax and district/city regional retribution, and a share of the central and regional financial balance funds received by districts/cities. The objectives of implementing ADD are: 1) improving the implementation of village governance in carrying out government, development and community services according to their authority; 2) increasing the capacity of community institutions in the village in planning, implementing and controlling development in a participatory manner in accordance with the potential of the village; 3) increasing equal distribution of income,

employment opportunities and business opportunities for village communities; and 4) encouraging community self-help improvement (Anonymous, 2014).

Barru District is one of several districts in Indonesia that is responsive to village demands. Since 2003 Barru District has allocated funds for villages called Allocation of Village Funds (ADD), as an analogy of the DAU from the central government to the regions that is practiced by the Barru District Government to villages, with the hope that development will be more evenly distributed down to the village level. Considering that the amount of ADD distributed to villages is quite large, the Barru District Government needs to evaluate the effectiveness of the allocation, management and use of ADD. In the next phase it is also necessary to study in depth whether ADD has a significant impact on increasing employment in the village and on community empowerment, especially women's empowerment and the development of village institutions in Barru District. From this background, the author then drew a title, namely Analysis of Village Fund Allocations for Women's Empowerment in Janganan Village, Pujananting District, Barru Regency.

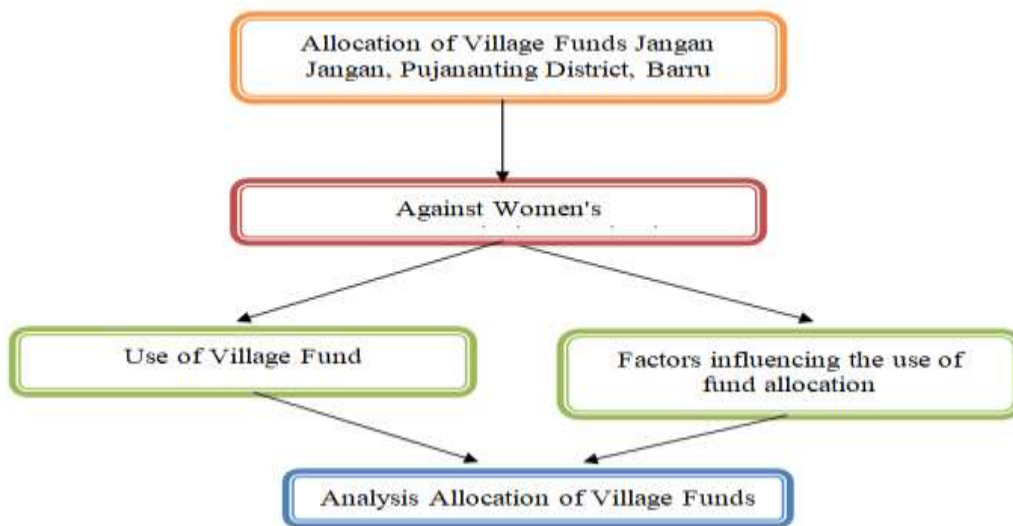
In implementing ADD, direct supervision from the community is also applied to emphasize irregularities so that no one is harmed. With this participation from all parties, the welfare of women's groups, children, farmers, fishermen, the poor and others can be achieved (Sahdan; 2007). This supervision of activities funded by ADD is carried out functionally by authorized officials and by the community in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations currently in effect. so that these funds can be managed properly, strong village institutions can guarantee the sustainability of ADD and programs funded by ADD can involve village officials and the village community as a whole. The ADD management agency consists of a facilitating team at the District/City level. The team for assistance at the sub-district level and the implementation team at the village level. The basic principles in managing ADD are participatory, open, responsible and pay attention to welfare. Therefore, in order for ADD implementers to realize the welfare of village communities, there is a need for monitoring and evaluation that involves all components of the village community (Sahdan; 2017)

Furthermore Sumodiningrat (2015) says that the indicators of success used in measuring the implementation of community empowerment programs include

several things including: 1) reduced population, 2) development of income-raising efforts by the poor by utilizing available resources, 3) increase public awareness of efforts to improve the welfare of poor families in their environment, 4) increase in group independence which is marked by the growing productive business of members and groups, 5) increase in community capacity and income distribution.

➤ **Framework of thought**

The scheme of this research can be described as follows:



**Figure 1** Chart of Thinking Framework

**B. RESEARCH METHOD**

**A. Type of Research**

The research carried out is a type of qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is research that is used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument. (Sugiono, 2005). So this research is in the form of data that will be analyzed by utilizing existing theory as explanatory material and ending with theory. The purpose of this qualitative research is to explain a phenomenon in depth by means of data collection.

**Research focus**

To reinforce the scope and focus of the research, the researcher provides the following focus:

1. Empowerment is understood as an activity carried out to achieve the goals or objectives that have been determined in each organization, in this case the empowerment of women through the allocation of village funds through the role of the PKK.

2. Supporting and inhibiting factors are understood as conditions that strengthen and weaken women's empowerment in supporting a work.

## **Population and Sample**

### **a. Population**

According to Sugiono (1997: 57), population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. So, population means all research subjects. Then the population in this study were all informants who were used as informants in this study, namely the Head of the Jangan-Jadi Village, the Chairperson of the PKK Mobilizing Team for the Violence Village, the Deputy Chairperson of the PKK Mobilizing Team, the Secretary of the PKK Mobilizing Team, PKK Members and the Head of Village Finance. Perhaps.

### **b. Sample**

The sample is part of the population whose characteristics are to be studied (Djarwanto, 1994: 43). So the sample in this study are also people who are included in the population. Sugiyono (2012) argues that the determination of samples or informants in qualitative research serves to obtain maximum information, therefore it is better that people who are sampled or informants meet the following criteria:

1. They master or understand the activities, which in this study are PKK coordinators in Jangan-Jadi Village, Pujananting District, Barru District and those who are involved in the activities of the PKK organization in Jangan-Jadi Village, Pujananting District, Barru District.

2. They have enough time to be interviewed.

The targets in this research are the administrators of the PKK Desa Jangan-Jangan organization; namely the chairman (Mrs. Hj.Suhaena, A.md.Keb), Secretary

(Ms. Suriani), Treasurer (Ms. Irmayanti), Village Head (Rahmansyah), Mrs. Finance (sahri) and community members of the PKK, Jangan-Jadi Village, Pujananting District, Regency Barru.

Informants are people who are used to provide information about the situation and background conditions of the research (Moleong, 2012). The following is a list of informants who were successfully interviewed by researchers:

1. Village Head Don't-Don't
2. Ms. Chairperson of the Village PKK Mobilization Team, Don-Don
3. Mrs. Deputy Chairperson of the PKK Mobilization Team
4. Ms. Secretary of the PKK Mobilization Team
5. PKK members
6. Village Finance Treasurer Don't-Don't

### **C. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### Research result

Allocation of village funds is one of the village assistance given to villages which is used in village development, including for administering village governance and community empowerment, including a small portion, especially for empowering village women. According to the guidelines of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 37 of 2007 concerning guidelines for dea financial management in article 18 that village fund allocation

comes from the Regency/City APBD for villages at least 10% (ten percent).

According to the Regional Government, Village Fund Allocation (ADD) has the following objectives:

1. Improving the implementation of village administration development and society according to their authority
2. Improving the ability of social institutions in planning, implementation and control of participatory development in accordance with village potential
3. Increase the distribution of income, employment opportunities and opportunities working for the village community.
4. Encouraging the increase in community self-help.

The village fund allocation has been very helpful for the village, especially in developing the village's potential. Including Jangan-jangan Village itself has benefited from the location of the village funds. With village development and empowerment activities

especially the empowerment of village women in the village of Jangan-jangan. community institutions, such as social welfare institutions, education, health. In the education sector, the use of ADD funds is to improve out-of-school education by providing assistance for operational teaching and learning activities in kindergartens and early childhood education. In actual use it is appropriate, but too little allocated is a weakness in improving the quality of education Based on the theory of community empowerment.

1. Use of the Village Fund Budget for women's empowerment activities

a. PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) Activities

Community empowerment, especially in rural areas, is not enough just to increase productivity, provide equal business opportunities or provide capital, but must also be followed by changes in the socio-economic structure of the community. Responding to this community empowerment, villages may allocate ADD funds for community empowerment in the field of community social and economic improvement, namely by increasing the role of women through the realization of gender equality and Village Empowerment and Family Welfare (PKK). In encouraging social and economic improvement in the community, this can be done through the activities of the PKK, which aim to increase family income with independence. The phenomenon in the field shows that there is still a gender gap in the political field where there is still a lack of involvement of women in government.

In village development, the village government is located as a subsystem of the government administration system in Indonesia, so that the village has the authority, duties and obligations to regulate and manage the interests of its own community. In carrying out the authority, duties and obligations of the village in administering government and development, a source of village income is needed. Responding to these problems, the government provides financial support to villages, one of which comes from a Financial Balance fund between the Central Government and Regional Governments of at least 10% intended for villages which is called Village Fund

Allocation (ADD). The real purpose of giving ADD is as a stimulant or stimulus fund to encourage financing village government programs supported by community self-help participation in carrying out government activities and community empowerment.

This is in line with the statement by the Head of the Jangan-Jadi Village (Rahmansyah) which states that:

“The Allocation of Village Funds should not be used in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, in this case the Village Law. The use of ADD for women's empowerment activities is carried out through the PKK program (Family Welfare Empowerment).

Women's empowerment activities will run effectively through the role of the PKK institution in every village with the hope that there will be women's participation in development in the village, besides that women's empowerment is one way to increase the economic level of the family.

The structure of using village funds for women's empowerment activities in non-physical activities is carried out through the participation of the PKK. The empowerment of women is carried out by providing skills training to improve the family's economy. This is in accordance with the statement by the Head of Finance on behalf of (Sahri) which states that:

"The women's empowerment activities in the village may be carried out by PKK mothers by providing training on making nuggets, training on making various cakes and training on making knitted bags." With funds of Rp. 15,000,000 (Monday 11 May 2022)

PKK aims to empower families to improve their welfare towards the realization of families who believe in and are devoted to God Almighty, have noble and virtuous character, are healthy, prosperous, advanced and independent, gender equality and justice as well as legal and environmental awareness.

The PKK was able to make efforts to empower the family even though in reality power still exercised control. In the education and development paradigm, power directly exercises hegemony, while in the empowerment paradigm, awareness arises from the power to empower even though in reality it is only a slogan, so that the PKK remains a static movement. Deconstruction of PKK institutions needs to be done so that PKK can become an independent and empowered organization.

Planning, implementation, coaching, empowerment and facilitation of the 10 main PKK programs are carried out by 4 (four) working groups (POKJA) in a coordinative manner. The following is an interview with the head of the PKK mobilizing team or the village head (Hj.Suhaena A.md.keb):

"The PKK in our village is held once a week Dek, sometimes it's also a holiday if the holiday agreement is at the beginning, this PKK is the only women's empowerment program in our village, we do empowerment for the community, of course this cannot be separated from also being directed by the Village Head and his staff what we have to do, especially me personally, in fostering the community of this village" "(interview with the head of the PKK Desa Jangan-Jadi driving team, Sunday 10 May 2022)

In line with what was conveyed by the Secretary of the PKK regarding the PKK in the Jangan- Jangan Village, the following is what the Secretary of the PKK (Suriani) said about the PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) organization in the Jangan- Jangan Village:

"In fact, the PKK in our village is empowerment, but the people in this village only tend to join the social gathering, usually after they get the social gathering, they don't enter, then when there is a socialization program, we make circulars, both oral and written, first the village community still needs to be given empowerment. to be aware that you don't only have to think about money" (interview with Mrs. Suriani Sunday 10 May 2022)

The following is the narrative given by "Mrs. Irmayanti" regarding the PKK organization in the Jangan- Jangan Village

"I'm glad you're joining the PKK who knows if you can get a social gathering later, it's not bad for you to save more money, later at any time there is a need it can be used so it's useful that the arisan money can help with additional savings" (interview with Mrs. Irmayanti Sunday 10 May 2022)

### **PKK Main Program**

1. Appreciation and practice of Pancasila
2. Mutual cooperation
3. Food
4. Clothing

5. Housing and household management
6. Education and skills
7. Health
8. Development of cooperative life
9. Environmental sustainability
10. Healthy planning

Responsible for Program Implementation

1. Work Program (POKJA) I:
  - a. The appreciation and practice of Pancasila
  - b. Mutual cooperation.
2. Work Program (POKJA) II:
  - a. Education and skills
  - b. Development of cooperative life
3. Work Program (POKJA) III:
  - a. Food
  - b. Clothing
  - c. Housing and Household Management
4. Work Program (POKJA IV):
  - a. Health
  - b. Environmental Sustainability
  - c. Healthy Planning

The following is fieldwork in empowering women in the Jangan-Jangan Village, Pujananting District, Barru District

Work Program (POKJA) I:

1. Development of a communication forum for domestic workers with counseling activities on religion, law and providing cooking skills
2. Fostering the elderly includes: coaching sports, health and the arts.

Work Program (POKJA) II:

1. Integrated Posyandu Cadre Training with PAUD
2. Develop a savings and loan business

The following is an interview with the PKK driving team Mrs. Hj.Suhaena A.md.keb about the Family Welfare Empowerment Work Program (POKJA PKK):

"We have 4 (four) Work Programs, we carry out this Work Program every month Work Program 1, then the following month Work Program 2 and so on until Work Program 4, if Work Programs 1 to 4 have been implemented, we tell the village head, Dek, then we invite guests from both sub-districts, districts or academics to provide insight to the community so that their knowledge will increase. (interview, Sunday 17 May 2022)

In line with that, the PKK driving team, Mrs. hj.suhaena A.md.keb, explained the budget for each PKK Work Program in Jangan- Jangan Village:

"For the PKK budget for the work program, the funds are from ADD PKK, cash contributions from PKK friends worth Rp. 7,000,000 because sometimes village programs are handed over to PKK to contribute." (interview, Sunday 17 May 2022)

The community's response to Mrs. Nursia regarding the PKK work program in Jangan- Jangan Village:

"I'm joining the PKK so I don't get bored at home because I'm a housewife, if I meet friends here, joining the PKK has a lot of benefits, for example, I'm currently pregnant at this PKK. There's a pregnancy exercise next Saturday, it's free, you get money, right? sis, I don't spend money" (interview, Sunday 17 May 2022)

In line with what the Hj.Suhaena community said, the 1-1V work program in the Jangan- Jangan Village:

"In addition to the many work programs and the results, sometimes there are programs that are not implemented, not because of the funds, but because the people participating in the PKK don't come, so sometimes the one who manages the work program (POKJA) is the same" (interview, Sunday 10 May 2022)

#### a. Use of Village Fund Allocations

The use of Village Fund Allocations is prioritized to finance community development and empowerment aimed at improving the welfare of village communities, improving the quality of human life and poverty alleviation and set forth in the Village Government Work Plan. The implementation of activities funded by the Village Fund is guided by the technical guidelines set by the regent/mayor regarding activities funded by the Village Fund.

The implementation of activities funded from the Village Fund is prioritized on a self-managed basis using local resources/raw materials, and efforts are made to absorb more labor from the local Village community. Village Funds can be used to finance activities that are not included in the priority use of Village Funds after obtaining approval from the regent/mayor by ensuring that the allocation of Village Funds for priority activities has been fulfilled and/or community development and empowerment activities have been fulfilled.

The granting of Village Fund Allocations is a manifestation of fulfilling village rights to carry out its autonomy so that it grows and develops following the growth of the village itself based on diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democracy and community empowerment.

As for the forms of development, the allocation of village funds, one of which is Posyandu, according to the narrative of the village head " Rahmansyah " stated: The construction of this posyandu The total cost is Rp. 54,271,832 with a volume of 4x6 meters. With the hope that this Posyandu will later be used to make it easier for the community to carry out what is called weighing toddlers at the Posyandu, of course there is no need to go to the Puskesmas anymore. (interview Wednesday 20 may 2022).

## **Discussion**

### Use of Village Fund Allocations for Women Empowerment

Talking about the use of Village Fund Allocations (ADD) for empowering women in villages, perhaps this has been implemented to the fullest. ADD here plays a role in assisting village women's empowerment programs, so that it is hoped that the village government will continue to increase the number of women's empowerment in Jangan-jangan Village so that women have broad insights and hopes from the results of this empowerment. Contributive research personnel, productive and transformative, so that later the government will add ADD for empowerment.

Referring to Karl's theory, women's empowerment is a process of awareness building capacity for greater participation, power and control over the formation of larger decisions between women and men. Basically women's empowerment occurs because of the gap between men and women that occurs, but until

now efforts to empower women first focus on equalizing status between men and women.

In the field, the women's empowerment program plays a role in improving the welfare of women's communities by emphasizing more on increasing the potential for self-education and ADD is a facility to use activities to empower women so that the process of empowering women is achieved. In the description of the results of fellow researchers in the field, it was found that ADD is a budget from the government as a community empowerment budget. In accordance with the guidelines of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 37 of 2007 concerning financial management guidelines in article 18 that the village fund allocation comes from the Regency/City APBD sourced from the central and regional financial balance funds received by the Regency/City for Villages of at least 10% . And in article 22 it is explained that the use of the Village Fund Allocation budget is 30% for village government apparatus and operational spending, 70% for community empowerment costs.

The researcher looks at the Use of Village Fund Allocations (ADD) for Women's Empowerment, in this case the PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) plays a major role in community empowerment, especially women so that ADD remains at the respective empowerment posts, but those carrying out the empowerment will be PKK members. but not ADD PKK, namely other ADDs such as POSYANDU. it's just that those who play a role in this empowerment are members of the PKK.

Researchers also see that community empowerment, especially in rural areas, is not enough just to increase productivity, provide equal business opportunities or provide capital, but must also be followed by changes in the socio-economic structure of the community. In response to this community empowerment, villages may allocate funds ADD for community empowerment in the field of community social and economic improvement, namely by increasing the role of women through the realization of Empowerment and Family Welfare (PKK). In encouraging social and economic improvement in the community, this can be done through the activities of the PKK, which aim to increase family income with independence. The phenomenon in the field shows that there is still an ineffectiveness of the empowerment program being

carried out because it is not accompanied by marketing strategy training for products that have been practiced in economically empowering women activities.

The results of the study show that for Village Fund Allocation Analysis for Women's Empowerment in Jangan-jangan Village, Pujananting District, Barru Regency, it has been distributed to the respective empowerment posts, only those that have contributed greatly to the success of women's empowerment in Jangan-jangan Village, Pujananting District, Barru Regency are Empowerment of Family Welfare (PKK) which is more dominant so as to maximize women's empowerment because all PKK members are women so that women's empowerment through ADD with the help of the PKK's role is very optimal in achieving **women's empowerment**.

#### **D. CONCLUSION**

From the discussion and analysis of the data in this study, it can be concluded that: The use of village fund allocation (ADD) for women's empowerment in Jangan-jangan Village, Pujananting District, Barru Regency is well done, as evidenced by the existence of PKK (Women's Welfare Empowerment) activities in which there are skills -skills such as training in making Nuggets, knitted bags and Pastries As well as the development of Posyandu, where ADD is sourced from government funds, as facilitators of ongoing empowerment.

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